SQUATTERS CAPE

1977 - 1980

machines, bringing misery and de

Angry white ba

PUBLIC outrage at the obliteration this week of the huge Modderdam Road squatter camp on the orders of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board exploded into white action in a number of forms.

• On Wednesday, more than 100 whites representing a large range of organisations — including leading churchmen such as the Anglican Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev Edward King — were teargassed by police as they waited to form a "human chain" to stop the mechanical demolition of the shacks.

The next day, the Rev David Russell of the Anglican Church was carried away from the camp by police after he and two others lay down in the path of a front-

Sun. Trib. 14/8/ 77

Disease threat at new squatter camp

Tribune Reporter

SQUATTERS at the demolished Modderdam Road camp on Cape Flats yesterday defied orders by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board and rebuilt a "mini camp" — while welfare officers feared a break-out of disease because of non-existent hygiene services.

About 200 families were still there late yesterday, despite a claim by the chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, that almost all had left by Friday.

He said the remaining squatters were intending to leave the area fast — but Mrs Eda van Harte, a staffer at the University of the Western Cape, said the families were destitute and had no idea where they would go.

Mrs van Harte, of the University's Institute for Social Development, heads a volunteer aid service which has been assisting the squatters throughout this week. She said about 80 mothers with young babies were being temporarily housed at two Catholic convents.

THE HELL THAT WAS HOME: Page 21

Spark to the homeless in the Cape of Shame

cklash at razing of Modderdam Road

ST 14/8/77

305

end loader. The others, Mr Richard Satga and Mr Michael Poppleton, were also arrested.

• A mass meeting of concerned people is to be held in the Cape Town City Hall at 3pm today. It will help focus public opposition on the demolitions.

The meeting comes with the ominous announcement from Mr P. S. Pietersen of the board that the demolitions will continue next week. The board plans to level the homes of 26 000 or more people in the Bellville South area, and the Werkgenot camp is set for demolition tomorrow.

Extremely strongly worded statements condemning the action of the authorities have been appearing in the Cape Town newspapers, which have been giving the demolitions front page lead treatment day after day.

A Cape Town doctor, Dr M. Roberts, said in a newspaper: "Visiting Modderdam Road is a spiritual experience not to be missed by any South African. The peaceful praying, the angry incomprehension, the lung-burning teargas, the eye-stinging sand, the cold wet gale wind, the dog bites, the crying, the singing that I and many church and other people experienced and strengthening and shattering."

In another letter, the anonymous man whose donation of R500 some time ago launched the Shelter Fund for the Peninsula's homeless, said the misery of the ejected Modderdam Road squatters, with their homes in ruins, guarding their meagre possessions, was "indescribable".

He wrote: "I cannot believe my own eyes, but today I saw through them the most heartless, most conscienceless treatment of human beings that some of my own fellow-countrymen have meted out to the 'have-nots' of Modderdam Road . . .

"If ever we were entitled to describe our country as Christian, that description has today lost all the meaning it ever held for me. As a so-called white South African, I have to share the guilt of the 'haves' of contemporary society.

"I hang my head in shame and plead for forgiveness."





A squatter shanty crumples before the irresistible force of a front-end loader . . and a little girl is lost in [illegible]

„Toe my man my verlaat, moes ek plak"

Deur Theoniel Potgieter en David Bishop

IN vandag se artikel — die vyfde in die reeks — word geprobeer om die plakker se siening van die probleem weer te gee. Vir hierdie doel is onder meer 'n paar van Modderdam se plakkers gevra om hul verhaal te vertel.



„TOE my man my verlaat, het ek en my ses kinders ons aanspraak op 'n huis in Guguletu verloor" . . . „Na my troue het ek by my skoonouers ingetrek, maar toe die huis te klein word, moes ons 'n ander heenkome soek". . . „Ek het in 1963 as kontrakarbeider na die Kaap gekom, en toe my gesin hulle in 1970 onwettig by my aansluit, was daar vir ons geen huisvesting nie . . ."

Só praat 'n paar van Kaapstad se sowat 170 000 plakkers wanneer hulle hul verhaal vertel.

Hoewel elke plakker deur sy besondere sameloop van omstandighede gedwing is om te plak, kan aanvaar word dat bruinmense hoofsaaklik weens oorbewoning en die woningnood plak, terwyl die meeste swart plakkers trekarbeiders en hul gesinne is wat nie wettig in swart woonbuurte mag saamwoon nie.

Die meeste bruin plakkers kom uit die laags besoldigde klas van die bruin gemeenskap. In die lig van hul armoede sien hulle plakkery as die bes moontlike manier om kop bo water te hou.

Die meeste swart plakkers kom na die Skiereiland omdat hulle glo die stad bied vir hulle beter ekonomiese vooruitsigte as die tuislande en die platteland. Ingevolge die instromingsbeheermaatsreëls mag net enkellopende swart trekarbeiders na die Skiereiland kom. Die meeste trekarbeiders word in enkelkwartiere gehuisves, maar as hul gesinne Kaap toe kom, moet hulle noodgedwonge plak omdat van owerheidsweë geen voorsiening gemaak word vir kontrak-arbeiders met 'n gesin nie.

Naas die begeerte om die gesinseenheid te herstel, kom baie swart vroue na die Skiereiland uit vrees dat hul mans in hul lang afwesigheid ontrou sal wees.

In 'n onlangse memorandum aan die Bantoesake-administrasieraad het Bellville-Suid se plakkerskomitee sy kommer daaroor uitgespreek dat die trekarbeiders se kinders weens die verbreking van die gesinsverband sonder ouerlike leiding en dissipline grootword. Daar is duidelik beklemtoon dat die plakkers as man en vrou en kind wil saamleef.

Die komitee het die owerheid se aandag daarop gevestig dat die plakkers in die kampe te Uniebell, Werkgenot en Modderdam „'n vreedsame gemeenskap met 'n laer as misdaadsyfer is". Die plakkers in die kampe het ook nie deelgeneem aan die onluste nie.

Orde word in die Modderdamkamp streng gehandhaaf deur die komitee. Elke Sondag word 'n vergadering gehou, waaraan al die inwoners mag deelneem. Klagtes word aangehoor en daar is 'n „hof" wat oortreders straf. Volgens komiteelede word die hutte van diegene wat herhaaldelik die reëls van die gemeenskap oortree, afgebreek.

Met die stigting van die komitee is 'n grondwet opgestel waarin sy doelstelling vervat is. Onder dié doelstellings is streng optrede teen misdaad, die handhawing van die gesondheidspeil in die kamp en 'n program van skakeling met die owerheid.

Volgens 'n welsynwerker het die komitee met die polisie in Bellville ooreengekom dat misdadigers in die kampe aan hulle uitgelewer sal word.

Die komiteelede het al by verskeie geleenthede verklaar dat hulle „onderdane en dienaars van die Regering is" en net binne die beperkings van die wette sal optree.

Oor die kwessie dat hulle onwettig plak, sê die komitee dat die plakkers geen ander keuse het nie. Die strawwe waaraan hulle hul blootstel, weeg nie op teen die begeerte om die gesinsverband te herstel nie.

Die meeste plakkers se onmiddellike begeerte is om net toegelaat te word om in rus en vrede te woon. Die indruk word gewek dat hulle bereid is om verskuif te word, te erken dat hulle onwettig plak en te betaal vir basiese dienste, mits hulle sekuriteit kan hê en kan weet dat hulle nie verder vervolg sal word nie.

Hier volg 'n paar kort gevallestudies van mense wat in Modderdam plak en genader is om hul verhaal te vertel.

Mev. X is 'n swart vrou wat in Modderdam plak. Sy is sedert die vroeë jare vyftig in die Skiereiland en het met haar man wettig in Guguletu gewoon. Hulle het ses kinders. Haar man het haar verlaat en die owerheid het haar toe aangesê om 'n deel van haar huis te onderverhuur of by iemand anders te gaan intrek. Sy het 'n egpaar in die huis geneem, maar met haar ses kinders het die situasie „onuithoubaar" geword. Sy het gaan plak — en doen dit nou nog. Hoewel sy oorspronklik wettig in die Kaap was, weet sy nie of haar identiteitsdokumente nog geldig is nie, want sy gaan nie meer na die „kantoor" toe nie.

Mev. Y het in 1953 na die Kaap gekom, „toe ek nog geen bewysboek nodig gehad het nie". Sy het getrou en met haar man by haar werknemer gewoon. Haar man en haar werkgewer se vrou het gesterf en sy moes trek. Die owerheid het haar laat weet sy moes teruggaan na haar plek van herkoms, maar omdat al haar kinders in die Kaap gebore is en daar skoolgegaan het, wou sy nie. Sedertdien plak sy — meer as tien jaar al. In antwoord op die vraag waar sy al geplak het, rammel sy die name van al die bekende plakkerskampe in die Skiereiland af. Van Kruispad af het sy na Modderdam gekom. Sy sê sy het dit nog nie oorweeg om terug te gaan Transkei toe nie, want haar kinders is almal in die Kaap. Sy het dit ook nog nie oorweeg om hulle te neem en terug te gaan nie — en daar is baie vroue in haar posisie, sê sy.

Gert S. is 'n Kleurling wat in Modderdam plak en nie na die hervestigingskamp by die Skietbaan wil trek nie. (Bruin plakkers wat daarheen trek, kry daar dienste en mag bly totdat hulle 'n huis kry.) Hy het ná sy troue in Bellville-Suid by sy skoonouers gebly, maar die huis het te vol geword en hy het in Philippi gaan plak. In 1973 het hy aansoek gedoen om 'n huis en is sedertdien op die waglys.

Toe die hutte in Philippi afgebreek is, is hy en sy gesin terug na sy skoonouers. Toe hy hoor „hulle slaan weer op" by Modderdam, is hy soontoe. Hy wil nie Skietbaan toe trek nie, omdat dit te ver is van openbare vervoer — „ek sal nooit veilig met my loon in my sak by die huis kom nie" — omdat die toilette te naby die huis opgerig word en omdat hy nie tussen ander Kleurlinge wil bly nie, maar liewer tussen die Bantoes.

„Toe my vrou twee weke voor haar tyd begin kraam, het ek my buurman — 'n Bantoe — gevra of hy nie sal help nie. Hy het haar Tygerberg toe gevat sonder om 'n woord te sê. 'n Kleurling sou dit nie vir my gedoen het nie. Meneer weet hoe dit is as Kleurlinge saamwoon: daar word mes gesteek, aangerand en verkrag. My gesin sal nie veilig wees nie."

Gert werk en woon al byna 'n jaar in Modderdam se kamp. Hy is bereid om huur te betaal as hy dienste kry. Wat hy wil hê? „Om net uitgelos te word om hier te woon totdat ek 'n huis kan kry."

Thomas G. is 'n Xhosa wat in 1960 vir die eerste keer Kaap toe gekom het — onwettig. In 1963 het hy 'n kontrak gekry en sedertdien is hy 'n kontrakwerker in die Kaap. Sy laaste kontrak is in Januarie hernieu, maar het verval omdat sy werkgewer nie meer vir hom werk het nie.

Sy gesin het die eerste keer in 1970 na die Kaap gekom „vir gesondheidsredes". Hulle het in Elsiesrivier geplak, maar toe hutte daar oral afgebreek word, het hulle in Guguletu gaan onderhuur. Hulle is daar uitgesit omdat sy vrou onwettig in die Kaap was en „in wanhoop" het hy haar teruggestuur na Transkei.

Verlede jaar het sy vrou siek geword en sonder sy verlof na die Kaap gekom. Hulle het in Modderdam kom plak omdat daár ander mense was in dieselfde posisie. Sy vrou het swanger geword en is in die Somerset-Hospitaal behandel, maar intussen het Thomas sy werk verloor. Die kind is op 8½ maand gebore en met Thomas sonder werk, is die situasie nou moeilik.

„Die wet sê my vrou en die baba moet na Transkei teruggaan en ek moet hier in die enkelkwartiere bly. Ek het twaalf beeste vir haar betaal en wil nie van haar geskei wees nie — die lang afwesigheid lei tot versoeking vir my hier en vir haar in Transkei. Hierdie situasie is baie onbevredigend en ons doen 'n ernstige beroep op die Regering om weer te dink.

„Ons is voorheen van Werkgenot na KTC (die beheerde kamp by Nyanga vir wettige Bantoes wat nog nie huise het nie) verskuif, maar toe hulle agterkom my vrou is onwettig hier, is ons baie hardhandig daar uitgesit. Dit maak ons bang en bekommerd om na KTC te gaan. Ons teenwoordigheid hier in Modderdam is die gevolg [illegible]."

squatters as part of the

Squatters: PRP to deliver protest note

Cape Times 29/7/77 (305)

Staff Reporter

THE Progressive Reform Party of the Western Cape will today hand a six-point memorandum to Mr W R Vivier, secretary of the Divisional Council, in protest against the demolishing of squatter shanties at Milnerton.

In the letter Mr Roger Hulley, regional chairman of the PRP in the Western Cape, stated that the PRP strongly protests against the council's apparent disregard of humane considerations in demolishing the shanties without providing alternative accommodation.

"Our sense of outrage is greatly compounded by the fact that the demolishing had been effected in mid-winter, and that even temporary tents should be denied the unfortunate people," the letter stated.

The PRP deplored, in the strongest terms, the "heartless and inhuman breaking up" of the homes of people whom they felt were victims of circumstances beyond their control.

They felt this action on the part of the Divisional Council needlessly added to the existing problem of homelessness in the Cape.

The letter requested, moreover, that the council clarify the motive of their actions concerning the Milnerton squatters.

Ordinary peop



EARLY-MORNING wash by lamplight. Reporter Lester Venter holding the lamp, Andrew getting ready for school, and Poppie still waking.

29/7/77

305

HOMELESS

The demolition of shacks at the Table View squatter camp has left more than 100 people homeless, according to Mr Rommel Roberts, co-ordinator of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation.

The brigadier said: 'If the people are coming into the area at the rate of about 2 000 a month, is it reasonable to ask us to provide housing for them? It is, anyway, a contravention of the Act for anyone to provide accommodation for people who are in an area illegally.'

If the squatters remained on serviced sites, where was the money to come from, he asked. The local authorities could not support the squatters, and the board did not have the money either.

RATEPAYERS

'If the services were provided by the local authorities, I believe the ratepayers would object strongly even if the local authorities could afford to provide them,' he said.

'If the board had money, I'd build houses for the people living here legally who are having to share in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu. These squatters come here and take the bread out of the mouths of the people who live here.'

'The board's responsibility is to look after those 120 000 to 130 000 who live in Guguletu, Langa and Nyanga. But now we're saddled with 51 000 squatters who just come along, and squat on the Flats.

'But who is to provide them with work?'

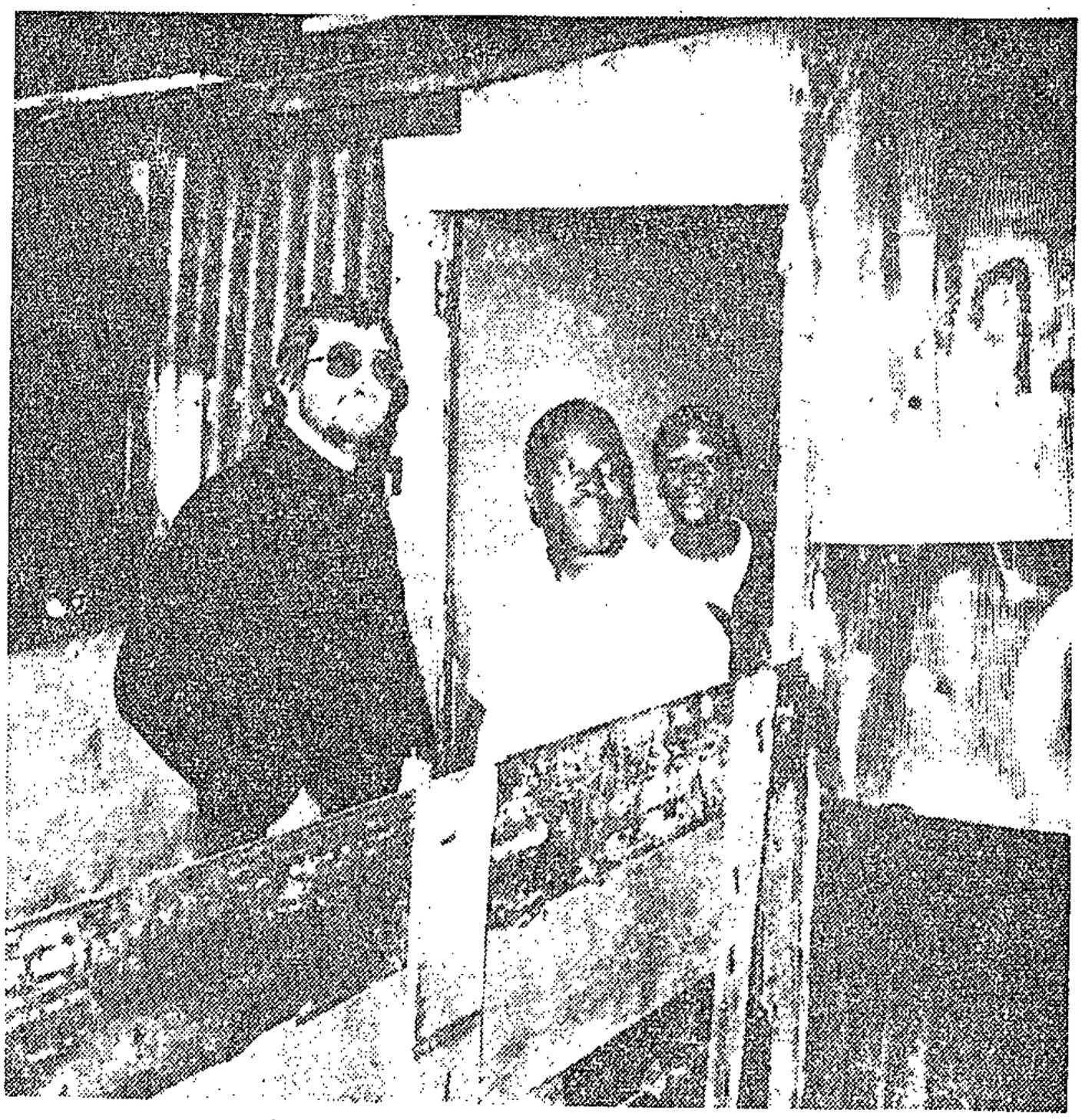
305

ble living here

Normal life is all squatters ask

● ARGUS reporter Lester Venter spent last night with the Fisher family in Modderdam squatter camp. This is his story.

THE story of these people is simply one of how ordinary they are. And how ordinary their needs are. Not a story of harrowing hardship demanding conscience - wringing sympathy from the rest of society. Or that's how they see it, anyhow.



THREE of last night's inhabitants of the Fisher shanty. Guest, James Fisher and young Andrew Fisher, anxiously study the gathering storm.

And what they demand is so ordinary it often passes one by.

I stayed overnight at the Modderdam camp last night, expecting to find great misery — the absence of warmth, the electric switch and the water tap.

I was wrong.

They simply want from the often strange world beyond the Modderdam Road, recognition of their right to live somewhere, anywhere, of their own choosing — within reason.

A place where they can live as families.

Like the Fishers.

Mr James Fisher and his wife, Elizabeth, did not hesitate to offer me shelter in their shanty. Then they had to go shopping in Bellville. They walked.

Andrew ('I reach 14 in September') was back from school in Elsie's River. He is on the morning school shift.

Baba (real name Covenant) and Toto (Eric) had been home all day of course. They are only four and six.

Payanda (Christopher) and Poppie (Sylvia) were still to come. They are 11 and seven and on the afternoon shift. The school works all day.

Andrew said: 'I'd rather live here than anywhere else. It's nice here. We've made our house nice. It would be terrible to break it down now.'

He has heard that 'die regering' (the authorities) might demolish it.

The smell is unfamiliar and vaguely unpleasant. It's woodsmoke, the ash of many yesterdays. It's in the cardboard insulation of the shanties, the bits of cloth over windows and soon in my clothes.

Women are making fires and preparing for the return of their menfolk. When the flames in the braziers die, they will be taken indoors for cooking and heat.

Dusty roads

On an evening stroll down one of the camp's dusty roads, I meet a man who tells me he is Mr Kenneth Kewana. 'We're just waiting for the day when we will have to go,' he says.'

'We know it will come. I have been living in the bush 10 years and at Modderdam for five.'

He is with a friend carrying a canister. He excuses himself to pop into a shanty.

When he comes out he explains that he has just got his blankets for the night. He seems to encounter some difficulty with the ground and some of his 'blankets' slop over the rim of the canister.

This leads Mr Kewana, who turns out to be one of the 35 members of the Modderdam Squatters' Committee, to muse over some of the problems of the community of about 5 000.

'Drinking is a problem,' he says. There is also stealing, sometimes from nearby fashionable Belhar. Culprits are immediately sought out and taken to the Bellville police.

There is a good reason for this. Most Modderdamers get their water from Belhar home-owners who allow them to do so.

'You see,' says Mr Kewana, 'we are not the criminals many people make us out to be. It's just the pass laws that make us criminals.'

He is a proud member of the community for which he has shouldered some responsibility. He shows me holes dug for rubbish and how their filling is supervised.

James and Elizabeth Fisher have returned. He is 42, cautious, reserved, and aware that people usually have motives, not always apparent.

She is 32, brash, large, likeable and certain to raise a laugh within minutes.

They are on an official waiting list for a house, and have been for two years.

James Fisher has some time since given up his job as a driver to devote all his time to organising the community and fighting its battle.

The community gives them sometimes R10 a month, and groceries.

'I want him to stop this organising nonsense,' says Mrs Fisher. 'I want him to get a job. We can't carry on like this.'

We have to go to a meeting of the committee. Mrs Fisher is cooking, Andrew has homework and Poppie is doing the dishes. She hates it.

To church

There is nobody at the meeting. A woman tells us most have gone to church first.

About 30 worshippers are crowded into a shanty, some with candles and torches to follow the service led by a white priest.

We didn't stay at the meeting very long. They were discussing disputes between members of the community. The committee imposes fines when it feels it is necessary.

Back home again a supper of curried rice, mielies and meat is ready.

By 10 pm all are in bed.

By 6 am most of the camp is awake.

I leave behind a 'suburb' of families living much like any other I knew up until yesterday. It's just that it seemed that for the Modderdamers it is that much more precious because it is that much more difficult to achieve and maintain.

25 000 Peninsula squatters in a year

ABOUT 25 000 blacks have squatted illegally in the Cape Peninsula during the past year, according to the chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen.

This means there are now 51 000 black squatters here, compared with between 120 000 and 130 000 blacks living legally in Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu.

Brigadier van der Westhuizen was commenting on the demolition of squatters' houses at Table View by the Divisional Council.

Asked where the squatters were supposed to go, the secretary of the council, Mr W. R. Vivier, said: 'The people are Bantu. My council is not responsible for the administration of Bantu. We remove the shacks. What happens to the Bantu is not the business of the Divisional

305

'n Probleem van mense, nie van hutte

Deur Theoniel Potgieter en David Bishop

VANDAG verskyn die laaste artikel in die reeks oor die Kaapse plakkersprobleem. Geen oplossing word aan die hand gedoen nie — as daar 'n klinkklare oplossing was, sou slimmer mense dit seker al gevind het. Eerder word gepoog om sekere aspekte toe te lig wat in gedagte gehou moet word wanneer oor die plakkers gedink word.



KAAPSTAD se plakkersprobleem is nie 'n probleem nie, dit is 'n probleem van mense — minstens 170 000 van hulle. As die probleem opgelos moet word, is dit nie net die sinkhutte wat moet verdwyn nie, dit is die mense wat 'n heenkome moet vind.

In die eerste vyf artikels van hierdie reeks is geprobeer om met die beperking van koerantruimte en ná twee weke van intensiewe ondersoek, onderhoude en oplees 'n oorsigtelike beeld te gee van die probleem wat in die laaste tyd opnuut onder die aandag gekom het in Kaapstad. Die gedagte was om aan die koerantleser breë agtergrond-inligtinge te verskaf wat hom moontlik kan help wanneer hy oor hierdie saak dink of redeneer.

Een van die aspekte wat dadelik opval wanneer die Kaapse plakkersprobleem ondersoek word, is die vele liggame en mense wat op die een of ander manier met die hantering van verskillende aspekte daarvan gemoeid is. Die vernaamste van staatwee is natuurlik die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou en die Departement van Bantoe-Administrasie en -Ontwikkeling, met sy plaaslike arms, die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad en die Hoof-Bantoesakekommissaris.

Op [illegible]plike vlak is daar die Kaapse afdelingsraad en die Kaapse stadsraad, asook die ander stadsrade in Kaapstad en omgewing in wie se regsgebied plakkery voorkom. Daarby kan ook nog individue getel word wat plakkery op hul grond toelaat, onwettig Bantoes in diens neem, Kleurlinge op die platteland werf vir tydelike werk, ens.

Dit sou waarskynlik bale beter wees vir die hantering van die probleem as daar plaaslik 'n oorkoepelende liggaam met volle magte oor die hele plakkersprobleem was. Die onlangse versoek deur die plakkers van Modderdam om met 'n Adjunkminister te praat omdat hulle verwar is deur die beheer op plaaslike vlak, beklemtoon hierdie punt. So ook die ontstaan van Kruispad, waar reeds 'n groot plakkerskamp bestaan het toe uiteindelik uitsluitsel verkry is oor wie werklik die grond besit.

Vandeesweek se slopings van hutte in die Potsdam-plakkerskamp het dié aspek weer geïllustreer. Die afdelingsraad het die hutte op sy grond gesloop, maar geen verantwoordelikheid aanvaar vir die swartmense onder die huisloses nie. Die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad se standpunt is dat die onwettiges moet teruggaan na hul plek van herkoms, en die wettiges na die noodkamp KTC.

Nog 'n faktor wat die Skiereiland se plakkersprobleem kompliseer, is die verskil in die wetlike status van die swartmense en die bruinmense. As in terme van oplossings gepraat word, kan ten minste gesê word dat die bruin plakkersprobleem in beginsel oplosbaar is, naamlik deur met inagneming van die bevolkingsaanwas so vinnig moontlik genoeg huise te bou.

In die huidige wetsraamwerk kan die verskaffing van huisvesting egter nie 'n oplossing vir die swart plakkersprobleem wees nie. Ingevolge die instromingsbeheermaatreëls is baie swart plakkers onwettig in die Skiereiland en kwalifiseer hulle nie vir huise nie.

Hieruit volg dat die owerheid die oplossing van die swart plakkersprobleem sien in doeltreffende instromingsbeheer en repatriasie. Dié maatreels druis weer dikwels in teen menslike oorwegings, soos die swartmense se aandrang op die hereniging van hul gesinne. Dit bring weer die stesel van trekarbeid ter sprake, waarteen die instellings, onder meer die N.G. Kerk, reeds kritiek uitgespreek het.

Plakkery — die onwettige bewoning van minderwaardige wooneenhede op andermansgrond — is as sodanig 'n wetsoortreding in terme van die Wet op die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plakkery, wat in die laaste twee Parlementsittings gewysig is en nou 'n ingrypende maatreël is.

As die Plakkerwet, instromingsbeheer en plaaslike owerhede se houregulasies deur die jare houdtemd toegepas was, sou daar duidelik vandag geen plakkersprobleem in die Kaap gewees het nie. Enersyds dui vandag se situasie dus op onvoldoende wetstoepassing, maar andersyds op die praktiese probleme wat daarmee ondervind word. Baie amptenare gee self toe dat die betrokke wette baie moeilik, indien nie onmoontlik nie, in die praktyk toegepas kan word.

In terme van die Plakkerwet kan teen alle plakkers opgetree word. Hulle is onwettig op grond wat nie aan hulle behoort nie. Daar kan ook — en sal waarskynlik — teen grondeienaars opgetree word wat plakkery toelaat, want ingevolge die wet is hulle ook aan 'n misdryf skuldig. Op die oomblik is die staat een van die eienaars van grond waarop in die Skiereiland geplak word. Die huidige opruiming van die plakkers op die staatsgrond aan Modderdamweg is waarskynlik 'n poging van die mense sou teoreties moet teruggaan na vanwaar hulle gekom het, terwyl die bruinmense óf sal moet teruggaan na die platteland, as hulle daarvandaan gekom het, óf alternatiewe huisvesting moet kry totdat vir hulle huise beskikbaar is.

Die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou het merkwaardige prestasies behaal in die laaste jaar of twee met die bou van huise vir bruinmense en in die laaste begroting was hy een van die departemente wat die meeste geld gekry het. Die agterstand in bruin woningbou kan binne 'n paar jaar uitgewis word as hierdie tempo gehandhaaf kan word, maar die huidige ekonomiese slapte en gepaardgaande gebrek aan geld is 'n ernstige knelpunt.

Oor die lang termyn kan moontlik gepraat word van die oplossing van die plakkersprobleem deur optredes soos desentralisasie en ontwikkeling van die tuislande, wat die swart instroming na die stede kan verminder; versnelde woningbou; die algemene opheffing van die nieblanke bevolkingsgroepe wat kan lei tot 'n laer aanwaskoers; nuwe huisvestingspatrone en -metodes ens.

Op die kort termyn lyk dit sinvoller om te praat van die *hantering* van die K..ap se plakkersprobleem eerder as die *oplossing* daarvan, want selfs die ingrypendste optrede binne die raamwerk van die huidige ekonomiese toestand en die betrokke wette sal die Kaap se plakkers nie binne 'n paar jaar kan laat „verdwyn" nie. In die laaste jaar het die getal plakkers inderdaad skerp toegeneem ondanks optrede deur owerhede.

„Aangesien so baie mense nog so lank gaan plak, kan ten minste gesorg word dat hulle so ordentlik moontlik plak," het een akademikus dit aan Die Burger gestel.

Hierdie siening druis regstreeks in teen die Regering se standpunt, soos in die laaste twee Parlementsittings herhaaldelik gestel deur die Minister van Gemeenskapsbou, mnr. Marais Steyn. Hy het duidelik laat blyk dat die Regering die verskynsel van plakkery nie wil toelaat en bestendig nie — soos in baie ander lande ter wêreld die geval is — maar wil oplos. Daarom is die owerheid traag om bv. deur die verklaring van noodkampe tydelike "wettigheid" aan plakkerstoestande te verleen.

Daarom het die Regering hom ook herhaaldelik uitgespreek teen die erf-en-diensstelsel, wat een manier is om te sorg dat mense „ordentlik plak". Dit kom daarop neer dat erwe afgebaken word en basiese dienste teen 'n tarief verskaf word vir mense om te plak — wat in werklikheid reeds gedoen is in noodkampe soos Kruispad, Lourde se Plaas en die ou skietbaan langs Belhar. So 'n stelsel voorsien ook in ander onmiddellike behoeftes van die mense, behoeftes waarin dikwels nie voorsien kan word deur die blote verskaffing van 'n huis nie, t.w. sosiale, ontspannings- en gemeenskapsbehoeftes.

Die sterk gemeenskapsgevoel wat in sekere plakkerskampe ontstaan, gaan dikwels verlore wanneer die mense na nuwe dorpsgebiede verskuif word. Die plakkerkomitees van bv. Modderdam en Unibell handhaaf die orde op soms besondere wyse. Misdadigheid in die kampe is blykbaar laag — deels omdat sommige misdade waarskynlik nie aangemeld word nie en intern gehanteer word om aandag te vermy. Tog is dit bekend dat in verlede jaar se onluste die plakker gemeenskappe feitlik geen rol gespeel het nie.

As na die plakkersprobleem gekyk word, nie in terme van *'n oplossing* nie — d.i. die verwyderlag van die mense en die hutte — maar in terme van *hantering*, kan noodkampe of 'n erf-en-diens-stelsel help om die huidige toestande te bestendig, gesondheidsgevare uit te skakel en die mense tydelik tevrede te hou. Baie plakkers sê dat hul eerste behoefte nie is aan huise nie, maar aan sekuriteit en om toegelaat te word om in vrede te woon. Plakkery is vir baie 'n manier om in die lig van hul armoede kop bo water te hou.

By die stigting van noodkampe sou faktore soos die Kaap se winterweer en openbare vervoer dergelik in berekening gebring moet word.

Erf-en-diens-stelsels kan egter nie voorgehou word as oplossing vir die plakkersprobleem nie, want dit kom neer op 'n kondonering van minderwaardige woontoestande, al is dit tydelik. Vir 'n oplossing, as daar een is, sal na die langer termyn gekyk moet word.

Intussen bly die Kaap se plakkersprobleem een van mense — duisende mense wat weens verskeie redes nie huise het nie. (Slot.)

The way we

W/E ARGUS (MAGAZ

How our squatter ancestors became solid citizens

IT is a recognised fact that some people prefer 'squatting' to the regulation housing. It even caused the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, to acknowledge in the Senate on May 18 that a 'subculture' was developing among some squatters. Such people had been rehoused but were found squatting again some months later—it being clear that they preferred this way of life.

He was replying, during the committee stage of the Prevention of Illegal Squatters Bill, to a remark made by Senator Dennis Worrall (NP) who said some people preferred to squat in order to dodge their commitments. Mr Steyn was nearer the truth when he said they preferred this way of life. If only he and other 'authorities' could grasp the reasons why this is so and exploit them, we would have in our hands not only the solution to the housing problem but also the means of uplifting and developing even the 'unemployables' in our midst. What these people sub-consciously yearn for is expression of man's basic need to create.

Man has developed through the ages because his purpose in life is to create. Like other animals, this creativity expresses itself in producing offspring to ensure the continuity of life; but man was also given the creative ability to 'replenish the earth and subdue it.'

Whatever one feels about the book of Genesis, this truth is manifest in the history of mankind. Prevent anyone from expressing his inborn sense of creativity and you find him backward at best — alcoholic and violent at his worst. Such people often produce large families they have no hope of supporting properly — but if their work situation is creative or their homes places where creativity can be expressed, their aims for a higher standard of living improve. And as they attain such standards, it is significant that smaller families often become the norm.

In the world of 20th century technology, few people of poor education can hope for creative work or, rather, work that can fulfil adequately creative expression. Their homes are either dreary, uniform sub-economic dwellings (with strict regulations about even minor alterations and additions — such as a porch or installing a ceiling) or shanties in the bush.

Where there is some faint possibility of security of tenure, the people often create real homes. What more would they do had they security of tenure and basic facilities? Creativity would begin to change not only their surroundings but themselves.

To prove this one has only to look back on the history of the white settlers of South Africa.

White South Africans developed to their present civilisation through having the opportunity to develop their creativity. Our first dwellings were as primitive as any shanty.

By MARIAN ROBERTSON

The first freemen to be granted land were not out of 'the top drawer.' They were simple folk — ex-soldiers and seamen.

And we can be pretty certain that had they been able to obtain congenial work in their homelands, it is unlikely they would have joined the Dutch East India Company. The deeds to their land are signed with a cross or with a shaky, unpractised signature.

These were not cultured men. Their first homes would have been temporary shelters of mud and reeds and the next stage would have been cottages rather like those still to be seen today in the Cape in places such as Genadendal. But there would have been no luxuries such as window glass. All our pioneers — Huguenots, 1820 Settlers and the trekkers and miners of later in the 19th century — had to start with very simple homes. Few of these people were what we would describe as cultured today.

It is possible to observe, through inventories of estates, handwriting of farmers on deeds and other documents, and in the histories of our oldest dwellings at the Cape, how improvement of homes and their contents went together with improvement in education and civilisation.

Those first temporary shelters soon turned into cottages or two or three rooms. Our white forebears were not all of the same standard of education and cultural development—any more than people of the squatter communities are.

The standard of the few more educated and cultured among them, as they improved their homes, gave a lead to the rest in the best possible sense of 'keeping up with the Joneses.'

By the start of the 18th century, it was unusual to have a gabled homestead. By the middle of that century, at least in areas nearest to Cape Town, it was the fashion. By the end of the century, it was customary.

The long, three-roomed house was not only given gables, but also extended. It sometimes became T-shaped by the addition of a room at the back (usually a kitchen). Another wing, at the end of the 'T,' might be added later to make it 'H' shaped. This sort of history is too well-known to describe in detail.

It took about 100 years for the ordinary first settler's family to show artistic leanings. As the population increased and technology and education improved, it took less time. The ubiquitous corrugated iron was introduced only in the middle of the last century. This was the material used by many of the early miners in Kimberley, in the 1870s, and in Johannesburg in the '80s. Old photographs indicate how rapidly the rough and ready early shelters became more sophisticated. These early miners were by no means all from 'cultured' backgrounds.

The white settlers had one thing in common: no matter how humdrum and hard their labour was, no matter how poor their standard of education and culture or their 'background', most were able to be creative in building their own homes. They were free to a large extent from building regulations and they had security of tenure. From their humble but creative beginnings grew the South African white race of the present day.

You can still see, on the West Cape coast, reed and mud dwellings of coloured people very like the dwellings of those early settlers. You can still see the humble cottages—and in our shanty towns the prototypes of the wood and iron shacks the first miners erected in Griqualand West and the Witwatersrand. But these people have not got security of tenure or land of their own and they are hampered by all sorts of regulations — not only building regulations of their local authority.

Where home ownership is possible you find an entirely different sort of home and people. The middle and upper classes generally live in buildings of their own choice — rather than the stereotyped mass-produced 'economic' dwellings churned out by the housing departments of local authorities. The less progressive whites are also to be found in the sort of housing that gives little opportunity for creativity. It is not simply a matter of colour.

The squatter families who reject the stereotyped sort of housing all too often offered by the 'authorities' are the most creative ones — the sort who can help give the lead to the other kind. These are the 'unmusables,' some too poor to afford even a subeconomic rental, some living a sort of community existence without marriage (so difficult for social workers to categorise satisfactorily into family units), some the result of liaisons between black and coloured for which no provision has been made.

This sort of situation is nothing new in South African history. What is new is the concept that inter-race marriages cannot produce good citizens.

We must face reality. Men forced to live without women of their own race, as has happened through our migrant labour system, will find women of another race. It happened in the early days of the white settlement. It is historical fact that there were insufficient white women. The Dutch East India Company began the migrant labour idea — with whites! But there was no colour bar and marriages between freed baptised slaves and white men were permitted — quite apart from liaisons.

That classic work of South African genealogy, Geslag-registers van ou Kaapse Families (De Villiers and Pama. A. A. Balkema, Cape Town, 1966) indicates that in the first generation alone over a hundred such marriages took place. Descendants of many such marriages are among those proclaiming today the necessity for 'racial purity.' Except for this lamentable exercise in hypocrisy, many such a family has made and is making its mark in the progress of South Africa.

'Catching up with the housing backlog' by providing dwellings will not rehabilitate squatter communities. Encouraging them to do most of the building themselves, creatively, is not only a rehabilitative method in itself — it is also the most economical.

This is no new idea. It is one that has been proved to work in other parts of the world, notably in South America. In Peru, 'squatter' owner-builders have been encouraged for upwards of 20 years now. The story of their building and rehabilitation is described in the book Freedom to Build: Dweller Control of the Housing Process edited by John Turner and Robert Fichter (Collier-Macmillan). John Turner, in an article in the February 1974 issue of the RIBA Journal, draws attention to Sir Thomas More's description in his Utopia of how housing evolved. It might almost be a description of how housing evolved in South Africa.

It is stated in Freedom to Build:

When dwellers control the major decisions and are free to make their own contributions to the design, construction or management of their housing, both this process and the environment produced stimulate individual and social well-being.

When people have no control over, nor responsibility for, key decisions in the housing process . . . then dwelling environments may instead become a barrier to personal fulfilment and a burden on the economy.



MANY of our beautiful gabled Cape homes started as simple three-roomed homes with lean-to kitchens at the back.

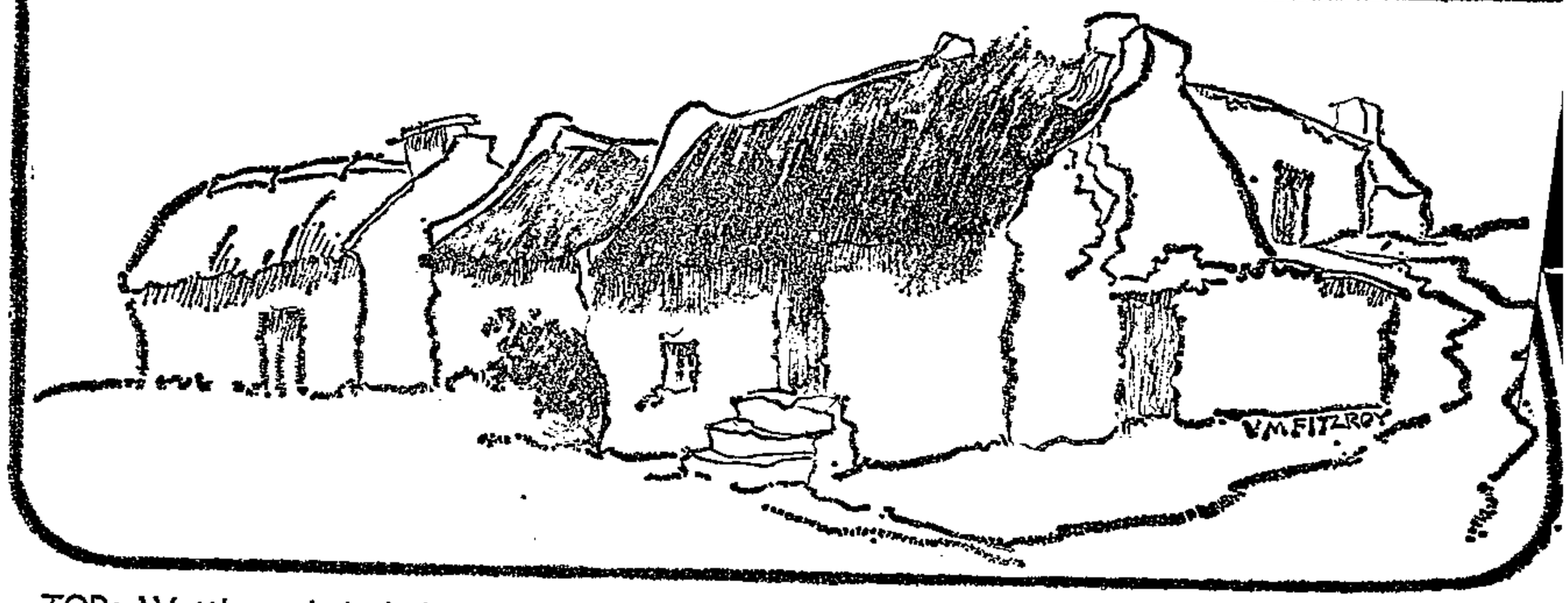
were

(G) 30/7/77 305

The creative activity a man and his family enjoy when creating and building their own home help them to become more productive. This must, eventually, extend into their work situations. Their personal aims give them incentive to work harder and 'better' themselves. Also, through working for themselves and for their community, they subconsciously acquire a 'habit pattern' of greater productivity. It is how the white race of Southern Africa developed — and nowhere is this better exemplified than in the gracious homesteads of the Cape farms of which we are so proud. If only we can recognise what creativity can do for the less privileged members of our community, what a very different people they would become. And because we live in the twentieth century, their development would be infinitely faster than that of whites in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. Every age, as time moved on, has seen a greater pace of development.

There are many practical arguments for corehousing and owner-building which, so far, the Government has rejected. But the most important argument of all has yet to be put to them: Man's God-given talent and purpose to create — and what happens to him when this is stimulated.





TOP: Wattle and daub home near Honefield, and (above) a simple cottage at Genadendal.

Growing fear over eviction

305

30/7/77

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The board of trustees of the Shelter Organisation sent an urgent telegram yesterday to the State President, Dr. Diederichs, in Durban asking him to intervene in the "critical and potentially dangerous" squatter situation in the Cape Peninsula.

The telegram, a copy of which was sent to the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, in Pretoria, said: "Board of Trustees of Shelter Fund for the Homeless in Cape Town respectfully appeals for your intervention as Head of State in the critical and potentially dangerous situation that has developed in Cape Peninsula concerning imminent evictions of squatters, some of whose shacks are being demolished in present extreme wintry weather.

"In addition families and close communities are threatened with imminent separation. This had evoked public anxiety and anger, reflected in all Cape daily Press and we fear further unrest in Cape Peninsula if nothing done soon to relieve present tensions.

"We appeal to you to urge relevant Government departments to stay their hand at least till end of winter and until prior arrangements made for resettlement before evictions enforced."

Concern

Increasing public concern was reflected in the response yesterday to an appeal, after a special meeting on Thursday, to organisations and individuals wanting to help the evicted Table View squatters to get in touch with the Institute of Race Relations at Mowbray.

By the end of the day the institute's office had received 49 calls.

Organisations that responded to the appeal included: The Textile Workers' Industrial Union, the Western Province Sweet Workers' Union, the S.A. Canvas and Rope Workers' Union, the Chemical and Allied Workers' Union, the Community Action Trust, the Western Cape Marriage Guidance Society, the Habonim Jewish Youth Movement, the Society for Social Workers Stellenbosch, and the staff of the Progress College, Claremont.

On Thursday 10 other organisations and a number of prominent individuals appealed to the authorities.

Notice given

The Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr. F. H. Botha, says his department could not consider delaying the eviction of squatters in the Modderdam/Unibell area, "who have been given notice that their shacks are to be demolished in the near future."

The Acting Secretary for Community Development, Mr. A. Schoeman, in Pretoria said his department could not consider providing temporary sites for the squatters until the weather improved.

Mr. Schoeman was told that the Shelter Trustees were prepared immediately to provide tents for the homeless.

He said: "It is not that we are heartless or unfeeling in these matters, but if we allowed this it would merely perpetuate the problem, which has become a very serious one."

Asked what the evicted squatters should do, he said they must return to the places they had come from.

Mr. Schoeman said the Department of Community Development's regional office in Cape Town had told local authorities that illegal squatters in their areas must be removed.

"We did not say this must be done immediately. It is most unfortunate that people have been put out in the rain — but then I am told they also arrive and put up their shacks in the rain.

"There is no question of our adopting a hard-line attitude but the law is there and we have to enforce it."

University researchers demand

CARRY ON SQUATTING



University of Cape Town Housing researchers Dr Martin Putterill (left) and Mr Paul Andrew discuss South Africa's serious housing shortage

31/7/77

305

57

By TONY SPENCER-SMITH

UNIVERSITY of Cape Town researchers this week unveiled a new plan for solving the desperate squatter problem in urban areas.

The news of their project, which will soon be published as a book, comes in the wake of a report by Durban's Medical Officer of Health Dr Colin Mackenzie, in which he calls for a new approach to the city's deteriorating housing problem.

Mr Paul Andrew, an architect who is a member of the university's urban problems research unit, hailed Dr Mackenzie's report as a major step forward by the authorities.

"This is just what would be needed to allow our plans to be put into practice" he said.

Dr Mackenzie said in his report the solution lay in the acceptance of lower building standards which would permit the construction of "core" structures which could be converted over a period of time from inferior houses to substantial buildings.

Security

He said he had received reports that many shack dwellers did not look forward to being moved into housing schemes. Many could not afford the rentals.

"The most important factors are the lack of security of tenure and difficulty in expressing a family's indivlduality," he added.

"Many shacks, while not providing the first, can certainly provide the latter and the inside of these are frequently not only spotlessly clean but also have an air of character.

"In fact the shacks belong to them. I see the inhabitants of shacks provided with water, night soil and refuse removal on fairly large plots, as in Avoca, as providing a higher quality of living for the family than in, say, flats"

Mr Andrew and colleague Dr Martin Putterill — co-ordinator of the unit — said their scheme involved the provision of serviced sites where squatters could build small elementary structures themselves, and then add on sections, thus ending up with quite substantial houses.

While no official figures are available, estimates say there are 200 000 to 250 000 families in need of housing in South Africa's African, Indian and Coloured urban areas. Many of these are squatters, while others are living in overcrowded conditions. There is no one part of the country not hit by the problem.

Mr Andrew said the scheme would be based on ilime amadoda (helping each other) and ukuzenzela (helping oneself).

He said the idea of pulling down shacks because they were an offence to the eye was "inhuman and a special form of urban terrorism."

The scheme involves:—

- Security of tenure for the squatters.
- The provision of essential services by the authorities, including fire walls between sites because of the necessarily high density, small plot development.
- Permission for the squatters' to use any reasonable materials from their areas to build their houses — ranging from wattle and daub to home-made concrete blocks using local sand to corrugated iron sheets.
- All constructing of dwellings to be done by the residents themselves, with technical guidance and assistance from the authorities.
- The provision of small loan facilities so the residents could obtain building materials on long-term purchase and not as handouts.
- Control over the development of these new "self-built" towns to be largely exercised by the residents themselves, thus utilising the enormous degree of social organisation existing in squatter townships.

The authorities would play a largely advisory role, mainly keeping a watch on health aspects of the structures.

Dr Putterill said: "What we are suggesting is a bridge over the enormous gap between the current shacks and fullscale permanent housing.

Substantial

"At the moment the shacks are built of derelict materials, crummy timber and tin, because there is nobody to facilitate the building of better structures.

"With encouragment and advice, the people could build basic core structures, still of cheap unconventional matrials, but suitable for extending into substantial houses.

"The saving in using the residents' own labour would be immense. For instance at Mitchell's Plain near the Cape Peninsula, 5 000 houses are being built at a cost of R35 million.

"But in one African squatter area in the Peninsula, some 5 000 families have built accommodation for themselves at no cost at all in terms of capital investment.

"The standard of housing is of course not comparable, but there is some singing in the streets of that squatter area, and how anyone could overlook the difference in cost is beyond me."

Dr Putterill said South Africa had built a wall between people in normal houses and squatters.

"If you are a squatter you are not a person at all. Unrealistic building standards and regulations have put a vertical barrier across the natural absorption of people into the city.

"Once people are in the city, they must be accepted as part of it. With this system, a man can better himself slowly, and go gradually up an incline towards high-level physical accommodation.

Mr Andrew said the building standards issue had to be faced squarely.

"If people can use unconventional material and upgrade their houses on a step by step basis, they will be able to lift themselves up.

Labour

"We must set up the preconditions that would permit people to improve their living standards over time."

The researchers said that no matter how cheaply mass produced forms of housing could be made with advanced technological innovations, labour costs still put the price too high for the 25 per cent of people at the bottom of the income scale.

Dr Putterill said: "Last weekend I saw 300 Coloured squatter families moved from the Bellville South area by the authorities rebuilding their shacks in another area.

"It took them just one week to rehouse themselves. One has only to walk through an area like that to see the natural human capability for this sort of thing."

He said that the acceptance of site and service schemes would be a "coup" for the authorities.

"This would be realism," he said. "It would mean South Africa could get some praise at last for its work of housing, instead of international condemnation. And it would be in line with developments in so many parts of the world.

"I was at a huge meeting of African squatters the other day, and the control they themselves were able to exercise over the crowd was tremendous.

"Their manners, their dignity, the way everyone was seated on the ground on rolls and rolls of brown paper, all showed an extraordinary degree of organisation."

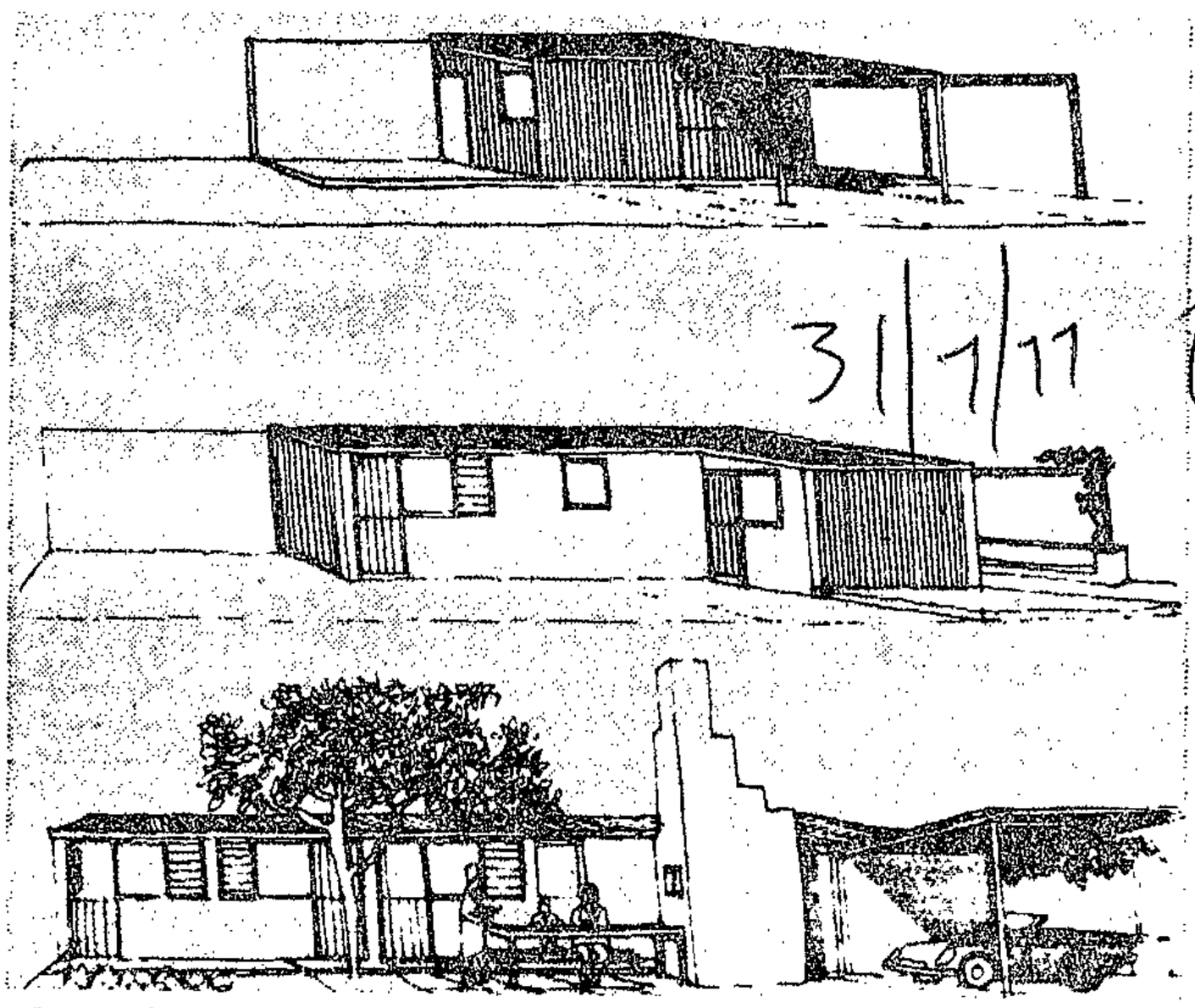
He said the attitudes of the authorities had to change — along exactly the lines suggested by Dr Mackenzie.

Dr Putterill said the scheme would provide a genuine supplement to the provision of houses in the cities.

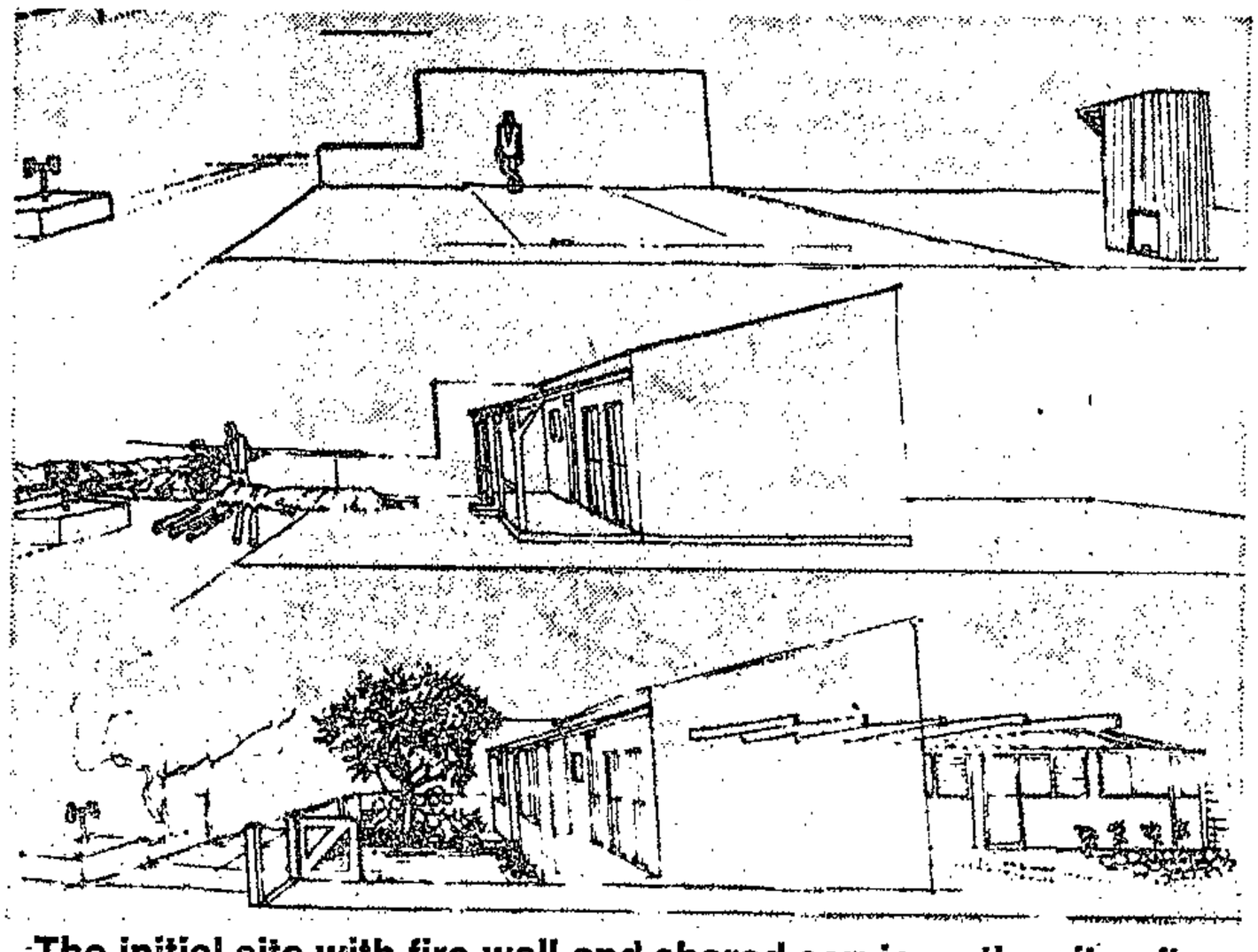
"Money should of course be poured into conventional housing schemes, but integrated with the site and service scheme," he said.

"The housing problem is so vast that this is the sort of integrated approach which is the only hope of a solution."

complete re-think on shanty townships



A small core house of corrugated iron built on a serviced site by a family is tranformed over the years into a handsome dwelling



The initial site with fire wall and shared services; the site after the resident has erected a small structure of cheap local materials with the local authority providing individual services; the house has been extended by the owner into a relatively spacious and comfortable home

Blinkered town planners just causing more home problems

Tribune Reporter

THE SQUATTERS in South Africa's urban areas are there to stay and the authorities will have to have a complete rethink of its squatter policy, Professor George Ellis of the University of Cape Town said this week.

Professor Ellis is the main author of the new report on the squatter problem in the Western Cape published by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

He was speaking as the authorities in the Cape Peninsula moved towards one of their biggest confrontations with squatters. As many as 30 000 people in the Bellville South area have been warned by the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board that the entire area is to be cleared of shanties soon.

Mainly Africans are affected. The small Coloured minority is being moved to a less suitable squatter sight, but the authorities are attempting to force all the Africans not "legally" in the Peninsula back to the homelands.

Desperate attempts by the squatters to meet the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, and to have a liaison committee of state officials and squatter spokesmen set up, have failed.

Professor Ellis, said: "They are squatting because they can only get work in these urban areas, and because they have no alternative with the huge housing shortages."

The report says the overwhelming majority of squatters was working.

Professor Ellis said that the authorities' idea that the African squatters could go to the homelands and the Coloured squatters to the rural towns and find places to live and work was totally incorrect.

"There are housing shortages, squatter camps and serious unemployment in the towns in the rural areas of the Western Cape as well," he added. "In the homelands, they can find somewhere to live but generally no work and no land. And even the homeland towns have housing shortages.

"Unbelievably, planners in the Peninsula do not seem to have taken into account natural population growth, and even now do not appear to be doing so."

He said the crucial factor at issue was family life.

Professor Ellis said the answer to the squatter problem was to accept the squatters in the urban areas, to provide them with the services they needed to make life more comfortable, and to move as fast as possible to the provision of permanent housing.

"Probably the best way to do this would be on the basis of allowing the squatters to build their own permanent homes, by providing building materials and so on."

Now it's the do-it-yourself house

Property Editor

SIMPLE, do-it-yourself houses do exist, they do not cost a fortune, and they could help eliminate the chronic shortage of homes among blacks.

This week I saw the prototype of a two-bedroom house, with bathroom and kitchen, lounge and dining room, and which gets away from the box-shaped concrete huts which make up the Sowetos and KwaMashus of black South Africa.

The managing director of the company which hopes to launch the house on the market is Aubrey Short, whose company already sells modular homes, garages and storerooms.

Mr Short told me the house, which at present stands on the floor of his New Germany factory, could be assembled in four days by unskilled labour, and could be priced, ex-factory, at R3 500.

The house is built of sandwich panels; glass reinforced concrete with a filling of polystyrene that, say the makers, is a mixture which is non-combustible, non-corrosive, light, high tensile, and with low conductivity.

The panels are bolted together, with doors and windows slotting into spaces allowed for in the mould.

"It would take an unskilled team about four days to put up the house on a prepared concrete slab, or the house can be built on the ground to keep costs even lower," said Mr Short.

"I will give you an example of the simplicity of construction.

"A black businssman wanted to use our panelling for a store at Isitibe, near Mandini. We agreed to deliver and send an adviser four days later to help him put up the building. But when our man arrived in Mandini, he found that the building was standing without any expert advice."

Any type of finish can be used on the panelling, it will take screws, glues, paint and even wallpaper.

"The modular system also means that a man can buy a smaller unit and add on when his cash is available," said Mr Short.

His company has been in touch with the Department of Bantu Affairs, which has expressed interest, the KwaZulu Government, with which the firm has already had dealings, and the Parks Board. Private employers are also reported to be keen.

The method has proved popular in several other forms of buildings, especially garages, and has been approved by most local authorities, depending upon the type of roofing used.

But says Mr Short, self-help housing is a big issue now, and it is catching on.

"This I feel is where the biggest advantage lies in this method. If we could say 'Here are the components, come and build your own house, that is where it is really going to fulfil a need."

15 FAMILIES FACE STORM MISERY AFTER SHANTY BLITZ

100 camp in bush as homes are flattened

MORE than 100 people — many of them children — were forced to sleep in the bush this week during one of the worst storms of the Cape winter — because they are "Bantu".

A total of 15 families, squatters at the Potsdam settlement near Milnerton, Cape Town, were left homeless when Cape Divisional Council workers arrived without notice this week and demolished their shanty dwellings.

When a committee of volunteers rushed to provide tents for emergency shelter from the rain, cold and gale-force winds, they were told they would be prosecuted and the tents removed — because the people were Black.

Later, after a public outcry in Cape Town over the squatters' plight, the council gave another organisation, the University of Cape Town's welfare body, Shawco, permission to erect 15 tents to house the families for 10 days — on condition they were removed not later than Monday, August 8.

By DIANA POWELL

It would appear that a Black man living on Cape Divisional Council land has no status whatsoever.

According to divisional council secretary, Mr W R Vivier, his council is not responsible for "Bantu" and what happens to them is not its business.

Asked where the squatters were supposed to go, Mr Viviers said: "The people are Bantu. My council is not responsible for the administration of Bantu. We remove the shacks. What happens to the Bantu is not the business of the divisional council."

He warned members of an emergency committee set up to provide interim shelter for the homeless squatters that they would be prosecuted if they erected tents at the Potsdam settlement.

He said the council could not allow the tents to go up and they would be removed.

Shawco warden, Mr D Livesey, said when he approached Mr Vivier on Friday he was given permission to put up 15 tents, but had to promise they would be removed by August 8.

"Something will have to be done to find accommodation for these people quickly, and that is the responsibility of Community Development or Bantu Affairs."

The demolition of shanties at Potsdam came just a fortnight after the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Willem Cruywagen, gave a private assurance to Mr Lionel Murray, NRP MP for Green Point, that the people of Modderman, another squatter settlement consisting mainly of Blacks, would not be moved until the rainy season was over.

There is confusion over who ordered the demolitions this week. Mr Vivier said his council acted on a request by the Milnerton Town Council. But this was denied emphatically by both the mayor and town clerk of Milnerton.

Mr Vivier said his men had strict instructions not to demolish shacks in the rain. So, on Tuesday, they worked under gathering clouds and when the rain actually started falling they packed up and went home.

On Thursday the sun shone as a typical winter clear ridge between two cold fronts reached Cape Town. Despite radio and newspaper forecasts of rain and cold on the way, Mr Vivier's men went out to Potsdam with their axes and crowbars and knocked down some more shanties.

The volunteer committee at that stage had no tents to offer, and that night the storm which lashed the Cape peninsula was so violent, two oil tankers ran aground.

Mr Isaac Yekiso, a community leader and the first victim of the divisional council breakers on Tuesday, **said he and his family had been told "to go back to the Transkei".**

"The Transkei? Where is that? I have lived in Cape Town for many years. I have never even been to the Transkei."

Mr Yekiso said the only reason people lived at Potsdam was that there was no other accommodation — the official townships were full and people had to live somewhere.



● All that is left to three-year-old Elizabeth Harris is her doll, which escaped the shanty-town demolition squad that razed her home.

Squatters: Shawco seeks talks with State

ARGUS 1/8/77

305

THE welfare organisation Shawco was today preparing for discussions with Government departments to try to rehouse about 80 Table View squatters whose shacks have been demolished.

Mr Derek Livesey, Shawco warden, said he would discuss the resettlement with the Department of Community Development and the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

'Hopefully, the two departments will assist in this matter. I hope everybody will react reasonably,' Mr Livesey said.

About 80 squatters spent the weekend in 15 tents supplied by Shawco, Mr Livesey added.

PERMISSION

On Friday the Divisional Council gave permission for the homeless families to be sheltered in the tents after initially ordering that the tents be removed.

The tents may stay until the end of this week.

Mr Livesey said he would attempt to see that squatters remained in their jobs and resettled elsewhere in the Cape. It would be out of Shawco's hands if people could not be rehoused, he said.

Many of the men among the squatters are in the Peninsula legally, but live as squatters because their families are not in the area legally.

THE REASON

The Civil Rights League has issued a statement saying the responsibility for housing workers and their families lies with the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

The reason, says the statement, is that the department has allowed workers to come to the Peninsula but has not built any houses for black people for 10 years.

At the weekend the Cape Flats Distress Association (Cafda) distributed on behalf of SHELTER building material to squatters whose homes at Vrygrond had flooded.

The material was given to the community through the Vrygrond Residents' Association.

Camp passed by MOH

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.—The Medical Officer of Health for Cape Town, Dr R J Coogan, yesterday visited a squatter encampment on church grounds 100 m from the Houses of Parliament and declared that it was "satisfactory from the health point of view".

The encampment, pitched in five tents between St George's Cathedral and the Adderley Street end of Government Avenue, houses four black families evicted from Modderdam.

"I'm satisfied with the water supply, sanitation and general hygiene arrangements for the camp but the squatter problem in general is not something to be happy about," Dr Coogan said.

Earlier, police made several visits to the camp to check for work permits.

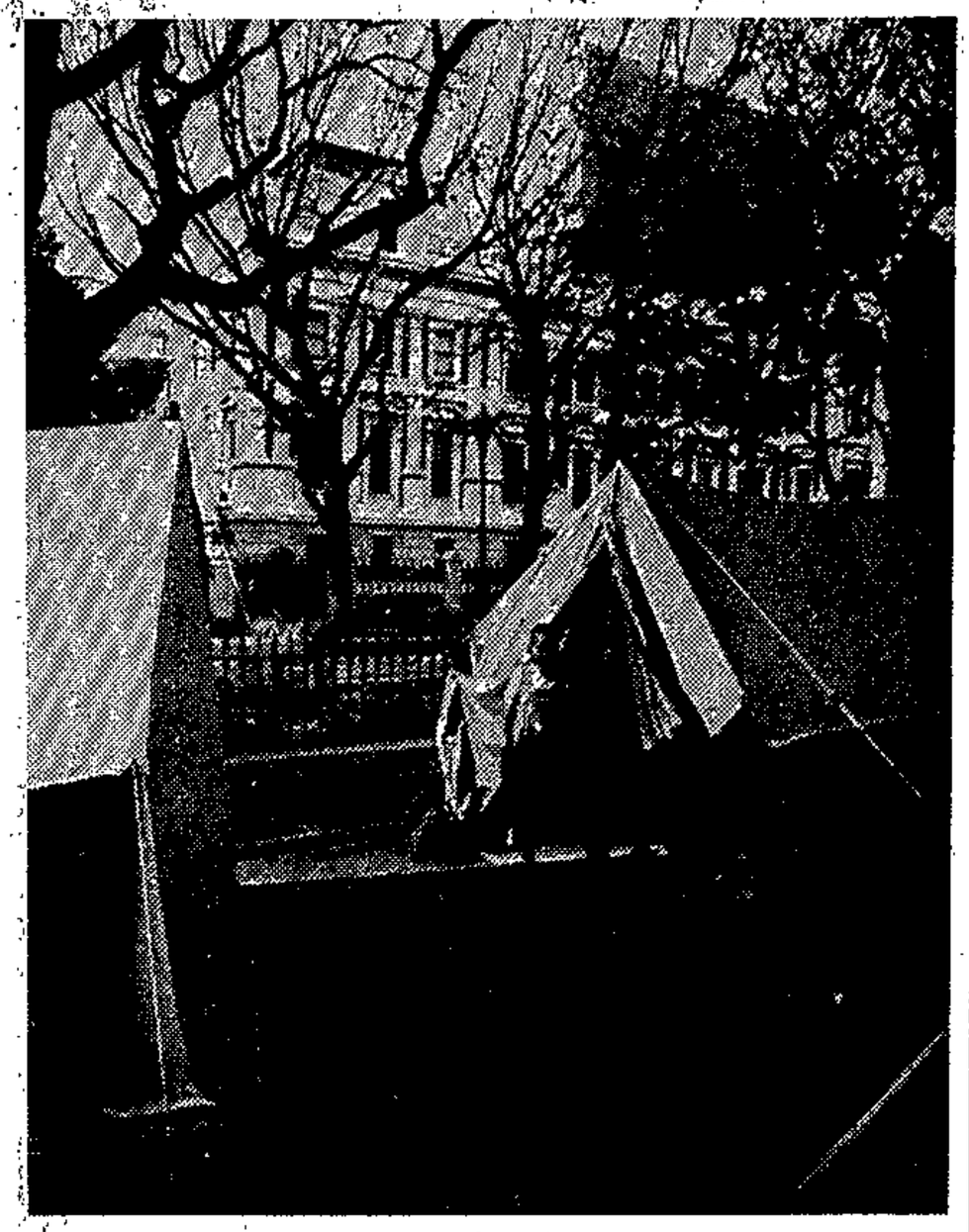
The Dean of St George's, the Very Reverend Edward King, told newsmen that the decision to accommodate the squatters in the cathedral ground had been taken after a telephone survey of parish council members.

"Our main concern was to keep the families together as they could not be accommodated at other relief camps," he said.

He said it was an illusion that the squatters are leaving the Peninsula because their shanties had been demolished. About 98% go "underground", into other squatter camps and into the bush.

"The sooner it gets across that they stay here and that demolitions do not solve the problem, the better," Dean King said.

The cathedral squatters were given accommodation, water and toilet facilities but not food. The tents were supplied by the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation and the families would be allowed to occupy them "as long as was necessary".



Cape Town squatter tents with the Houses of Parliament in the background.

RDM 2/8/77

(305)



Squatters here to stay?

PROBLEMS like squatting, overcrowding, insecurity, disease, crime and poverty, should be recognised as permanent conditions and treated as such to avoid a dramatic increase in social and environmental problems, Dr Dewar said.

He said: 'Probably the most dangerous attitude prevalent among people concerned with city development in South Africa today is a belief that the most pressing problems will dis appear.'

In spite of the fact that totally lacking in facilities, services or opportunities for self-improvement.

'The necessary pre-conditions to overcome these problems lie beyond the scope of the individual. This is where the real effort is required.

'It lies in the integration of the whole rather than excessive preoccupation with the parts; in the identification and development of positive, structural pre-conditions which safeguard the quality and performance of the whole while freeing the individual creativity

a new urban condition with new problems and priorities had arisen, most of the policies and strategies applied in South Africa were imported from other countries, and were related to historical conditions in those countries.

'They are, in fact, contextually and temporally irrelevant to the realities of South African society,' he said.

He added that an almost hysterical debate had been raging for years about whether squatters were able to provide shel-

THE ARGUS, TUESDAY AUGUST 2 1977 (305)

YACHTING CLUB.

pen again - in preference to the what has happened this season so holds.

been fair-to-middling, but the es has adversely affected the sale For you statisticians here is the

ls For	Goals Against	Washed Out Games.
25	26	6
4	4	3

dates in your diary:

urnament - 7th August
sure you 're there - 14th August
21st August
tember

ess, final details of our September
. We had originally planned to go
, but then changed to a trip to
of our invitation to the Oranjemund
this comes off we will travel by
emund together with our ladies - our
ons. The teams will be selected in
sed. Estimated cost is R40 per
money.

angements:

ce again made possible with the
sons Breweries and will take place
cing at 10.00 a.m.

Olympics, Pinelands, GDGC,
d Constantia

Fish Hoek, Mutual, WPHC and

Umpires: are once again being organised by the Umpires' Union with "Husky" Huskisson in charge.

Lunch is your own affair, but the usual fires will be provided. Snacks, in the form of pies, sausage rolls, peanuts and chips will of course be on sale too for the lame and lazy.

Refreshments will be available in the usual (d)effective form.

...../2

We only want to live in peace

ARGUS 4/8/77 305

DR ELIZABETH DEXTER was one of a group of Christians who attended a meeting called by Church people at the Modderdam squatters' camp. They wanted to discuss their problems with fellow Christians. Here is her moving little account.

A PEACEFUL air hung over the little town of tin huts scattered in the sandy, hummocky ground. People were dressed neatly and cleanly in their Sunday clothes. Women walked past, babies on their backs, fetching water for the evening meal and for the babies' bath. Some smartly dressed young women, returning from a day's outing, wound their way, single file along the twisting paths, between the homes. Children played quietly around, a dog limped past, and a chicken busily pecked at the threshold of the Church of Zion.

The church was made of tin, had a rough plank floor; the walls were lined with cardboard, over which gay patches of wallpaper were pasted. A table covered with yellow linoleum stood at one end of the room.

Behind the table sat a dozen of the men, grave-faced and anxious-eyed, who were to speak. Rough benches lined the walls. Here were sitting the people who had come in answer to their call.

We visitors sat quietly in the dim room, lit by the afternoon sunlight seen through the open door. A distinguished Sabbath atmosphere prevailed. The chairman of the meeting rose to welcome us, and to explain why the meeting was called.

'We welcome you, leaders of the Churches, who have come in answer to our call. We welcome all our brothers who have God in their hearts. We need your help. We are living under a law with which we find it too difficult to comply, because it means we must leave our wives and our children.

We do not understand our sin that we must live here in the bush so that we can be with our wives. It is written that man must not put asunder those whom God has joined. We have asked the government that we should stay here with our wives, but they do not answer us appropriately. Please help us, you are our fathers and brothers in Christ. Speak for us to those men who make these laws with which we feel we are unable to comply. Speak words to feed us.'

We hung our heads, not knowing how to speak. We were perplexed by the simplicity of the human problem, by the immensity of the political problem.

Two men rose, leaders in different churches. They said, 'It is also written, "Put not your trust in men nor in princes"; prepare yourselves for a long time of difficulties. Remember the Israelites that were long in Egypt before the Lord delivered them. We feel your troubles as brothers, and we will speak for you where we can. We learn much from your dignity in meeting in this quiet way the threat of imminent destruction of your homes.'

The men replied: 'We are peaceful people and we will not raise our hand against anyone. We do not have crime in this settlement; we have struggled to keep our lives here orderly. We have decided that if our houses are broken up we will stand, with what possessions we have, here by the ruins of our homes.'

A woman spoke, too; her eyes raised to heaven, and tears on her cheeks. The interpreter said, 'She has moved in the bush many times; this is the eighth bush she has lived in.'

A man said: 'I have lost two wives, both met with the same fate. I could only live with them for three weeks in the year and both were taken over by other men, and I divorced them. Now I have my third wife, to be with whom I have to live in this home in the bush. I only ask to stay with her, but under this law she is not allowed; I have paid so many fines for her it is draining my resources.'

The speaker gravely thanked us for being

[illegible] elderly people who have come here to visit us, we are heartened by what they say to us now we must pray together for God to help us.'

So we stood and prayed together, then, as the daylight changed to evening we shook hands and went thoughtfully on our separate ways.

CAPE TIMES
4/8/77
305

Minister won't see squatters

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Deputy-Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, may fly to Cape Town tomorrow to investigate black squatter problems there but he will not see the squatter leaders.

He said today he had received a telegram from Senator Brian Bamford of the Progressive Reform Party requesting him to see the squatter leaders and was trying to get a flight to Cape Town tomorrow at short notice.

Mr Cruywagen said he might see the legal adviser of the squatters' committee.

OPPORTUNITY

He would not, however, see the squatters themselves 'because they are illegally there and I cannot condone their presence.'

The squatters had used the opportunity to hold discussions with the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner in the area and with the Bantu Administration Board.

If he couldn't get on a flight tomorrow Mr Cruywagen said he did not know whether he would be able to visit Cape Town.

Next week he has to accompany the National Party's Bantu Affairs Group on a tour.

5/8/77

306



CHILDREN with nowhere to go. A call has been made for vacant plots at Clermont — originally intended as commonages — to be set aside for emergency camps.



MRS. MARIA MKHIZE looking at the rubble that was her home. "I have been living here for 12 years," she said.

Plea for aid to destitute

African Affairs Reporter

A DEPUTATION comprising members of destitute African families, the Black Sash and priests will see the Bantu Affairs Commissioner in Pinetown today about the plight of 800 homeless people whose shacks have been demolished at Clermont.

Mrs. S. Piper, a Black Sash official, met the homeless families yesterday and was told there were more than 400 children from the age of three months who had been affected by the demolitions.

According to Mrs. Piper most of the evicted families had lived at Clermont for more than 10 years. The husbands were registered workers in Pinetown and the children attended local schools.

The plot from which the families have been evicted was recently bought by a Zulu businessman from Nkandla who gave notice to his tenants.

Mr. B. B. Cele, chairman of Clermont Ratepayers' Association, criticised the Bantu Child Welfare Society for neglecting the homeless children.

State President replies to SHELTER plea

305

CAPE TIMES 5/8/77

THE SECRETARY to the State President, Dr Diederichs, has replied by telegram to the trustees of the SHELTER fund, who last Friday appealed urgently to the State President to intervene in the "critical and potentially dangerous" squatter-eviction situation in the Cape Peninsula.

The reply, addressed to the chairman of the SHELTER trustees, stated:

"State President has noted contents of your telegram of July 29. Your representations being transmitted to appropriate authorities for consideration and disposal."

In their urgent message last week the SHELTER trustees drew the State President's attention to the imminent eviction of thousands of squatters in the Peninsula, and to the fact that the shacks of some squatters were already being demolished, in extreme wintry weather.

They also drew his attention to the imminent break-up of families and of close communities.

The trustees' telegram added that "this has evoked public anxiety and anger, reflected in all Cape daily press, and we fear further unrest in Cape Peninsula if nothing done soon to relieve present tensions.

"We appeal to you to urge relevant government departments to stay their hand at least till end of winter and until prior arrangements made for resettlement before evictions are enforced."

A copy of the telegram was sent to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

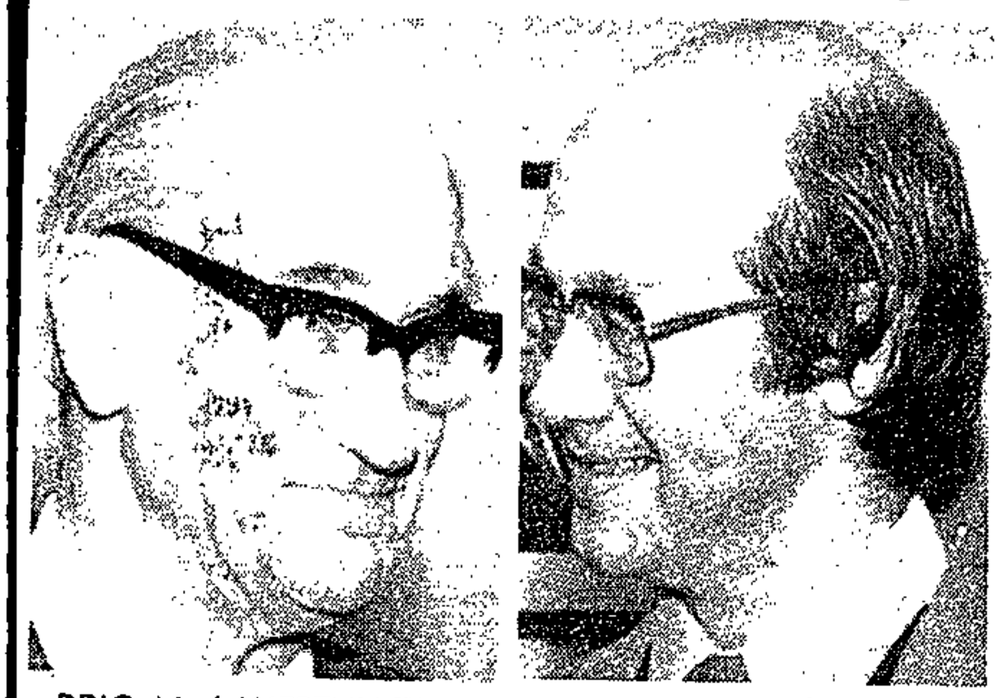
In the meantime, the overall total in the Cape Times-supported SHELTER fund for the homeless has moved to within R1 293 of the R250 000 milestone.

Donations received this week totalled R848, and the overall sum in the fund is now R248 707.

CRUYWAGEN IN KAAP:

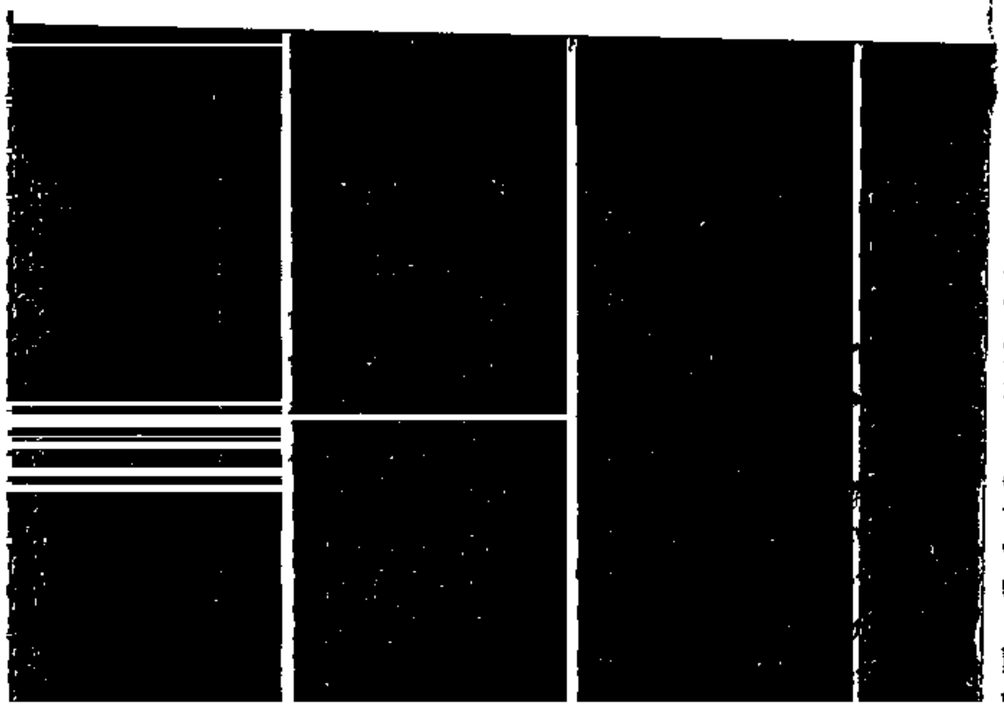
Geen nuwe besluit oor plakkers

SOWAT 51 000 onwettige swartmense plak tans in die Skiereiland. As hul teenwoordigheid gewettig word, sal die plakkersprobleem só erg raak dat niks meer daaraan gedoen kan word nie, het mnr. W. A. Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, gister in Kaapstad gesê.



BRIG. V. d. WESTHUIZEN MNR. ROSENTHAL

MNR. W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-Minister van Bantoesake, gister by die lughawe D. F. Malan afgeneem terwyl hy 'n beeldradio-onderhoud voer ná samesprekings vroeër in die dag met die plakkers se regsverteenwoordiger.



Mnr. Cruywagen het gepraat ná samesprekings gister met die voorsitter van die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-administrasieraad, brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen, mnr. F. H. Botha, Hoof-Bantoesake-kommissaris in die Skiereiland, en mnr. R. Rosenthal, regsverteenwoordiger van die plakkers.

Mnr. Cruywagen het gisteroggend per vliegtuig in Kaapstad aangekom en drie-uur gistermiddag weer na Pretoria vertrek.

Hy het ná die samesprekings aan nuusmanne op die lughawe D. F. Malan gesê geen nuwe besluit oor die swart plakkers is geneem nie. Die onwettiges moet ná die tuislande teruggaan, waar huisvesting beskikbaar is, terwyl die wettiges hier huisvesting sal kry.

Volgens mnr. Cruywagen het die huidige plakkerprobleem in die Paasnaweek van 1975 ontstaan toe 300 swart gesinne by Kruispad begin plak het. Die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad was nie die eienaar van die grond nie en moes hom aan die gebied onttrek. Die kamp het groter geword, en weens hofsake wat die plakkers aanhangig gemaak het, kon nie teen hulle opgetree word nie.

Ook die kampe Modderdam, Werkgenot en Unibell in Bellville-Suid het baie uitgebrei, sodat die getal plakkers daar binne 'n jaar verdubbel het. Terwyl daar in Junie 1976 25 000 swart plakkers was, is daar nou 51 000, het mnr. Cruywagen gesê.

„'n Mens kan dink wat die gevolge sal wees as hul teenwoordigheid hier gewettig word „Die landswette moet uitgevoer word."

Volgens mnr. Cruywagen het hy die plakkerskomitee nie self ontmoet nie, omdat só 'n ontmoeting 'n skyn van wettigheid en status aan hulle sou verleen.

Die swart plakkers moet verder met die Skiereilandse Bantoesake - Adminsitrasieraad onderhandel, wat sal toesien dat hulle menslike behandeling ontvang.

„Grondeienaars wat plakkery op hul eiendom toelaat, en werkgewers wat swartes onwettig in diens neem, skep groot probleme waarvoor die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad dikwels geblameer word," het mnr. Cruywagen gesê.

NOODKAMP

„'n Mens kan ook nie verwag dat die Bantoesake-administrasieraad 'n kordon om die gebied moet trek wat onwettiges uithou nie."

Mnr. Rosenthal het by die samespreking gevra dat swart werkers wat om ekonomiese redes in blanke gebiede woon, toegelaat word om 'n normale gesinslewe in die stede te mag voer. Hy het ook gevra dat 'n noodkamp gestig word waar die huidige plakkersgemeenskappe doeltreffend beheer kan word, en waar water en dienste verskaf sal word.

Mnr. Cruywagen het gesê swartes het die indruk gekry dat hulle wettig in Modderdam kan plak, en dat sy Departement nou die ongewilde maar nodige stappe moet doen.

Mnr. Cruywagen het gesê hy sal die plakkers se versoeke onder die aandag van mnr. M. C. Botha, Minister van Bantoe - administrasie en -Ontwikkeling en -Onderwys bring, maar hy kan tans nie sien hoe wettige mans se gesinne toegelaat kan word om by hulle te woon nie. D[illegible]

Burger



Star 8/8/77

(305)

Govt blamed for squatter camps

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government has been the greatest offender in the failure to implement its policy of reversing the flow of black workers to the Peninsula.

And this has been a "significant reason" for the emergence of the squatter camps, according to Mr Richard Rosenthal, legal representative of the Modderdam squatters.

The Government's employment of black workers in Cape Town increased by more than 320 percent from 1968 to 1974, he says. This is in spite of Government policy, adopted in 1966, that the number of black workers in white areas should be reduced by 5 percent every year.

INDUSTRY TOO

The private sector had also been unable to reduce its use of contract workers.

In the same period, contract workers in the construction industry increased by 299 percent, in industry and commerce by 114 percent, and in agriculture by 48 percent.

Mr Rosenthal's claims are contained in a memorandum on which he based his representations when he met the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W A Cruywagen, in Cape Town.

The figures come from the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

The Government's part in the emergence of the squatter camps, according to Mr Rosenthal, has come about through a clash between policies that promote economic growth and policies that restrict the number of available black workers.

Economic factors demand workers, as shown by the increase in contract workers employed.

But the policy on restricting the number of workers has involved a five-year freeze on housing for black people in the Peninsula.

The "overflow" of black workers and their families who have come to join them, usually illegally, has resulted in the shanty towns.

No family housing has been built in Langa since 1955, in Nyanga since 1962 and in Guguletu since 1972, Mr Rosenthal's memorandum says.

Transkei puts doubt on continued SA ties

ARGUS 9/8/77

(1) ~~103~~
(2) 305

THE basis for friendship as neighbours between South Africa and Transkei was fast diminishing, the Transkei Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, said in Cape Town today.

He told Sapa certain occurrences and utterances since Transkei's independence were 'shocking' and the question arose whether there was any justification for continued diplomatic ties.

Mr Koyana said he was visiting his country's Consulate here to attend to certain problems which had arisen.

While he was shocked and dismayed at the removal of squatters in the Peninsula, and suggestions by the Department of Bantu Administration that evicted people would be returned to Transkei, this was not the reason for his visit.

REJECTED

He said however, that his government entirely rejected the concept of people being dumped in an independent Transkei at the whim of South African Government officials.

Should the South African Government persist with its idea of returning these people to Transkei, the Transkei Government would simply refuse to accept them.

'They are South Africa's responsibility. If there has to be a confrontation about this, then there will simply have to be a confrontation.'

WELCOMED

Asked if Transkei would admit repatriates who had been established as Transkei citizens, Mr Koyana said that any person who had a home in Transkei or who was a Transkei citizen would be welcomed back to Transkei wherever he came from or how long he had been away.

'But we cannot have a situation where people are dumped in Transkei at the whim of the South African authorities. We reject that concept entirely.

'It looks as though Bantu Administration does not know Transkei is independent. They think they can do just what they like. We have the strongest objection to that,' he said.

The repatriation question was merely a further manifestation of the problems in regard to citizenship which existed between the two governments.

LABOUR SUPPLY IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY

John Knight

Saldru Working Paper No. 11

Jun

Sloping beëindig ‚as plakkers saamwerk'

DIE BURGER 9/8/77 (30S)

AS die plakkers onderneem om self hul hutte af te breek en daadwerklik bewys dat hulle met die owerheid saamwerk om die Modderdam-gebied te verlaat en na die tuislande wil terugkeer, kan die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad se slopingsaksie vertraag en selfs heeltemal gestaak word.

Só het mnr. W. A. Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, gisteraand aan Die Burger gesê. Mnr. Cruywagen het verwys na die optrede van die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-Administrasieraad, wat gisteroggend begin het om plakkershutte in die Modderdam-kamp, Bellville-Suid, te sloop.

Teen gisteraand was reeds 40 van die 3 500 hutte van die swart plakkers afgebreek.

Kort nadat gister met die sloping begin was, het die plakkerskomitee op 'n spoedvergadering besluit om die owerheid te vra om die sloping tydelik te staak sodat hulle hul besittings kan inpak, self hul hutte kan afbreek en dan na die tuisgebied te verlaat," het mnr. Cruywagen gesê.

Verguning is ook gisteraand aan welsynorganisasies gegee dat hulle met die Hoof-Bantoesake-Kommissaris in Wes-Kaapland, mnr. F. H. Botha, vir die tussentydse verskaffing van tente aan die dakloses kan onderhandel.

Die sloping van die hutte het gisteroggend omstreeks agtuur begin. Honderde werkers van die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad en die Departement van Openbare Werke het die plakkers gehelp om hul meubels uit hul huise te dra, waarna 'n laaigraaf gebruik is om die hutte plat te stoot.

Nog kleurfoto's en 'n berig op bl. 3.



365

9 | 8 | 77

Burger

Polisie

Sowat honderd polisiemanne, sommige met honde, en talle verkeersmanne het die gebied gepatroleer. Sinkplate is met vragmotors van die Departement van Openbare Werke verwyder.

Die plakkers het sowat 'n maand gelede kennisgewings ontvang dat hul hutte gesloop sal word as die wettiges nie na 'n ander kamp verskuif en die onwettiges na die tuislande terugkeer nie. Tot gister het niemand gehoor gegee nie.

Mnr. A. Maclachlan, Hoofdirekteur van die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-Administrasie

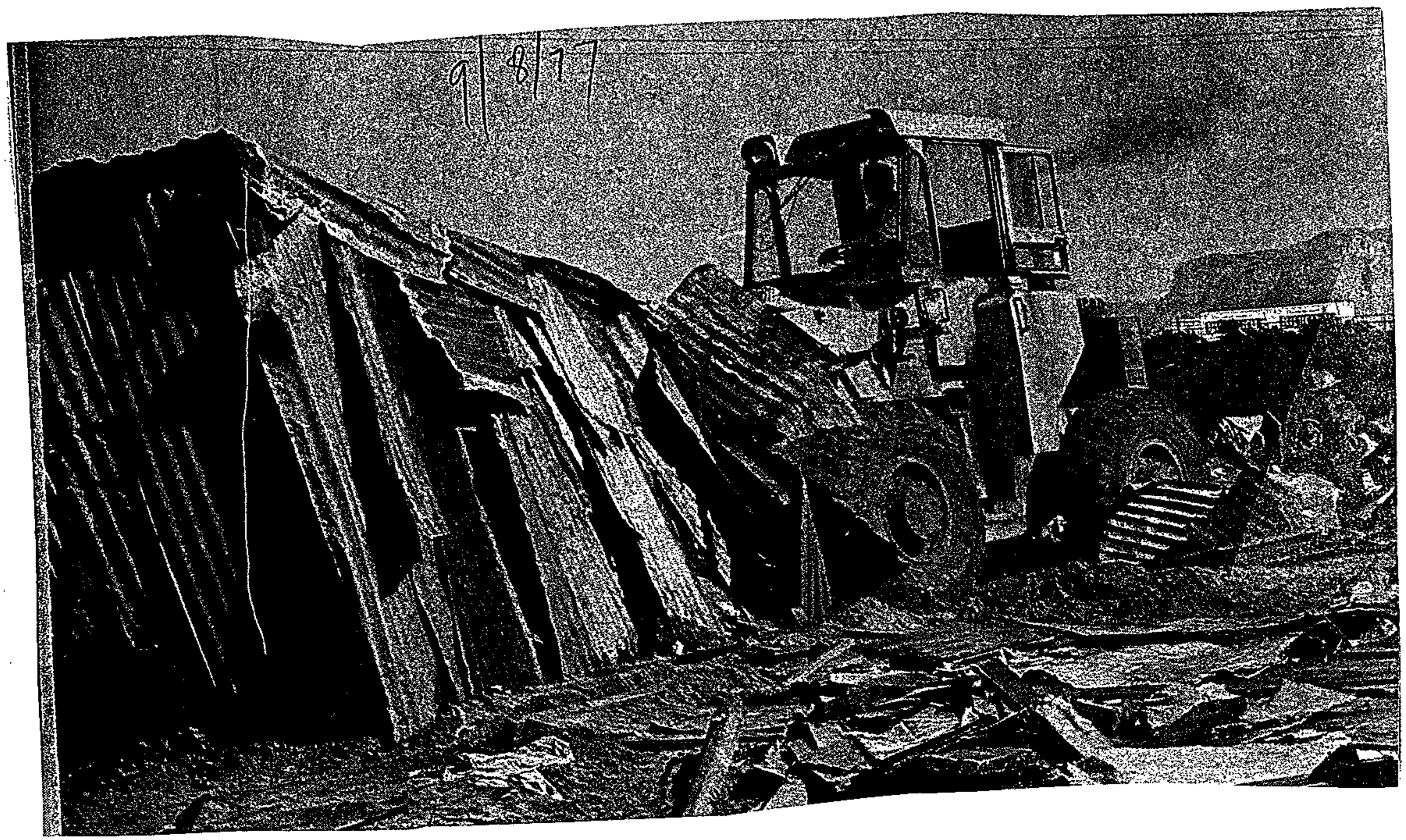
* VERVOLG OP BL. 3 *

Hierdie versoek is gisteraand deur die plakkers se tegsverteenwoordiger, mnr. R. Rosenthal, aan mnr. Cruywagen oorgedra. Op navraag an Die Burger het mnr. Cruywagen gesê hy is bereid m die plakkers tegemoet te tom, maar het dit duidelik estel dat die sloping vandag al voortgaan.

„Afhangende van die plakers se voorneme om self hul utte af te breek en die tempo waarin dit gedoen word, kan lie Bantoesake-Administraieraad se slopingsaksie verlaag word. Dit kan selfs heel-

SOWAT veertig plakkershutte is gister in Modderdam in opdrag van die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-Administrasieraad platgestoot. Hier staan 'n paar vroue tussen hul besittings, wat eers uit die hutte gedra is. Op die agtergrond is van die gesloopte hutte.

9/8/17



9/8/77





7/8/77

Plakkers

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

raad, het gister gesê plakkers wat wettig in die Skiereiland is, sal steeds geleentheid kry om na die K.T.C.-noodkamp te verskuif. Aan onwettiges sal treinkaartjies verskaf word om na die tuislande terug te keer.

Veertig hutte was gisteroggend gesloop voordat die laaigraaf wat gebruik is, in modder vasgeval het. Die laaigraaf is gistermiddag om vyfuur uitgetrek, en die sloping sal vandag voortgesit word.

Talle mense wat langs Modderdamweg wou stilhou om te sien wat aangaan en hul motors langs die pad geparkeer het, het gister verkeerskaartjies gekry.

'n Bejaarde man wat aan kanker ly, se hut is nie gesloop nie. Hy sal na die K.T.C.-noodkamp verskuif word, het mnr. Maclachlan gesê.

Nog 'n hut, dié van 'n vrou wat gisteroggend geboorte geskenk het aan 'n drieling, se hut het bly staan.

Die plakkers was gister onseker waar hulle die nag sou slaap. Sop en brood is uitgedeel deur lede van die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland se departement van maatskaplike werk, en plastiekseile is aan die plakkers gegee om oor hul besittings te gooi.

Terwyl hul hutte gesloop is, het groepies plakkers rondgestaan, maar later het vroue 'n optog gevorm en godsdienstige liedere gesing. Die polisie het hulle versoek om uitmekaar te gaan, en 'n vrou is beseer toe honde nader gebring en sy oor 'n sinkplaat geval het. Sy is in 'n ambulans weggeneem.

Prof. R. E. van der Ross, Rektor van die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland, het die kamp gister twee keer besoek. Volgens prof. Van der Ross het studente van sy universiteit aangebied om te help dat van die plakkers in tente op die kampus gehuisves word, maar dié plan was onuitvoerbaar.

Kol. J. Nel, Distrikskommandant van die Polisie in Bellville, het gesê die polisie se teenwoordigheid was slegs voorkomend van aard. Niemand is in hegtenis geneem nie.



CT. 13/8/77

Russell refuses bail condition

(307)

THE REV DAVID RUSSELL has chosen to spend the weekend in police custody rather than accept a R50 bail condition that he is to have no access to any squatter camps at Bellville.

Mr Russell, an Anglican priest, appeared in the Bellville Magistrate's Court yesterday on various charges, including trespassing at the Modderdam squatters' camp on Thursday.

He was alleged to have lain in the path of a bulldozer in an attempt to stop the demolition of shanties at the camp.

No evidence was led on the charges and Mr Russell was told to appear on September 13.

After spending Thursday night in a police cell, Mr Russell wore an overcoat over his clerical dress.

Mr G Mallinick, his attorney, called Mr Russell to the witness box to oppose the bail condition.

Mr Russell told the court he had been appointed by the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town to minister to all migrant workers and their families in the Peninsula.

His work was broad in scope and was among people in need. It was their total need, both of spirit and body, that was his concern. This was Samaritan theology, he said.

Mr Russell said he had not asked the Public Works Department for permission to enter the Modderdam camp. He did not think the area was private property or that he was trespassing.

There were no notices that trespassers would be prosecuted. There was also the question whether government land belonged to all the people of South Africa or whether it was private, he said.

Mr Russell said he had been in touch with Canon Burnett, the Anglican priest of St Johns Church who worked in the camp, to see how he could help the people who were suffering hardship. He helped to take Mass.

Detective Warrant Officer Andre du Toit told the court that Canon Burnett was helping at the camp. Mr Russell had become prominent at Modderdam only in the past week. Till now Canon Burnett had not needed an interpreter and Mr Russell's presence was unnecessary.

He said Mr Russell was being charged with trespassing, obstructing the work at the camp, attending an unlawful gathering and resisting arrest. All church services in the open air were illegal in terms of a notice in the Government Gazette of March 30.

Mr Lategan said a lot was being done for the squatters, but he could not see how God could be helped by Mr Russell's act of lying down in front of a front-end loader.

The court had to decide whether Mr Russell's presence was needed at Modderdam. The Anglican Church was strong enough to send many other people there. In the circumstances he did not think it unreasonable to impose the bail condition.

Richard Anthony de Satga, who appeared separately before Mr Lategan in connection with a similar incident at Modderdam on Thursday, was granted R50 bail with the same condition. He was also ordered to hand in his passport.

Mr Dr Satga opposed the condition. He said he was an employee of Shawco, a registered welfare organization, and his work consisted of upgrading communities. He would be unable to carry on such duties as providing water, sanitation and waterproofing to those in need if prevented from entering squatters' camps.

Also in court in connection with a similar incident was Michael Poppleton, a social worker, whose bail of R50 was granted on condition he did not enter the Bellville squatter camps. Mr Poppleton did not oppose the condition.

The hearing for all three men was adjourned till September 13.

Russell spends night in cells

C.T. 12/8/77 307



Rev David Russell

Staff Reporter

THE Rev David Russell and two social workers spent last night in prison after they were arrested yesterday morning, when they allegedly lay down in front of a front-end loader at Modderdam squatter camp.

The men are expected to appear in the Bellville Magistrate's Court today. Bail was refused because charges had not yet been formulated against the men, a spokesmen for the Anglican Bishop Suffragan's office in Bellville said yesterday.

Late last night police confirmed that the men were in custody. An attorney and church officials who spoke to the Bellville police station commander were told that they would remain in custody overnight.

Brigadier Theo Bisschoff, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, said the three were being held in custody and that police were still investing charges against them.

With Mr Russell, an Anglican priest, are Mr Richard Satga, a part-time employee of Shawco, South African Volunteer Services and Envirac, and a Mr Michael Poppleton.

Brigadier Bischoff said the men lay down in front of the loader. It is understood that the men had been told to leave the site before the incident.

Deeply distressed, says archbishop

CAPE TIMES 9/8/77

305

Staff Reporter

THE ANGLICAN Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Bill Burnett, said yesterday that he was "deeply distressed" by the demolition of hundreds of squatter shanties at Modderdam yesterday.

"This act will breed deeper resentment in the hearts of black people and evoke anger from outside our borders," the archbishop said.

"As a nation, we cannot justify ourselves before men when we take this sort of action and this must have serious consequences for us."

He disclosed that he had written to Mr W A Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, on July 13 asking the Minister to end the demolition of shacks at Modderdam. He had not received a reply and thought it right therefore to make public the contents of the letter.

In his letter, the archbishop said that, although the Cape Town area had become a magnet for rural Africans needing employment and some controls were necessary, he was deeply disturbed by the situation which had developed at Modderdam and other squatter camps

He added that there could not be stable society without a stable and secure family life. In spite of handicaps there was a disciplined community life at Modderdam.

"I ask therefore that we act as Christian brothers must do toward one another. I suspect that most of the people at Modderdam and elsewhere are fellow Christians."

PRP deplores 'inhuman' breaking up of homes

Staff Reporter

THE regional executive of the Progressive Reform Party yesterday issued a statement warning the authorities that squatter demolitions could aggravate racial tension.

The statement says the executive "expresses its deep concern at the local Bantu Affairs Administration Board's action in demolishing squatter homes in the Modderdam area".

It deplores in the "strongest terms the heartless and inhuman breaking up of the homes of people who are victims of circumstances beyond their control, and any action which needlessly adds to the existing problem of homelessness in the Western Cape.

"This executive calls upon the local BAAB and the Cabinet to immediately cease all further demolitions until steps have been taken to formulate a joint programme of action with the various bodies concerned with the relief of the squatters for the relief of the plight of these people."

SHELTER will act

MR D A St C HENNESSY, chairman of the board of trustees of SHELTER, said last night that the organization would immediately act on Mr Cruywagen's invitation to SHELTER and the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation to discuss the putting up of tents with the chief director of BAAB, Mr F H Botha.

"The situation is urgent, and we want to take immediate steps," said Mr Hennessy.

Mr Lionel Murray, MP for Green Point, said it was vital that emergency services be provided for the evicted squatters.

"The authorities have an opportunity to set up some sort of emergency camp while they sift through those who are legally resident here and those who are not. It is essential that they be given cover and basic services."

He blamed the present situation on a lack of communication between the authorities and the squatters.

Sou rch Unit
ONOMY
Cape T June 1977

(307)

Whites rally to the squatters' cause

CAPE TOWN. — Heavy smoke billowed across the Modderdam Road squatters' camp near Cape Town yesterday as hundreds of shacks were set alight.

Firemen from nearby Bellville fought the fires as a Department of Works bulldozer demolished vacated huts.

At the roadside hundreds of squatters sat sullenly in the biting cold waiting for transport to move their few possessions.

Earlier police used teargas and dogs several times to disperse crowds.

The work of the firemen was made almost impossible by a strong gale blowing across the Cape Flats.

Yesterday morning a few people began removing their belongings from their huts and, by yesterday afternoon, the trickle had grown to a flood.

Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) officials said most of the 3 000 shacks had been evacuated and the task of demolishing the shacks had been made considerably easier.

Various forms of transport were arriving to collect and remove people but no one could say where they were going.

BAAB officials said "quite a large number of people" had requested rail tickets to the Transkei.

They also said accommodation had been found at Nyanga for several chronically sick and these people would be moved by ambulance tomorrow.



After squatters' shacks had been demolished at Modderdam Road camp, near Cape Town, police warned the crowd to disperse. When they refused, teargas was used to clear the area.

A large contingent of police continued to patrol the area but the tension of yesterday morning appeared to have eased.

Yesterday morning about 100 whites from different organisations met at Modderdam Road after deciding yesterday to show their solidarity with the squatters. Among them were clergymen, social and welfare workers and members of the Progressive Reform Party.

They had come to "be with the people," said the Rev David Russell, an Anglican priest from Nyanga.

Among the whites was Mrs Judy Williams, wife of an American consular official stationed in Cape Town, Mr Tom Williams.

Mrs Williams said she was at the scene as a member of the "Women for Peace movement and told reporters she wished more whites had shown up.

In Pretoria, a US Embassy spokesman declined to comment on Mrs Williams' action at the squatter camp, or to state embassy policy concerning involvement of diplomats' wives in controversial local issues.

Bantu Affairs officials said alternative accommodation was available at a temporary camp at Nyanga but church officials from the black suburb said there was room for only about six families.

Many of the squatters were huddled in the wreckage of their shanties against the chill wind or had moved in with friends.

But several of those evicted packed their belongings and moved into the shelter of the thick "Port Jackson" bushes on the other side of Modderdam Road.

Some squatters at the camp were doing a roaring trade in railway travel warrants which they obtained from the authorities and were selling for R10 each.

The warrants had no value, however, as they were not transferable. No tickets were being issued against them without identification by holders.

Police confirmed they had arrested a man for being in possession of a dangerous weapon.

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of BAAB, said the work was continued as planned.

It was fortunate that so many people had vacated their huts of their own accord. "We do not have to remove people — just demolish the empty shacks," he said.

Many huts had been broken down and people were leaving the area by private transport.

Many had asked for rail warrants to return to Transkei. BAAB had been notified by other local authorities that they were aware of people leaving Modderdam Road and would be on the lookout to prevent the squatters establishing new camps.

In a telegram yesterday to Mr Steyn, Minister of Community Development, and Mr M C Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, the Black Sash condemned the Government's action at the squatters' camp. — Sapa.

MPs condemn the evictions — Page 4

[redacted]

305



e flattened remains of more than 40 shacks at Modderdam Road squatter camp after workmen and a front-end loader started the huge demolition operation yesterday. Cape Times Newscolour by Pat Bromilow-Downing

9/8/77 (CT) (BOS)

BO: 'n Laaigraaf stoot 'n plakkershut plat. Die foto is gisteroggend in die Modderdam-kamp geneem. Amptenare of plakkers het eers alles uit die hutte verwyder voordat dit platgestoot is.

LINKS BO: Terwyl hutte gister in die plakkerskamp Modderdam platgestoot is, het 'n groep swartmense feitlik die hele dag met handeklap-begeleiding godsdienstige liedere gesing.

LINKS MIDDEL: 'n Paar polisiemanne met honde was gister onder die sowat honderd geregsdienaars by die plakkerskamp Modderdam. Hulle is 'n paar keer nader geroep om die mense van die sypaadjies af te hou.

LINKS ONDER: Prof. dr. R. E. van der Ross, Rektor van die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland, gister by die plakkerskamp Modderdam afgeneem. Verskeie van sy studente was die hele dag op die toneel en het onder meer gehelp om sop en brood vir die uitgesette plakkers te organiseer.



DIE laaigraaf wat gister plakkershutte langs Modderdamweg platgestoot het, het kort voor die middag in die modder langs 'n groot poel water vasgeval. Hier word vergeefs met 'n trekker geprobeer om die laaigraaf uit te sleep. Dit is uiteindelik ná vyfuur met 'n groot vragmotor-noodwa uitgesleep.

9/8/77 (305)

CT

Plakkery móét gestuit word: V. d. Westhuizen

DIE plakkerstoestand in die Skiereiland mag nie verder ontwikkel nie, en al die moontlike moet gedoen word om dit te stuit. Die mense wat onwettig hierheen instroom, is dié wat die meeste sal ly as stappe nie gedoen word nie, het brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen, voorsitter van die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-administrasieraad, gister in 'n verklaring gesê.

Volgens brig. Van der Westhuizen is dit aan sy raad opgedra om die sloping in Modderdamweg uit te voer, en dat die plakkers reeds geruime tyd geweet het wat sou gebeur as hulle kennisgewings veronagsaam wat aan hulle gestel is.

Die plakkers het die kennisgewing veronagsaam en aanbiedings van hulp in die wind geslaan. Hulle het tot gister nog nie vertrek nie, en diegene wat wil verhuis, word geïntimideer sodat hulle uit vrees nie met die owerheid kan onderhandel nie.

Baie mense stroom steeds onwettig na die Skiereiland. Die werkloosheid en gesondheidsgevaar neem toe. Diegene wat só instroom en alle wette veronagsaam, sal uiteindelik die swaarste ly. Die toestand mag nie verder ontwikkel nie en al die moontlike moet nou gedoen word om dit te stuit, lui brig. Van der Westhuizen se verklaring.

307

IN 'n gierende Suidoos is meer as duisend plakkerkrotte Donderdag in Modderdam, by Bellville-Suid, Kaapstad, platgestoot. Ondanks herhaalde waarskuwings en pleidooie van owerheidsweë was sesduisend mense op die vlak. Hulle moes so goed moontlik na tydelike onderdak skarrel. Die plakkerskamp Werkgenot is aanstaande week aan die beurt.

Met meer as veertig jaar diens in Bantoe-administrasie en langer as tien jaar Hoof-Bantoekommissaris van Wes-Kaapland was hy nog nooit tevore by so 'n onaangename taak as die sloping van Modderdam se plakkershutte betrokke nie, sê mnr F. H. Botha, Hoof-Bantoekommissaris, in 'n onderhoud met Die Burger.

Hoe het dit gekom dat hierdie ding gedoen moes word? Dr. Francis Wilson, senior lektor en hoof van die navorsingsafdeling van UK se Ekonomieskool, gee sy siening.

Die plakkers: wat sê ons vir dié vader?



DR. FRANCIS WILSON — is dit verbasend dat mense uit die amptelike woonbuurte na die plakkernedersettings uitgeskuif het?

HOE het ons in die situasie beland dat kragtige stootskrapers, soos Suid-Afrikaners vandeesweek op die televisie kon sien, gestuur word om die jammerlike woonplekkies van 'n paar duisend mense plat te stoot?

werkers met 5 persent per jaar te besnoei.

Vir dié beleid was daar

tyd is 'n nuwe kampong vir spoorwegwerkers gebou en het die stadsraad die sones

Na raming is daar ongeveer 50 000 swart plakkers in Kaapstad. Tot vandeesweek het die helfte van hulle in Modderdam-Unibel gewoon. Rapport 3/07

Daar is ook Kleurlinge wat vir hulle in Modderdam woonplek aanmekaar geslaan het, maar verreweg die meeste plakkers bestaan uit swart gesinne. Van dié gesinne sluit byna driekwart 'n broodwinner in wat wettig in Kaapstad werk —òf as kontrakwerker (58 persent), òf as vaste inwoner (13 persent).

In teenstelling hiermee het die meeste van die vroue formeel geen reg om in die gebied te wees nie en kan hulle dit ook nie kry nie. Desondanks het 'n ondersoek van die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland aangetoon dat een uit elke vyf vroue al meer as vyf jaar in die Kaap is.

Plakkersbehuising strek ver terug in die geskiedenis van die Moederstad. Maar die plate huisies in krotte wat die afgelope drie vier jaar op plekke soos Crossroads of Modderdam opgeslaan het, staan in die teken van 'n ongekende ontploffing van Kaapstad se swart plakkersbevolking.

Dié verskynsel moet gesien word in die konteks van die wêreldwye verstedeliking wat met die industriële revolusie gepaard gegaan het. In 1910 het 'n kwart (24 persent) van SA se totale bevolking in stede en op dorpe gewoon; teen 1960 was dit byna die helfte (47 persent), en sedertdien het dit nog net toegeneem.

Oorsake

In terme van rasse gesien, vind ons in 1970 dat 89 persent van die blankes, 87 persent van die Indiërs, 76 persent van die Kleurlinge en 39 persent van die swartes verstedelik het. As hierdie tendensie tot die jaar 2000 voortduur, sal 93 persent van die blankes, 86 persent van die Kleurlinge, 92 persent van die Asiërs en 75 persent van die swartes teen daardie tyd verstedelik het (N. J. van Rensburg, Population Explosion in Southern Africa, Van Schaik, Pretoria, 1972, p.xv).

Die oorsake van hierdie trek na die stede is ingewikkeld. Aan die een kant word mense na die stede getrek deur die proses van ekonomiese groei wat al hoe meer werkers nodig het vir werk wat net in die stede of dorpe gedoen kan word. Van die platteland af word mense weer na die stede gestoot deur 'n wisselwerking tussen faktore soos bevolkingsgroei, landbou-stagnasie (soos in die tuislande) en die impak (soos op blanke plase) van die moderne tegnologie in die vorm van oesmasjinerie en chemiese onkruiddoders, wat dit moontlik maak om al hoe meer voedsel met die hulp van al hoe minder mense te produseer.

Dis teen hierdie agtergrond dat die gebeurde in Kaapstad ontleed moet word.

Nou net omtrent elf jaar gelede het die Regering sy voorneme aangekondig om werkgewers in Wes-Kaapland te verplig om hul drie redes: die akute tekort aan huisvesting, die begeerte om die werk in die gebied af te baken vir die Kleurlinge wat volgens bevolkingsprojeksies spoedig in groot getalle werk sou nodig hê, en, laastens, die begeerte om dr. Verwoerd se beleid te implementeer sodat die stroom swartes na die stede opdroog en uiteindelik teruggekeer word na die tuislande.

Om hierdie beleid te steun, het die Regering gelas dat alle kontrakwerkers in Kaapstad van Augustus 1967 af minstens een keer per jaar na hul tuislande moet terugkeer om nuwe kontrakte aan te gaan. Daar is gehoop om op die manier te voorkom dat die swartmense in die stad wortelskiet.

Verdubbel

Ondanks sterk pogings om die getalle te verminder, het die aantal swart werkers in Kaapstad skerp bly styg. Dit was die regstreekse gevolg van 'n ander, belangriker deel van Regeringsbeleid: die aanmoediging van ekonomiese groei.

Die vraag na arbeid het in Kaapstad dramaties toegeneem namate nuwe geboue opgerig, paaie gebou en die hawe vergroot is en die stad as geheel ontwikkel het. Oor die ses jaar 1968-1974 het die aantal swart werkers net in die boubedryf drievoudig toegeneem van 3 400 tot 13 400 man. In die Regeringsektor, veral in die Spoorweë en die Posterye, waar, sou 'n mens dink, die beleid van voorkeur aan Kleurlinge so sterk moontlik gestoot sou word, was die toename selfs nog groter: die aantal swart werkers het meer as vervierdubbel van 1 400 tot oor die 6 000 kontrakwerkers. Ook Handel en Nywerheid het sy getalle meer as verdubbel.

Ondanks die groot getalle werkers wat as gevolg van die resessie gedurende die afgelope jaar hul werk verloor het en terug is na die Ciskei en Transkei, is daar nou dubbeld soveel swart kontrakwerkers in Kaapstad as wat daar in 1968 was.

Een gevolg van die poging om swart werkers in Wes-Kaapland te beperk, was die verslapping en sedert 1972 die algehele staking van die bou van huise vir swart gesinne.

In die eerste helfte van die jare sestig is sowat 3 000 huise in Gugulethu en Nyanga gebou; gedurende die eerste helfte van die jare sewentig was dit minder as 'n tiende daarvan.

Woonreg

Intussen skep die natuurlike aanwas van die 10 000 swart gesinne met permanente woonreg in Kaapstad 'n behoefte aan 250 tot 300 nuwe huise per jaar.

Dit was nie net gesinsbehuising wat deur die beleid geraak is nie. 'n Paar jaar ná 1966 het die owerhede gewik en weeg of huisvesting vir kontrakwerkers verskaf moet word of nie. Onder swaar druk om arbeid toe te laat vir sulke projekte soos die brandstofplaas by Milnerton, is meer as 80 hostels wat 4 500 man huisves, in Langa en in Langa met nog 2 000 beddens uitgebrei.

Teen 1971 was dit duidelik dat die stad permanent meer swart werkers nodig gaan hê. Die owerhede het stappe gedoen om self nog barakke te bou en om seker te maak dat die verdere huisvesting wat werkgewers oprig, enigsins beter is as die „tydelike" skuur (nog in gebruik in die winter van 1977) wat so ellendig is dat trekarbeiders pondokkies binne-in gebou het in 'n poging om die koue uit te hou en 'n mate van privaatheid te skep.

Vanjaar vind ons dat daar sedert 1966 enkelhuisvesting vir nog 16 000 tot 17 000 kontrakwerkers opgerig is in Kaapstad, waar die verhouding tussen swart mans en vroue nou 2:1 is. In Langa alleen is die verhouding meer as 11:1.

Is dit in die lig van sulke ondraaglike druk op huisvesting en op 'n normale sosiale lewe verbasend dat die mense uitgeskuif het uit die amptelike woonbuurte na die plakkernedersettings?

Die owerheid se reaksie hierop was om die plakkerskrotte plat te stoot en om 'n driejaarplan te aanvaar wat hopelik einde 1979 voltooi sal wees. Daarvolgens word die meeste sones in Langa omgeskep in huisvesting vir die swart gesinne wat die wettige reg het om in Kaapstad te wees. Die sowat 13 600 trekarbeiders wat nou daar woon, sal dan na Gugulethu oorgeplaas word. Almal wat onwettig in die gebied is, moet uit, terug tuislande toe, sê die owerhede.

Die besluit om Langa se berugte sones in gesinshuise te omskep, kan net verwelkom word. Maar die geheel-reaksie van die owerheid op die krisis is nie net ontoereikend nie, maar dit maak die probleem net groter as wat dit klaar is.

Lewensfeit

Die volgehoue proses van verstedeliking is 'n lewensfeit. Kaapstad se ervaring van die afgelope tien jaar wys dat die stroom van swart werkers na die stad nie gekeer kan word nie. Terselfdertyd besef ons al hoe meer dat ons nie aan ons samelewing kan aanhou bou deur die swartman middeldeur te sny nie.

Ons behandel hom enersyds as 'n arbeidseenheid in die stad wat nie, al het die stad sy dienste permanent nodig, die reg het om by sy vrou en kinders te woon nie; andersyds laat ons hom net toe om 'n volle mens te wees in party afgeleë landelike gebiede, waar hy nie kan woon tensy hy sy kinders laat verhonger nie.

Die les van Modderdam is tog sekerlik dat die tyd aangebreek het dat ons hierdie lewensfeite in die oë moet kyk.

Nog maar twee weke gelede het 'n jarelange fabriekswerker wat in Modderdam woon, aan my gesê: „Ek woon hier omdat ek by my kinders kan woon. As ek hulle net een keer in 'n jaar sien, word hulle groot sonder dat hulle hul eie vader ken. En dit maak seer."

Wat sê ons nou aan daar-

Eglin sees PM over demolitions

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Reform Party, had a half-hour meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, yesterday in a bid to prevent "another Modderdam removal operation" — 48 hours before a second mass squatter removal is due to take place. The 600-shack Werkgenot squatter camp near the D F Malan Airport is next on the path of the front-end loaders, a few days after the demolition of shacks at Modderdam caused a nationwide outcry. In a bid to stop "another Modderdam exercise", Mr Eglin flew to Pretoria for an interview with Mr Vorster. The Prime Minister said he would consider Mr Eglin's requests if they were contained in a written memorandum. At Jan Smuts Airport last night, Mr Eglin said he would draw up the memorandum on the flight to Cape Town to present to Mr Vorster as soon as possible. "I hope the authorities will look into the key element of the whole squatter situation, which is the urge of the black man to have a family life," Mr Eglin said. Mr Eglin said he would emphasize the problems faced by the squatters, as well as the long-term socio-economic implications.

City whites take in 100 families

18/8/77

From shacks to suburbs

Werkgenot squatters have no place to go — page 2

Staff Reporters

SQUATTERS from the razed Modderdam Road camp are moving into white Cape Town.

Nearly 100 families have been taken into private homes in at least five suburbs — Sea Point, Constantia, Kenilworth, Claremont and Rondebosch.

And other families are taking refuge in deserted dwellings in derelict District Six, in private homes in the coloured suburb of Athlone and on the premises of businesses in Epping and Elsies River.

At the mini-tent town in Rondebosch, the number of squatter families grew yesterday.

The Acting Medical Officer of Health, Dr Alex Chaimowitz, said yesterday the tent town — at St Thomas's Church — was at this stage not a health hazard. There are 200 squatters in the camp.



A comfortable living-room, somewhere to sleep and tea at any time you want it . . . this is the temporary accommodation being offered to six squatter women, two men and six of their children at a home in Claremont. From left are Mrs Esline Mki,

Health

Dr Chaimowitz said that from a health point of view, the camp was not a "suitable permanent situation". He said sanitation was better than at the Modderdam Road camp "because there is waterborne

rimes

12 CENTS

Stuttafords
FARM FRESH — SOYA FED CHICKENS.
'A' grade and Halaal
99c kilo
Food Hall
CITY AND CLAREMONT

(307)

18/8/77

Botha to see Ian Smith today

SALISBURY. — The Foreign Minister, Mr R F Botha, will fly here today for talks with the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Government said last night.

Mr Botha's visit follows his talks on Rhodesia in London at the weekend with the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, and the United States Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance.



MR BOTHA

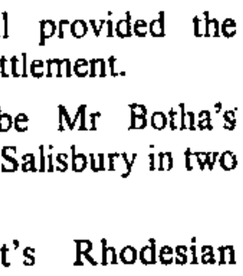
Mr Botha is expected to brief Mr Smith on the latest Anglo-American proposals for a Rhodesian settlement and relay British and American attitudes.

Mr Botha said on his return to Johannesburg after the London talks that the proposals still provided the basis for a settlement.

This will be Mr Botha's fourth visit to Salisbury in two months.

Last night's Rhodesian Government statement said Mr Botha would be accompanied by the South African Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie.

Mr Smith will be joined at the talks by Rhodesia's Accredited Diplomatic Representative in South Africa, Air Vice-Marshal Harold Hawkins, and the Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr Jack Gaylard.



MR SMITH

The statement said the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P K van der Byl, was unable to attend the talks because he had electi campaign engagements.

It was reported fro Pretoria last night that Botha was expected to lea South Africa early today would return later today.

Sapa



Wreckage from the stranded Romelia, seen in the background, is set ablaze at Sunset Rocks, Llandudno, by an anti-pollution team yesterday. About 90 tonnes of heavy furnace oil still remain on the stern section of the vessel which has been heavily ballasted with seawater to keep it in place. Hundreds of tonnes have already been removed from the Romelia and the

MONTY COOPER

Eastern Province
HERALD
27/8/77

1820

307

Modderdam is dead but the problem remains

Mgoz

A post mortem on Modderdam by PHILIP MAYER, Professor of Anthropology at Rhodes University. The material was collected in April and May with the help of Mr Wallace Nsogi as part of the Rhodes University project on migrant labour.

THE Modderdam community is dead. The problem which gave birth to it is not.

On the contrary, it is likely to produce in due course more disturbing symptoms, and it may not be possible to bulldoze them away.

I am writing this post mortem sadly because I had the privilege of meeting the Modderdammers only a couple of months ago when there still seemed to be hope.

The great mass of squatters in the Cape Peninsula are Coloureds. But Modderdammers were African men and women who had been driven to defy influx control regulations which do not allow wives of contract workers to live with their husbands.

Modderdam has taught us how formidable the pressures have become which, even among unsophisticated women from the Transkei, have destroyed the old willingness to accept the long separation from husbands as part of the given order of things.

Nearly all women in Modderdam had waited many years before following their husbands to Cape Town.

In most of the women's statements about the reasons for coming, three factors appear — starvation, ill-health and suspicion or knowledge of the husband having taken up with another woman.

Starvation is explained in terms of the woman's almost total dependence on money and on the failure of husbands to send enough of it. Some wives had lost touch with their husbands: "It was three years since he had been home and I was very worried."

The mortality rate of

being "forced" to stay with town girls.

But most of the women of Modderdam were in a mood of revolt against this well-worn pattern.

Once the woman reached Cape Town, and the husband decided to accept her, there followed a period of uncertainty pending a decision on the length of her stay.

During this period, most of the women had had brushes with influx control. If they were trying to stay with relatives in the townships, they would be arrested for not having valid documents.

Others went to stay with their husbands at the hostels, and this meant, as a husband put it, he always had to have R35 in his pocket, "because when she is found out she will be fined R25 and I R10".

The next step might be a decision to "go and live in the bush", in the mainly Coloured shanty towns. This would signalise a joint decision they wanted to be together for longer, and that she was not in town merely for a visit.

In most cases the decision paid off at the time. They were able to buy time together, perhaps even a year or two if they were lucky, hidden away in a shack among the Coloured squatters.

Sooner or later they were caught, their structures were destroyed or they were refused accommodation "because Africans can only stay in the townships assigned to them", or they were arrested or threatened with being sent back to the country.

There were those who were unable to stand the suspense and the indignity of it all. "They were hounding us as a dog hounds an animal." They

shack at the Kennington squatter camp, but a couple of years later all of us were evicted. So we went to Elsies River (another Coloured shanty town).

"When part of this camp burnt down, Africans were told not to rebuild their shacks.

"We were told to build at Crossroads, but the Divisional Council stopped us and told us they could allow no more structures there. Life has just been a series of removals from one place to another."

Such was the experience of many people before they arrived at Modderdam. Here the harassment continued.

Shacks were demolished, people arrested, bail had to be paid. "After some intervention by concerned White people the officials slackened in their hounding us, but they did not stop arresting women.

"Our men live under constant fear that when they are at work their families might be taken away in their absence. As women we feel defenceless here. Circumstances force us at times to go out to fetch water, to go to hospital, or to buy groceries and we may not return, because the officials are always chasing us for reference books."

In spite of harassment, discomfort and uncertainty, people derived profound satisfactions from being in Modderdam.

"I am able to put out my hand every Friday for my husband's money. I need not tire my neighbours by nagging them to lend me food, or paraffin, or matches, or soap, and still be without food at times, and only have water to fill the stomachs of my children."

Above all, the women spoke of the happiness

children in the homelands is seemingly twice as high as in the urban townships. Women in the country invariably mention ill-health of children as one of the most difficult things for them to cope with without the help of their husbands.

In the country both sexes are eloquent on the danger of falling a victim to town women who will drain away the hard-earned wages. In the past, the ultimate danger was that a man, ensnared by his town woman, might forget his obligations to his dependants at home.

In more traditional circles the triangle had been virtually institutionalised. It was not reprehensible for a migrant to strike up a relationship with a woman in town as long as the prior rights of the wife were respected.

Morality demands that she recognise the husband's prime duty to support his family.

All women accept the "inability of men to stay without a woman" which "is built in the plan of creation". Men speak of

gave up the struggle and the man, wife or both returned home.

Obviously this was easier for those with property in the country.

Those who have no home in the country or whose homes are "only empty houses", or who have no land for ploughing had to define their dignity differently. Some had their ideas of dignity shattered when they approached the authorities and asked for accommodation. They spoke of "the calculated type of frustration" they encountered at the administration offices.

Others kept away from the offices and managed to live undetected in the townships with relatives or friends. But this usually meant giving up any idea of living as a couple or a family.

Some tried the tactics of passing as Coloured. Others tried to hide in the bush on their own. Wherever they squatted they could not escape the watchful eye of the authorities.

"I decided to go to the bush and we erected a

brought about by being with their husband, and of the children's happiness to be with their father and mother. At last they experienced the joys of a companionate marriage.

Residents generally took great pride in the peace that prevailed at Modderdam. "We teach all other camps how to live orderly and peacefully. The criminality and hooliganism that are rife in the townships are not existent here, a spirit of togetherness prevails."

Besides, being at Modderdam offered outlets for initiative and ability. Many country women had the satisfaction of earning some money for the first time; in spite of their illegal status they were able fairly easily to obtain charring jobs.

Others made some money through "informal sector" activities making and selling clothes or knitted garments.

A few men had built up thriving businesses selling groceries, vegetables and fruit. Others sold medicines. Owners of vans

Turn to next Page

382

(307) 21/8/77

Modderdam problem

Turn from previous Page

carried fuel for a small fee. Services for the community provided also a source of satisfaction.

One man had added a largish room to his shack as a place of worship for Anglicans.

Humble men and women enjoyed the respected status of committee members. A young man who held the office of "prosecutor" told us how, through serving on the committee, he had "gained experience in dealing with people, and had learnt to be tolerant and sensitive to the needs of others".

The people of Modderdam, in spite of their rural background and little or no education, showed considerable understanding and awareness of the wider system in which they are caught — at least as far as it concerns migrancy and pass laws.

Their liminal situation, their running battle with the law, their suffering from the system at both the rural and the urban end, the endless discussions on the future of the camp and the legal problems involved, which the committees communicated to the residents, and the visits of White dignitaries, religious and political, — all these experiences have deepened their insight into the complex causes of their suffering.

They have certainly given them a lively awareness of them, and passion in denouncing them.

The laws they exclaimed, are discriminatory. "Whites are not thrown around as we are; they are not told to go back to their places of origin, or to leave their wives in the country." The laws are made to frustrate and oppress. They "ruin our lives as men from the country by requiring our labour and forbidding our wives".

With equal passion young men spoke of having reached the limits of their patience.

"These things are burning in my inside. I know that when you talk about these things you may land up on Robben Island. Yet it is time White people learnt to be fair.

"We do not mean to harm anybody. But they have to remember that all these years we have been at their mercy."

Why we need the squatter camps

KDM
1/7/77
305



RDM 1/7/77 305

THE TERM "squatter" conjures up a variety of images in South Africa. It suggests emaciated and undernourished people living in squalor in overcrowded leantos made from anything on hand.

It suggests people regarded by the comfortable with a certain disdain, and by the officials who have to deal with the "problem" with malice. It suggests people without a place, without rights, harassed by officials and the police. People for whom the next day, or hour, can bring the bulldozer which obliterates almost everything . . .

Professor Ellis's study assesses the squatter problem on Cape Town's doorstep. He and his team state that it is just the visible part of the housing problem and that many families will have to move into squatter shacks for at least the next ten years.

Further, that migration to the cities is inevitable until rural conditions are drastically improved.

And that squatter camps are serving a useful function and should be encouraged.

The study details what is needed in social, political and economic terms for this to be done. And basic to its findings are pressing political considerations which, like the squatter problem, cannot be shelved or bulldozed — major changes in current Government policy.

Fundamental to these are steps to increase economic opportunities for all and acceptance of the principle that people should have the right to live and work where they choose to.

There are at least 120 000 coloured squatters in the Cape Peninsula area, but possibly as many as 180 000. In addition there are an estimated 30 000 black squatters. They live in shanties and derelict houses. Many of the dwellings are concentrated in squatter camps ranging from 100 shacks or less to 1 000 to 3 000.

Some of the squatting areas are on local authority land or belong to institutions. Others are on private ground. Sometimes squatting is free but on private ground rents generally range from R1 to R5 a month but higher where "squatter farming" is practised as a lucrative business.

Where camps on public ground have been recognised as squatter areas or declared emergency camps and services are provided by the local authority a charge is made of R6,50 a month.

In surveys conducted by the Cape Town City and Divisional Councils, it was found that of 3 794 squatter families in 16 settlements, in 1975, the employment rate among economically active adults was 79% — four out of five members of the potential labour force.

Household incomes for squatters in the City Council area in 1975 in surveys showed 30% had less than R80 a month, and 61% less than R120 a month, while 14% had more than R200 per month and 5% more than R280.

Of the heads of households, 82% had been in the same job for longer than one year, 58% for longer than 2 years, 48% for longer than three years, 27% for longer than five years and 14% for longer than eight years.

Other factual information which dispels some of the myths and images of squatters in the area, was from divisional council camps in 1975 where it was found that 61% of the men and 68% of the women were born in the Greater Cape Town area.

Many of the squatters have been on the housing lists for a considerable time. It was also found that a relatively small proportion of coloured squatters are recent immigrants from rural areas; and that the majority of black male squatters are legally in the Cape Town area.

HOUSING

The immediate reason for the existence of a larger squatting population is the shortage of housing. At the end of 1975 there was a shortage of at least 38 000 houses for coloured families and 1 400 houses for black families legally in Cape Town.

The main cause of the high and growing demand for housing is natural population growth. To a lesser extent, demand is generated by migration to the industrial area from the country.

The main reasons for the shortage are that the majority cannot afford to build or buy their own houses because of low wages, and that insufficient public funds have been directed to housing — though this has improved for the Coloured population.

It seems that until recently planning of the housing programme did not take into account the natural increase in the coloured population. A policy decision was taken in

CLIVE EMDON reports on an investigation into the squatters of the Western Cape, published by the SA Institute of Race Relations. It was carried out by four University of Cape Town researchers under Prof George Ellis. The study points to the causes of the squatter and the housing problems, assesses Government policies and their effects and gives a range of alternative remedies to the squatter problem.

1966 to "freeze" the building of African family housing in the Peninsula and since 1972 no family housing has been built.

In a crash housing programme for coloureds, the Government announced in March last year it was building 13 000 to 14 000 houses a year, double the rate of increase in the population. The backlog would be caught up with in eight years.

Then followed a 60% cutback in Government funding for the large Mitchell's Plain project which gave an output of 975 houses instead of 6 000 last year. Though renewed funds were made available later in the year, the shortage of funds has hit many other schemes.

At the same time as announcing its crash housing programme, the Government planned to reduce the squatter population by "freezing" it at its size as at November 15, 1974. All shanties built after that date are being demolished as are additions to older shacks.

No programme has been implemented to improve the position of African families who need housing.

REALITIES

The writers say that the squatter problem as just the visible part of the housing problem will exist for at least the next ten years.

Squatter camps are serving a useful function and their proper functioning should be encouraged with the provision of proper community services and amenities. Squatter rehousing and upgrading should take place within the context of an overall housing strategy based on various criteria:

- The need for security of tenure, either leasehold or ownership.
- The need for residents' participation in design, construction, running and maintenance of housing schemes.
- Emphasis on the functional nature of the housing.
- The need for a degree of flexibility in the application of housing standards.
- The use of alternative sources of finance.
- Growth of employment should not be restricted by the lack of conventional housing.
- The need for an overall population and resource policy.

The writers say that workers should be allowed to erect their own temporary structures until permanent housing becomes available.

Summing up they state that the "squatter problem" cannot be seen in isolation from the housing policy, rural conditions and influx control and any serious attempt to solve the problem must take these into account.

A primary aim should be to increase levels of economic welfare so that a reduction in the rate of population growth is possible in the long run.

Page 5 / .....

9/8/77

(305) CT

Squatters

Continued from page 1

of Bantu Affairs, Mr W A Cruywagen, about the refusals.

After consulting a BAAB official last night, Mr Cruywagen said the SHELTER Organization and the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation could discuss the erecting of tents with the chief director of BAAB, Mr F H Botha.

Mr Cruywagen said, too, that the tempo of demolition work would be "moderated" depending on the degree of co-operation by the squatters in dismantling their own homes.

Mr Rosenthal asked Mr Cruywagen to give an assurance that accommodation would be provided for squatters once they reached their homelands.

Mr Cruywagen said he could not give such an assurance, but said the homeland governments would be notified of the numbers of people arriving by train and that requests would be forwarded asking that provision be made for the people.

An official source at Modderdam Road yesterday said the shacks were being demolished in terms of advice notices served on the squatters early last month. The notices said they were squatting on land owned by the Department of Public Works and that their shacks would be demolished.

Interviewed yesterday about the demolition operation, the chairman of BAAB, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, said: "Every single structure must be removed. The area will be as it was before the squatters moved in."

He said the squatters had not taken advantage of an offer to help them move if they went voluntarily, "because there is a group of intimidators in the area."

The Modderdam Road camp belongs to the Department of Public Works.

The secretary of the department, Mr M M du Preez, said yesterday that once the area was cleared, development would begin on buildings for the Administration of Coloured Affairs.

Colonel J J Nel, Bellville district commandant, said the police had found the squatters' reaction to the demolition operation to be "very good — many squatters are moving themselves".

He said the atmosphere was peaceful.

9/8/77
CT
305

Hymns to keep up spirits

Staff Reporters

WITH the prospect of a night in the open before them, most of the homeless squatters at Modderdam kept their spirits up last night by chanting hymns and prayers.

Their plight was relieved by two supermarkets which sent trucks with hot soup and bread, and a firm which donated rolls of heavy-duty plastic which were used for makeshift shelters.

One man who led the chanting said the squatters accepted the demolition of their homes "with happiness", and would not be provoked to violence.

Mrs Parslena Nyathe, who is married with three young children, watched her shack being demolished yesterday morning.

"A man told us through a loudspeaker to take our things out of our homes. My husband had already gone to work. I don't know what he will think we must do," she said.

Mrs Nyathe is from Transkei and she says she is not legally permitted to be in South Africa. Her husband, a domestic worker in Rondebosch, does have the right to stay in the Peninsula, however.

Mrs Patricia Sopete, married with one child, lives with her mother in the camp. Her husband lives in the bachelor quarters in Langa.

Her house was demolished yesterday while she was at work in Plumstead.

Yesterday afternoon, the Modderdam and Unibell Squatters' Committee was granted an emergency meeting with senior officials of BAAB and the regional representative of the Department of Public Works, Mr G Roux.

The Committee was refused permission on four requests:

- That organizations be permitted to erect tents for squatters now without homes.
- That squatters be given time to dismantle their homes, pack their belongings and go back to their homelands.
- That BAAB restrain the actions of the South African Police, whom, it claimed, set dogs on people yesterday.
- That squatters be be given one week "to demonstrate that our word could be taken and that we would start to take our families home and to demolish our houses".

Last night the legal adviser to the squatters' committee, Mr Richard Rosenthal, complained to the Deputy Minister

Continued on page 2

● **SHELTER will act – page 2.**

Massive drive on squatter homes begins

CAPE TIMES 9/8/77

305



Students of the University of the Western Cape hand warm soup and bread to children.



Mr Patrick Joseph shows a gash where he was bitten by a police dog.

Reports by SEAN O'CONNOR, MALANE BOSMAN and ANTON FERREIRA

MORE than 40 Modderdam Road squatter shacks were bulldozed to the ground yesterday at the start of a massive demolition operation which will flatten the homes of 26 000 people.

The operation is being carried out under the instructions of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

About 8am yesterday a front-end loader and dozens of workmen arrived at the south end of the Modderdam Road camp.

The squatters were warned over a loudspeaker to clear their belongings from the shacks.

When this had been done – with wardrobes, beds, pressure cookers and pots and pans lining the pavement of Modderdam Road – the front-end loader began its trail of destruction.

This practice will continue until 3 500 shacks – in the Modderdam Road, Unibell and Werkgenot squatter camps – have been

Mud stops the demolition

DEMOLITION work came to a halt at Modderdam Road squatter camp yesterday morning when the front-end loader got stuck in thick mud.

And there it stayed for the rest of the day. A tractor was sent to haul it out, but failed.

Policemen with dogs were called in to disperse the crowd that had gathered to watch the tractor try time and again to free the "demolisher-in-chief".

Eventually at 5pm, a truck with a winch pulled it out.

Police turned away a crowd who were singing hymns to the beat of a drum.

They had gathered where demolition work was being carried out. The police did not break up the crowd but sent them further down Modderdam Road.

One woman was taken to hospital in an ambulance during the morning after claiming that she had been bitten by a police dog.

Police used dogs to disperse crowds.

Bellville traffic police were on duty in Modderdam Road throughout the day to keep traffic moving. Cars that parked at the side of the road were ticketed.

The belongings of people were piled high on the pavement next to the camp.

Ice cream vendors made the most of the situation and did a roaring trade in the heat.



A mother consoles her hysterical baby at the Modderdam Road squatter camp yesterday as the demolishers moved in.

D, D, 9/8/77

26 000 to be left homeless

305

CAPE TOWN — More than 40 Modderdam Road squatter shacks were bulldozed to the ground yesterday at the start of a massive demolition operation which will flatten the homes of 26 000 people.

The operation is being carried out under the instructions of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

At 8.00 a.m. yesterday, a front-end loader and dozens of workmen arrived at the south end of the Modderdam Road camp. The squatters were warned over a loudspeaker to clear their belongings from their shacks.

Once this had been done, with wardrobes, beds, pressure cookers and pots and pans lining the pavement, the front-

of destruction.

And this practice will continue until 3 500 shacks — in the Modderdam Road, Unibell and Werkgenot squatter camps — have been demolished.

Yesterday afternoon, the 'Modderdam and Unibell Squatters' Committee was granted an emergency meeting with senior officials of BAAB and the regional representative of the department of Public Works, Mr G. Roux.

The committee was refused permission on four requests:

That organisations be permitted to erect tents for squatters who were now without homes;

That squatters be given time to dismantle their homes, pack their belongings and go back to their homelands;

That BAAB restrain the actions of the police, who it claims set dogs on people yesterday; and

That squatters be given one week "to demonstrate that our word could be taken and that we would start to take our families home and to demolish our houses."

But last night, the legal adviser to the committee, Mr Richard Rosenthal, complained to the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, about the refusals.

After consulting a BAAB official last night, Mr Cruywagen said the Shelter organisation and the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation could discuss the erecting of tents with the chief director of BAAB, Mr F. H. Botha. — DDC.



This Ludidi family, whose Werkgenot shack was demolished 10 days ago, has pitched a tent on a road near Parliament. Some passersby stopped to gape at the newcomers, but most passed without a glance.

'Don't help squatters'

9/8/77
Argus.

(305)

9/8/11

305

Argus

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The authorities warned today that tough action would be taken against people sheltering homeless Werkgenot squatters in tents on church property in the Cape Peninsula.

Police have visited most of the small tent towns and the chairman of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, has warned that people would face "heavy sentences" unless they stop sheltering the squatters.

Welfare workers fear that the Cape Divisional Council will act against the 36 families being housed in the tents in the St Monica's Catholic community centre in Halt Road, Elsies River.

Colonel J J Nel, the district commandant for Bellville, said today the police were investigating the sheltering of Werkgenot squatters at St John's Church in Eendrag Street, Bellville South.

A spokesman for the Bellville municipality today reiterated a warning made last week by the Mayor of Bellville, Mr D Uys, that the sheltering of Werkgenot squatters would not be tolerated.

The Very Rev E L King, the Dean of the St George's Cathedral, said two police officers had inspected the five tents on the church property.

The police also visited the St Francis Xavier minor seminary in Kromboom Road, Crawford yesterday where about 50 squatters are being sheltered.

The Unibell squatters today issued a statement urging religious bodies, welfare organisations and political formations to plead with the government to stop the planned demolition of 1 000 shacks in the area.

● Squatters: 'Be firm but kind' — Page 23.

9/8/11 Argus

305



A front-end loader clears away sheets of corrugated iron after ramming down the homes of nine 260 squatters at Modderdam Road squatter camp yesterday. ● Another colour picture on page 3

Cape Times Newscolour: PAT BROMILOW-DOWNING

ARGUS 9/8/77 (305)

THE Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, has offered to slow down and even stop the bulldozing of Modderdam shanties if squatters begin dismantling their shacks themselves.

Today several families were breaking down their homes.

Mr Albert Cashe said he was prepared to go back to the homeland if the authorities loaded his building materials and his belongings and gave him a rail-ticket.

Rail tickets

And many homeless squatters who spent last night under plastic coverings organised by the Cape Flats Distress Association, have started applying for rail tickets back to their homelands.

A mobile unit of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development was operating at Modderdam to deal with applications.

Mr F. H. Botha, the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner who visited the scene of the bulldozing this morning, said the authorities would review the demolition, depending on what the squatters did today.

Slower pace

Mr P. S. Pietersen, the Bantu Affairs Administration Board's director of labour who is supervising the demolitions, said the bulldozing would continue until the Department of Bantu Administration told them to stop.

He said demolition was going at a slower pace today.

Mr Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, intervened in the Modderdam squatters issue last night.

Tents

The squatters' legal representative, Mr Richard Rosenthal, said today that in a telephone call last night Mr Cruywagen indicated some of the squatters' requests could be met.

This meant tents could be raised temporarily to shelter squatters whose homes had been demolished.

Meanwhile, tents sheltering Table View squatters whose homes were demolished two weeks ago were removed today, leaving the families homeless once more.

Workers of the Cape Flats Committee for In-

(CFCIA) said today the tents had been revomed by the Divisional Council, which had done the demolishing.

The secretary of the Divisional Council, Mr W. R. Vivier, was not available to confirm this.

The council had set the past weekend as a deadline for the removal of the tents.

The Cape Times

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1977

305

Illegal or human?

MECHANICAL shovels are once again smashing people's homes on the Cape Flats, a frequent-enough official phenomenon, but one that never loses its poignancy except for strong-minded Nationalist observers. We will never accept that depriving human beings of their shelter, no matter how humble, justifies an end that does not include their immediate rehousing. On the instructions of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, the Modderdam Road squatters are being forced to face the elements. Babies in arms face spending cold nights in the open. All this so that a political ideology may be satisfied. The squatters are arbitrarily divided into two categories, "legal" and "illegal". All have to leave Modderdam Road, but provision is made for the "legals" to live elsewhere in the Cape Peninsula, at least temporarily. Coloured squatters have permission to re-erect their shacks at Rifle Range. The families of African squatters who share with their breadwinner, husband and father legal status in terms of the Urban Areas Act are offered accommodation at the KTC camp in Nyanga. But the great majority of African squatter dependants do not enjoy this status. The sole concern of wives is to be with their husbands, to prevent the break-up of the family and the possible disintegration of the marriage. These are the "illegals". They are victims of the theory that African families do not belong in the Cape Peninsula, though their menfolk spend all their working lives here. The only thing that can explain the demolition of their homes,without alternative shelter, is that to BAAB — and to the government as a whole, for that matter — legality is more important than humanity, and apartheid policy more important than people.

The plight of migrants C.T. 9/8/77

A STUDY by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit of the University of Cape Town has produced some valuable insights into the situation of migrant workers who come to the Peninsula from Transkei and the Ciskei. The study, compiled by Mr Johann Maree and Miss Janet Graaff of the Department of Economics, has produced findings which might well be considered by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Cruywagen, and his departmental officials responsible for the enforcement of policy.

The authors found that 40 percent of workers' families in Transkei and the Ciskei had no land for cultivation and were thus completely dependent on remittances from workers. They also found that migrant workers were able to spend relatively little time with their families between contracts. Seventy percent of those interviewed had spent less than one month at home in the previous year — but they expressed a strong desire for family life. It is plain that these men do not choose the migrant way of life because it is congenial to them. It is a question of necessity — of the survival of their families.

What about the squatter families of Modderdam and Crossroads, whose menfolk are for the most part legally employed in the Peninsula, but whose womenfolk and children are not supposed to be here? The authors of this survey recommend that African labourers should be allowed to settle permanently with their families at their place of work. On social, economic and moral grounds, the case for a change of policy is unanswerable. The only barrier is Nationalist ideology. At a time when ideology is beginning to give way in other areas to practical considerations, surely there is room for adjustments here?

9/8/77

Argus

305

TROUBLE

At one of the committee's recent Thursday night meetings, a member explained how the body came about.

'When we came here in 1974, there were few shacks. But there was much trouble. People robbed and killed each other.

'We decided to form a committee because of the skollies. The skollies attacked people when they went to and from work.

'We had to defend the people. That's why we needed a big committee.'

ARGUS 9/8/77

30c

Prayer by candlelight



A MODDERDAM squatters' church service. The worshippers have candles to follow the service led by Father Robin Burnett, assisted by Mr Edison Buswana.

Death of a 'village'

BEHIND the sordid facade of rusty tin shanties off Modderdam Road, a surprisingly well-organised community has been thriving — a community that began dying yesterday when the front-end loader moved in.

The 5 000-odd inhabitants of the Modderdam squatter settlement have enjoyed the workings of local government much the same as in established suburbs of Cape Town.

And the government is undertaken by the people themselves.

A resident may, without leaving the camp, have attended a church service and have had a choice of denomination.

CRIME

He may have been tried in a court for an infringment of a local code.

He may have been arrested and handed over to the South African Police for a serious crime.

He may have had his life and earnings or shopping guarded on his trip through the bushes from Modderdam station to his shanty.

He may have found himself in trouble for disregarding the regulations on the disposal of household refuse.

Trouble could also have followed a move of shanty without notification to the keepers of the local 'population register' and holders of the 'property deeds'.

He may have sent his children over to the 'shops' for basic necessities — candles, meat, greens.

And he may have taken his problems to an established community body with access to legal advice.

The church services were run by white ministers who came in from outside. All the rest was undertaken by a committee of 35.

305 9/8/77 N. Mercury



DOWN goes someone's home as a front-end loader moves in at Modderdam Road.

DOGS OUT AS HOMES CRUMBLE

305

9/8/77

CAPE TOWN — Several people were bitten by dogs yesterday when police broke up chanting crowds at the Modderdam Road squatters' camp where shanties were being demolished by mechanical equipment.

The demolition began early yesterday and as the day progressed police with dogs moved in to break up crowds.

They scattered in the face of police advancing but reformed and continued singing, reports Sapa.

Our correspondent says the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Bill Burnett, said yesterday that he was "deeply distressed" by the demolition of hundreds of squatter shanties at Modderdam.

Resentment

He said: "The act will breed deeper resentment in the hearts of Black people and evoke anger from outside our border."

He said that he had written to Mr. W. A. Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, on July 13 asking the Minister to end the demolition of shacks at Modderdam.

But he had not received a reply.

In his letter he said that although the Cape Town area had become a magnet for rural Africans needing employment and some controls were necessary, he was deeply disturbed by the situation which had developed at Modderdam and other squatters' camps.

He added that there could not be a stable society without a stable and secure family life.

"I ask therefore that we act as Christian brothers must do towards one another. I suspect that most of the people at Modderdam and elsewhere are fellow Christians."

10/8/17

305

N.M

"We cannot have a situation where people are dumped in the Transkei at the whim of the South African authorities. We reject that concept entirely."

Mr. F. J. van Eeden, administrative director of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board said the vast majority of the 11 353 squatters were Transkeians and those who did not have permission to be in the Peninsula were entitled to free train tickets and railage for themselves and their possessions back to Transkei or Ciskei.

Notice

Meanwhile, the Department of Community Development has written to local authorities pointing out that they no longer need to give squatters notice before demolishing their shacks.

It calls upon councils "to render your esteemed co-operation in effectively combating the squatters evil."

M. Mercury 10/8/77

Defiant squatters set shacks alight

(305)



A FRONT-END loader clatters through the shanties of Modderdam, razing illegally built homes which authorities say are a health hazard. Other shanties burn in the background — the residents' protest against having their homes knocked down. Many have nowhere to go.

CAPE TOWN — The Transkei Government yesterday rejected responsibility for 11 000 evicted squatters on the Cape Flats.

While the authorities broke down shacks with a front-end loader and a tractor, residents started setting their homes on fire in protest.

"This place is going to look like Guy Fawkes tonight," said one of the evicted squatters, while firemen were fighting the flames of some 15 burning homes.

Late last night the scene was one of utter confusion. While on one side of the road armed police with dogs continued to patrol the area, hundreds of evicted squatters sat among their possession waiting to be moved.

In the background the machines continued to push and pull down huts while the fire department tried to stem fires.

Traffic police prevented motorists from stopping anywhere within two kilometres of the demolition site.

Earlier in the day demolition work was brought to a halt when first the front-end loader and then the tractor brought to replace it were put out of commission by punctures.

During the work stoppage squatters and police faced each other across the dual-carriageway and tension steadily mounted.

An unidentified squatter who threw a stone at a passing vehicle was promptly arrested.

Squatters started arming themselves with sticks and empty bottles but senior police officers prevented any incident by talking to them.

Soon afterwards the front-end loader was again in operation and the crowd turned its attention back to the demolition.

An international controversy arose yesterday when the Department of Bantu Administration announced that evicted squatters would be repatriated to Transkei if they were not legally here.

The Transkeian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Digby Koyana, emphatically rejected this as preposterous, and claimed the South African Government was shirking its responsibility.

He said it was impossible to say whether the squatters were Transkeian citilens or not.

TRANSKEI KRITISEER S.A. OOR PLAKKERS

DIE Transkeise regering meen dat dit belaglik is dat Xhosa-plakkers wie se huise in Skiereilandse plakkerskampe gesloop word, na Transkei gerepatrieer moet word, het mnr. Digby Koyana, Transkeise minister van buitelandse sake, gister in Kaapstad gesê.

Mnr. Koyana het in 'n onderhoud gesê sy regering verwerp die gedagte heeltemal dat mense in opdrag van Suid-Afrikaanse regeringsamptenare in 'n onafhanklike Transkei afgelaai word.

Die grondslag vir vriendskap tussen Suid-Afrika en Transkei verswak vinnig. Sekere voorvalle en uitsprake sedert Transkei se onafhanklikwording laat die vraag ontstaan of regverdiging nog bestaan vir diplomatieke betrekkinge tussen die twee lande, het hy gesê.

GESKOK

Volgens mnr. Koyana besoek hy Kaapstad om te sien watter behandeling Transkeise burgers in Suid-Afrika geniet. Transkei verwerp die gedagte heeltemal dat burgers van dié land in Suid-Afrika anders behandel word as burgers van ander onafhanklike lande.

Hy het die sloping van plakkershutte in Modderdam met 'n laaigraaf as „afskuwelik" bestempel.

„Ek was geskok om die sloping te sien en meen dat dit 'n uiters onmenslike daad was. Dit was ontstellend om te hoor dat die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad dié mense na Transkei wil stuur," het hy gesê.

* VERVOLG OP BL. 5 *



TUSSEN twaalf en twintig hutte het gister in die plakkerskamp Modderdam afgebrand terwyl voortgegaan is met die sloping van hutte deur die owerheid. Die hutte is volgens amptenare vermoedelik deur plakkers self of skollies aan die brand gesteek. Die brandweer van Bellville was gou op die toneel en die brande is binne twee uur geblus. Niemand is beseer nie. Kleurfoto's op bl. 3. Nog 'n berig op bl. 11.

Burger 10/8/77 S.A. 305

10/8/77

10/8/77

(30S)

Burger

TRANSKEI: NEE VIR PLAKKERS

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

Mnr. Koyana het beklemtoon dat die kwessie van repatriasie nie die rede vir sy besoek aan Kaapstad is nie, maar gesê dié kwessie is 'n verdere openbaring van die burgerskap-probleem betreffende die status en behandeling van Transkei-burgers in Suid-Afrika.

Die belangrikste vraag is egter of die swart plakkers wat uit Modderdam gesit word, Transkei-burgers is, het mnr. Koyana gesê.

„Omdat hulle Xhosa praat, beteken nie noodwendig dat die plakkers van Transkei kom of bande met dié land het nie. Dit is 'n belaglike veronderstelling."

Talle Xhosas bly in Lesotho en Rhodesië, maar hulle is nie Transkei-burgers nie, het mnr. Koyana gesê.

Transkei se regering sal weier om die swart plakkers in te neem as die Suid-Afrikaanse regering voortgaan met sy besluit om mense uit Suid-Afrika Transkei toe te stuur.

„Hulle is Suid-Afrika se verantwoordelikheid. As 'n konfrontasie hieroor ontstaan, moet daar eenvoudig 'n konfrontasie wees," het die minister gesê.

As die Suid-Afrikaanse regering nie wil toelaat dat plakkers in plakkerskampe woon nie, moet hulle ander huisvesting vind, byvoorbeeld in Constantia of Wynberg.

Op die vraag of Transkei gerepatrieerdes sal ontvang wat wel Transkei-burgers is, het mnr. Koyana gesê dié mense is altyd welkom.

„Ons kan egter nie Suid-Afrikaanse regeringsamptenare se giere aanvaar dat iedereen in Transkei afgelaai word nie. Blykbaar weet die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad nie Transkei is onafhanklik nie.

„Hy meen dat hy kan doen net wat hulle wil. Ons maak baie sterk beswaar teen dié houding," het mnr. Koyana gesê. — (Sapa.)

BURGER 10/8/77

305

SLOPING VOORTGESIT

Plakkers brand eie hutte

DIE sloping van hutte in die plakkerskamp Modderdam in Bellville-Suid het gister voortgegaan en sowat vyftig hutte is met 'n laaigraaf platgestoot. Tussen twaalf en twintig hutte het gistermiddag uitgebrand nadat hutte aan die brand gesteek was.

Volgens amptenare en die polisie is die brande vermoedelik deur die plakkers self of deur skollies gestig. 'n Woordvoerder van Bellville se brandweer, wat binne 'n kwartier op die toneel was, het gesê al die afgebrande hutte was leeg. Die brande was gistermiddag kort ná vyf geblus. Niemand is beseer nie.

Honderde swartmense het in die plakkerskamp en langs Modderdamweg saamgedrom terwyl die sloping voortgegaan het. Tientalle polisie- en verkeerspolisiemanne het toesig gehou. Twee keer is 'n paar klippe gegooi en die polisie het een swartman in hegtenis geneem wat 'n klip na 'n voertuig gegooi het. Minstens twee traangaspatrone is afgevuur terwyl die polisie hutte geïnspekteer het.

NEUTRAAL

Tientalle navrae is gister op die toneel by 'n mobiele eenheid van die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad (B.S.A.R.) ontvang oor treinkaartjies terug na Transkei. Ingevolge 'n nuwe ooreenkoms met die Spoorweë word kaartjies uitgereik waarop die eindbestemming ingevul word en wat te enigertyd binne die volgende drie weke gebruik kan word. Altesame 26 mense van 11 huisgesinne het gister reeds sulke kaartjies ontvang. Die eenheid sal vandag weer op die toneel wees.

Mnr. A. Maclachlan, hoofdirekteur van die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-Administrasie-raad, het gister aan Die Burger gesê hy het verwag dat meer mense treinkaartjies sou vra in die lig van eergister se verklaring deur die plakkerskomitee dat hulle self die hutte sal afbreek en na die tuislande terugkeer as die sloping tydelik gestaak word. Hy het gesê sommige plakkers word moontlik geïntimideer wanneer dit blyk dat hulle wil saamwerk.

Mnr. Maclachlan het gesê die houding van die plakkers teenoor die slopery was gister neutraal, soos eergister. Nog vyf hutte is gister om menslikheidsredes nie gesloop nie. In elke geval was die inwoners siek. Geen tente is gister opgeslaan nie.

Mnr. Maclachlan en mnr. F. H. Botha, Hoof-Bantoesakekommissaris van Wes-Kaapland, was gister feitlik heeldag op die toneel. Brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen, voorsitter van die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-Administrasieraad, was ook gisteroggend daar.

Volgens die B.S.A.R. se direkteur van arbeid en gemeenskapsdienste, mnr. P. S. Pietersen, is sowat vyftig hutte gister gesloop. Die presiese getal sal egter eers vanoggend bekend wees.

Sowat honderd hutte is in die afgelope twee dae reeds gesloop, behalwe dié wat gister afgebrand het.

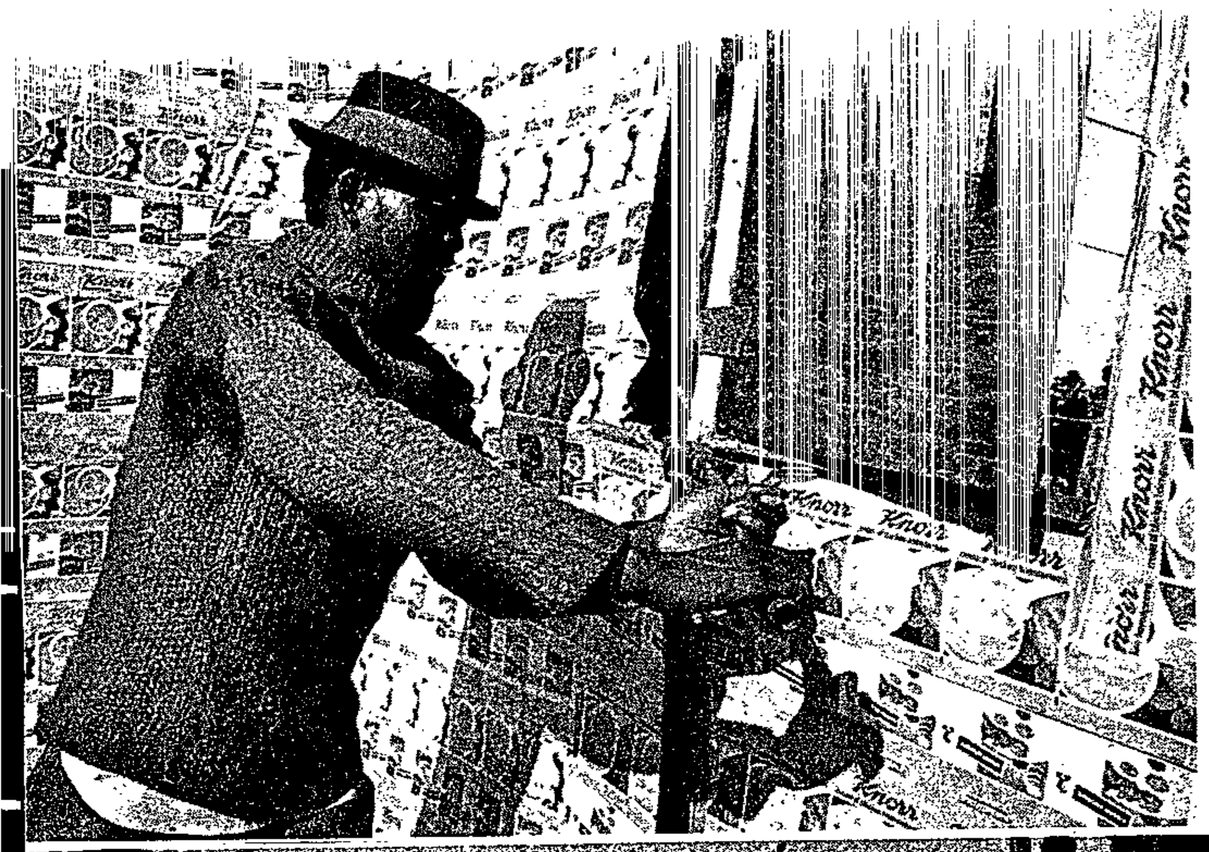
Die sloping het gisteroggend om agtuur begin, maar die laaigraaf het 'n pap band gekry deurdat dit oor 'n spyker geloop het. Die wiel moes weggeneem word om herstel te word, en die slopery kon eers omstreeks twee-uur hervat word. Dit is beëindig kort nadat die eerste hut omstreeks 3.15 begin brand het. Twee brandwaens van Bellville se brandweer was binne 'n kwartier op die toneel en die brande is gistermiddag kort ná vyf geblus.

Al die hutte wat afgebrand het, was nie langs mekaar nie en volgens amptenare het die brand nie net van die eerste hut af versprei nie, maar is ander hutte ook aan die brand gesteek. 'n Woordvoerder van die brandweer het gesê al die afgebrande hutte was leeg. Gisteraand het 'n woordvoerder van die Kaapse Vlakte se Komitee vir Tydelike Huisvesting, gesê daar was meubels in die meeste afgebrande hutte.

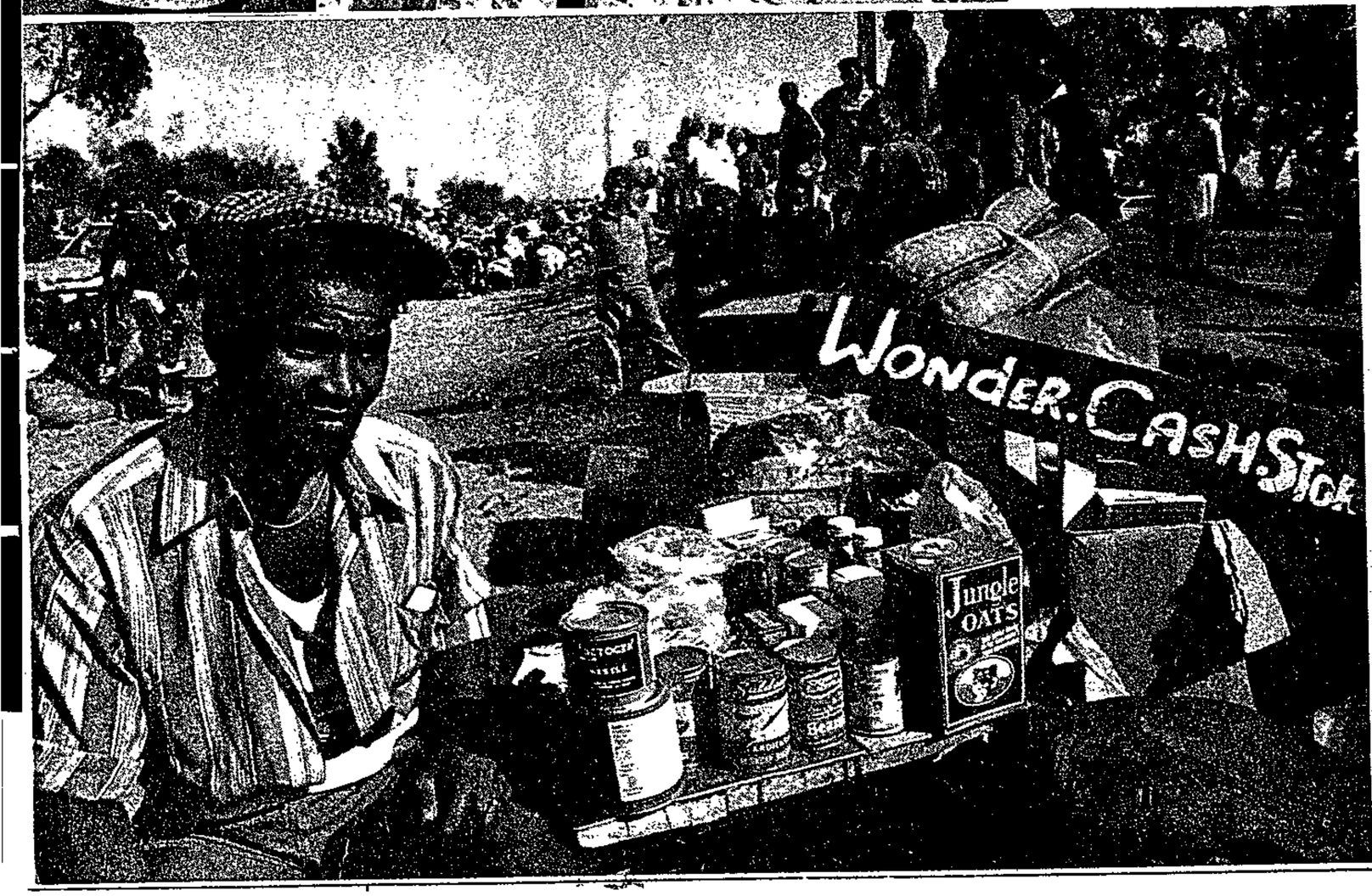
Tientalle ligte vragmotors en ander private voertuie het die hele dag lank private besittings van plakkers weggery. Die sinkplate en planke van die hutte wat platgestoot is, is deur vragmotors van die Departement van Openbare Werke weggery, hoewel die meeste daarvan gisteraand nog op die toneel gelê het.

Dit was 'n warm dag en roomysverkopers het goeie sake gedoen. Verskeie motors wat aan Modderdamweg geparkeer is, het verkeerskaartjies gekry, onder meer dié van prof. R. E. van der Ross, Rektor van die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland.

Twee vergaderings sou gisteraand in verband met die slopings gehou word. Die een word in Modderdam gehou deur die Komitee vir Tydelike Huisvesting en sal toegespreek word deur onder andere mnr. Rommel Roberts, lede van die plakkerskomitee en mnr. D. Hendricks, voorsitter van die belastingbetalerskomitee van Belhar. Dié ander is 'n vergadering van betrokkenes en belangstellendes in die St. Saviour's Church, Claremont.



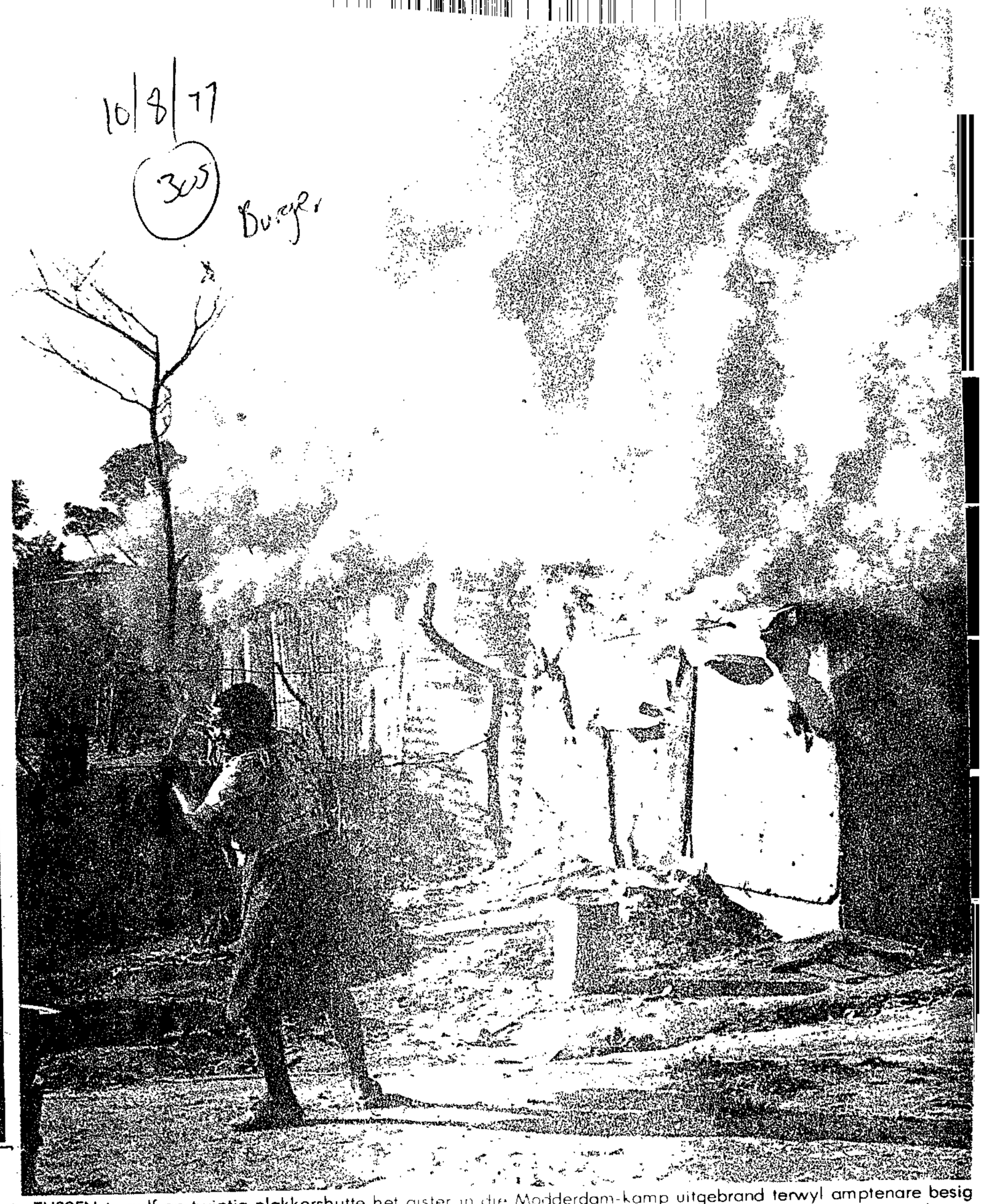
LINKS: Mnr. Sydney Hnundana gisteroggend in die Modderdam-plakkerskamp afgeneem terwyl hy sy hut self afgebreek het. Hy is reeds sedert 1962 in Kaapstad en woon sedert Januarie verlede jaar in Modderdam. Hy het gister aan Die Burger gesê hy weet nie waarheen hy nou sal trek nie. Verskeie plakkers het gister hul eie hutte begin afbreek nadat eergister met die sloping van hutte begin is. ONDER: Terwyl die sloping van plakkershutte gister in Modderdam voortgegaan het, was die handelaars steeds bedrywig. Die roomysverkopers het goeie sake gedoen en hierdie plakker het sy winkeltjie sommer langs die pad voortgesit.



10/8/77

(3)

Burger



TUSSEN twaalf en twintig plakkershutte het gister in die Modderdam-kamp uitgebrand terwyl amptenare besig was om hutte te sloop. Die eerste hut het kort na drie uur vlamgevat en die brandweer van Bellville was binne 'n kwartier op die toneel. Teen 5.15 was die situasie onder beheer. Volgens amptenare is die brande waarskynlik gestig deur plakkers self of skollies. 'n Woordvoerder van die brandweer het gesê al die afgebrande hutte was leeg en geen persoonlike besittings is beskadig nie.

D:D. 10/8/77

Transkei-SA ties fading — Koyana



MR KOYANA

CAPE TOWN — The basis for friendship as neighbours between South Africa and Transkei was fast diminishing, Transkei Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, said here yesterday.

He said certain occurrences and utterances since Transkei's independence were "shocking" and the question arose whether there was any justification for continued diplomatic ties.

Mr Koyana said he was visiting his country's consulate here to attend to certain problems which had arisen. While he was shocked and dismayed at the apparently inhuman removal of squatters in the Peninsula, and suggestions by the Department of Bantu Administration that evicted people would be returned to Transkei, this was not the reason for his visit.

The repatriation question was merely a further manifestation of the problems in regard to citizenship which existed between the two governments.

"I am here to acquaint myself generally about the treatment of Transkei citizens. Our concept and that of the South African Government on this question are completely at variance.

"We completely reject the concept that our citizens should be treated any differently to aliens from any other independent country.

"The South African Government must realise that it cannot have its cake and eat it. Aliens from Transkei must be treated exactly the same as other aliens."

This included, among other things, the use of all facilities such as toilets, the right to reside where one liked, the right to attend any school or university and the acceptance of the full status of aliens.

"I am not suggesting that Transkei citizens should be treated differently from other blacks in South Africa. What I am saying is that I am basically speaking about the rights of our own people.

"This whole problem flows from the South African Government's pursuance of its apartheid policy."

Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland had been independent for more than 10 years and hundreds of thousands of their people were living in South Africa. These governments had never insisted that their citizens should enjoy the same rights as other aliens, but because they had not done so did not lessen Transkei's right to do so, he said.

"The whole matter will have to be taken up at the very highest level. We cannot rest with this type of thing going on.

"There have been occurrences and utterances that were shocking and the basis for friendship as neighbours is fast diminishing.

"Even the justification for continued diplomatic ties is increasingly becoming more and more questionable," he said. — SAPA.

D.D.

Camp is called health hazard

10/8/77

305

CAPE TOWN — There was no running water, sanitation or rubbish removal facilities at the Peninsula squatters, camps being demolished and the presence of 11 353 people in the area posed a health risk, Mr F. J. van Eeden, administrative director of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs administration board, said here yesterday.

Speaking during a lull in the activities because of a puncture to one of the wheels of the front-end loader being used to flatten the squatter shacks, Mr Van Eeden said BAAB had offered the squatters a site in Nyanga where there was water reticulation and sanitary services, but there had been no response.

The demolition, which started on Monday, was progressing slowly. This was partly due to mishaps, such as the puncture and the time lost when the loader got stuck in the mud.

A contributing factor was that the officials were trying to persuade the squatters to co-operate, Mr Van Eeden said.

Mr Van Eeden said the three adjoining squatter camps, Werkgenot, Unibel and Modderdam were situated on land belonging to the Department of Public Works. The squatters were illegally occupying the land.

At Werkgenot there were 435 shacks, at Unibel 1 974 and at Modderdam 1 199, a total of 3 608. A door-to-door survey had been conducted by BAAB and it was found that there were 11 353 people in the area, the vast majority of them Xhosas.

The squatters were told on February 8 that they would have to move, and then again in July. They were handed information leaflets in which BAAB set out which course of action they could take. This included:

Applying for train tickets and railage for their property to either Transkei or Ciskei. These were given free of charge and were available to all blacks who had no permission to be in the Peninsula. A mobile office at the site handled the administration of these facilities.

Demolishing their own shacks and moving to a serviced site in Nyanga, where there was water, sanitation and a regular bus service. Blacks with permission to be in the Peninsula were entitled to move to this site. Lorries belonging to BAAB were available to move all material belonging to the squatters to near the Nyanga site.

The material out of which the shacks were constructed, remained theirs and they could claim it from the authorities at any time.

An emergency camp had been established and the old and infirm taken there by the authorities. On Monday the shack of a pregnant woman was left intact, while an old man suffering from cancer was also left alone, to be moved later to the emergency camp. — SAPA.

D. D. 16/8/77

Transkei gets tough over squatter issue

305

CAPE TOWN — South Africa and the State it gave birth to face confrontation over the squatters of the Cape Peninsula.

The Transkei Foreign Minister, Mr D. Koyana, said his Government would not accept all Xhosa-speaking people which the South African Government tried to send to Transkei.

"They are South Africa's responsibility. If there has to be a confrontation about this, then there will simply have to be a confrontation."

Mr Koyana said his Government rejected the concept of people being dumped in an independent Transkei at the whim of South African Government officials.

Mr Koyana, on a visit to the Transkei consulate here, said he had not visited the squatters' camps.

The views expressed by an official of the Department of Bantu Administration on SABC-TV on Monday night were unacceptable.

The views made it appear the department had not yet realised Transkei was an independent nation.

He described scenes of squatters' homes being demolished by a front-end loader in the news bulletin as horrifying.

"I was horrified to see the demoltion. It seemed a very inhuman act. It was shocking and disturbing to have to hear that it is the idea of BAD (the Department of Bantu Administration) that these people should be sent to Transkei."

Mr Koyana said the question of repatriation was not the reason for his visit to Cape Town.

"This question is merely a further manifestation of the problems facing Transkei in respect of the citizenship question and how Transkeian citizens should be treated in the Republic," he said.

The overriding question regarding the squatters, however, was who was to say the people being evicted were Transkeians?

"Merely because they speak Xhosa does not mean they necessarily come from Transkei or have homes and roots there. It is a most preposterous suggestion.

"There are large Xhosa-speaking sections in Lesotho and Rhodesia, but they are not Transkeians."

If the South African authorities did not want the squatters they should find them alternate accommodation in, for example, Wynberg or Constantia — two exclusive Cape Town suburbs, Mr Koyana said.

The Department of Bantu Administration had done nothing to establish where these people had come from and it appeared as though it had no intention of doing so.

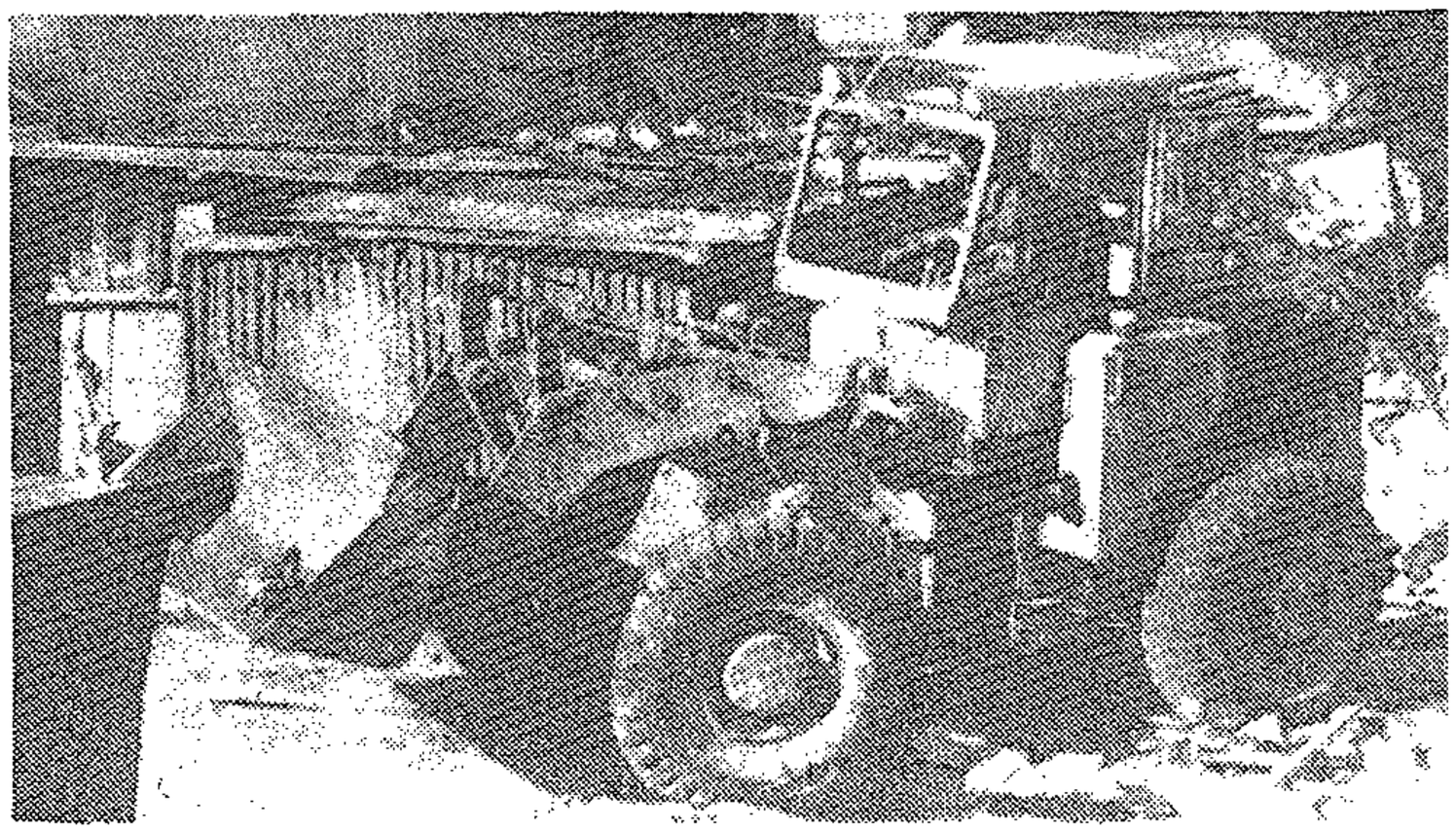
Asked if Transkei would admit repatriates who were established as Transkei citizens, Mr Koyana said any person who had a home in Transkei or who was a Transkei citizen would be welcomed back to the Transkei. — SAPA.

Wednesday,
August 10, 1977

DAILY DIS



Police — one with a two-way radio, one with a swagger stick and one with a dog — watch over sprawling Modderdam Road squatter camp.



A front-end loader moves in to crush another shack with dark clouds of smoke from another shanty fire in the background.

Transkei may bar squatters

D.D. 10/8/77

(305)

10/8/77

305

Councils asked to combat evil

CAPE TOWN — The Department of Community Development has written to local authorities to say they no longer need to give squatters notice before demolishing their shacks.

It calls on councils "to render your esteemed co-operation in effectively combatting the squatting evil."

The circular minute to local authorities, signed by the acting Secretary for Community Development, was considered by the Cape Town city council's executive committee at their meeting yesterday.

Local authorities were told in the circular that "previous encumbrances" like the compulsory serving of notice and access to the courts "on trivial grounds" have now been removed.

The circular explained in detail the implications of recent changes in the legislation on illegal squatting and then states: "As you probably know, the provisions of the Preventions of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951, have already been made applicable to the whole of the Republic and in the interest of everybody concerned, you are again called on to render your co-operation in effectively combatting the squatting evil — especially now that the amended Act has removed previous encumbrances like the compulsory serving of a notice and ready access to the courts on trivial grounds."

The department also requests quarterly progress reports on the number of squatter shacks and families in local authority areas, as well as details of the numbers of shacks demolished and the resettling of squatter families. — DDC.

CAPE TOWN — The Transkei Government yesterday rejected responsibility for evicted squatters while South African authorities continued to demolish the shacks of 11 000 squatters on the Cape Flats.

While shacks were being bulldozed down, other residents set their homes ablaze in protest.

"This place is going to look like Guy Fawkes tonight," said one of the evicted squatters while firemen were putting out the last of some 15 burnt-down shacks.

Last night the scene was one of utter confusion. On one side of the road armed police with dogs patrolled. Across the road hundreds of evicted squatters sat among their possessions waiting to be moved.

A front-end loader and a tractor continued to push and pull down huts.

At one stage, police fired teargas at a crowd throwing bottles at the loader.

Earlier in the day demolition work was brought to a halt when the loader and the tractor had punctures.

During the stoppage a stone, thrown by a squatter struck a vehicle and he was arrested.

Squatters started arming themselves with sticks and empty bottles, but senior police officers prevented any incident by talking to them.

BAAB officials persuaded some squatters to move to a site at Nyanga, about 5 km away. Public transport, proper sanitation and running water were available there.

And while the homes of the helpless are being driven into the ground, the talk still goes on — accusations flying back and forth.

Yesterday morning, the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation and the Shelter organisation held a meeting with the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr F. H. Botha.

After the meeting, Mr T. Pearson, chairman of the Cicia, said Mr Botha had refused permission to allow tents to be erected for squatters who were now homeless.

"There is no use bargaining on this. This is an instruction from higher authority. I have never known people to be so obstinate. When the Government speaks you must listen," Mr Botha said.

He said this "was one of the most unpleasant things I have had to do in all my 40 years in Government service."

Yesterday only a few homeless squatters had applied for rail warrants to get them back to the Ciskei or Transkei.

The Transkei Ambassador to South Africa, Prof N. Njisane, said yesterday: "It seems the department (of Bantu Administration) is determined to treat those people like a flock of sheep, moving them around at will.

"I am frustrated and disappointed at the bulldozing. My Government has wanted to talk about it, but the department has just gone ahead."

He said it was difficult to maintain meaningful relations between the two governments.

The Transkei consul for the Western Cape, Chief M. Dumalisile, said it was unrealistic to send squatters to Transkei because there were no jobs there.

The squatters' committee has appealed for public support.

"If we are criminals, then our crime was to wish to live with our families. The law did not allow it. We are desperate. Can the churches and the public do nothing to help us?"

The committee said the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Sebe, had said there were no jobs or houses in the Ciskei. — DDC.

Transkei gets tough — Page 13

FIPF

Fédération Internationale des Professeurs de Français

LOUIS PHILIPPART
BELGIQUE
PRÉSIDENT FONDATEUR
JEAN AUBA
FRANCE
VICE-PRÉSIDENT FONDATEUR
JACQUES HARDRÉ
U.S.A.
PRÉSIDENT HONORAIRE
LUCIEN CHAMPION
FRANCE
PRÉSIDENTE
VERMO ANTTILA
FINLANDE
VICE-PRÉSIDENT
GILLES DORION
QUÉBEC
VICE-PRÉSIDENT
RENÉ BISMUTH
CANADA
VICE-PRÉSIDENT
EVA SLOTH
DANEMARK
JEAN DEMOULE
FRANCE
JACQUES FEREMANS
BELGIQUE
DANIEL KOENIG
ILE MAURICE
CLAUDE LE GOFF
U.S.A.
ADISA LIGALI
ANDRÉ MAMAN
U.S.A.
ETSUJI MATSUBARA
JAPON
JURGEN OLBERT
R.F.A.
JACQUES RABATTONI
SUISSE
MARIE DE LOURDES
RODRIGUES
BRÉSIL
SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRALE
MAY COLLET

ENGL

Squatters say no warning given

CAPE TIMES 10/8/77

Staff Reporter

THE Modderdam and Unibel Squatters' Committee yesterday released a statement concerning the demolition of shanties at Modderdam Road.

In a statement yesterday the committee said the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr W A Cruywagen, had undertaken to take its proposals to the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha.

"There has been no time for these proposals to be considered and no reply has been received. At this meeting an opportunity existed to warn us to be prepared for demolitions on Monday, but no warning was given," said the statement.

One of the squatter committee's proposals was that the SHELTER organization and CFCIA (Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation) be permitted to put up tents to cover the people who were now "sitting in the open". Permissions for this was refused.

According to the statement, Mr F H Botha, chief director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, told the committee: "There is no use bargaining on this. This is an instruction from higher authority. I have never known people to be so obstinate. When the government speaks you must listen."

When the committee asked M Botha what was to become of the women and children he replied that no one had invited them to Cape Town, and he added that this "was one of the most unpleasant things I have had to do in all my 40 years in government service."

One of the committee members, Mr Frank Theba, told Mr Botha: "I am a Christian, a member of the Anglican church. Surely you should take advantage of our offer? Please give us a chance. We will call the people together and ask them to pack."

The statement said: "Mr Botha replied that we as a committee and as a community had given him no reason to trust our word. He said: 'As a responsible official, I can assure you that this thing of people starving in the homelands is overrated.'"

The committee said every single offer which their lawyer made to Mr Botha was refused.

"If we are criminals, then our crime was to wish to live with our families. The law did not allow it. We are desperate. Can the churches and the public do nothing to help us?

"Last week Mr Lennox Sebe, the Chief Minister of Ciskei, told us that there were no jobs or houses for us in Ciskei.

"Where are we to go and what are we to do? We have wives and children who depend on us."

It is essential your answer-book, tutorial (or, fai

Make sure that yc

You have 45 minut the first questio

I. (a) Sug value of three

OR (b) Succinc guide grammar.

2. Answer all the

(a) Explain th lish pronuncia

(b) Write down sculptresses.

(c) Provide a constituent diagr slowly down steep streets.

(d) In terms of first immediate- the two meanings of pretty new d

N/1

305

IO P.M.

juin 1977

of the cover of mber of your ge tutor).

er of your

Etudes Françaises

strale

of Romance Studies

minutes to CAPE TOWN

00

sfly assess the language.

l and gener-

complexe dont fait Bureau de (25 marks)

de Français réuni 977, a exprimé le des membres de que Australe avec it le statut des .A., c'est-à-dire (5 marks)

word

te la suggestion que et 1976, et qui, lu lui donner, m'a pas ites. (4 marks)

e: We drove

nt devenir à titre vraiment avec les duits par nous ainsi ures. (10 marks)

ion explain

e Secrétaire, (6 marks)

résidente

91: 50 marks)

CHAMBARD

CAPE TIMES 10/8/77 (305)

Transkei issues warning to SA

THE Transkei Government found preposterous the suggestion that Xhosa-speaking squatters, evicted from their homes in squatter camps in Modderdam, should be repatriated to Transkei, the Transkei Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, said yesterday.

In an interview, Mr Koyana said his government flatly rejected the concept of people being dumped in independent Transkei at the whim of South African government officials.

On a visit to the Transkei Consulate in Cape Town, Mr Koyana said he had not visited the squatters' camps, but had found unacceptable the views expressed by an official of the Department of Bantu Administration on SABC-TV on Monday night.

The official made it appear as if the department had yet to come to the realization that Transkei was a sovereign, independent nation.

He described scenes of squatters' homes being demolished by a front-end loader as "horrifying".

The overriding question regarding the squatters was who was to say that the people being evicted were Transkeians?

"Merely because they speak Xhosa does not mean they necessarily come from Transkei or have homes and roots there. It is a most

Continued on page 2

Transkei

Continued from page 1

preposterous suggestion."

Should the South African Government persist with its intention to return these people to Transkei, the Transkei Government would refuse to accept them.

"They are South Africa's responsibility. If there has to be a confrontation about this, then there will simply have to be a confrontation."

He said any person who had a home in Transkei or was a Transkei citizen would be welcomed to the Transkei wherever he came from or however long he had been away.

Professor N Njisane, Transkei's Ambassador to South Africa, said yesterday that it appeared as if the Department of Bantu Administration was determined to demolish Modderdam rather than discuss the squatter problem with Transkeian authorities.

Elaborating on the statement by Mr Koyana, he said:

"It seems that department is determined to treat these people like a flock of sheep, moving them around at will."

Meanwhile, Mr F W Botha, chief director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board said yesterday there had been a misunderstanding about the issue of train tickets to squatters.

"Some remark was made that people they would get tickets only to De Aar, Worcester, he said.

"This is not true. We will issue tickets to allow people to go all the way home." — Staff Reporter and Sapa

740

15. *ter. Si* *dfuntat* *verbum* *qua Aq* *contem* *effet.*

HÆ *fum. Iq* *vox plur* *intellig* *pite alii* *Aquil* *tius dixi* *ut hic no*

16. *hac lege* *damnum* *do dam* *veluti,* *cluserit,* *bementer* *tum exi* *alieno fe* *ret, vel* *do, vel d* *te corpor* *sed si quis* *pa, in flam* *quod proje* *ficulter m* *tenetur.*

tum, neque corpus in jam fecerit, sed alio modo alicui damnum contigerit, quam non sufficiat neque directa, neque utilis, legis Aquiliæ actio, placuit, cum, qui olim sic fecit, in factum actione teneretur: veluti, si quis misericordia ductus alienum servum compeditum solverit, ut fugeret.

COMMENTARIUS.

2. *Directa actio quot modis dicatur.*

actio de in rem versum deferri potuit, quod in actio, quæ deficiente ratione juris ratione ex æquitate introducitur. Id vero fit bifariam: vel interpretatione juris consultorum; vel etiam jure expresso, tum prætorio, tum etiam civili, æquitatem secutæ. Actiones prætoriæ, in relatione ad jus civile latebum, omnes dicuntur utiles, tametsi aperte verbis edicti proponitur. *§. namque. 4. inst. de action. l. tutor. 16. §. ult. de fidei. act. l. edicto. 26. §. 2. de evict. act. l. 1. de superfic. l. ult. C. quando ex cas. mag.* Quamquam illa prætoriana abolerit, manus, quædam utiles appellari possunt. directæ, quæ ipsi edicti verbis proponuntur: utiles, eam, verbis conformibus, prudentum interpretatio induxit. *l. pen. §. ult. de his qui dej. vel effu.* ut apparet ex *l. nec quis. 3. §. de rei vind. l. 1. l. si Titius. 22. de pignor. l. in cum. 19. in pr. de usufruct. l. 5. §. pen. de pec. const. l. 1. C. si pignus.* Sed de jure civili nonnunquam verbis expressis utiles tantum actiones tribuit, ubicunque quidem vi alio juris impedimento, quominus directæ detur, veluti si directæ nam fiat apud alium. Nam ratio juris non patitur, ut unus apud unos simul directa sit actio, aut ab eo, cui nulla fuit, incipere cœpit, nulla in eum transmittatur. Hinc est, quod ei, cui nomen venditum, legatum, donatum vel est, non directa, sed utilis actio rejectis propriis detur, quia scilicet ex ratione juris, directa potest venire ei, heredem, donatorem, manet. *l. si cum. 16. de pact. l. 1. C. de cess. & act. l. ex legato. 18. C. de legat.* Vel de causa, quia ratio juris civilis non patitur, ut nostra conventione alteri actionem quæramus, quibusdam, cuibus hæc actio, alia actio constitutionibus introducta est. *l. 3. C. de*

den-

In Instit.

Ii autem edictum & de
quibus quæritur
dicitur. Ulpianus
dedit, specialia edictum
mafare. Illud non exp
tionem, quæ tantum de
agere de accepto et,
mus, quæ interest alte
possessionem equorum
tuæ, ex gratia comp
tuæ, non ex testo
ductur per interpretation
tuæque ex testo legis
ædilitio, quamquam vi
non differt. *Aprecem de*
actionis legis deficientibus pr
datorum legis, utilitate id exigente, supplere
reddendo actiones in factum. *Quas actiones.*
prætore. Quæ omnia exemplis in textu illustra
4 Illud etiam hic obiter notandum, appellatione
nis in factum nonnunquam significari actionem
utilem, quam ex sententia legis per interpretatio
induci diximus. ut videre est in *l. qua actione.*
proinde. 3. l. item si. 9. in pr. l. item Mela. 11. §. f.
8. l. quemadmodum. 29. § pen. hoc tit. Propte
eo nomine designari actionem ab illa utili di
dam; quæ scilicet id factum persequitur, cui

TIT

D

Continuatio.



Varia species delicti, unde obli
tio & actio inter privatos nas
est injuria seu contumelia. Quæ
sit, quomodo & quibus sint, tum
pœna vindicetur, quæ circumsi
tur eam augeant aut minuant, &
nique quomodo abolentur, hic docebitur.

TEXTUS.

Generaliter injuria dicitur omne, quod non
jure fit: specialiter, alias contumelia, quæ Græ
commodo dicta est, quam Græci ὕβριν appell

Squatters set fire to their own shanties

CAPE TIMES 10/8/77 (305)

By SEAN O'CONNOR

PLUMES of dark smoke rose from the dying Modderdam Road squatter camp late yesterday as people began setting fire to their own evacuated shanties.

At one stage police fired teargas at a crowd throwing bottles at a front-end loader which was carrying out the demolition task.

As dozens of shanties were bulldozed to the ground, the atmosphere in the 11 000-strong community was, for the most part, peaceful.

Police dealt with isolated outbursts of emotion and one man was arrested when a stone was thrown at a policeman.

Soon after midday, policemen stood face to face across Modderdam Road with an angry, shouting mob, many of whom were waving crowbars, sticks and bottles.

The scene threatened to turn ugly as policemen with dogs moved closer to the crowd. Traffic police battled to keep cars moving along the dual-carriageway, and for a few seconds the situation was chaotic. But the police, who so far have resorted to negotiation rather than action, kept control.

Last blaze extinguished

Last night the Bellville Fire Brigade was still fighting shanty fires. The last blaze was extinguished about 8.30. Police patrolled the area as fire engines drove through narrow alleys between the shacks to reach the fires.

People slept last night on the Modderdam Road pavement on rugs and under plastic sheets.

Nearly 150 shacks were demolished yesterday. The demolition operation had been slowed down, according to a senior Bantu Administration Affairs Board (BAAB) official.

A police spokesman and a senior Peninsula BAAB official said the shanty fires were being started by squatters, and not by officials of BAAB, as some squatters had alleged.

The BAAB spokesman said he believed the fires were the work of "intimidators" in the community. About 15 shanties have been burnt down.

Single teargas canister

The police spokesman confirmed that police had fired teargas on one occasion during the afternoon. A crowd had started throwing bottles at a front-end loader, owned by the Department of Public Works, as it tore through evacuated shacks, he said. The police fired a single teargas cannister to disperse the crowd.

It is the aim of the BAAB to demolish every shack in the Modderdam Road, Unibell and Werkgenot squatter camps — the home of about 26 000 people.

Shanties burnt

Continued from page 1

can apply for temporary accommodation at the KTC emergency camp in Nyanga, and later can apply for permanent housing.

● If they are illegally in the Western Cape or in South Africa, they will be given free rail warrants to return to their homelands of Transkei. However, they will be granted temporary accommodation at the KTC camp, provided they accept rail warrants and understand that they will have to leave in due course.

● People who are ill will be accommodated at the KTC camp, and if they are illegally in the Western Cape they will be given accommodation provided they accept that they must leave when they have recovered.

The SHELTER organization has been permitted to erect temporary tents at the KTC camp and at Modderdam at night. families are using plastic sheeting, given by various organizations, to cover their belongings.

A ruling has been made by the BAAB that families can use the sheeting as makeshift tents during the night, but that it must be brought down during the day.

● For people wishing to move to the KTC camp, the BAAB has made it known that it will provide transport to the site at 5.00 in the afternoons.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W A Cruywagen, however, has offered to slow down — and even halt — the demolition if the squatters start dismantling the shacks themselves. This was evident yesterday, but on a small scale.

Yesterday morning, the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA) and the SHELTER organization held a meeting near Modderdam Road with Mr F H Botha, Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Western Cape.

After the meeting, Mr Tommy Pearson, chairman of CFCIA and a community worker for the Catholic Welfare Bureau, said Mr Botha had refused to allow tents to be erected at Modderdam for squatters who were now homeless.

"Mr Botha said he did not want a shanty town to become a tent town," Mr Pearson said.

After the meeting, Mr Pearson spelt out the options now open to squatters:

● If the squatters are legally in the Western Cape, they

Continued on page 2

ARGUS 10/8/77 (305)

Ciskei refuses squatters

The Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The Ciskei Government will refuse to accept any of the evicted Cape Flats squatters who are sent to the homeland unless they already have an established home in the territory.

Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said today this had been decided by his Cabinet. Only if the squatters were Ciskeians by choice and had a home to move into would they be allowed into the territory.

'If they arrive in the Csikei out of the blue and they have no place to settle, we will send them back to the Western Cape. That's all there is to it,' Chief Sebe said.

'We made it clear to the South African Government that under no circumstances should they be sent to us until the urban representative had been given the names and he had checked with the tribal chiefs back home to see if they were affiliated with a chief and had a place to move to.'

Chief Sebe said the squatters were the responsibility of the South African Government, which had to find a solution to the problem acceptable to the people concerned.

'Bulldozing down their homes can never solve the socio-economic problems caused by influx control.

'The South African Government can bulldoze down those homes today but as sure as sun rises in the east, another squatter camp will spring up tomorrow,' he said.

---

attempts to explain the origin of language.

OR (b) Succinctly describe and account for structuralism as an explanatory grammar.

(25 marks)

2. Answer all the following questions (25 marks):

(a) Explain the assimilation (underlined) in the Standard English pronunciation of the word "raspberry": .....

(5 marks)

(b) Write down and divide into its morphemes the word sculptresses. .....

(4 marks)

(c) Provide a constituent diagram for the sentence: We drove slowly down steep streets. .....

(10 marks)

(d) In terms of first immediate-constituent division, explain the two meanings of pretty new dresses

(6 marks)

(Total: 50 marks)

NOM ET PRENOM: .....

ADRESSE: .....

OCCUPATION: .....

*Je désire devenir membre de l'ASSOCIATION DES ETUDES FRANÇAISES EN AFRIQUE AUSTRALE.

*Je désire renouveler ma cotisation pour l'année 197...

*Je joins ma cotisation de R4,00 valable pour l'année civile 197....

*Je suis étudiant inscrit à l'Université de ..... en vue du diplôme de ..... et joins ma cotisation de R2,50 valable pour l'année civile 197... (Il est à noter que seuls les étudiants n'ayant pas encore dépassé le niveau du B.A. Honours pourront bénéficier de cette réduction.)

*Rayer la mention inutile.

PRIERE D'AJOUTER AU DOS DU CHEQUE OU DU MANDAT POSTAL LA MENTION "COTISATION AFSSA" SUIVIE DU NUMERO DE L'ANNEE POUR LAQUELLE EST EFFECTUE LE VERSEMENT (PAR EXEMPLE: "COTISATION AFSSA 1977"). MERCI.

DATE: ..... SIGNATURE: .....

afs

Rector appeals for help for squatters

CAPE TIMES 10/8/77

30c

Staff Reporter

THE Rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor R E van der Ross, last night appealed to the authorities to relieve pressure on the Modderdam squatters.

If this was not done, he said, "we could find ourselves in a quite impossible position".

Professor Van Der Ross asked the authorities to allow temporary housing for those who had been evicted.

'I regret that the authorities have found it necessary to take this kind of action. We cannot get away from the fact that the present action is not solving the problem. The plight of the people and their show of resistance go hand in hand," he said.

It had been "one of the most heartening experiences" seeing the members of the public helping the squatters.

"Certain firms in the food and clothing businesses have all played a very big part. The public, including residents of Belhar, gave untiring service," he said.

12.10 P.M.

It is essent ner of the cover of your answer- number of your tutorial (or guage tutor).

BULL E COTISATION

Make sure th cover of your answer-book.

Ce bulletir

You have 45 ud 20 minutes to the first qu

I. EITHER (a) briefly assess the value of t of language.

OR (b) Sug ANGAISES DEN gener- ative grammar. AFRIQUE AUSTRALE.

(25 marks)

*Je désire renouveler ma cotisation pour l'année 197...

2. Answer all the following questions (25 marks):

(a) Explain the assimilation (underlined) in the Standard English pronunciation of the word "raspberry".

NOM ET PRENOM: .....

ADRESSE: .....(5 marks)

(b) Write down and divide into its morphemes the word sculptresses. .....

(4 marks)

.....

(c) Provide a constituent diagram for the sentence: We drove slowly down steep streets.

OCCUPATION: .....(10 marks)

(d) In terms of first immediate-constituent division, explain the two meanings of pretty nice dresses

Je joins ma cotisation pour l'année civile 197....

*Je suis étudiant inscrit à l'Université de .....(6 marks)
en vue du diplôme de ..... et joins ma cotisation de R2,50 valable pour l'année civile 197... (Il est à noter que seuls les étudiants n'ayant pas encore dépassé le niveau du B.A. Honours pourront bénéficier de cette réduction.) (Total: 50 marks)

*Rayer la mention inutile.

PRIERE D'AJOUTER AU DOS DU CHEQUE OU DU MANDAT POSTAL LA MENTION "COTISATION AFSSA" SUIVIE DU NUMERO DE L'ANNEE POUR LAQUELLE EST EFFECTUE LE VERSEMENT (PAR EXEMPLE: "COTISATION AFSSA 1977"). MERCI.

DATE: ..... SIGNATURE: .....

ARGUS 10/8/77 (305)

Squatter sprawl: A health hazard





Control and order

SOME of the problems generated in the uncontrolled burgeoning of squatter communities and the attempt at some of their solutions can be seen in these two pictures.

Crossroads (above) sprang up in a matter of days.

The disorganised sprawl makes access to many shanties difficult. Roads are inadequate and far apart.

This makes it difficult to maintain cleanliness, to provide sanitation and other facilities.

The terrain cannot be managed and little can then be done about stagnant pools that become great health hazards.

An example of the controlled community is the Rifle Range site (left) near Kuils River.

Here coloured squatters are allowed to erect shanties. The use of space and the growth of the community is supervised by the Department of Community Development.

Households pay R8 a month for essential services. Access makes this feasible.

A degree of unity and organisation is achieved in camps like Crossroads and Modderdam that have grown without design through the efforts of the people to organise themselves.

Some of the residents of these camps have taken it on themselves to establish 'local governments' for their communities.

CAPE TIMES 305
10/8/77



The front-end loader crumples another shack yesterday at Modderdam Road when Bantu Affairs Administration Board officials continued demolishing squatter homes at the camp.

M.

e cover of
f your
or).

your

tes to

ssess the
age.

gener-

5 marks)

ard Eng-

5 marks)

(b) Write down and divide into its morphemes the word sculptresses.....

(4 marks)

.....

(c) Provide a constituent diagram for the sentence: We drove slowly down steep streets.

OCCUPATION: .....(10 marks)

(d) In terms of first immediate-constituent division, explain the two meanings of pretty nice dresses.

*Je joins ma cotisation de R2,50 valable pour l'année civile 197....

*Je suis étudiant inscrit à l'Université de .....(6 marks)
en vue du diplôme de ..... et joins ma cotisation de R2,50 valable pour l'année civile 197... (Il est à noter que seuls les étudiants n'ayant pas encore dépassé le niveau du B.A. Honours pourront bénéficier de cette réduction.) (Total: 50 marks)

*Rayer la mention inutile.

PRIERE D'AJOUTER AU DOS DU CHEQUE OU DU MANDAT POSTAL LA MENTION "COTISATION AFSSA" SUIVIE DU NUMERO DE L'ANNEE POUR LAQUELLE EST EFFECTUE LE VERSEMENT (PAR EXEMPLE: "COTISATION AFSSA 1977").
MERCI.

DATE: ..... SIGNATURE: .....

305

afsa Association / Vereniging / Association

Southern Africa / Suider-Afrika / Afrique Australe

It is essential that, [illegible] your answer-book, you [illegible] tutorial (or, failing [illegible]

Make sure that your f[illegible] answer-book.

Ce bulletin est à envo[illegible] You have 45 minutes f[illegible] the first question.

1. EITHER (a) Suggest [illegible] value of three att[illegible]

*OR (b) Succinctly [illegible] ative answer.

*Je désire devenir membre de l'AFSSA, ASSOCIATION DES ETUDES FRANÇAISES EN AFRIQUE AUSTRALE.

*Je désire renouveler m[illegible]

2. Answer all the fol[illegible]

(a) Explain the as[illegible] [illegible]iation

NOM ET PRENOM: [illegible]

ADRESSE: .....

(b) Write down and [illegible] sculptresses.....

.....

(c) Provide a cons[illegible] slowly down steep [illegible]

OCCUPATION: .....

(d) In terms of fi[illegible] the two meanings o[illegible]

*Je joins ma cotisation [illegible]

*Je suis étudiant inscri[illegible] en vue du diplôme de .. R2,50 valable pour l'ar[illegible] les étudiants n'ayant p[illegible] pourront bénéficier de [illegible]

*Rayer la mention inutil[illegible]

PRIERE D'AJOUTER AU DOS [illegible] "COTISATION AFSSA" SUIV[illegible] EFFECTUE LE VERSEMENT [illegible] MERCI.

2 The Cape Times, Wednesday, August 10, 1977

No notice needed before demolition

THE Department of Community Development has written to local authorities stating that they no longer need to give squatters notice before demolishing their shacks.

It calls upon councils "to render your esteemed co-operation in effectively combating the squatting evil".

The circular minute to local authorities, signed by the acting secretary for community development, was considered by the City Council's Executive Committee at their meeting yesterday.

Local authorities were told in the circular that "previous encumbrances" such as the compulsory serving of notice and access to the courts "on trivial grounds" have been removed.

The circular explained in detail the implications of recent changes in the legislation on illegal squatting, and then stated:

"As you probably know, the provisions of the Preventions of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951, have already been made applicable to the whole of the Republic, and in the interest of everybody concerned, you are once again called upon to render your esteemed co-operation in effectively combating the squatting evil — especially now that the Amendment Act has removed previous encumbrances like the compulsory serving of a notice and ready access to the courts on trivial grounds."

The department requested quarterly progress reports on the number of squatter shacks and families in local authority areas, as well as details of the numbers of shacks demolished and the resettling of squatter families.

Southern Africa / Suider-Afrika / Afrique Australe

[illegible] TEST, 12.10 P.M.

[illegible]-hand corner of the cover of [illegible]gures the number of your [illegible] your Language tutor).

[illegible]LLEMENT DE COTISATION

[illegible]d on the cover of your [illegible] of AFSSA, [illegible] minutes to Cape Town,

[illegible]anguage. Briefly assess the [illegible]he origin of language.

[illegible]S ETUDES FRANÇAISES EN gener-

(25 marks)

[illegible]née 197...

25 marks):

[illegible]ined) in the Standard Eng-[illegible]berry':.....

.....(5 marks)

[illegible]rphemes the word .....

(4 marks)

.....

[illegible]r the sentence: We drove

.....(10 marks)

[illegible]tituent division, explain [illegible] année civile 197....

.....(6 marks)

[illegible]oins ma cotisation de [illegible]1 est à noter que seuls [illegible] niveau du B.A. Honours

(Total: 50 marks)

[illegible]AT POSTAL LA MENTION [illegible]EE POUR LAQUELLE EST [illegible]TION AFSSA 1977").

DATE: ..... SIGNATURE: .....

It
you
tut

Mak
ans

Ce
You
the

I.

*In
Af

*Je

2. A

NB

AD

(
s

(
s
QC

(

*Je

*Je
en
R2
le
po

*Ra

PR
"C
EF
ME

SHELTER to help at KTC

THE Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) would not allow temporary accommodation at the Modderdam Road squatter site, the trustees of SHELTER said in a statement yesterday.

These officials clearly indicated that no temporary accommodation would be allowed on the site, which belonged to the Department of Public Works, said the statement.

At the request of Mr A MacLachlan, director of BAAB, SHELTER had undertaken to build temporary accommodation at the KTC emergency site for six families in urgent need of medical attention. BAAB offered to provide material for these shacks.

SHELTER would also be allowed to erect tents at the KTC site for African families who were legally in the area. The tents would have to be removed once the squatters had moved their shacks from Modderdam Road to the KTC site.

Negotiations on other possible help SHELTER might give were proceeding.

The statement was issued after a meeting between representatives of SHELTER, Mr F H Botha, Chief Bantu Commissioner for the Cape, and officials of BAAB.



Cape Times, Wednesday, August 10, 1977

olice - one with a two-way radio, one with a swagger stick and one with a dog - watch over sprawli[illegible] Modderdam Road squatter camp.

Africa
frika
Australia

ATEST: 12.10 P.M.

---

and corner of the cover of
ures the number of your
our language tutor).

EMENT DE COTISATION

on the cover of your

AFSSA,
ance Studies, 20 minutes to
pe Town,

nguage. Briefly assess the
origin of language.

ETUDES FRANÇAISES générales

(25 marks)

e 197...

marks);

ed) in the Standard Eng-
.....

.....(5 marks)

le word
.....
(4 marks)

.....
nce: We drove

.....(10 marks)

vision, explain
le 197....

.....(6 marks)

ation de
que seuls
. Honours
otal: 50 marks)

MENTION
LLE EST
77").

DATE: ..... SIGNATURE: .....

Squatters: Prayer call

ARGUS 10/8/77 305

The Argus Religious Affairs Correspondent

THE Presbyterian Church in the Peninsula has expressed 'grave concern' at the Modderdam shanty demolitions.

A declaration, to be read from all Presbyterian pulpits at all services in the Peninsula on Sunday, was approved at a meeting last night of the Cape Town Presbytery.

The text is: 'The Presbytery of Cape Town expresses grave concern at the demolitions at Modderdam and other squatters' camps, particularly in view of the breaking up of settled communities and the suffering of individuals, especially women and children, which this policy causes.

'The Presbytery recognises that the problem is a most intractable one, for which we are all in some measure responsible, and therefore calls its members to repentance.

'It also calls on its members to pray for the residents, that their hardship may be mitigated and that they may be preserved from bitterness, and for the authorities that they may be given the wisdom and the courage to pursue Christian policies.'



People pack their belongings at Modderdam Road squatter camp yesterday against the background of another shanty going up in flames.

Cape Times newscolour by CLARENCE MULLER

305 CT.

10/8/77

Shacks of sick spared

THE Modderdam Road homes of sick or injured people were spared yesterday.

The yellow Public Works Department front-end loader crushed the homes of dozens of people but steered a course around seven shanties.

Among the people in these homes are the families of two children who were burnt in accidents before the demolition.

In others there were an old man with cancer and an epileptic child.

Demolition operations also skirted the home of a woman who is in hospital after giving birth to triplets.

Last night, it was almost as if the squatters had decided to rebuild their homes on the Modderdam Road pavement. They suspended plastic sheeting between wardrobes, and boxes.

But BAAB has given instructions that the sheets must be taken down during the day.

In a statement issued by the executive of the CFCIA, Mr Tommy Pearson, the chairman, said unsuccessful negotiations over the squatter question were caused by BAAB's "insistence to negotiate on their terms".

Mr Pearson said: "We cannot accept that people whose energy and talents — which are responsible to a marked degree for an enhanced economy — should be regarded as being without status and, therefore not in a position to negotiate their future.

"In the interests of peace we strongly urge the government to handle this entire situation with circumspection. The damage that has been done can still be salvaged if responsible officials in high places act now."

CAPE TIMES 10/8/77

'Inasmuch' can't believe it

305

Chief Reporter

WHILE members of the SHELTER organization were doing all they could yesterday to help the homeless of Modderdam Road, the Editor of the Cape Times received a brief letter from "Inasmuch", the unidentified reader whose ideas led to the founding of the SHELTER fund in February.

"The letter read:

"I cannot yet believe my own eyes, but today I saw through them the most heartless, most conscienceless treatment of human beings that some of my own fellow-countrymen have meted out to the 'have-nots' of Modderdam Road.

"The misery of the ejected squatters, with their homes in ruins, guarding their meagre possessions on the roadside is indescribable.

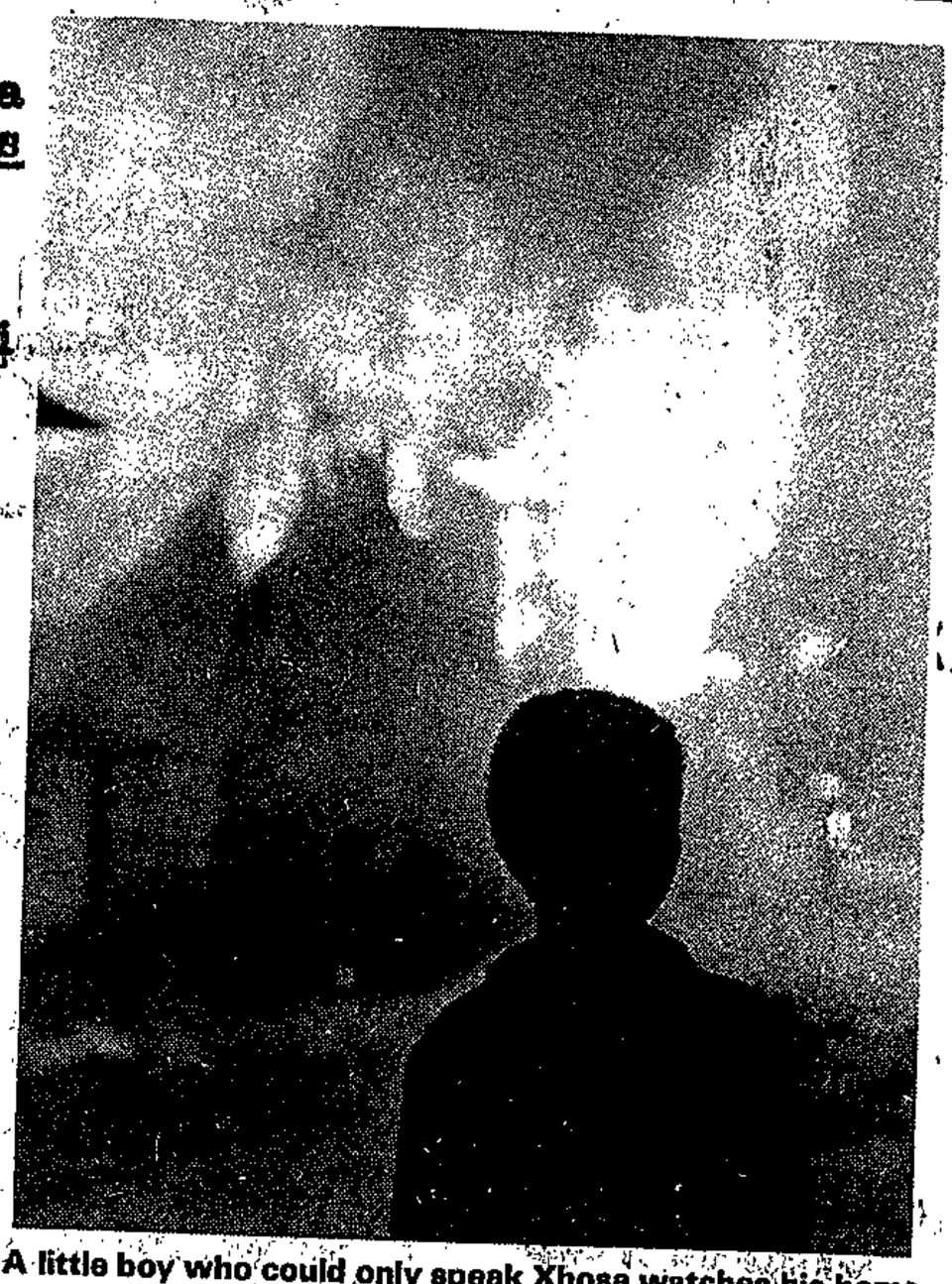
"If ever we were entitled to describe our country as 'Christian', that description has today lost all the meaning it ever held for me. As a so-called white South African, I have to share the guilt of the 'haves' of contemporary society.

"I hang my head in shame and plead for forgiveness:

"When one day we are called to account in God's judgment halls, what will be our defence when the Judge, the King himself, declares: 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me?' "

● **Footnote:** In February, after the first eviction orders was served on the shack-dwellers of Modderdam Road and after an aerial photograph of their camp appeared on the front page of the Cape Times, "Inasmuch" wrote to the Editor of this newspaper to express his concern.

The photograph, he said, had pierced his conscience, and he enclosed a cheque for R500 which, he suggested, could be the start of a public fund for the homeless of greater Cape Town. The letter was published prominently in the Cape Times and the response was such that later that month SHELTER came into being.



A little boy who could only speak Xhosa watches his home go up in flames last night in Modderdam squatters' camp. Bystanders said the hut had been fired by the squatters themselves.

Plans to stop demolitions

A PUBLIC meeting was called by the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA) and the Women's Movement in Claremont last night "to formulate ideas and suggestions on the squatter crisis".

The meeting was attended by about 80 people; among them Mr Richard Rosenthal, legal representative of the Modderdam and Unibell Squatters Committee,

Continued on page 2

EDITORIAL OPINION

Stop these demolitions

When the Government speaks you must listen. With that authoritarian statement, a front-end loader continued demolishing the shacks of 11 000 squatters on the Cape Flats. It is difficult to think of a more squalid or heartless action and one that will do more harm to race relations, not to mention relations between Transkei and South Africa.

Tearing down the shacks of the poverty-stricken because they do not fit in neatly with a grand apartheid plan may be satisfying for a few kragdadig, short-sighted Government officials. But it solves no problems. It is cruel, useless and counter-productive.

To justify the demolitions on the grounds that "when the Government speaks you must listen" is no argument at all. Not one of those 11 000 squatters voted the Government into power. Not one of those squatters was consulted when the Government decided to amend the Squatting Act to remove the rights of people to appeal to the courts against demolition of their pitiful dwellings.

The squatters are being made homeless by an unrepresentative government; a government that is perceived to be that of the whites alone. It is in the name of white South Africa that houses are being bulldozed down — and that action will rebound onto white South Africa.

Squatting is a world-wide problem. It is not one that can be solved by demolishing shacks and trying to send people back to distant homelands — particularly when one of those homelands, Transkei, has indicated it may refuse to accept the evicted people. The problem of squatting is better solved by negotiation, by persuasion, by providing better facilities and, in the end, by removing the socio-economic conditions that lead to squatting.

And what sort of impression does the Government think it makes on the outside world when shacks are bulldozed in the middle of winter and when police dogs and teargas have to be used against people protesting against the demolitions?

The demolitions may be legal in the narrowest sense but they are immoral. They should be halted immediately, not merely because the outside world will use the demolitions as yet another stick with which to beat South Africa, but because plain common sense and morality demands it. And in the tense South Africa of today, a halt to the demolitions is demanded for the sake of race relations.



"You think they'll include bulldozers and front-end loaders . . . ?"

D.D.

Squatters set shacks alight

11/7/77

305

CAPE TOWN — Heavy smoke billowed across the Modderdam Road squatter camp near here yesterday as hundreds of shacks were set alight by their owners.

The work of firemen was made almost impossible in the face of a strong gale blowing across the Cape Flats.

Yesterday morning a few people began removing their belongings from their huts and by the afternoon the trickle had grown to a flood.

Bantu Affairs Administration Board officials said most of the 3 000 shacks had been evacuated and the task of demolishing them had been made considerably easier.

Various forms of transport were streaming to the scene to collect and remove people, but no one could say where they were going to.

BAAB officials said "quite a large number of people" had requested rail tickets to Transkei.

They also said accommodation had been found at Nyanga for a number of chronically sick and they would be moved by ambulance today.

About 100 whites from different organisations met at Modderdam Road yesterday after deciding at a meeting on Tuesday to show their solidarity with the squatters.

The group consisted of eight clerics and members of the SA Institute for Race Relations, the Black Sash, the Progressive Reform Party, the Methodist Church, the Congregational Church, the Civil Rights League and the Women for Peace.

Among the group was Mrs Judy Williams, wife of a US Consul based in Cape Town, Mr Tom Williams.

Mrs Williams joined members of the Women for Peace movement at the scene, saying she had wished that even more whites would have turned up.

Police kept a watchful eye on them, but did not interfere. They did, however, use teargas when a chanting black crowd refused to disperse when told to do so.

A BAAB official said he had no idea how many shacks had so far been demolished. But it was estimated late yesterday that the figure was probably in the region of 300.

The official said demolition work had been delayed yesterday because of the unpleasant weather.

Homeless women and children were last night temporarily housed in schools and church halls while the men remained to guard their plastic-covered possessions.

A public meeting will be held in the Cape Town City Hall on Sunday afternoon to protest against the plight of squatters in the Peninsula. — DDC-SAPA.

Plakkers gooi klip na graaf

BURGER 11/8/77 (305)

'N GROOT getal plakkershutte is gister in Modderdam, Bellville-Suid, in 'n tierende suidoostewind deur twee laaigrawe platgestoot, terwyl tientalle leë hutte aan die brand gesteek en digte rookwolke die hele dag oor die gebied gehang het.



TERWYL hutte deur twee laaigrawe platgestoot is, is tientalle hutte gister in die Modderdam-plakkerskamp aan die brand gesteek. Hier dra vroue van die kamp besittings na die pad terwyl van die hutte brand. Nog foto's op bl. 5.

Die hutte is vermoedelik deur plakkers of skollies aan die brand gesteek. Twee brandwaens het gistermiddag omstreeks eenuur die brande probeer blus en probeer verhinder dat plakkers se meubels aan die brand raak.

Van die plakkers het in 'n stadium die laaigrawe met klippe bestook, terwyl verskeie traanrookbomme deur die polisie afgevuur is toe swartmense in groepe op die sypaadjie aan Modderdamweg saamgedrom en liedere begin sing het.

'n Deel van Modderdamweg is gisteroggend vir verkeer gesluit nadat van die plakkers blikke, bottels en klippe in die pad gepak het. Die polisie het die voorwerpe verwyder en die pad is gou weer oopgestel.

DEKEN

Meer as honderd blankes het gisteroggend vroeg in Modderdam opgedaag om hul eensgesindheid met die uitgesette plakkers te betuig. Onder hulle was eerw. Edward King, deken van die St. George-Katedraal in Kaapstad, mev. Judy Williams, eggenote van mnr. Tom Williams, Amerikaanse konsul in Kaapstad, eerw. Louis Bank van die Wes-Kaaplandse Raad van Kerke, mnr. Robert Tobias, streekvoorsitter van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rassebetrekkinge, mev. Mary Burton, hoof van die Wes-Kaaplandse

* VERVOLG OP BL. 5 *

GESANT SE VROU IN MODDERDAM

DIE vrou van 'n Amerikaanse diplomaat was een van die blankes op die toneel toe die polisie gisteroggend by die Modderdam - plakkerskamp in Bellville 'n groot skare met traangas uiteengejaag het. Sy is mev. Judy Williams, wie se man, Tom, 'n Amerikaanse konsul in Kaapstad is.

„Ek was voorheen reeds in die Modderdam-kamp en het gister op my eie daarheen gegaan. Ek was beslis nie deel van 'n ‚muur van mense' wat die stootskraper wou keer nie en sal ook nie deel hê aan so iets nie," het mev. Williams gister aan Die Burger gesê.

„My man het nie eens geweet dat ek gaan nie — ek glo in vroue-vryheid," het sy bygevoeg.

Mev. Williams het gesê sy het gegaan om te kyk wat die toestand is en om met die mense te praat. Sy ken 'n bietjie Xhosa. Sy het een hut besoek en die mense gevra of hulle iets nodig het. Sy het beloof om hulle 'n hoender te bring om sop mee te kook.

„Ek dink die sloping van die hutte is vreeslik," het mev Williams gesê. „Dit verbaas my dat so min blankes gaan kyk wat daar gebeur."

11/8/77

305

Samedromming by plakkers

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

Black Sash en mnr. Dennis Hendrickse, voorsitter van die belastingsbetalers-vereniging van die bruin woonbuurt Belhar.

Die blankes is gevra om uiteen te gaan, aangesien hulle hulle op staatseiendom bevind en vervolg kan word.

BRAND GESTIG

Terwyl die sloping aan die gang was en talle hutte gebrand het, het verslaggewers van Die Burger gistermiddag omstreeks drie-uur gesien dat 'n groep jong bruinmans 'n matras aan die brand steek wat swart plakkers uit hul hut gedra het.

Die groep het ook brand gestig in bosse tussen die twee bane van Modderdamweg. Die mans is deur die polisie agternagesit. Hulle het oor die heining van die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland gespring en traanrookbomme is agternagegooi.

Terwyl plakkers in die stormsterk wind tydelike skuilings opgerig het, is sop en brood deur welsynwerkers uitgedeel. Dertien plakkers se hutte is nie gesloop nie omdat die bewoners siek is.

Eergisteraand is 'n baba in die kamp gebore.

KAARTJIES

'n Man wat aan kanker ly, is per ambulans na 'n kliniek in Langa gebring.

Volgens 'n amptenaar van die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-Administrasieraad het net twee gesinne gister treinkaartjies na die tuislande ontvang.

Baie wat kom vra het, is weggewys omdat hulle wel kwalifiseer om in die Skiereiland te wees, het hy gesê.

Die voorsitter van die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-Administrasieraad, brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen, het gister gesê dit is onseker hoeveel hutte deur die dag gesloop is, maar min het in die Modderdam-kamp oorgebly.

Volgens brig. Van der Westhuizen is niemand gister uit hul hutte gesit nie. Die plakkers het self hul hutte ontruim. Al die hutte wat gister platgestoot is, was gisteroggend reeds leeg, het hy gesê.

INTIMIDASIE

Sommige vroue sou gisteraand na kerke in die omgewing gebring word om daar te slaap, het 'n woordvoerder van die Kaapse Vlakte se Komitee vir Tydelike Huisvesting gesê.

'n Vergadering oor gesinslewe word Sondagmiddag om drie-uur op aandrang van kerkleiers in die Kaapse stadsaal gehou. Sprekers by die geleentheid sal onder andere wees dr. Allen Boesak van die N.G. Sendingkerk, ds. Dawid Botha, Moderator van die N.G. Sendingkerk, en eerw. King.

Volgens 'n ooggetuie wat Modderdam gisteraand besoek het, het baie van die plakkers die gebied in vragmotors en bakkies verlaat. Dit is onbekend waarheen hulle gaan. Talle het hul hutte leeggemaak voordat dit vandag gesloop sal word en ook geprobeer om hul sinkplate te red. Twee hutte is gisteraand aan die brand gesteek.

Volgens die getuie lyk dit of van die plakkers deur leerlinge van Langa geïntimideer word om die gebied nie te verlaat nie.



'N SWARTMAN van Modderdam dra 'n konka na die pad terwyl hutte in die agtergrond brand.



VROUE van die Modderdam-plakkerskamp staan hier langs Modderdamweg terwyl hutte in die agtergrond brand. Die hutte is aan die brand gesteek nadat die meubels verwyder is. Die meeste plakkers het hul besittings tot langs die pad gedra, waar sommige tydelike skuilings teen die stormsterk suidoostewind opgerig het. Baie plakkers het gisteraand die gebied met vragmotors en bakkies verlaat.

[redacted]

11/8/77 Burger

BOV



NADAT 'n groot getal plakkershutte gister in Modderdam met twee laaigrawe platgestoot was, het baie plakkers gisteraand hul hutte ontruim, self gesloop en hul sinkplate probeer red. Hier werk een van die twee laaigrawe wat gister gebruik is.

[redacted]

Priest, 2 others held at shanty camp

305

Star 11/8/77

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Police today arrested an Anglican priest and two other white men at the Modderdam squatters' camp in Cape Town.

A senior police spokesman confirmed the arrest of the Rev David Russell, assistant priest at the Anglican Church of the Holy Cross at Nyanga, Mr Richard de Satga, who is employed by Shawco, and Mr Michael Poppleton.

He said the three had been warned they were trespassing on State property and had been asked to leave.

They ignored the request and lay down in front of a bulldozer, he said. They would probably be charged wtih trespassing.

The Anglican Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town, the Rt Rev George Swartz, visited the Bellville police station where he was told there was no chance of bail for Mr Russell until he had been formally charged. "This is to be done tomorrow so he is going to spend the night in the police cells," said Bishop Swartz.

ARMED

Mechanical shovels continued to demolish the shacks today as groups of armed policemen patrolled the camp.

Several fires were burning in the area.

A social worker in the area said she found several sick people in the camp during the night. They included an eight-day-old baby, a child who recently underwent a heart operation, several people suffering from pneumonia, flu and colds and a number of pregnant women.

She said she has been told these people would be allowed to remain in the area until alternative accommodation could be found.

The demolition is expected to end today.

A spokesman for the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in Pretoria today gave an assurance that only those squatters who did not qualify to be in the Western Cape and who had homes to return to were being sent back to the homelands.

He had been asked to comment on yesterday's reported statement by the Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr Lennox Sebe, that only if squatters were Ciskeian by choice and had a home to move into would they be allowed into the territory.

Today Transkei's Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, said his country held the same attitude as the Ciskei.

Twelve Modderdam shanties are spared

ARGUS 11/8/77 305

TWELVE Modderdam shanties have been spared from demolition on the instructions of Mr P. S. Pietersen, the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board official in charge of the clearing operation.

'God knows, it's an inju man task. I can only do my best to make it as humane as possible,' Mr Pietersen said.

People living in the huts that are not going to be demolished are being given an undefined term of grace until alternative accommodation can be found.

One of the occupants, a tuberculosis sufferer, had already been sent to hospital.

A two-week old baby, Sylvia Maganise lives in one of the shacks.

Mr Pietersen held up the baby and said: 'I cannot push a hut down that has somebody like this in it.'

Many people will arrive home from work in the city this evening to find that the shacks which were their homes no longer exist.

NOTHING THERE

Many squatters said that neighbours had gone to work without doing anything about demolishing their shacks. These people would come home to find nothing there.

Many of the huts were bought from other squatters and there have been disputes about repayment of money.

One case is that of Mrs Sarie Willemse who paid R120 for a hut four months ago. She leased it and has ordered the demolition of the hut without the tenant's knowledge.

She will take corrugated iron remnants to another squatting site.

LARGE CAMP

Meanwhile another large squatter camp faces demolition early next week.

An official of the Peninsula BAAB said demolition teams would probably move into the Werkgenot camp on Monday.

He said if demolition work was completed at Modderdam camp today, the Werkgenot residents would be warned by loudspeaker to vacate the area by Monday.

He said the squatters had already been told in writing that they were there illegally.

NRP man warns of 'disaster'

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The bulldozers destroying shacks at Modderdam Road were paving 'a road to disaster' for South Africa, Mr Andrew Pyper, New Republic Party MP for Durban Central, said last night.

At an NRP meeting he said the demolition of squatter huts was 'madness.'

The screening of the demolition on television had made the world aware of the insensitivity of the Government.

Mr Pyper rejected as 'hair-splitting' the statement by officials that the wives and children of many squatters were in the area illegally.

'Every house demolished takes South Africa closer to disaster — it is paving the way for South Africa's ultimate destruction.'

ARGUS 11/8/77 (305)

POLICE are investigating possible charges against a priest and two other whites arrested today at the Modderdam Road squatter camp after they had allegedly tried to stop a bulldozer demolishing squatters' shacks.

Police this afternoon ordered a mobile kitchen of Pep Clothing Stores, which was supplying the destitute squatters with lunch, to leave the camp.

The four-day operation to flatten the camp looked like ending today as demolition teams and mechanical shovels tore down the last of 1 100 shanty homes.

A University of the Western Cape student manning a welfare tent in the camp said there were no other facilities such as the Pep mobile kitchen to provide the squatters with food.

The problem of the illegal squatters has still not been solved. Most of the families left homeless seem unwilling to move. Many have erected temporary shelters.

Trespassing

Police arrested the Rev David Russell, assistant priest at the Anglican Church of the Holy Cross in Nyanga, Mr Richard de Satga, who is employed by Shawco, South African Volunteer Services and Envirac, and Mr Michael Poppleton.

A senior police spokesman said the three had been warned against trespassing on State property. They had ignored a request to leave and had lain down in front of a bulldozer.

Brigadier T. M. Bisshoff, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, said investigations were continuing in connection with the arrests.

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, asked the Anglican Bishop Suffragen of Cape Town, the Rt Rev George Swartz, to see if anything could be done for Mr Russell at the Bellville police station.

Mr Swartz said: 'We were told there was no chance of bail for David until he had been formally charged. This is to be done tomorrow, so he is going to spend the night in the police cells.'

Mr Herbert Hirsch, MPC for Sea Point and a City Councillor, said he had sent a telex message to the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, and to the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, calling for a stop to the demolitions.

Mr Hirsch said 'actions of this nature perpetrated by your Government will bring on the very confrontation which you presumably seek to avoid.'

Mr P. S. Pietersen, the Bantu Affairs Administration Board official supervising the demolition of the Modderdam shacks, said shelters put up by the squatters would be pulled down.

Being stored

Squatters camping with their belongings on Modderdam Road sidewalks could be prosecuted, he said.

Several members of the Modderdam-Unibell Squatters' Committee have said authorities are planning to sell their building materials to recover demolition expenses.

But a Public Works Department official said the materials were being stored. Squatters were free to collect what belonged

Transkei lays down conditions

The Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Transkei will in no circumstances accept any evicted Cape Flats squatters unless they have homes there or are bona fide citizens by choice.

Transkei's Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, said 26 squatters had accepted train tickets to Transkei. But these had homes in the country and were welcome to return.

Those squatters who were sent to Transkei and had not established previous residence or citizenship by choice would be turned back.

Bulldozing of shacks madness says MP

D D 11/8/77 (305)

DURBAN — Both major opposition parties have condemned the bulldozing of squatter shacks at Modderdam Road, in the Cape.

Mr Japie Basson, leader of the breakway group of MPs about to join forces with the Progressive Reform Party, said: "The bulldozing highlights a shocking state of affairs. The most inhuman policies are being applied today."

Mr Andrew Pyper, New Republic Party MP for Durban Central, said the bulldozing was "madness."

South Africa had suffered enough condemnation on television and SABC TV had done the country a favour. "Every South African now knows how insensitive the Government is.

"Every house demolished brings South Africa closer to disaster. The bulldozers are paving the way for South Africa's ultimate destruction," Mr Pyper said.

Meanwhile, community workers and students erected tents yesterday on the front lawn of the Cape Town Mayor, Mr Graham Mehl...

The tents are ... [illegible] ... homeless ... [illegible]

... [illegible] ... to create tension. The Durban-based Black Sash ... [illegible] ... to ... [illegible] ... to be erected at the township.

Mr Molefosi, who accompanied a group of nearly 40 families to the township manager's office, said officials had been "extremely difficult."

The families would be kept on his property as long as it took the Department of Bantu Administration to find homes for them, Mr Molefosi said. If any families would be set upon the property and ... [illegible] ... ready ... [illegible] ...

A full minute of the pro
due course.

5 August 1977

(Prof.) A.H.R.E. PAAP
Dean, Faculty of Arts



Argus 11/8/97

(305)

ARGUS editorial staff today saw two black men setting shanties alight in the Modderdam squatters' camp. Neither of the men wanted to be identified. Here one of the men starts a fire at hut M97 in the centre of the squatters' camp. Picture by Mike Mackenzie.

Argus men see blacks set fire to shanties

...ione. 7. §. 1. §. sed si. ...pre autem ...tili distin... ...r, cui nec

...jam dicta sunt. l. 11. ... fin. hoc tit. ... §. idem ...

Misericordia ductus] Intempestiva misericordia damnosa est. Similiter actione in factum tenetur, qui fumo facto apes fugaverit. l. 49. hoc tit.

...ITULUS IV.

De Injuriis.

...uatio. & argumentum tituli.

...unde obliga... ...tos nascitur, ...a. Quæ quid ...fiat, tam qua ...circumstan... ...nuant, & de... ...r.

alias culpa, quam Græci ἀδίκημα dicunt, sicut in lege Aquilia damnum injuria datum accipitur: alias iniquitas & injustitia, quam Græci ἀνομίαν καὶ ἀδικίαν vocant: cum enim prætor, vel judex, non jure contra quem pronuntiat, injuriam accepisse dicitur.

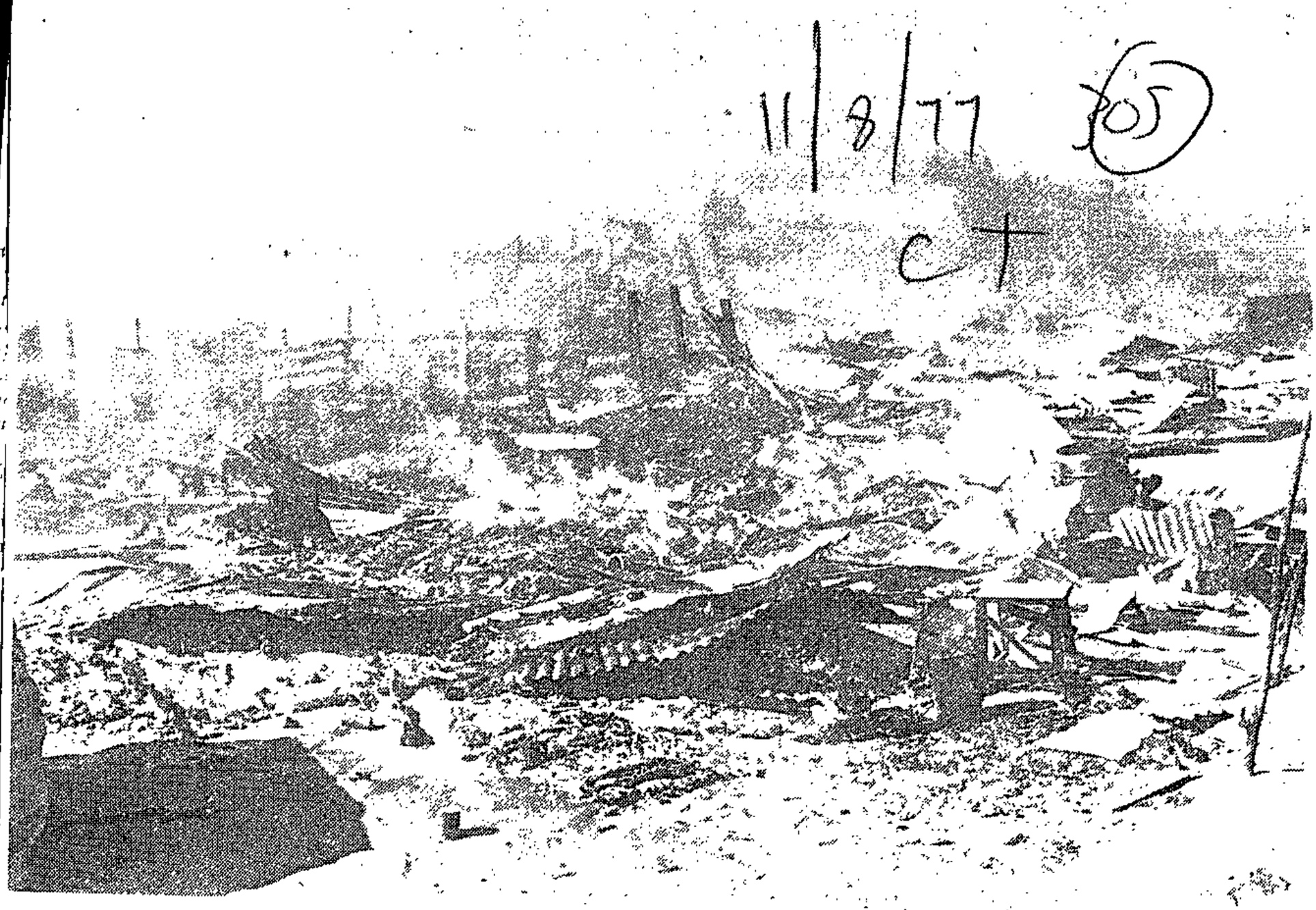
COMMENTARIUS.

Omne, quod non jure fit] Quicquid non jure fit, generali verbo injuria dicitur. l. 1. hoc tit. ubi Ulpianus ait, injuriam ex eo dictam, quod non jure fiat. Itaque omne factum, quo nocetur detrahiturque

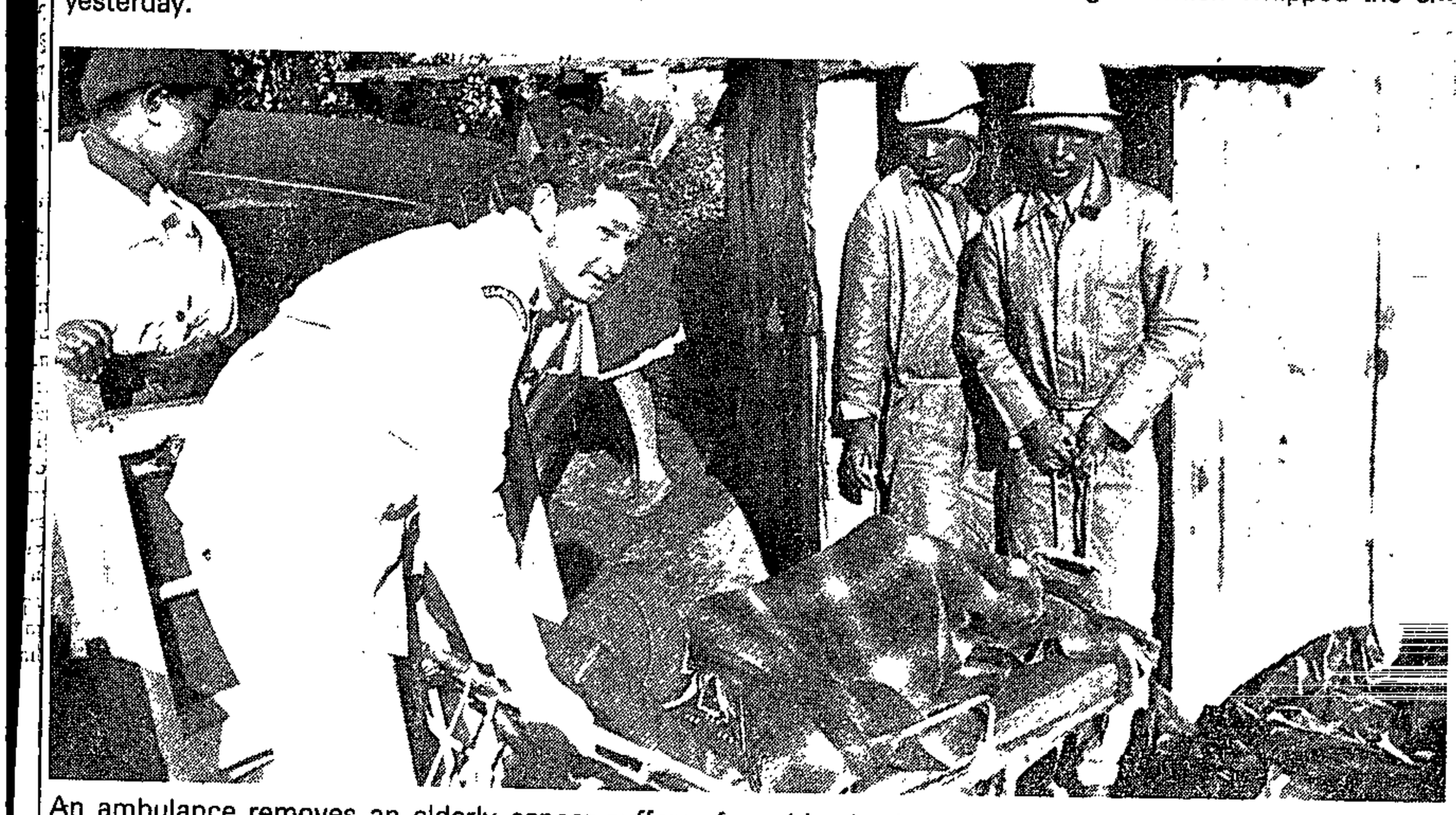
...*, quod non* ...*t, quæ à con*... ...*appellant:*

Remains of a squatter 'town'

11/8/77



The remains of shacks at Modderdam Road squatter camp smoulder in the gale which whipped the sit: yesterday.



An ambulance removes an elderly cancer sufferer from his shack at the Modderdam Road squatter camp yesterday.

Public protest on squatters planned

Staff Reporter

A PUBLIC meeting will be held in the Cape Town City Hall on Sunday afternoon to protest against the plight of the Peninsula squatters.

The protest was planned yesterday at a meeting called by the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA) and the Women's Movement to discuss the squatter crisis.

The meeting, chaired by the Dean of Cape Town, Dean E L King, also requested Dr A Boraine, PRP MP for Pinelands, to persuade prominent figures in church, political and business circles to visit the Modderdam Road squatter camp this morning.

Opposition spokesmen yesterday condemned the government's bulldozing of squatter shacks at Modderdam Road.

Mr Japie Basson, MP for Bezuidenhout Valley, called the government's action "inhuman".

Mr Andrew Pyper, New Republic Party MP for Durban Central, said the bulldozing of shacks was "madness".

The Black Sash sent a telegram yesterday to Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, and Mr M C Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, which said: "The women of the Black Sash are deeply concerned at the destruction of homes and families in Modderdam and plead that your departments stop this immediately. It is unChristian to tear families apart and we dread the

Modderdam burns in August gale

CAPE TIMES 11/8/77

305

By SEAN O'CONNOR

THE Modderdam Road squatter camp looked as if it had been bombed in an air raid yesterday.

Empty shacks burnt furiously and smouldering debris lay everywhere. Pieces of wood and twisted corrugated iron standing upright in the ground were all that was left of the dozens of demolished shanties.

Smoke drifted across the camp and firemen operating from tenders in Modderdam Road doused flames for most of the afternoon.

Full-scale demolition work did not start till lunchtime — thus thwarting the plan of more than 100 white people and hundreds of squatters to form a human blockade at dawn against further use of heavy demolition machinery.

Several church ministers, including the Rev David Russell, among the white people arrived at the camp yesterday.

A bulldozer

On Monday and Tuesday, the Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) made use of one front-end loader, yesterday two arrived about lunchtime. Soon afterwards, a bulldozer was also brought to the site.

A BAAB official said he had no idea how many shacks had been demolished, but it was estimated late yesterday that the figure was in the region of 300.

The official said demolition work had been delayed yesterday because of the weather. It was bitterly cold and a gale-force wind whipped the area.

He said the BAAB was making an all-out effort to move ill squatters to Nyanga.

"Fire has now become a threat to these people who are confined to their shanties and we are also keen to get them out of the smoke as soon as possible," he said.

New home

Late yesterday, an elderly cancer sufferer, Mr Mgobho Thafeni, was taken from his shanty by ambulance to a new home in Guguletu.

BAAB officials said demolition yesterday had gone ahead at the same rate as on Tuesday — which the Chief Peninsula Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr F H Botha, said was slower than on Monday.

During the morning, police used dogs and teargas to disperse a crowd which gathered on the Modderdam Road pavement to sing. The

Continued on page 2

Modderdam Road

Continued from page 1

crowd, at times, converged on the road.

Soon after midday, a police spokesman said students from the University of the Western Cape dragged burning tyres into a lane on the dual-carriageway. Police fired teargas. No one was arrested.

Tossed tins

At one stage during the day, women from the camp tossed tins and other objects on to the road. Traffic was held up briefly while the road was cleared.

Two white students were arrested during the afternoon after ignoring police instructions to leave the site.

Police warned white people throughout the day that if they entered the camp they would be arrested. During the afternoon only pressmen, officials involved in the demolition operation, and firemen were allowed to walk along the pavement next to the camp.

An increasing number of people loaded their belongings into trucks and left the site in the afternoon. There was no indication where they were going.

Trucks have been supplied to take people and their belongings to the KTC emergency camp in Nyanga and there has been an increase in the number of people applying for rail warrants.

Little effort

The squatters made little effort to take down their own shanties yesterday.

In the early-morning cold, many wrapped themselves in blankets and stood on top of a sand dune, watching the activities of the police.

Traffic police again battled to keep cars moving along Modderdam Road. One man was arrested by the police for threatening a traffic policeman.

---

detur. Heterogenium in principio d.l. 2. mendose legi, Quadrupedem vel pecudem; legendum enim esse, vel pecudem.

Inesse autem videtur] Primo legis capite qui hominem aut pecudem injuria occidit, quanti ea res eo anno plurimi fuit, damnatur. *d.l. 2. impr.* de quo plura *fr. §. Illa autem.*

TEXTUS.

1. *Quod autem non præcise de quadrupede, sed ea tantum, quæ pecudum numero est, caveri, ea pertinet, ut neque de feris bestiis, neque tantibus cautum esse intelligamus; sed de iis tantum, quæ gregatim proprie pasci dicuntur, qualis sunt, equi, muli, asini, oves, boves, capræ. De suibus quoque idem placuit. Nam & sues quoque pecudum*

tiosiora, hoc est, ad rationem rei familiaris magis utilia ac fructuosa, complectitur. servis exæquans quadrupedes, quæ pecudum numero sunt; & tantum ad

TEXTUS.

2. *Injuria autem occidere intelligimus sine jure occidere. Itaque qui latronem rem occidit, non tenetur: utique, si aliter effugere non potest.*

Official gives pledge on squatters

ARGUS 11/8/77

305

Control of squatting eased: Official view

The Argus Political Staff

A SPOKESMAN for the Department of Bantu Administration and Development has given an assurance that only squatters who did not qualify to be in the Western Cape and who had homes to return to were being sent back to the black homelands.

Speaking in an interview from Pretoria, the spokesman said that to his knowledge all the Cape Flat squatters being sent back to the Ciskei and Transkei had homes to go to in those territories.

He had been asked to comment on yesterday's reported statement by the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, that only if squatters were Ciskeians by choice and had a home to move into would they be allowed into the territory.

NYANGA

The spokesman said squatters who qualified to be in the Western Cape were being helped to obtain temporary accommodation. Provision was being made to house them in Cape Town's Nyanga African township.

Squatters who did not qualify to be in the Western Cape were mainly families of workers undergoing training and they had homes to return to in the homelands.

Meanwhile, people living in Vrygrond who received help from SHELTER when they were flooded out recently have expressed their gratitude through the chairman of their residents' association, Mr Karel Horne. It is estimated that more than R7 000 was spent on new materials to rebuild their homes.

VOLUNTEERS

Mr Horne said that volunteers from SHELTER had helped to rebuild homes and to carry furniture to safety.

'SHELTER spent a tremendous amount of money on corrugated iron, wood and nails to rebuild homes,' said Mr Horne. 'We estimate that over R7 000 was sepnt and since this was money raised from the public we want them to know that we are very thankful for what has been done for our people.'

'Before this happened people used to talk among themselves and wonder why SHELTER did not do more. Now we realise that where there is a real need we can call on them and they will help,' he said.

drupedes, quæ peculiem numero sunt; & tantum ad *[illegible]*

authorities: '. . . in the interests of everybody concerned, you are once again called upon to render your esteemed co-operation in effectively combating the squatting evil — especially now that the Amendment Act has removed previous encumbrances like the compulsory serving of a notice and ready access to courts on trivial grounds.'

The Argus Municipal Reporter

THE Department of Community Development believes the amended law to control squatting has done away with 'encumbrances' like illegal squatters having access to courts to prevent demolition of their shacks.

The department says the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Act has also removed the problem of having to warn squatters of intended demolition.

The comments are in an official circular to local authorities in which the department asks for their 'esteemed cooperation' in fighting 'the squatting evil.'

The amended Act allows the demolition of illegal structures without prior notice having to be served on the occupiers. Previously seven days' warning had to be given.

WITHOUT CONSENT

Land-owners may demolish shacks or buildings erected or simply occupied on their ground without their consent.

The law also disallows illegal squatters the right to legal aid or relief by court order unless they can satisfy the court of their right to occupy the land.

In the circular detailing the amendments — which were promulgated in June — the Department of Community Development has told local

Rand Daily Mail

The demolition of squatter camps in Cape Town and repatriation of Transkeian squatters constitutes a moment of truth for the Transkei Prime Minister. He has repeatedly stressed that he will not allow the Transkei to be used as a "dumping ground" for unwanted blacks. Should he try to resist the repatriation he will find himself on thin ground legally. PATRICK LAURENCE reports.

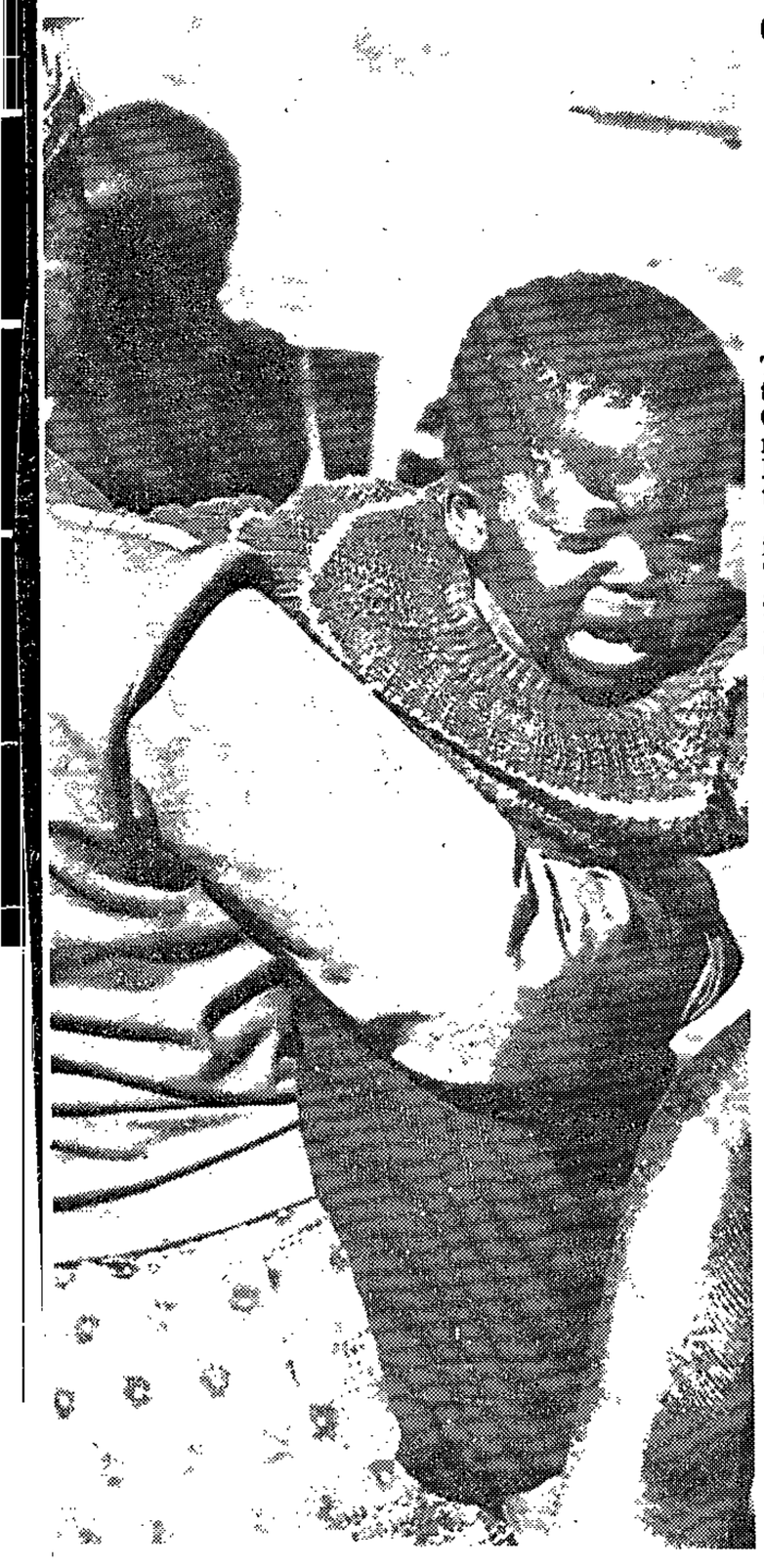
Police stand by as shacks demolished

Shanty hero

305
12/8/77

Move to aid homeless

Is it a bluff?



THE removal of black squatters from three camps near Cape Town will test the resolve of the Transkei Prime Minister on the controversial citizenship issue.

About 26 000 squatters are involved. Nearly all Xhosas. The majority — about 70% according to Mr Rommel Roberts of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation — are Transkeians.

But the Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has repeatedlv insisted that Transkeians living in South Africa are the responsibility of South Africa.

"They are the indaba of South Africa," he said during the independence negotiations last year.

"We will refuse to admit people who have settled in South Africa," he said three years earlier even before the citizenship controversy.

"We cannot allow these people to settle in Transkei unless we are given land for them."

The squatters are being sent back without offers of land to accommodate them. Chief Matanzima will have to act on his words or be exposed as a blusterer who talks but does not act.

His Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, has already warned the Transkei will not allow itself to be used as a dumping ground. His warning was made in Cape Town.

But what will Transkei do when squatters start disembarking at Transkei stations?

The squatters may reduce the challenge to Transkei to make good its warning by simply disembarking long before the train reaches Transkei and heading straight back to Cape Town.

Already many of the squatters whose shacks have been demolished have disappeared into the Cape Town townships of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu, Mr Roberts said yesterday.

But not all will solve the problem for Chief Matanzima in that way. Some, perhaps even most, will arrive back in Transkei, which cannot provide work for its own Transkei-based people.

Transkei will be on shaky grounds legally if Chief Matanzima refuses to accept the returning squatters. People of Transkei-origin living in South Africa are Transkei citizens in terms of both South African and Transkei law.

The South African Status of Transkei Act defines any person of Transkei origin as a Transkeian citizen and has stripped them of South African citizenship.

The Republic of Transkei Constitution Act, a Transkei law, similarly defines people of Transkei origin living in South Africa as Transkei citizens.

There is one clause, however, which provides a tiny loophole not found in the Status of Transkei Act. It enables the Transkei to refuse to accept as its citizens people who are of mixed origin ethnically or racially and who are "borderline cases."

But that clause, clause 58 (2), is unlikely to provide Transkei with legal grounds for refusing to accept the squatters, except in a minority of cases.

Mr Roberts said: "Nearly all the squatters at Modderdam, Unibel and Werkgenot are blacks. Only about 3% are people of mixed black and coloured origin."

Professor John Dugard, professor of law at the University of the Witwatersrand, said of the black squatters: "They are Transkeians and the South African Government has the right to deport them."

But, he added, in terms of international law people have to be deported in a "civilised and humane" way and the "pre-emptory" deportation of the Cape Town squatters would seem to be contrary to international law.

The Transkei might be able to question the legality of the manner of deportation of its citizens but not the deportation itself.

There is, however, another clause in the Transkei Act which squatters might theoretically use to strengthen the legal grounds for Transkeian resistance to their deportation.

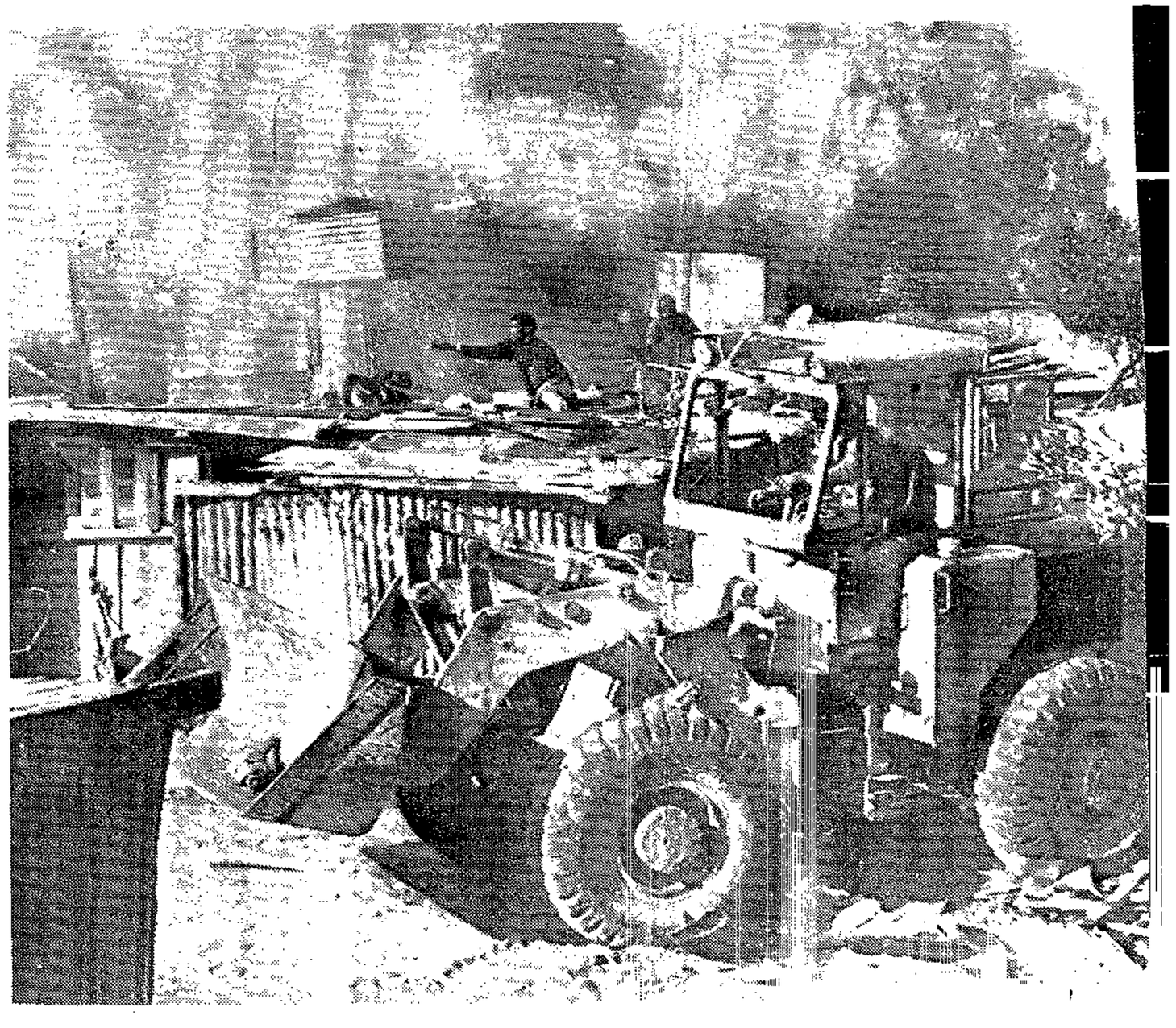
It is a clause which gives Transkei citizens the right to renounce Transkeian citizenship. Unlike the Status of BophuthaTswana Act, the South African Government does not have the right to determine the conditions under which a Transkeian can renounce his citizenship.

If a squatter renounces his Transkeian citizenship, he will be a stateless person in Transkei law since he has already lost his South African citizenship under South African law.

The Transkei would presumably be within its legal rights to refuse to accept a stateless person.

But squatters are unlikely to renounce Transkeian citizenship en mass and the issue of acceptance or non-acceptance of repatriated squatters will be settled politically in a test of will between the two parties.

● Of the 3-million Transkeians at the time of the 1970 census, 1,3-million or 43% lived permanently in South Africa. The actual proportion in South Africa at any one time is higher than 43% because many Transkeians work in South Africa as migrant labourers for 11 months a year.



Rhoodie slates demolition timing

ARGUS 12/8/77 305

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Secretary for Information, Dr Eschel Rhoodie, today expressed sharp criticism of the Government's timing in carrying out the demolition of squatter camps in the Western Cape.

'Speaking in Johannesburg, Dr Rhoodie said that he 'often despaired at the timing' of Government activities because they showed up South Africa in the worst possible light.

A delegate at a 'bridge-builders' conference held by the Southern African Freedom Foundation pointed out to Dr Rhoodie that demolition of shacks 'always seemed to occur during the coldest, wettest and windiest times of the year.'

Said Dr Rhoodie: 'I personally think the Government could have chosen a better time to carry out the demolitions. I often despair at the timing of some of the activities of the Government.'

Meanwhile, workers today started pulling down scores of hovels re-erected by Modderdam squatters after the mechanical shovels had left the area.

Only about six original shacks housing sick squatters are still standing, said Mr P. S. Pietersen, the director of labour of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, who is supervising the demolition.

By tonight, Mr Pietersen planned to remove all the hovels re-erected by the squatters.

'The concession was for overnight housing. They have abused that privilege,' he said.

The plastic sheeting and the building materials used for the hovels would be removed today.

● **Nats broke promise, Page 2; Rhoodie hits at U.S., Page 3; Baby's cry saves shanty, Page 4; Joint service for squatters, Page 6.**

Priester gevang by plakkers

NÁ MODDERDAM WERKGENOT

Burger 12/8/77 (305)

DIE laaste van 1 100 plakkershutte van 8 000 mense in die Modderdam-kamp in Bellville-Suid is gister gesloop. Maandag sal begin word met die sloping van hutte in die Werkgenot-gebied, 'n ander groot plakkerskamp in Bellville-Suid, het mnr. A. Maclachlan, hoofdirekteur van die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-Administrasieraad, gister gesê.

Gisteroggend, kort nadat met die slopingswerk in die Modderdam-kamp begin was, het drie blankes, onder wie 'n priester, voor 'n laaigraaf gaan lê om die opruimingswerk te verhinder. Hulle is in hegtenis geneem en volgens omstanders deur polisiemanne weggedra.

in Bellville, sal hulle moontlik vandag in Bellville in die landdroshof verskyn.

Daar was geen ander voorval nie, het kol. Nel gesê.

Baie plakkers het gister die Modderdam-kamp met boumateriaal op bakkies en vragmotors verlaat. Vragmotors van die Departement van

Nog berigte op bl. 3.

Die drie — eerw. David Russel, assistent-priester van die Anglikaanse Kerk in Nyanga, mnr. Richard de Satga, deeltydse werker by Shawco, en mnr. Michael Poppleton — is na die polisieselle in Bellville gebring, waar hulle die nag deurgebring het.

Openbare Werke het ook boumateriaal verwyder.

Mnr. F. H. Botha, Hoof-Bantoesakekommissaris in Wes-Kaapland, het gesê die terrein behoort teen vanaand skoon te wees van rommel en boumateriaal.

HOFSAAK

Brig. T. M. Bischoff, Afdelingskommissaris van Polisie in Wes-Kaapland, het gister gesê die polisie ondersoek 'n aanklag van onwettige betreding teen die drie, asook 'n aanklag dat hulle amptenare van die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad in die uitvoering van hul pligte gehinder het.

Volgens kol. J. J. Nel, Distrikskommandant van Polisie

KALM

Gisteraand het sowat drieduisend plakkers in Modderdam steeds in tydelike skuilings gebly. Volgens 'n welsynwerkster is dié plakkers aangesê om die plastiekseile wat hulle as tydelike skuilings gebruik, teen vandag te verwyder anders sal dit gekonfiskeer word.

Lede van die plakkerskomitee het gister gesê die algemene gevoel van die oorblywendes is om nie uit Modderdam pad te gee nie. (Berig op bladsy 3.)

Nadat die drie blankes in hegtenis geneem was, is geen blankes, behalwe nuusmanne en amptenare, in die kamp toegelaat nie. Polisiemanne het die sypaadjies gepatrolleer terwyl die oorblywende hutte gesloop is. Die atmosfeer was deurentyd kalm.

Talle plakkers, onder wie baie vroue met kinders op

* VERVOLG OP BL. 3 *

305 12/8/77

Daklose plakkers: waar is hulle?

SOWAT drieduisend swart plakkers het gister in Modderdam dakloos agtergebly nadat al die hutte in dié plakkerskamp in opdrag van die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-Administrasieraad (B.S.A.R.) gesloop is. Volgens lede van die kamp se Plakkerskomitee sal die plakkers „net daar bly sit totdat aan hulle 'n ander heenkome gebied word".

Amptenare meen dat die meeste van dié plakkers wat die kamp sedert Maandag verlaat het, by familie van dié plakkers wat die kampsedert Maandag verlaat het, by familie in die swart woonbuurte 'n heenkome gaan soek het en dat baie besig is om na hul plekke van herkoms terug te keer.

Volgens mnr. A. Maclachlan, Hoofdirekteur van die B.S.A.R., is berigte ontvang van bakkies en vragmotors van plakkers wat tot so ver soos Somerset-Wes opgemerk is. „Die voertuie was belaai met boumateriaal en sinkplate en dit kan wees dat die mense op pad terug is na Transkei," het hy gesê.

Die moontlikheid dat die plakkers elders in die Skiereiland gaan plak, is nie uitgesluit nie, het 'n woordvoerder van die Kaapse afdelingsraad gesê. Volgens hom is, so ver vasgestel kon word, nog geen nuwe hutte in die regsgebied van die raad opgemerk sedert die sloping in Modderdam begin het nie. „Amptenare van die raad is egter gedurig op die uitkyk vir plakkery," het hy bygevoeg.

NIE VERSKUIF

Volgens lede van Modderdam se Plakkerskomitee heers daar onder die plakkers groot verslaentheid oor die slopings. „Die algemene gevoel onder die agterblywendes in die kamp is dat hulle nie sal verskuif nie. Ons is egter nie van plan om ons hutte weer op te rig nie, tensy die owerheid ons daartoe verlof gee.

„Die mense wat agtergebly het, het geen familie in die Kaap nie en weet nie waarheen hulle kan gaan nie," is gesê.

Volgens mnr. Maclachlan is 33 plakkersgesinne wat wettig in die Skiereiland is, uit Modderdam na die noodkamp K.T.C. in Nyanga verskuif en sal basiese geriewe daar aan hulle verskaf word.

Mnr. F. H. Botha, Hoof-Bantoesakekommisaris van Wes-Kaapland, het gesê treinkaartjies na Transkei is gister aan 29 plakkersgesinne uitgereik. Dit bring die getal gesinne wat vandeesweek kaartjies gekry het, op 57 te staan.

Die kaartjies word in Modderdam deur 'n amptenaar van die B.S.A.R. uitgereik. Volgens mnr. Botha was daar gisteraand 'n groot toestroming van plakkers wat oor die verskaffing van treinkaartjies navraag gedoen het. Die Spoorweë het aangebied om binne 24 uur 'n spesiale trein na Transkei te reël as die getal plakkers dit regverdig, het mnr. Botha gesê.

Sloping ontroer amptenaar

„MET meer as veertig jaar diens in die Departement van Bantoe-Administrasie en langer as tien jaar Hoof-Bantoesake-Kommissaris van Wes-Kaapland, was ek nooit tevore betrokke by só 'n onaangename taak as die sloping van Modderdam se plakkershutte nie," het mnr. F. H. Botha, Hoof-Bantoesake-Kommissaris van Wes-Kaapland, gister in 'n onderhoud met Die Burger gesê.

Mnr. Botha het gesê die sloping veroorsaak ontberings aan mense met wie hy baie jare lank saamgewerk het en teenoor wie hy 'n plig het om hulle te help en 'n vriend te wees.

SY TAAK

Dit beteken egter nie dat hy teensinnig by die sloping betrokke was nie, het mnr. Botha gesê. Dit is ook sy taak om toe te sien dat landswette nie veronagsaam word nie.

„Ek is diep oortuig dat, in die uiteindelike belang van die hele land en al die bevolkingsgroepe, hierdie plakkery het mnr. Botha gesê.

„Dit bekommer my dat die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad wat in dieselfde verhouding as ek teenoor swartmense staan, die hutte moet sloop en baie mense die raad as 'n hartelose toepasser van die wet beskou.

WALGING

„Dit is daarom dat ek amper 'n walging het vir die oorsake wat dié optrede uiteindelik genoodsaak het," het mnr. Botha gesê.

„Toe die huidige plakkery in 1975 by Kruispad ontstaan het, en sake in die hof in die plakkers se guns beslis is, was ons hande gebind. Swartmense het onwettig uit alle oorde na die Skiereiland gestroom, terwyl hulle ook geglo het dat hulle weens die hofbeslissings die reg het om te plak."

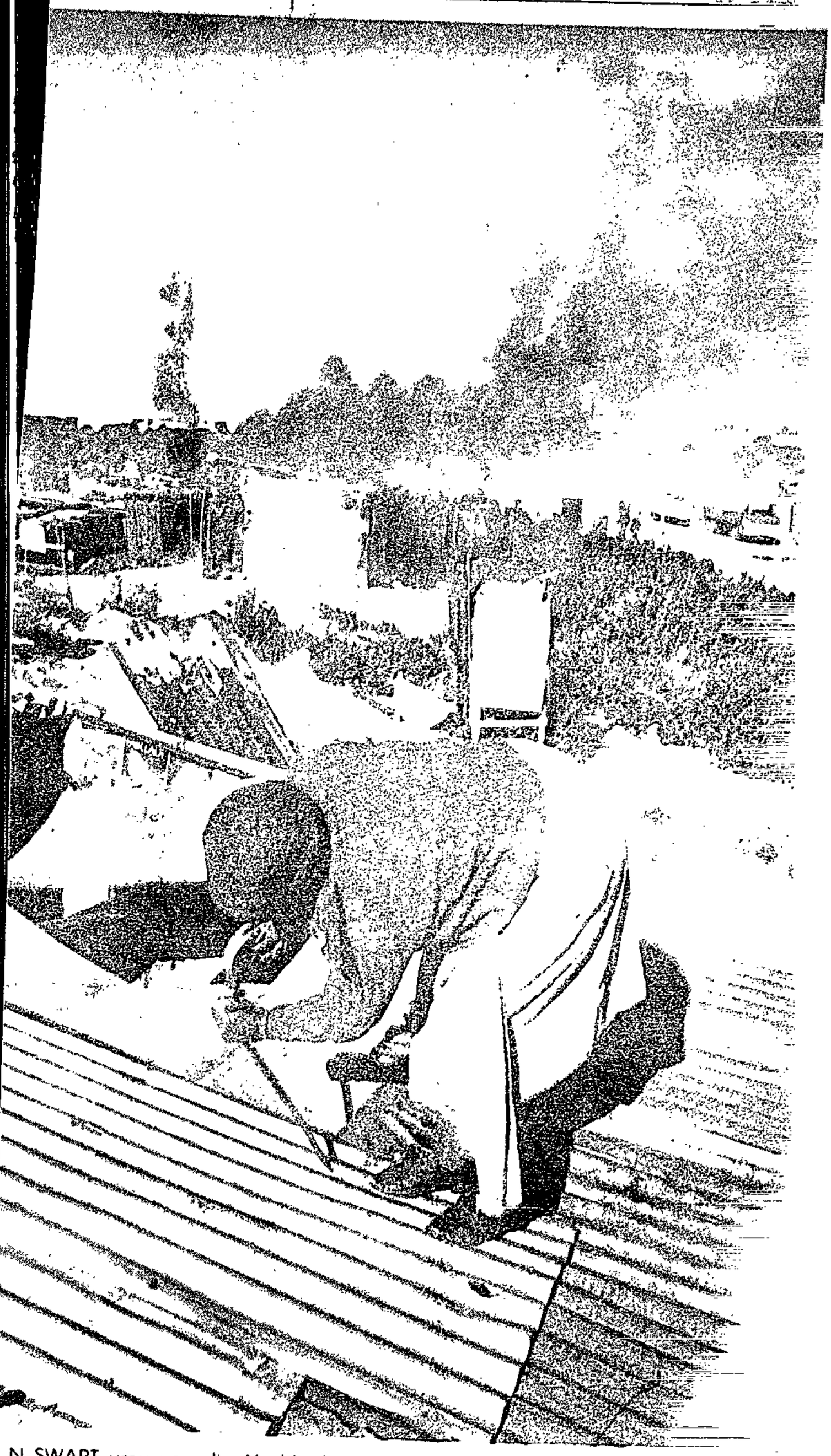
Volgens mnr. Botha het waarskuwings en pleidooie van die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad nie gehelp nie.

„Ongelukkig het persone en liggame wat die plakkers se saak ondersteun het, die wing van die owerheid die een of ander tyd tog gemaak sou word sodat hulle hier kon bly."

Mnr. Botha het bevestig dat Kruispad, wat as noodkamp verklaar is, 'n presedent geskep het wat swart plakkerskampe in die Skiereiland betref.

Die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad gaan nie in ander kampe behalwe Modderdam, Werkgenot en Unibell hutte sloop nie, omdat die wet elke grondeienaar verplig om self sy grond van plakkery skoon te hou.

Dié drie kampe is op staatsgrond geleë.



N SWART vrou van die Modderdam-plakkerskamp sloop self haar hut voordat laaigrawe opdaag om dit plat te stoot. In die agtergrond brand ander hutte. Baie plakkers het self hul hutte gesloop en sodoende geprobeer om hul sinkplate te red. Die kamp behoort vanmiddag skoon van boumateriaal en rommel te wees, het mnr. F. H. Botha, Hoof-Bantoesakekommissaris van Wes-Kaapland, gister gesê. Sowat 3 000 plakkers het gisternag steeds in tydelike skuilings in die kamp geslaap.

12/8/77

305

Burger

Kamp opgeruim

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

die arm, het hulle deur die dag aangemeld by 'n mobiele kliniek wat deur studente van die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland en welsynwerkers beman is.

'n Welsynwerkster het gesê baie kinders het siek geword sedert die eerste hutte Maandag gesloop is. Baie het diarree gekry, terwyl siektes soos asma en brongitis algemeen voorkom.

Sop en brood is deur die welsyndiens van 'n winkelgroep aan die dakloses uitgedeel.

Baie blankes het, soos eergister, by die kamp opgedaag. Die meeste het met kameras rondgeloop en plakkers in tydelike skuilings langs die sypaadjie afgeneem.

Van hierdie plakkers het fluks sake gedoen deur koeldrank, kos en artikels soos kerse en seeppoeier te verkoop.

Enkele leë hutte is gister aan die brand gesteek, maar die brandweer is nie ontbied nie. Bruin kinders in skooluniforms is versoek om die kamp te verlaat.

Baie sinkplate het gisteraand in die kamp agtergebly deurdat vragmotors van die Departement van Openbare Werke nie kon voorbly met die wegneem daarvan nie. Van die plakkers het weer van die sinkplate gebruik om skuilings te bou.

Die plakkerskomitee het eenkant op 'n heuwel gesit en die sloping dopgehou.

'n Middeljarige man het vertel dat hy, sy vrou en drie kinders die meeste van hul meubels, klere en geld in die geharwar van die sloping verloor het.

Intussen het die bewoners van Werkgenot reeds skriftelik kennis gekry dat hul hutte van Maandag af gesloop sal word. Hulle sal weer oor luidsprekers daarvan in kennis gestel word, het amptenare gister gesê.

In die Modderdam-gebied is drie plakkerskampe, te wete Modderdam, wat reeds gesloop is, Werkgenot, wat Maandag aan die beurt kom, en Unibell, met ook tientalle plakkershutte. Die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad het reeds voorheen te kenne gegee dat al die plakkershutte in die Modderdam-gebied opgeruim sal word.

Mnr. Colin Eglin, leier van die Progressiewe Reformisteparty, het die Modderdam-kamp gister besoek en met van die plakkers gesels.

Kerkgebou bepleit in plakkerskamp

BURGER 12/8/77 (305)

'N KERKGEBOU is dringend nodig in die plakkerskamp by Kruispad vir die werk van die N.G. Bantoesending — nie net vir die bearbeiding van N.G. lidmate nie, maar ook sodat groter getalle buitestaanders by die Kerk se evangelisasie-aksie in dié gebied betrek kan word, skryf ds. A. M. Scheffler in die jongste Kerkbode.

Dit sal sowat R1 000 kos om so 'n asbesstruktuur op te rig en hulp in dié verband sal „baie hoog gewaardeer word en werklik 'n handreiking aan gelowiges in nood wees", skryf ds. Scheffler. Bydraes kan aan hom gestuur word of aan die Kerk se kantore.

Die Kerk mag nie skouerophalend die plakkersprobleem van hom afskud nie, omdat dit in baie gevalle mense in nood is aan wie die broederhand van Christelike barmhartigheid gereik moet word, skryf ds. Scheffler. Dit is 'n baie moeilike probleem, waarin versigtig opgetree moet word om die toestand nie te vererger nie. Die Kerk se eerste taak is altyd om belangstelling te toon.

Classic Cat

CAPE TIMES 12/8/77 (305

Squatter offered council house

Staff Reporter

THE Brackenfell squatter whose shack was re-erected by an order of court in February, Mr Thomas Fredericks, has been offered a three-roomed house by the Stellenbosch Divisional Council.

The Divisional Council demolished Mr Fredericks's shack on February 14 without serving notice on him. Mr Justice Diemont ruled that the council acted "in flagrant contempt of the law" and ordered it to re-erect the shack.

Last week the council told Mr Fredericks a housing unit was available at Scottsdene at a rental of R33,40. Because housing was available, he would have to vacate and demolish his shack by August 17.

But Mr Fredericks, who was out of work, could not afford the rent. He approached the Scottsdene housing manager, who has offered him a smaller unit for R23,26 a month.

Mr Fredericks has accepted the offer on condition that the demolition of his shack is postponed for two or three weeks while he collects the first month's rent.

A spokesman for the council said yesterday it was policy not to demolish a squatter's shack unless there was alternative accommodation for him, if he qualified for such accommodation.

N Mercury 12/8/77

Squatter saga at an end

305

CAPE TOWN — Traffic police removed no-stopping signs — officials commented: "It's the end of the beginning" — and the Modderdam Road squatter saga drew to an end here yesterday.

A week of tension expired as the last of 9 000 squatters prepared to leave the flattened site of their former homes and officials turned their minds to their next task — the demolition of the similar camp at nearby Werkgenot.

"We have reached the end of the beginning," Mr. A. McLachlan, Director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board said yesterday afternoon.

The problem of Black squatters in the Peninsula had not been solved by the operation at Modderdam Road, but a start had been made to achieving that end, he said.

The next step would be the demolition of the smaller settlement at Werkgenot and the much larger one at Unibel, both near the Modderdam Road camp.

Mr. McLachlan said residents of the 400-odd shacks at Werkgenot had been given written notice that they were there illegally and would be required to move.

They would be informed over loudspeakers that they must move by Monday. "We will then demolish the shacks," he said.

The Modderdam Road camp was virtually deserted late yesterday.—(Sapa.)

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN LIBRARIES

Police arrest priest at squatter camp

(305)

D.D. 12/8/77

CAPE TOWN — An Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell, and two social workers were arrested at Modderdam Road squatter camp yesterday. A police spokesman confirmed the three had been arrested and said they would probably be charged with trespassing.

He said the three men had been warned they were trespassing on State property — the site of the camp is situated on land belonging to the Department of Public Works.

They had been asked to leave. They ignored the request and lay down in front of a front-ender being used to demolish the shacks.

The other two men are Mr Richard de Satga and Mr Michael Poppleton, police said.

Mr Russell was among a crowd of about 100 whites who went to Modderdam Road on Wednesday to show their solidarity with the evicted squatters. Police told all whites to leave the area and only officials and journalists were allowed there.

Meanwhile, demolition continued yesterday and by late yesterday afternoon the entire camp had been demolished.

However, some people were re-erecting temporary shelters next to the road.

A number of people erected tables in front of these shelters and started selling foodstuffs and cold drinks. A bakery van was on site selling bread. Ice cream vendors also appeared in the warm weather yesterday.

The welfare tent had been supplemented with a caravan. A queue of people, many with small babies, awaited attention. The situation was calm with no evidence of the tension of the preceding days.

Bantu Affairs Administration Board officials said people were continuing to apply for rail warrants to Transkei. A fairly substantial number had been issued. There was no indication of where the people who had left on their own accord had gone.

A week of tension expired as the last of 9 000 squatters prepared to leave the flattened site of their former homes and officials turned their minds to their next task — the demolition of a similar camp at nearby Werkgenot.

"We have reached the end of the beginning," said Mr A. MacLean, director of BAAB.

Mr McLachlan said temporary shelters erected alongside the highway would have to be taken down today. Much of the material for these shelters had been supplied by squatter relief organisations.

The problem of black squatters in the Peninsula had not been solved by the operation at Modderdam Road, but a start had been made to achieving this end, he said.

Residents of the 400-odd shacks at Werkgenot had been given written notice that they were there illegally and would be required to move. They would be informed over loudspeakers that they must move by Monday. "We will then demolish the shacks," he said.

According to the US Information Service in Johannesburg, Mrs Judith Williams, wife of the American consul in Cape Town, was not part of the group of demonstrators at Modderdam on Wednesday, as was reported earlier.

In a statement, they they said Mrs Williams went to Modderdam "to offer assistance to a family of her acquaintance in connection with the family's move." — DDC-SAPA.

Art: Reference works on Sc
African tribal art
History of South Afri

Medicine & Music: None

Biographical, cultural and social history c
all subjects.

B. PURCHASING POLICY FOR AFRICAN STUDIES CC

Scope

1. Africa South of Zaire, East Africa.
African coverage in archaeology and

2. Categories of material:

Primary material, research material
and semi-official) in the following
statistical material, economic programmes, some statutes and government gazettes.
Theses; bibliographies, some library accession lists and catalogues.
Historical documents and manuscript collections.

3. Major fields of interest of members

Archaeology, Social Anthropology, History Government and politics,
Economics, Geography and Sociology.

2/...

Russell spends night in cells



Rev David Russell

Staff Reporter

THE Rev David Russell and two social workers spent last night in prison after they were arrested yesterday morning, when they allegedly lay down in front of a front-end loader at Modderdam squatter camp.

The men are expected to appear in the Bellville Magistrate's Court today. Bail was refused because charges had not yet been formulated against the men, a spokesmen for the Anglican Bishop Suffragan's office in Bellville said yesterday.

Late last night police confirmed that the men were in custody. An attorney and church officials who spoke to the Bellville police station commander were told that they would remain in custody overnight.

Brigadier Theo Bisschoff, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, said the three were being held in custody and that police were still investing charges against them.

With Mr Russell, an Anglican priest, are Mr Richard Satga, a part-time employee of Shawco, South African Volunteer Services and Envirac, and a Mr Michael Poppleton.

Brigadier Bischoff said the men lay down in front of the loader. It is understood that the men had been told to leave the site before the incident.

CAPE TIMES 12/8/77

305

Last shacks fall at Modderdam

By SEAN O'CONNOR and ANTON FERREIRA

THE last of the shacks to be demolished at the Modderdam Road squatter camp — a landmark of the Cape Flats for nearly two years — fell yesterday. Ill people have been allowed to remain in a few shanties at the camp.

But a new question has arisen. Hundreds of people have left the camp — but nobody knows where they have gone.

A number of families have accepted accommodation in the emergency KTC camp in Nyanga.

And the Bantu Affairs Commission has made out 54 free rail tickets — mostly to Transkei and a few to the Ciskei homeland.

Yesterday, there was a noticeable drop in the number of people still at the camp. Trucks and vans loaded with belongings drove away from the site throughout the day.

There was a similar pattern on Wednesday.

A senior Bantu Affairs Administration Board official said it was difficult to say where the squatters were heading.

He said local property owners had been warned to keep a lookout for people arriving on their land.

Several vehicles from the camp have been seen driving along the national road to Paarl.

In a statement yesterday, the US Information Service said that Mrs Judith Williams, wife of an American consul in Cape Town, Mr Tom Williams, had not been part of a group of demonstrators at the camp on Wednesday.

The statement said Mrs Williams had gone to Modderdam "to offer assistance to a family of her acquaintance in connection with the family's move.

"She left the camp and returned home prior to the start of the demolition of the squatter dwellings."

It is reported from King William's Town that squatters evicted from Modderdam would be welcome in the Ciskei, but only if certain conditions were satisfied.

Chief Minister Lenox Sebe said yesterday that this had been decided at a Cabinet meeting. The conditions were that the squatters be originally from the Ciskei, with homes or plots in the area where they could put up homes, and that

Continued on page 2

Vorster should act, says Eglin

Staff Reporters

SQUATTER camps in the Peninsula were evidence of a problem potentially more destructive to South Africa than all outside threats, Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the PRP, said last night.

Speaking at a report back meeting in Pinelands, Mr Eglin said the "wretched community" at Modderdam, which he visited earlier yesterday, was the tip of the iceberg.

He believed the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, should tell the Department of Bantu Affairs to review its decision. "No government which claims to be civilized or Christian should put arbitrary regulations of its own making above respect for the dignity of human beings."

Another disturbing aspect of the government's handling of the situation was that the issue was apparently becoming an international one, involving the Ciskei and Transkei.

"It appears that the South African Government is creating a new class of displaced persons – people without any legal home."

He suggested that in dealing with the thousands of people in squatter camps around the Peninsula the government should apply three principles:

- No families where either the husband or the wife were legally entitled to be in Cape Town should be broken up or sent away;
- No person or family should be sent away unless it was established that there was alternative and suitable accommodation for them elsewhere;
- All squatter families who fell under these two categories should be allowed to stay in site and service areas till permanent accommodation was found or built.

Squatters

Continued from page 1

they be subjects of chiefs in the Ciskei.

"Any squatter who can satisfy these conditions will definitely be accepted into the Ciskei," Chief Sebe said.

Early this week, a BAAB official said only five percent of the Modderdam squatters were legally in the area.

Mr P S Pietersen, director of labour and community services of BAAB, said yesterday that ill people at Modderdam would be allowed to stay in their shanties till the board had found alternative housing. About a dozen families will be granted this period of grace.

He said debris would be bulldozed together so that it could be loaded and transported from the site.

On Monday next week, he said, demolition work would start at the Werkgenot squatter camp where there are about 400 shacks. The following week, the demolition operation would move into its third phase at the Unibell camp.

1 000 shacks

Unibell has more than 1 000 shacks.

The Rev Abel Hendricks, president-elect of the Methodist Conference of Southern Africa, said yesterday a group of Methodist ministers had drawn up a petition to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, which people would be asked to sign on Sunday.

"The petition expresses abhorrence at the inhuman destruction of dwellings that constitute the home and life of a people in the Cape Peninsula, and appeals to the Prime Minister to ensure there is no further demolition before alternative accommodation is provided within the Cape Town area," Mr Hendricks said.

Meanwhile the board of social responsibility of the Anglican Diocese of Cape Town issued a statement yesterday asking the authorities to stop the demolition, "for God's sake", and to re-evaluate their policies in the light of the Christian Gospel.

"We are deeply distressed by the wilful destruction of homes and family life," the statement continued, "for these actions are a denial of the Christian ethic of justice and love."

Shawco has mounted an emergency relief feeding scheme for squatter families in

Demolition protest: priest given bail

Star 12/8/77

305

By Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Rev David Russell was granted bail of R50 on condition that he does not enter any squatters' camp in the Bellville area, when he appeared before the Bellville Magistrate today.

His appearance follows an incident at Modderdam camp yesterday, when he allegedly lay in front of a bulldozer in an attempt to stop the demolition of shacks.

Mr G Mallinick, representing Mr Russell, said the priest could not accept this condition and a formal bail application was made.

Mr Russell told the court he was assistant priest of the Anglican Church of the Holy Cross at Nyanga, and ministered full time among migrant workers and their families in the Cape Peninsula.

Asked by the magistrate, Mr J C Lategan, what his work was, Mr Russell replied: "It is difficult to say specifically as it is very broad. Our work doesn't just cover religion. We see to the total needs — spiritual and bodily — of the people."

HELPING

For the State, Detective Warrant Officer A L du Toit said there was already an Anglican priest helping at the squatter camps, and he gave details of the services held there.

Mr Russell and Mr Richard Anthony de Satge, who appeared in connection with a similar incident and was granted the same bail, are to appear again on September 13.

305

3 faiths to hold joint service over squatters

The Argus Religious affairs Correspondent

LEADERS of all major faiths in Cape Town — Christians, Jews and Muslims — have united in their stand against the demolition of squatters' homes in the Peninsula, and will participate in a joint 'Service of Compassion' in the Cape Town City Hall at 3 pm on Sunday.

The chairman of the service will be the Rev Abel Hendricks, President-elec of the Methodist Conference of Southern Africa.

Main speakers will be the Very Rev Edward King, Dean of St George's Anglican Cathedral; Rabbbi David Rosen, Minister of the Green and Sea Point Hebrew Congregation; and Sheik A. H. Gabier, member of the Muslim Judicial Council.

Parliamentarians who have supported the call for a united service and who will attend, include Mr N. J. J. Olivier, a New Republic Party spokesman on African affairs, and Dr Alex Boraine and Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert of the Progressive Reform Party.

Justice

In all three major faiths the squatters will be a subject of concern at church and temple services this weekend.

A spokesman said today all three faiths shared a common belief in one God who demanded justice for the poor.

At all services in Cape Presbyterian churches on Sunday, a statement will be read calling for an end to the demolition of homes and for prayers for the [illegible] to be given to pursue Christian policies.'

To Vorster

The Ministers' Fraternal of the Cape District of the Methodist Church has endorsed a statement by the Methodist President-elect, the Rev Abel Hendricks, calling for an end to demolitions until alternative accommodation can be found in Cape Town.

The fraternal will send the statement to the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster.

Sermons at all Sunday morning churches at Methodist churches in the Peninsula have been cancelled. Instead congregations will be invited to participate in a discussion of the squatter situation.

A Roman Catholic spokesman said today he expected Catholics to support Sunday's service in the City Hall.

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, has called on the Government to stop demolitions. It is expected that sermons in most Anglican churches in the Peninsula on Sunday will refer to the demolitions.

Russell granted bail of R50

ARGUS 12/8/77

(305)

THE Reverend David Russell was granted bail of R50, on condition that he does not enter any squatters' camps in the Bellville area, when he appeared before a Bellville magistrate today.

His appearance follows an incident at Modderdam camp yesterday when he allegedly lay in front of a bulldozer in an attempt to stop the demolition.

Mr G. Mallinick, for Mr Russell, said the priest could not accept this condition and a formal bail application was made.

Mr Russell told the court he was assistant priest of the Anglican Church of the Holy Cross at Nyanga and ministered full-time among migrant workers and their families in the Peninsula.

'TOTAL NEEDS'

Asked by the magistrate, Mr J. C. Lategan, what his work was, Mr Russell replied: 'It is difficult to say specifically as it is very broad. Our work doesn't just cover religion, we see to the total needs — spiritual and bodily — of the people.'

In a time of crisis, he would drop his other duties to help and was to have taken a communion service at the camp last night until the plan was 'shattered' by his arrest.

He had only recently started discussing what could be done to help the

(Continued on Page 3, col 8)

3

Priest gets bail

(Continued from Page 1)

victims of the 'devastation and destruction of the past few days.'

Mr Russell said he had not thought it necessary to ask for permission to be at the camp as there was no sign indicating it was private property.

'COMPLEX'

'Also, the question of who owns the land is so complex — is Government land public or private?

'Once on bail, I would find out what is happening at the camp and it might be that one of them is where God needs me to go,' he said.

For the State, Detective Warrant Officer A. L. du Toit said there was already an Anglican priest helping out at the squatter camps and he gave details of the services held there.

In reply to a question by Mr Mallinick, Warrant Officer du Toit said Mr Russell would be charged with trespassing, obstructing the work at the squatter camp, attending an unlawful gathering and resisting arrest.

JAIL

Mr Mallinick said 1 600 shanties had been demolished in spite of his presence. As a man of conscience, Mr Russell might prefer to remain in jail rather than subject himself to such a condition.

Mr Lategan said quite a lot was being done for the squatters but he could not see that it was 'helping God to lie in front of a bulldozer.'

'The Anglican Church is strong enough to send as many priests there as is necessary and as far as the court is concerned his presence is not needed there.'

SIMILIAR

In a separate case, also before Mr Lategan, Mr Richard Anthony De Satga, who appeared in connection with a simlar incident, was granted bail of R50 on the same condition as Mr Russell, with the further condition that he hand in his passport.

Mr De Satga opposed the condition that he have no access to squatter camps in the Bellville area as this would prevent him carrying out his job.

WELFARE

He told the court he was employed by Shawco — a registered welfare organisation — and that he was responsible for technical assistance, such as provision of water, sanitation and waterproofing to help upgrade communities in need.

Mr Michael Poppleton, a social worker, was also granted bail of R50 on condition he did not enter a squatter camp. He did not oppose this condition.

Mr Russell Mr Poppleton and Mr De Satga are to appear again on September 13.

uid membri ruperit. *d. l.* 27. §. 23. Sed & , si arbor tua meam vel villam meam incenderis, Aquilia agi non habebo. *d. l. si fervus.* §. *item si.* 7. Eque si quis im effuderit, spurcaverit, vitiaverit, vestimentum: erit, inquinaverit, millium aut frumentum tuum ve men effuderit, ex hoc capite teneatur. *d. l.* 27. §. *leo.* 15. & §. *si quis.* 18. *cum §. seq. eod.* Hoc quoque one ex hoc capite de omnibus animalibus lætis adum est, quæ pecudes non sunt, puta, de cane. Sed apro & leone, ceteris que feris & avibus idem cicendum. *l. quoniam dictum.* 29. §. *hoc autem.* 6.

In summa, hoc capite ferorum & pecudum vul , reliquorum animalium vel vulnera, vel cædes, lium denique rerum in animatarum corruptiones, judicium vocantur. Liber homo vulneratus directam ex hoc capite actionem non habet: quoniam dominus membrorum suorum nemo videtur. Sed tamen si quis in stipulam tuam vel segetem tuam, comburendæ ejus causa, ignem immiserit, & ulterius evagatus & progressus ignis alienum segetem vel vineam læserit, requiemus, num imperitia ejus aut negligentia id acciderit. Nam si die ventoso id fecit, culpæ reus est. Nam & qui occasionem præstat, damnum fecisse videtur. In eodem crimine est & qui non observavit, ne ignis longius procederet. At si omnia, quæ oportet, observavit, & subita vis venti ignem longius produxit, caret culpa. *l. qui occidit.* 30. §. *pen. hoc tit.*

Quanti in diebus triginta.] Hoc capitulo, quanti res fuerit triginta diebus proximis, tanti hic æstimatur. *d. l. si fervus.* §. *tertio.* 5. *eod.* qui excessus præsentis æstimationis hic pro pœna est: quæ levior in hoc capite, quam in primo, tanquam in delicto leviore.

WERKGENOT RIG VERSOEK

BURGER 13/8/77

Plakkers wil self afbreek

305

DIE swart plakkers van Werkgenot — waar die sloping van hutte oormôre begin — het gisteraand 'n dringende versoek aan die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-Administrasieraad (B.S.A.R.) gerig en uitstel gevra sodat hulle hul hutte self kan afbreek.

Intussen het sowat dertig swart plakkersgesinne gistermiddag laat nog langs die sypaadjie van Modderdamweg in Bellville-Suid gesit nadat 1 100 hutte die afgelope week in die plakkerskamp Modderdam deur die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad gesloop was.

Die Werkgenot-plakkers se versoek is gisteraand deur hul regsverteenwoordiger, mnr. R. Rosenthal, aan brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen, voorsitter van die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad, oorgedra.

Brig. Van der Westhuizen sal hom moontlik vandag van die raad se besluit in kennis stel, het mnr. Rosenthal gesê.

Werkgenot se plakkers is gistermiddag met luidsprekers in kennis gestel dat hul hutte van Maandag af gesloop sal word. Na raming is daar in dié kamp sowat 300 gesinne.

SIEKES

In Modderdam het gewapende amptenare van die raad gisteroggend omstreeks elfuur begin om tydelike skuilings van plastiekseile en boumateriaal af te breek. Die plakkers wat in die gebied agtergebly het, het verlof gekry om eergisternag onder dié skuilings te slaap op voorwaarde dat hulle dit gisteroggend sou afbreek.

Twee laaigrawe het gister groot hoeveelhede rommel, wat oor die gebied gesaai gelê het, op hope gestoot. Van die hope is deur die plakkers aan die brand gesteek en dik rookwolke het oor die kamp gehang.

Ses van die oorspronklike hutte het die sloping vrygespring omdat siekes daarin was. Mnr. P. S. Pietersen, direkteur van arbeid en gemeenskapsdienste van die B.S.A.R., het gesê dié hutte sal aanstaande week gesloop word sodra ander reëlings vir die siekes getref is.

TREINKAARTJIES

Van die oorblywende plakkers het gister tussen die rommel gesoek na bruikbare artikels terwyl motors en vragmotors voortdurend met boumateriaal weggery het. Mnr. Pieterson het gesê hy verwag dat daar vanoggend niemand meer in die kamp oor sal wees nie.

Lang rye mense het gister weer voor die mobiele kliniek tougestaan wat deur studente van die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland beman is. Maagaandoenings, brongitis en asma is onder meer aangemeld.

Onder die agterblywendes is verskeie bruin vroue opgemerk. By navraag het dit geblyk dat van hulle met swartmans getroud is en sodanig nie kwalifiseer vir treinkaartjies na die tuisland of ander huisvesting saam met hul mans nie.

Dit is steeds onseker waarheen die sowat agtduisend plakkers ná die sloping gegaan het. In die afgelope week is 145 treinkaartjies na die tuislande deur die B.S.A.R. uitgereik. Dit is ook bekend dat baie hul intrek geneem het in swart woonbuurte.

Volgens 'n woordvoerder van die Kaapse Vlakte se Komitee vir Tydelike Huisvesting is talle moeders met jong kinders na die klooster Holy Trinity in Elsiesrivier gebring, waar hulle versorg word totdat ander reëlings getref is. Hy het beklemtoon dat dié huisvesting net tydelik is.

Woordvoerders van die Kaapse afdelingsraad en stadsraad het aan Die Burger gesê geen berigte is nog ontvang van nuwe plakkershutte wat die afgelope week in hul regsgebiede opgerig is nie. Amptenare van die rade is egter deurentyd op die uitkyk na plakkers wat moontlik uit Bellville-Suid na hul gebiede kan verskuif.

Welsynwerk onder die plakkers in kampe waar gesloop word, word gekoördineer deur die Instituut vir Sosiale Ontwikkeling aan die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland. Die instituut het van die owerheid spesiale verlof gekry om dié werk te doen.

BEROEP

Volgens mnr. M. Cloete, waarnemende direkteur van die instituut, is groot hoeveelhede kos en ander voorrade deur sakeondernemings en individue aan die instituut beskikbaar gestel vir verspreiding onder die plakkers.

Mnr. Cloete het op mense wat voorrade aan die daklose plakkers wil verskaf, 'n beroep gedoen om vooraf met die instituut te skakel. Daardeur sal die verspreiding baie vergemaklik word.

Hy het beklemtoon dat die instituut geen geregistreerde welsynorganisasie is nie, maar dat die werk in Modderdam deel is van 'n projek wat reeds vooraf daar begin is.



SWART plakkers van die Modderdam-kamp in Bellville-Suid sit op die sypaadjie van Modderdamweg en wag om die gebied te verlaat. Ander staan tou voor die mobiele kliniek om mediese behandeling te ontvang.

Protest over 'tragedy' of Modderdam

W/E ARGUS 13/8/77 305

Weekend Argus Reporters

LEADERS of widely differing political and religious groups have called on all concerned people to join a protest in the Cape Town City Hall tomorrow against the demolition of the Modderdam shacks.

'This goes beyond all party politics,' Professor N. J. Olivier, spokesman for the Basson group, said today. 'The destruction of homes and families is a human tragedy and a human issue.'

The Very Rev Edward King, Dean of St George's Cathedral, said the idea 'is to mount as large a public protest as possible to halt the demolition of shacks.'

DETERMINED

The public will have a chance to air their views at the meeting, which is at 3 pm, and the organisers hope that an action committee will be formed to make representations to the Government.

A resolution will be put calling for an immediate stop to the destruction of homes.

'We are determined on seeing this through,' Dean King said today.



Professor N. J. J. Olivier

The committee will ask the Government to declare all squatter areas emergency camps and provide site and service facilities,' he said.

Speakers will include the Dean, Rabbi David Rosen, minister of the Green Point and Sea Point Hebrew congregation; Sheikh A. H. Gaiber of the Muslim Judicial Council; Dr Allen Boesak of the Sending Kerk (coloured wing of the NGK and squatter representatives.

Prominent political figures such as Mr Colin Eglin, Dr Alex Boraine, Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert (PRP), Mr Lionel Murray (NRP), and many others are expected to attend.

Other prominent members of the community including the Deputy Mayor, Mr T. Mauerberger, have been invited.

Professor Olivier said: 'It will be interesting to see if National Party members of Parliament, and supporters, will come along to this non-political meeting to share and express concern.'

The public can telephone 49-6850 or 49-6251 for further details.

DESPERATE

Several desperate families with nowhere to go were squatting among the ruins at Modderdam this evening.

The scene was one of desolation. Families had crawled under cardboard and bits of tin and plastic. Mounds of rusting iron and debris littered the sand.

There were no signs that last night's efforts to rebuild shacks were continuing. The destruction of Modderdam appeared to be complete.

The Bantu Administration Affairs Board had demolished squatter homes of mothers with babies at Modderdam, the chairman of the Western Cape branch of the Institute of Race Relations, Mr R. M. Tobias, said today.

Yesterday, the BAAB official in charge of demolition at Modderdam, Mr P. S. Pietersen, said neither he nor his officials would 'dream of demolishing the home of a very young child.'

STAR 13/8/77

A shanty . . . but it was home

Anthony Richmond

CAPE TOWN — Some Modderdam squatters had built fences round their shanties, they erected clothes lines and swept their back yards.

Even after the front-end loader had demolished her shanty flat, a little girl — she couldn't have been more than 10 — was busy with her broom, dutifully sweeping the rubble left in the wake of the rumbling machine in what a moment ago was her back yard.

The great yellow monster is further away now, doing its work of destruction. Here it is quiet. The people sit silent among their things. The little girl's broom goes swish, swish. People stand and stare.

Some are silently eating. Some are cooking. They have plates and pots and spoons and cups and kettles. They cook at their paraffin stoves. They sit at their tables and eat. But their houses are no longer there to hide them. It is as if they are on stage.

Black plastic sheets stretch across the furniture — from the sideboard to the hi-fi. That makes a bit of shelter. They are allowed to put up the black plastic sheets at night. They must take them down during the day. Not everybody does.

The bulldozer drones and strains on the next sandhill. It cannot get to one shack and must first dig its own road to the place.

In between it looks like a battlefield. Rubble and people sitting and eating and washing and cooking in the open.

That family couldn't have used their hi-fi. There is no electricity.

Pick-'n-Pay has sent along a van and they dished out food. People queue silently.

Squattertown shopkeepers have had their shops flattened. They carry on business amid the wreckage. The winter sun is getting warm. It shines on neat rows of polished tomatoes and apples, plastic wrapped loaves of fresh white bread, tins of baby food, packets of aspirins.

Well, of course, any community needs breakfast and tomatoes and powdermilk and aspirin like anyone else.

People buy things and move off quietly. Cars and bakkies draw up and corrugated iron sheets are loaded. Even when they talk the words seem to fall stiffly in the air.

An old woman is demolishing her own hut before the bulldozer comes. She balances on a wobbly roof and prizes up a nail with a crowbar. The nail screeches. The sound is startling.

What patience and tolerance these people show.

305

As the bulldozers move in, the question is:

HAVE WE ALL GONE QUITE MAD?





Joyce Waring

By

Joyce Waring

I AM writing about Modderdam, the enormous squatter camp here in the Western Province near Bellville, at this very moment being bulldozed to the ground by order of the local Bantu Administration and Development.

Have we all gone quite mad?

Have we lost all sense of proportion and more practically, are we not aware that we are making our already tarnished image almost impossible for the most ardent Nationalist to justify?

Up to a few days ago we had some of the worst rain storms of what has been an exceptionally wet Cape winter.

DRASTIC ACTION

Yesterday a freak south easter wind of gale force swept the Peninsula leaving chaos in its wake.

Even here in sheltered Sea Point we felt its strength. It was very cold.

Despite this winter weather the Government, through its Bantu Development officials took drastic action against the squatters of Modderdam.

They moved in bulldozers, policemen and their dogs and, supervised by officials, they removed the squatters' furniture from their shacks and proceeded to flatten the shacks.

They promised a ticket back to the Transkei and Ciskei for the illegal immigrants and their families, and a legal place to put up a shack for permit holders!

Meantime squatters are sheltering in this weather under plastic sheets draped over their furniture, sheets provided by a private firm.

As a Nationalist, I am ashamed!

Why? I will tell you why — objectively.

A great many of these people are here illegally. They are squatting on 'Crown Land', land that belongs to the Department of Lands.

The land is in the vicinity of the University of the Western Cape (the coloured university) and the Parliament of the Coloured Representative Council.

My information is that at least 90 percent of the squatters are here illegally; many of them have families and whether these are their legal wives and children or common law wives and children is irrevelant to this issue.

My question is, why did the Government allow this situation to develop?

If the law does not allow a man to come in from the Transkei or Ciskei without a permit in order to work here, why and how did these people get into the Republic?

Here is a breach of the law, a laxity for which someone must shoulder the blame.

The issue in this case is not whether there is work in the homelands for these people or not.

The point is, why were they allowed in at all?

DISAPPEAR

The answer is 'that the law allows a black man from the Ciskei a visitor's permit for 72 hours and, since the Transkei obtained its independence, he may get a permit to visit for two weeks.

Within that time he can disappear from official (police and Bantu Affairs) sight as though he had never been here.

He will seldom be found.

This makes the enforcement of a law requiring a permit to work in the Republic quite farcical.

MIGRANT LABOUR

While the officials are hounding farmers, business firms, racing stables and industries who are legally employing black labour, slums like Modderdam were permitted to mushroom.

I am neither supporting this law, nor defending it.

Suffice it to say that it was brought in by the United Party under the Ministership of Major Piet van der Byl; and suffice it to say also that the same type of law applies in every country in Europe that employs migrant labour.

So the squatters came.

A prominent coloured official asked the Government not to be hasty, to wait a minute.'

In the 'minute' 20 families became 200 and then 4 000 — 4 000 families that put down roots, elected councils to help organise the area, and in spite of rumblings and mumblings from Ministers Marais Steyn and M. C. Botha, decided that they were here to stay.

Now the Department of Health, which has been pressing all the time to remove these people says that the danger of an epidemic is 'very grave'.

But knowing all these things such as illegal entry, families being established, health risks, squatting on Crown Land, why was strong action not taken right in the beginning? Instead of waiting for nearly two years? And why do they execute the removal in winter; and in so crass and inhuman a manner?

Meanwhile some students, taking advantage of the critical situation tion are telling the squatters not to move to Nyanga where temporary accommodation is being offered while matters are sorted out.

Stay here, they say 'and be martyrs'.

RESPONSIBLE

As a member of the National Party I am vacariously responsible for my party's actions, my party as represented by the Cabinet which includes the Ministers of Bantu affairs and Community Development respectively, and so I feel I am entitled to ask them what they think they are doing.

I do ask them, 'When Mr Vorster and Mr Pik Botha are poised on the edge of most delicate negotiations that can make or break us, what are you doing to help, or are you intent on alienating even further the few good friends remaining to us in the world?'

Is it not time that in South Africa, we tempered justice with humanity, and that we handled a tinderbox situation such as this is — one that has developed from neglecting to take action at the right time — with discretion and with kid gloves.

I am tired of being asked by callers on my telephone 'How do you feel sleeping in your warm bed when you know what is happening to those unfortunate squatters at Modderdam?'

How must I, as a humanitarian, as well as a Nationalist, reply?

Sometimes, as now, I find it very difficult to know where I stand.

13/8/77 303

'All we want is a home'

By a Staff Reporter

MRS Patience Mcube stood at the wreck of her shanty at Modderdam squatter camp this week and said: 'Every time I have a home the bulldozers come and pull it down.'

She claims that she has had to move 'about 14 times' since she came to Cape Town from Transkei in 1960.

'We black people have so very little.'

Her shanty was one of hundreds bulldozed to the ground this week in a huge demolition operation being carried out under the instructions of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

'All I want is a small place where I can build a home for me and my family.

'I have still got a little hope left but do not know what will happen to us now.'

Wandering in search of a home has become a familiar pattern in her life and that of her children.

It started when she came here and lived in Nyanga with a brother.

'When my brother died I went to live in a shanty in Elsie's River. I was there from about 1964 to 1966 until they (officials) chased us from there.

'I went to live with my sister in Nyanga. But then people from the Bantu Affairs Department said she had to go back to Transkei and I had to move again.

'I went to live with another brother until he had to go back to Transkei.

'I then stayed in Nyanga with a friend until we built a shanty in 1974 at Suikerbos in Belhar.

'They chased us from there after 18 months and we went to live in a shanty at Unibel. We were there one day when the bulldozers came and pulled it down.

'I then came here to Modderdam. Now it has happened all over again and the bulldozer has pulled my shanty down,' she said.

Her shoulders covered with a blanket as a gale force south easter ripped across the camp, Mrs Mcube said that she felt very bitter.

'I have not been back to Transkei since 1960. After 17 years here I should be able to live in peace. I have caused no harm to anybody so why should this be done to me?

'It is no good for my family to be continually on the move. It is bad for the children,' she said.

Sheltering among their belongings on the ground, De Villiers Mcube, 12, looked bewildered and upset. He was not at school this week. 'My heart aches,' he said.

Mrs Mcube has nine children but only some of them are living with her.

She says she was married but is now living with a man friend.

305

Russell refuses bail condition

CAPE TIMES 13/8/77

THE REV DAVID RUSSELL has chosen to spend the weekend in police custody rather than accept a R50 bail condition that he is to have no access to any squatter camps at Bellville.

Mr Russell, an Anglican priest, appeared in the Bellville Magistrate's Court yesterday on various charges, including trespassing at the Modderdam squatters' camp on Thursday.

He was alleged to have lain in the path of a bulldozer in an attempt to stop the demolition of shanties at the camp.

No evidence was led on the charges and Mr Russell was told to appear on September 13.

After spending Thursday night in a police cell, Mr Russell wore an overcoat over his clerical dress.

Mr G Mallinick, his attorney, called Mr Russell to the witness box to oppose the bail condition.

Mr Russell told the court he had been appointed by the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town to minister to all migrant workers and their families in the Peninsula.

His work was broad in scope and was among people in need. It was their total need, both of spirit and body, that was his concern. This was Samaritan theology, he said.

Mr Russell said he had not asked the Public Works Department for permission to enter the Modderdam camp. He did not think the area was private property or that he was trespassing.

There were no notices that trespassers would be prosecuted. There was also the question whether government land belonged to all the people of South Africa or whether it was private, he said.

Mr Russell said he had been in touch with Canon Burnett, the Anglican priest of St Johns Church who worked in the camp, to see how he could help the people who were suffering hardship. He helped to take Mass.

Detective Warrant Officer Andre du Toit told the court that Canon Burnett was helping at the camp. Mr Russell had become prominent at Modderdam only in the past week. Till now Canon Burnett had not needed an interpreter and Mr Russell's presence was unnecessary.

He said Mr Russell was being charged with trespassing, obstructing the work at the camp, attending an unlawful gathering and resisting arrest. All church services in the open air were illegal in terms of a notice in the Government Gazette of March 30.

Mr Lategan said a lot was being done for the squatters, but he could not see how God could be helped by Mr Russell's act of lying down in front of a front-end loader.

The court had to decide whether Mr Russell's presence was needed at Modderdam. The Anglican Church was strong enough to send many other people there. In the circumstances he did not think it unreasonable to impose the bail condition.

Richard Anthony de Satga, who appeared separately before Mr Lategan in connection with a similar incident at Modderdam on Thursday, was granted R50 bail with the same condition. He was also ordered to hand in his passport.

Mr Dr Satga opposed the condition. He said he was an employee of Shawco, a registered welfare organization, and his work consisted of upgrading communities. He would be unable to carry on such duties as providing water, sanitation and waterproofing to those in need if prevented from entering squatters' camps.

Also in court in connection with a similar incident was Michael Poppleton, a social worker, whose bail of R50 was granted on condition he did not enter the Bellville squatter camps. Mr Poppleton did not oppose the condition.

The hearing for all three men was adjourned till September 13.

CAPE TIMES 13/8/77 305

British newspaper hits at evictions

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Critical comment has appeared in a British newspaper over the eviction of squatters and the razing of their homes near Cape Town.

Scenes of front-end loaders in action have been widely screened on the news programmes of different television channels here.

In the Guardian yesterday a leader article summed it up under the headline: "An ugly system at its ugliest".

It said: "The phenomenon (the influx from rural areas to the cities) is common throughout the Third World. What distinguishes the South African case is the ruthlessness with which the municipalities and the police enforce the system, steeling themselves to bulldoze the makeshift camps and turn their inhabitants out to face the winter as best they can.

"What distinguishes the South African case also is that the only criterion by which a man is adjudged legally or illegally resident is his colour. If he is white he can decide to live in Cape Town. If he is black he cannot."

Stating that most of the squatters were from Transkei or Ciskei, the Guardian said Transkei was in a weak position from which to conduct political or diplomatic warfare with Pretoria.

"It is wholly dependent on South Africa for its chief export, manpower, and for the supply of professional administrators. If it were to break with South Africa it would exist, so far as the rest of the world is concerned, in a limbo, since no other country has recognized its existence.

"The Matanzima brothers, esconced in firm control of the country, may over-compensate by dramatic language for the hostility with which they are treated by the other homeland leaders.

"Certainly, a tussle between the Matanzimas and Pretoria would appear a cynical engagement on both sides. Yet, without some show of interest from the outside world, the Xhosa people can neither improve their internal arrangements nor put up much of a fight against the powerful state from which they have just become detached.

"The sight of Transkei's inglorious isolation will do nothing to persuade the remaining homelands to follow its example. It may encourage Bophuthatswana to change its mind."

Demolition: Rhoodie hits at govt

JOHANNESBURG. — The Secretary for Information, Dr Eschel Rhoodie, yesterday criticized the government's timing in carrying out the demolition of squatter camps in the Western Cape.

In an address here, Dr Rhoodie said he often despaired at the timing of government activities because they showed up South Africa in the worst possible light.

A delegate at a conference of the Southern African Freedom Foundation told Dr Rhoodie that demolition of shacks "always seemed to occur during the coldest, wettest and windiest times of the year."

It was not surprising, he said, that the Department of Information had difficulty getting a positive message to the world.

Said Dr Rhoodie; "I personally think the government could have chosen a better time to carry out the demolitions." — Sapa

Squatters appeal for more time

Staff Reporters

A DELEGATION from the Werkgenot squatter camp — where demolition is due to start on Monday — appealed yesterday for time to take down their shanties.

The delegation approached the legal representative for squatters, Mr Richard Rosenthal, and he has lodged their appeal with the chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB), Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen.

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said he will consider the plea and make a decision today.

The delegation of four was prompted to approach Mr Rosenthal when BAAB officials announced over a loudspeaker at Werkgenot yesterday their intention to start demolition work on Monday.

The delegation said they would encourage people in the camp to begin dismantling their homes today.

City Hall service

Yesterday, leaders of the Christian, Jewish and Moslem communities urged their congregations to attend a service of "concern and compassion for the homeless".

Organizer of the service, which will be held tomorrow at 3pm in the City Hall, emphasized that there would be no political flavour to the proceedings.

It will be chaired by the Rev Abel Hendricks, president-elect of the Methodist Conference of Southern Africa.

Speakers will include the Very Rev Edward King, Dean of Cape Town, Rabbi David Rosen of the Green and Sea Point congregation, Sheik A H Gabier of the Moslem Judicial Council and Mr Kenneth Kiwane of the Modderdam Road Squatters' Committee.

Mopping-up operations are now in progress at the demolished Modderdam Road camp. There are only several hundred squatters left at the site, and again yesterday there was an endless stream of trucks and bakkies taking families and their belongings away from the site.

The question of where they are going remains.

Continued on page 2

Squatters appeal

Continued from page 1

Mr F H Botha, Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Western Cape, said 55 families had been issued with rail orders from the Bantu Affairs Commission.

He said the free rail orders would still be available in Nyanga today. A train leaves Nyanga tomorrow which people would be able to board, Mr Botha said.

He felt that people would be more inclined to take out the rail orders today after the "disorganized" week.

Asked where he thought the thousands of squatters who had left the camp had gone, Mr Botha said he would guess that many of them had found "shelter somewhere, with a view to leaving by train over the weekend".

However, the Cape Times has been told by several sources that squatters from the camp have been seen heading towards Paarl.

Mr Botha said demolition work was due to begin at Werkgenot on Monday. There are about 400 shacks in the camp.

The rate of demolition work will determine when a start will be made at the Unibell camp — where there are more than 1 000 shacks.

At Modderdam, workers demolished shelters which many squatters had re-erected after their homes had been knocked down.

For the info
the Faculty

PREFER-ENCE / OPTIONS	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

A full minute
due course.

5 August 1977

The Natal Mercury, Saturday, August 13, 1977. 7

PRIEST 'TRIED TO STOP DEMOLITION'

305

CAPE TOWN—The Reverend David Russell was granted bail of R50 in the Bellville Magistrate's Court yesterday on condition that he does not enter any squatters' camp in the Bellville area.

His appearance followed an incident at Modderdam Camp on Thursday when he allegedly lay in front of a bulldozer in an attempt to stop the demolition of shacks.

Mr. G. Mallinick, representing Mr. Russell, said Mr. Russell could not accept this condition and a formal bail application was made.

Mr. Russell told the Court he was assistant priest of the Anglican Church of the Holy Cross at Nyanga and ministered full-time among migrant workers and their families in the Cape Peninsula.

He said he had not thought it necessary to ask for permission to be at the camp as there was no sign indicating it was private property.

For the State, Detective Warrant Officer A. L. du Toit said there was already an Anglican priest helping out at the squatter camps.

In reply to a question by Mr. Mallinick, Warrant Officer du Toit said Mr. Russell would be charged with lying in front of a bulldozer, trespassing, obstructing the work at the squatter camp, attending an unlawful gathering and resisting arrest.

Mr. Mallinick said that as a man of conscience, Mr. Russell might prefer to remain in gaol rather than subject himself to such a condition.

The Magistrate said quite a lot was being done for the squatters, but he could not see that it was "helping God to lie in front of a bulldozer."

The case was adjourned to September 13.

In a separate case, also before Mr. Lategan, Mr. Richard Anthony de Satga, who appeared in connection with a similar incident, was granted bail of R50 on the same conditions as Mr. Russell, with the further condition that he handed in his passport.

Mr. de Satga opposed the condition. He said this would prevent him from carrying out his job.

He told the Court he was employed by Shawco a registered welfare organisation — and that he was responsible for technical assistance such as provision of water, sanitation and waterproofing to help communities in need.

Mr. de Satga is also to appear again on September 13. — (Sapa.)

The tale of the compassionate

14/8/77 • 305

By G. R. NAIDOO

A NATAL MP who is sheltering 23 evicted squatters in his garage, has been told they will not be kicked out — yet.

Mr Graham McIntosh, MP for Pinetown, was threatened with prosecution for housing the five women and 18 children, so he phoned the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Willem Cruywagen, and pleaded with him to intervene.

He told Mr McIntosh to tell Durban department officials to do nothing without clearing it with the Deputy Minister.

The families were living illegally in the Clermont township near Durban on a plot owned by an African business man who asked the township authority to demolish their dwellings.

The authority falls under the Department of Bantu Affairs.

Mr McIntosh, a Bassonite MP, decided to house the people on his property "as an act of compassion". And now several of his neighbours in Kloof have offered to help the homeless squatters.

Earlier he accompanied shack dwellers to a meeting with Mr C. van der Watt, Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner in Maritzburg.

Mr Van der Watt said that unmarried women and their children would be returned to their homelands and the fathers put in single quarters where

Down—an



The dispossessed ones. Where now?

A CHILL, bitter wind swept across the Cape Flats this week.

But not nearly as bitter as the feelings of the 8 000 people whose shanty homes had just been bulldozed to the ground.

Yesterday the Modderdam squatter camp was deserted. I drove out on Thursday, soon after the bulldozers and front-end loaders had finished their work. It looked as if it had been blitzed.

It was strewn with shattered timber and galvanised iron.

Everywhere were pathetic collections of furniture, suitcases and boxes.

And around them, people.

Modder

a tin t

it was

Report: HOWARD LAWRENCE

Pictures: WILLIE DE KLERK

People with no hope. Many with nowhere to go.

Modderdam camp no longer officially exists. But it will never be forgotten by those for whom it was home.

I spoke to a 30-year-old African; father of an 11-month-old baby, as he made a lean-to with four pieces of wood and plastic sheeting as protection from the icy south-easter.

His name is Sidney.

He said: "I came here to work, to feed and clothe my family and maybe pro-

'Pray for squatters' call by churches

SUNDAY TIMES REPORTER

LEADERS of religious bodies in Cape Town — Christians, Jewish and Moslem — are holding a service of concern and compassion for the Modderdam squatters, and all the homeless other people in the city, in the Cape Town City Hall at 3 pm today.

It will be presided over by the Rev Abel Hendrickse, president elect of the Methodist Church Conference.

Mr Hendrickse said yesterday that a petition will be circulated at all services today to be sent to Mr Vorster. It expresses abhorrence at the "inhuman destruction of dwellings that constitute the home and life of people in the Cape Peninsula."

It asks Mr Vorster to stop any further demolition before alternative accommodation is provided in the Cape area.

Polanski: It could be probation—or 50 years

By IAN BRODIE

FILM director Roman Polanski will sit down this week with two psychiatrists, who will decide if he is a mentally disordered sex offender and a danger to public health and safety.

The appointment of the doctors was one of the conditions of the deal under which Polanski, 43, pleaded guilty in a Los Angeles court this week to unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl of 13.

In exchange for this plea, the prosecution dropped the more serious offences of rape by the use of drugs and furnishing drugs to a minor. Also dropped were three other charges of sexual abuse.

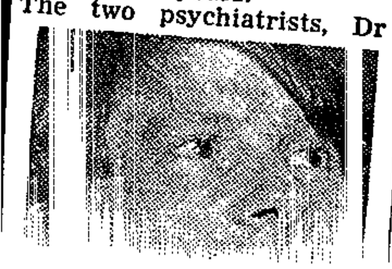
The offences were alleged to have been committed at the Hollywood home of Jack Nicholson in March. Nicholson was away.

The judge said he would pay particular attention to the doctors' report when he sentences Polanski on September 19.

At best, Polanski could be put on probation, probably with a condition that he attends a mental hospital for treatment.

At worst, he could be jailed for 50 years.

The two psychiatrists, Dr



A headache... then vivacious teenager slipped into coma

HEART



The daughter: For once-vivacious Joy the world is now a hospital bed.

A HEARTBROKEN Mrs Gloria Taylor is pra... ing for a miracle t... save her teenag... daughter, Joy.

Joy went into a coma last ... vember.

Since then this once vivacious 14-year-old, who dreamt of being a pop singer and a beautician, has lain half-conscious in a hospital bed.

The world darkened for Joy on a Saturday. She complained of a headache.

It was two days before she was to have written end-of-term exams as a Standard 6 pupil at Dawnview High School in Germiston.

Joy was taken to Germiston Hospital. Then she lapsed into a coma.

A week later she was taken to the intensive care unit of Johannesburg General Hospital.

The long nightmare had begun . . . not only for Joy but also for her anguished father and mother.

Her illness has brought so much sadness to them that it has affected their health.

Sadly Joy's mother, who has five children and has cared for 15 foster-children said: "I was told some months ago that Joy was going to die.

"I accepted it. I even wrote a poem about her death.

"But Joy is not dead yet, although I've been told that

only a ... She ... Hospit... Mrs ... Joy was ... cle child ... This ... cal reaso... ssible ... 41, could ... The ... tinued ... ne, Jo... Joy's ... hool ... dy ... e b... a 2.

sa... ev... ev... kn...

Hundreds on the air—illegally

HUNDREDS of radio transmitters are being used illegally in South Africa.

In Johannesburg alone more than 60 stations are act...

White ... joir...



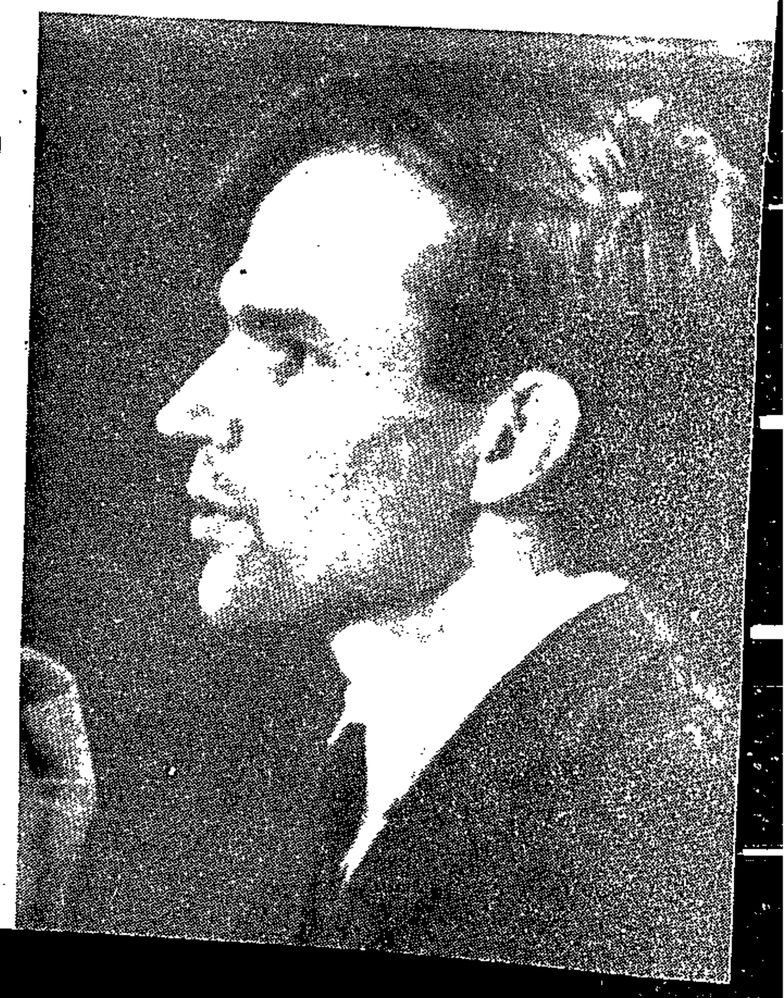
IN 'n gierende Suidoos is meer as duisend plakkerkrotte Donderdag in Modderdam, by Bellville-Suid, Kaapstad, platgestoot. Ondanks herhaalde waarskuwings en pleidooie van oerheidsweë was sesduisend mense op die vak. Hulle moes so goed moontlik na tydelike onderdak skarrel. Die plakkerskamp Werkgent is aanstaande week aan die beurt.

Met meer as veertig jaar diens in Baroeadministrasie en langer as tien jaar Hoof-Bantoekommissaris van Wes-Kaapland was hy nog nooit tevore by so 'n onaangename taa as die sloping van Modderdam se plakkershutte betrokke nie, sê mnr F. H. Botha, Hoof-Bantoekommissaris, in 'n onderhoud met Die Burger.

Hoe het dit gekom dat hierdie ding gedoen moes word? Dr. Francis Wilson, senior lektoor en hoof van die navorsingsafdeling van UK se Ekonomieskool, gee sy siening.

305

Die plakkers: wat sê ons vir die vader?



HOE het ons in die situasie beland dat kragtige stootskrapers, soos Suid-Afrikaners vandeesweek op die televisie kon sien, gestuur word om die jammerlike woonplekkies van 'n paar duisend mense plat te stoot?

Na raming is daar ongeveer 50 000 swart plakkers in Kaapstad. Tot vandeesweek het die helfte van hulle in Modderdam-Unibel gewoon.

Daar is ook Kleurlinge wat vir hulle in Modderdam woonplek aanmekaar geslaan het, maar verreweg die meeste plakkers bestaan uit swart gesinne. Van dié gesinne sluit byna driekwart 'n broodwinner in wat wettig in Kaapstad werk —òf as kontrakwerker (58 persent), òf as vaste inwoner (13 persent).

In teenstelling hiermee het die meeste van die vroue formeel geen reg om in die gebied te wees nie en kan hulle dit ook nie kry nie. Desondanks het 'n ondersoek van die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland aangetoon dat een uit elke vyf vroue al meer as vyf jaar in die Kaap is.

Plakkersbehuising strek ver terug in die geskiedenis van die Moederstad. Maar die plate huisies in krotte wat die afgelope drie vier jaar op plekke soos Crossroads of Modderdam opgeslaan het, staan in die teken van 'n ongekende ontploffing van Kaapstad se swart plakkersbevolking.

Dié verskynsel moet gesien word in die konteks van die wêreldwye verstedeliking wat met die industriële revolusie gepaard gegaan het. In 1910 het 'n kwart (24 persent) van SA se totale bevolking in stede en op dorpe gewoon; teen 1960 was dit byna die helfte (47 persent), en sedertdien het dit nog net toegeneem.

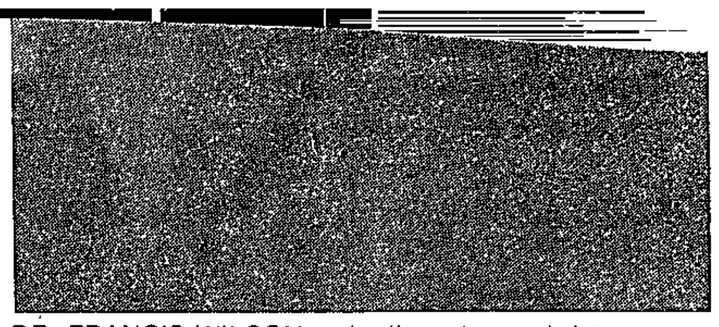
Oorsake

In terme van rasse gesien, vind ons in 1970 dat 89 persent van die blankes, 87 persent van die Indiërs, 76 persent van die Kleurlinge en 39 persent van die swartes verstedelik het. As hierdie tendensie tot die jaar 2000 voortduur, sal 93 persent van die blankes, 86 persent van die Kleurlinge, 92 persent van die Asiërs en 75 persent van die swartes teen daardie tyd verstedelik het (N. J. van Rensburg, Population Explosion in Southern Africa, Van Schaik, Pretoria, 1972, p.xv).

Die oorsake van hierdie trek na die stede is ingewikkeld. Aan die een kant word mense na die stede getrek deur die proses van ekonomiese groei wat al hoe meer werkers nodig het vir werk wat net in die stede of dorpe gedoen kan word. Van die platteland af word mense weer na die stede gestoot deur 'n wisselwerking tussen faktore soos bevolkingsgroei, landbou-stagnasie (soos in die tuislande) en die impak (soos op blanke plase) van die moderne tegnologie in die vorm van oesmasjinerie en chemiese onkruiddoders, wat dit moontlik maak om al hoe meer voedsel met die hulp van al hoe minder mense te produseer.

Dis teen hierdie agtergrond dat die gebeurde in Kaapstad ontleed moet word.

Nou net omtrent elf jaar gelede het die Regering sy voorneme aangekondig om werkgewers in Wes-Kaapland te verplig om hul indiensneming van swart werkers met 5 persent per jaar te besnoei.



DR. FRANCIS WILSON — is dit verbasend dat mense uit die amptelike woonbuurte na die plakkernedersettings uitgeskuif het?

Vir dié beleid was daar drie redes: die akute tekort aan huisvesting, die begeerte om die werk in die gebied af te baken vir die Kleurlinge wat volgens bevolkingsprojeksies spoedig in groot getalle werk sou nodig hê, en, laastens, die begeerte om dr. Verwoerd se beleid te implementeer sodat die stroom swartes na die stede opdroog en uiteindelik teruggekeer word na die tuislande.

Om hierdie beleid te steun, het die Regering gelas dat alle kontrakwerkers in Kaapstad van Augustus 1967 af minstens een keer per jaar na hul tuislande moet terugkeer om nuwe kontrakte aan te gaan. Daar is gehoop om op die manier te voorkom dat die swartmense in die stad wortelskiet.

Verdubbel

Ondanks sterk pogings om die getalle te verminder, het die aantal swart werkers in Kaapstad skerp bly styg. Dit was die regstreekse gevolg van 'n ander, belangriker deel van Regeringsbeleid: die aanmoediging van ekonomiese groei.

Die vraag na arbeid het in Kaapstad dramaties toegeneem namate nuwe geboue opgerig, paaie gebou en die hawe vergroot is en die stad as geheel ontwikkel het. Oor die ses jaar 1968-1974 het die aantal swart werkers net in die boubedryf drievoudig toegeneem van 3 400 tot 13 400 man. In die Regeringsektor, veral in die Spoorweë en die Posterye, waar, sou 'n mens dink, die beleid van voorkeur aan Kleurlinge so sterk moontlik gestoot sou word, was die toename selfs nog groter: die aantal swart werkers het meer as vervierdubbel van 1 400 tot oor die 6 000 kontrakwerkers. Ook Handel en Nywerheid het sy getalle meer as verdubbel.

Ondanks die groot getalle werkers wat as gevolg van die resessie gedurende die afgelope jaar hul werk verloor het en terug is na die Ciskei en Transkei, is daar nou dubbeld soveel swart kontrakwerkers in Kaapstad as wat daar in 1968 was.

Een gevolg van die poging om swart werkers in Wes-Kaapland te beperk, was die verslapping en sedert 1972 die algehele staking van die bou van huise vir swart gesinne.

In die eerste helfte van die jare sestig is sowat 3 000 huise in Gugulethu en Nyanga gebou; gedurende die eerste helfte van die jare sewentig was dit minder as 'n tiende daarvan.

Woonreg

Intussen skep die natuurlike aanwas van die 10 000 swart gesinne met permanente woonreg in Kaapstad 'n behoefte aan 250 tot 300 nuwe huise per jaar.

Dit was nie net gesinsbehuising wat deur die beleid geraak is nie. 'n Paar jaar ná 1966 het die owerhede gewik en weeg of huisvesting vir kontrakwerkers verskaf moet word of nie. Onder swaar druk om arbeid toe te laat vir sulke projekte soos die brandstofplaas by Milnerton, is meer as 80 hostels wat 4 500 man huisves, in Langa en Nyanga gebou. In dieselfde tyd is 'n nuwe kampong vir spoorwegwerkers gebou en het die stadsraad die sones in Langa met nog 2 000 beddens uitgebrei.

Teen 1971 was dit duidelik dat die stad permanent meer swart werkers nodig gaan hê. Die owerhede het stappe gedoen om self nog barakke te bou en om seker te maak dat die verdere huisvesting wat werkgewers oprig, enigsins beter is as die „tydelike" skuur (nog in gebruik in die winter van 1977) wat so ellendig is dat trekarbeiders pondokkies binne-in gebou het in 'n poging om die koue uit te hou en 'n mate van privaatheid te skep.

Vanjaar vind ons dat daar sedert 1966 enkelhuisvesting vir nog 16 000 tot 17 000 kontrakwerkers opgerig is in Kaapstad, waar die verhouding tussen swart mans en vroue nou 2:1 is. In Langa alleen is die verhouding meer as 11:1.

Is dit in die lig van sulke ondraaglike druk op huisvesting en op 'n normale sosiale lewe verbasend dat die mense uitgeskuif het uit die amptelike woonbuurte na die plakkernedersettings?

Die owerheid se reaksie hierop was om die plakkerskrotte plat te stoot en om 'n driejaarplan te aanvaar wat hopelik einde 1979 voltooi sal wees. Daarvolgens word die meeste sones in Langa omgeskep in huisvesting vir die swart gesinne wat die wettige reg het om in Kaapstad te wees. Die sowat 13 600 trekarbeiders wat nou daar woon, sal dan na Gugulethu oorgeplaas word. Almal wat onwettig in die gebied is, moet uit, terug tuislande toe, sê die owerhede.

Die besluit om Langa se berugte sones in gesinshuise te omskep, kan net verwelkom word. Maar die geheel-reaksie van die owerheid op die krisis is nie net ontoereikend nie, maar dit maak die probleem net groter as wat dit klaar is.

Lewensfeit

Die volgehoue proses van verstedeliking is 'n lewensfeit. Kaapstad se ervaring van die afgelope tien jaar wys dat die stroom van swart werkers na die stad nie gekeer kan word nie. Terselfdertyd besef ons al hoe meer dat ons nie aan ons samelewing kan aanhou bou deur die swartman middeldeur te sny nie.

Ons behandel hom enersyds as 'n arbeidseenheid in die stad wat nie, al het die stad sy dienste permanent nodig, die reg het om by sy vrou en kinders te woon nie; andersyds laat ons hom net toe om 'n volle mens te wees in party afgeleë landelike gebiede, waar hy nie kan woon tensy hy sy kinders laat verhonger nie.

Die les van Modderdam is tog sekerlik dat die tyd aangebreek het dat ons hierdie lewensfeite in die oë moet kyk.

Nog maar twee weke gelede het 'n jarelange fabriekswerker wat in Modderdam woon, aan my gesê: „Ek woon hier omdat ek by my kinders kan woon. As ek hulle net een keer in 'n jaar sien, word hulle groot sonder dat hulle hul eie vader ken. En dit maak seer."

Wat sê ons nou aan daardie vader?

Comment

Sun. Tnb.
14/8/77
305

Destroying more than the shanties

THE BULLDOZER is becoming the symbol of our civilisation. Frail human habitations and intractable social problems are the same to it. It thrusts them ruthlessly aside.

From his seat of power the bulldozer driver razes the homes and hopes of his black brothers to the ground. Some of them, in the grip of anger and desperation, set their homes alight. It is their last assertion of manhood; if their homes must be destroyed they will do it themselves.

What are the white people coming to with all their fine talk of the Christian civilisation that they brought to Africa? It is a civilisation that is too often characterised by cruelty rather than compassion.

What are they coming to those with delusions of mental superiority? Can one really believe that the world phenomenon of the inexorable drift to the cities can be stopped by bulldozers? We understand police forces and military forces, but social forces we do not seem to understand at all.

Indeed many of us believe that police and military forces can control social forces.

We should listen to our own soldiers, some of whom have told us that we can never win a battle on the borders if we do not win the battle at home, against the sullen and increasingly militant discontent of so many of our people.

What are we being told, and by officials in high authority? They say the women and children must go back to the country — to the homeland that is no home. Their menfolk will be moved to single quarters where the families can visit them once a year. We need the men to work, but we don't need their appendages. It is hard to think of any attitude more alien to the teachings of the Christian religion.

This destruction of human habitations is the culminating affirmation of the doctrines of racial separation. The bulldozer is the instrument of the destroyer, who destroys not only people's homes, but family life and the institution of marriage itself. We have destroyed enough.

Surely this time of crisis for our country is a time for building and amendment.

Are there white people so blind that they do not see that the bulldozer is destroying them too?

NATIONALIST CONFLICT

ONLY a fortnight ago we had reason to query the effectiveness of Dr Koornhof's verligte pronouncements in the field of race relations. We urged our readers to remember that his was still very much the thinking of a Nationalist minority, that he speaks only for a small group within the Cabinet and that he lacks endorsement from the Prime Minister for his more radical views on change.

Since then a great deal more evidence has emerged on just how tenuous is his influence both among his Cabinet colleagues and with the rank and file of the National Party.

We hand it to him. He has courage. And if he is allowed to he will undoubtedly achieve improvements in the attitudes of whites in sport to blacks, coloureds and Indians. But there are those who are determined to stop him and at this stage there is little doubt that they are men with a much greater following than ever Dr Koornhof can muster.

Dr Mulder who, as leader of the party in the Transvaal, represents the greatest single position of influence apart from the Prime Minister, is now ranged publicly and outspokenly against Dr Koornhof.

From the standpoint of the country as a whole this kind of division could have unfortunate results. There may be those in opposition who look with mischievous glee at the prospects of an open rift within the Cabinet or the governing party. But in reality there is little to be gained from a Nationalist split at this time.

The Koornhofs are too easily isolated. Their numbers are still too small. If the division grows and they are forced out, their potential influence to change will go with them.

Without them the influence of the Treurnichts would be unfettered, with all that that would mean to race relations within the country and to the few remaining links abroad.

The week the Doomsday men moved in with their wrecking



Professor R. E. van der Ross, Rector of the University of the Western Cape, spent much time at the Modderdam Road squatters' camp this week while it was being demolished, trying to help the squatters.

The camp is near his university.

In this article written exclusively for the SUNDAY TRIBUNE, he describes what he saw and his reaction to it.

All they have is faith

BUT ON THE POSITIVE SIDE . . . A GLIM[illegible]

AS I WRITE, the demolition of the squatters' homes has been in progress for three days. Each day one has visited the camp, walked about, chatted, stared, inquired, assisted but generally been overwhelmed by a feeling of helplessness and despair.

And if there has been one feeling even stronger than this, it has been one akin to embarrassment and shame, as if one has been caught prying into the intimacies of other people's private lives, as one looks at them sittting among their few belongings.

Apart from the physical aspect of the camp, which looked after three days like a shantytown hit by a hurricane with debris, tin, wood, paper, cardboard lying everywhere, there was the more important, the human.

Here the dominant impression one gained was that of the need for survival. People sitting on and standing among their little heaps of possessions. Children tied to their mothers' backs, playing at their feet. People with their all, lives and goods, round about them and trying only to preserve them in the face of the losses already sustained, the broken and sometimes smouldering huts.

Activity on all sides, contrasting with the passiveness of those who stand or sit at the heaps of furniture. Here men struggle to build a shelter against the cold wind which is coming up, there people load stuff on to a lorry, while others pass by with buckets of water on their heads. Life goes on.

There are other people, too. Students and community helpers attend to long queues as women fetch soup, milk, babies' bottles, bread. Men and women queue for lengths of plastic material to cover their possessions or to build shelters for the night. A tanker dispenses water. Strange, one thinks, how people will rally when disaster strikes, when so little aid was forthcoming during the years that the camp existed.

Other people . . . police line the busy road, officials supervise the demolition, uniformed men move among the crowd intent on keeping order. One is struck by the understanding each has of his role, and of the other's role.

Seldom does one see hatred, bad feeling. If it is there it is masked.

A woman conducts a religious meeting and there is spasmodic chanting and singing, but one seems to discern faith and fervour rather than bitterness.

Yes, one knows what has brought it about. The influx control laws, the women who understandably followed their menfolk who work in the city, the inevitable transgression of one law in order to obey another more elemental, more natural law.

6/14/1977

305

Cold facts

The notices, the counter - organisation, the health hazards, the efforts to establish an orderly society despite hardships and lack of basic services, the final determination that the camp must go. These are the cold facts, the facts behind the removals and the demolitions.

But they are so unreal, so distant, as one moves among the ruins.

And then the odd impressions. Odd because they do not seem to fit. A child plays quietly with a discarded gramophone turntable . . . three women sit serenely on chairs in the open, chatting; they might be in the drawing-room . . . a man quietly runs a little shop from a small table amid his bundles . . . you greet an acquaintance and he answers your query with a smiling "Fine . . . no complaints . . ."

Dignity

Of course there is misery, suffering, illness, cold. But it is not this that strikes one. Rather the immense feeling of dignity with which the people conduct themselves.

Here, in the midst of this tragedy, one saw no tears apart from those of a few babies. Adults moved quietly, with set faces changing only to give a quiet smile of recognition, of thanks, of acknowledgment. No visible anger, no shouting or cursing.

How must one interpret this? Is it just the acceptance of fate? Is it a studied refusal to show emotion? Is it an inner strength grounded in an intuitive knowledge that this cannot last.

Whatever it is one comes away with the feeling that it is something greater than one would have been able to muster in similar circumstances. And as one walks off to one's own comfortable home, one is deeply disturbed at the thought of one's own possible complicity in this . . .

CAPE TIMES 29/7/77 (305)

Stop demolishing their homes — appeal

Chief Reporter

TEN organizations and a number of prominent individuals appealed to the authorities after a specially-called meeting yesterday "to stop demolishing homes, particularly in this rainy weather, unless and until other accommodation can be provided".

A statement issued after the meeting said: "If the authorities are unwilling to heed this appeal we call on all concerned organizations and individuals to support the Table View squatters in their plight.

"Whoever wishes to do so should telephone 65-3513 (mornings only) or 66-6645."

Organizations that have so far supported this appeal are: the Women's Movement, the SA Institute of Race Relations, the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, the Churches' Urban Planning Commission, Shawco, the National Council of Women, the Black Sash, Nusas, the Students' Representative Council of the University of Cape Town and the Progressive Reform Party.

Mr Lionel Murray, MP, Professor Nic Olivier, MP, and Mr Robert Tobias were among the individuals who supported the appeal.

Dr O D Wollheim, spokesman for the board of trustees of the SHELTER fund, said when asked for his comment on the appeal:

"SHELTER also deplores the demolition of shacks in the Potsdam/Table View area in rainy weather such as was experienced on Tuesday. SHELTER'S main concern, and the reason for its existence, is the plight of people without roofs over their heads, and the fund will do all in its power to assist such people to obtain cover.

"SHELTER would do this immediately, if the authorities would indicate where it may do so.

"The trustees feel strongly that demolition should never take place till alternative arrangements have already been made for adequate cover, and we appeal again to the relevant authorities to act in this manner — if demolitions are unavoidable."

The Secretary of the Cape Divisional Council, Mr W R Vivier, has stated that his council has been demolishing shacks in the Milnerton area at the request of the Milnerton Town Council. He has also stated that the Divisional Council will not allow tents to be erected in the area.

The Mayor of Milnerton, Mr Theo Marais, yesterday again emphatically denied that his council had asked for shacks in the municipal area to be demolished. "There is absolutely no doubt about it, that we are in the clear in this matter," he added.

A medical doctor and a member of the Women's Movement for Peace, who said she wished to remain anonymous, telephoned the Cape Times yesterday to say: "I feel it is only fair to point out, as someone who has been out to Table View to see what is going on, that Mr Vivier is a good and sympathetic man, and that the Divisional Council is most reluctant to demolish dwellings.

"It has become clear to us that the Divisional Council's hand is being forced by the Department of Community Development. And I feel strongly that the department should do its own dirty work and not use other bodies such as the Divisional Council to do it for them."

● In a leading article today, headed "Send Them a Message", the Cape Times urges readers who are concerned about the eviction of squatters in mid-winter to write, wire or telephone their views to the public representatives and heads of all the agencies concerned, from the local authorities to the Cabinet. See page 10.

14/8/71

THE BULLDOZERS of authority this week smashed humble homes and ripped apart the fabric of a social structure that has sprung up on the featureless grey sand of the Cape Flats.

In the fairest Cape in all the world, it was like a scene from hell. An eye-smarting hell of teargas and snarling dogs, of laughing officials and policemen, of homeless families crouched pitifully with their meagre possessions beside the Modderdam Road . . . after which their doomed squatters' camp is named.

A hell where the Cape Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board is carrying out its policy to erase the corrugated iron and wood and cardboard structures of 26 000 Africans — the poor and the dispossessed — and leave them homeless.

I spoke to a number of squatter families made homeless this week, and almost without exception they said they did not know where they could go or what they could do.

They were lost and faced with a blind force of authority so powerful it left no way open for them to lead normal lives.

As the two front-end loaders went about their devastating business the restraint of the people was remarkable.

Their world was coming apart but for the most part they watched in silence, sometimes stumbling through the wreckage of their homes to take possessions from under the very wheels of the machines.

Hundreds of square metres of land looked as though blasted apart by dynamite. A mess of corrugated iron sheets, papers, pieces of wood and cardboard, sand and mud.

Hundreds of shacks were already down — yet the board had hardly started its work of demolition. Across the barren landscape stretched the shanties that had not yet been demolished. Unsightly, yes, but homes that by and large withstood the vicious Cape winter.

Three different squatter camps fall within the area the board has vowed to level.

Twice a senior police officer — who refused to identify himself — ordered the **Sunday Tribune** team out of the squatter area and on to the Modderdam Road pavement, interrupting interviews with squatters without explanation.

An exhausted Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell — one of the main champions of the squatters, who was arrested on Thursday after he lay down in front of a bulldozer in an attempt to stop the demolitions — said in an interview he was tempted to call the attitude of the authorities "a gas chamber mentality".

"It is just so terrible," he said. "It is like the Nazis. It is sheer, naked racialism, because they would never in a thousand years contemplate treating whites like this.

"Now there is nothing left for the squatters."

An African woman, Mrs Lucy Racaza, came forward carrying a very young child, as we walked among shacks emptied of possesssions not far from where demolitions were going on.

Hungry

"I've just found this baby all alone," she said. She is so hungry, she keeps asking for bread.

"I took her to the police *and they said they had* nothing to do with the

305
14/8/71

THE HELL THAT WAS HOME

By TONY SPENCER-SMITH

She picked up some filthy pieces of bread from the mud and gave them to the little girl, who ate greedily.

Beside the road with their possessions were three contract labourers from the Transkei. Mr Putumile Mto works for the Railways; Mr Wilson Nyakatya and Mr Mdigelwa Motola work for the Post Office.

A short while before, the three shacks where they lived with their wives and children had been demolished.

Through an interpreter, they said that while they were legally in the Peninsula their wives and children were not.

They moved into shacks some months ago to be able to live with their families, although they have "bachelor" accommodation in the GPO and SAR compounds in the townships.

According to the dictates of authority, the three men must move back into single accommodation and their families must go back to Transkei.

Legal

So in this Christian country where family life is supposedly valued so highly the only legal thing for these families to do is to split up or attempt to eke out an existence in Transkei.

The only way they can stay together where the work is — the Peninsula — is to try to escape the harassment of the authorities in the townships or to squat again in some other area.

The Transkei Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, said this week it was preposterous for the South African Government to say that Xhosa-speaking squatters from demolished shacks should be repatriated in Transkei.

He said the demolitions were horrifying and his Government flatly rejected the concept of people being dumped in independent Transkei at the whim of South Africa.

Mr William Sikabo — whose shack was demolished on Monday — is someone who will probably be accepted back into Ciskei but who will thereby be cut off from almost any chance of getting work.

He came to the Peninsula to look for work about three years ago. He managed to find only casual labour, but still it was money to send back home to his wife.

He was sitting at the roadside with the five close relatives who shared his shack. All were wiping their faces with wet cloths to try to get over the after-effects of teargas. They had been there, exposed to the elements, since the destruction of the shack.

"I don't know what's going on," he kept saying. "They came on Monday without any warning."

"I want to try to go back to Ciskei. But I don't know where to get a train ticket. They say they are giving free tickets but I have not been able to get one yet."

Mrs Nosinara Thomas now faces a broken future. Her husband John is a Transkei migrant worker who has a job as a watchman in Milnerton.

She joined him illegally in June from East London. She was born on a farm near East London which does not fall within a homeland, then moved to East London where she met her husband, then a migrant labourer there.

Now she will not be able to stay in the Peninsula and will almost certainly have to live hundreds of kilometres away from him.

When I spoke to her her shack had been demolished only an hour before. She was carrying her young baby on her back. Her husband was at work.

"I do not know what we can do. I must wait for my husband to tell him what has happened."

Mrs Jane Mpolweni's shack had also been demolished just a short while before I spoke to her.

No work

Although born only a short way away from the Modderdam Road camp, she is illegally in the Peninsula, having spent some years in the Transkei.

She does not want to go back to the Transkei because there is no work there for herself or her husband.

Surveying the wreckage about him, Mr Wallace Mgoqi, a social worker with the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, said he could not understand why the authorities were



Mrs Santie McIntosh, wife of Pinetown MP Graham McIntosh, with victims of the demolition of squatters' homes at Clermont.

MP of mercy gives a new roof of hope to five families

By CHRIS OLCKERS

PINETOWN MP Mr Graham McIntosh's four-year-old son Angus this week invited 18 black children to share his toys.

To the young boy the many black faces at his parents' Kloof home was a welcome change and it meant plenty of new friends.

To the black children the garage and a large tent in the garden of a white suburban home meant shelter.

They lost their homes when bulldozers moved into the black township of Clermont and demolished them. More than 70 families were affected when the shacks on Lot 3789 were pushed over.

Old women and children had to sleep in abandoned car wrecks or out in the bushes because they had nowhere to go.

Mr McIntosh decided to give shelter to some of the homeless after the Bantu Affairs Commissioner for Pinetown, Mr C. H. Swanepoel, told a delegation from various organisations that no immediate help could be provided for all the victims.

Mrs Santie McIntosh said this week that she was arranging for a housing licence for the five families on the property.

"These people are not penniless. They aren't beggars. They just haven't got a roof over their heads. It is terrible to see their plight," Mrs McIntosh said.

Born and bred Afrikaans with strong Nationalist ties, Mrs McIntosh criticised the Government for failing to provide homes for the several hundred homeless in Clermont.

"The authorities should realise that these people need help. All of them — not just a selected few. They will pay a nominal rent to the Diakonia Relief Fund, who have hired the tents," she said.

Mrs Mavis Zuma, 54, who lived in Clermont for 12 years, cannot get another home because she lost her husband's death certificate.

"I want a home. I am looking after my nine grandchildren. All my other documents are in order but they still don't want to help me. Since July 18 I have been sleeping with friends and sometimes in the open.

"By making blankets and knitting jerseys I make my living. But I must have a home to do this. They want me to go to the homeland. That's not my home, Clermont is," Mrs Zuma said.

She is now staying at Mr McIntosh's home until a new home can be found for her.

Another victim of the demolitions is Mrs Gertrude Shanga, who has also found shelter at the MP's home.

"I had a house last week," she said. "Now I have nothing. They just pushed it over. I even lost a wardrobe. To make it worse I am looking after a mentally retarded woman.

"She cannot fend for herself and she also had a home, but it was demolished. My husband Josef and our family have lived at Clermont for 26 years.

"Where must we go to now? I have five of my ten children with me. It was terrible sleeping out in the bush but at least we have a roof over our heads now for a while," Mrs Shanga said.

The homeless squatters have also been provided with shelter on the grounds of the Roman Catholic Church at Clermont.

A tent town has sprung up in the grounds but Mr T. Dreyer, manager of the township, has threatened to prosecute as they have not submitted plans for the "structures". He says tents qualify as structures.

When questioned about the problem of the homeless in Clermont Mr Dreyer was abrupt. To him the answer lay in transporting them "back to the homelands".

"Those who qualify for housing in Clermont have and will receive it," he said. "But those who don't can go back to the homelands, they can look after themselves."

He could not give exact figures on how many families had been rehoused and did not want to comment on the legal position of Mr McIntosh allowing the families to stay on his property.

"That is for the authorities and Mr McIntosh. All we have done is break down empty hovels. We know what we are doing and don't need to be told how to do it."

24/8/71 /308



s Jane Mpolweni — will her family be able to stay together?



Mrs Nosinara Thomas — cast into despair by a front-end loader

A WAR

Amatola forests of the Ciskei — yet he lived to see the day when he would hear himself sentenced to death for High Treason.

By ALF WANNENBURGH

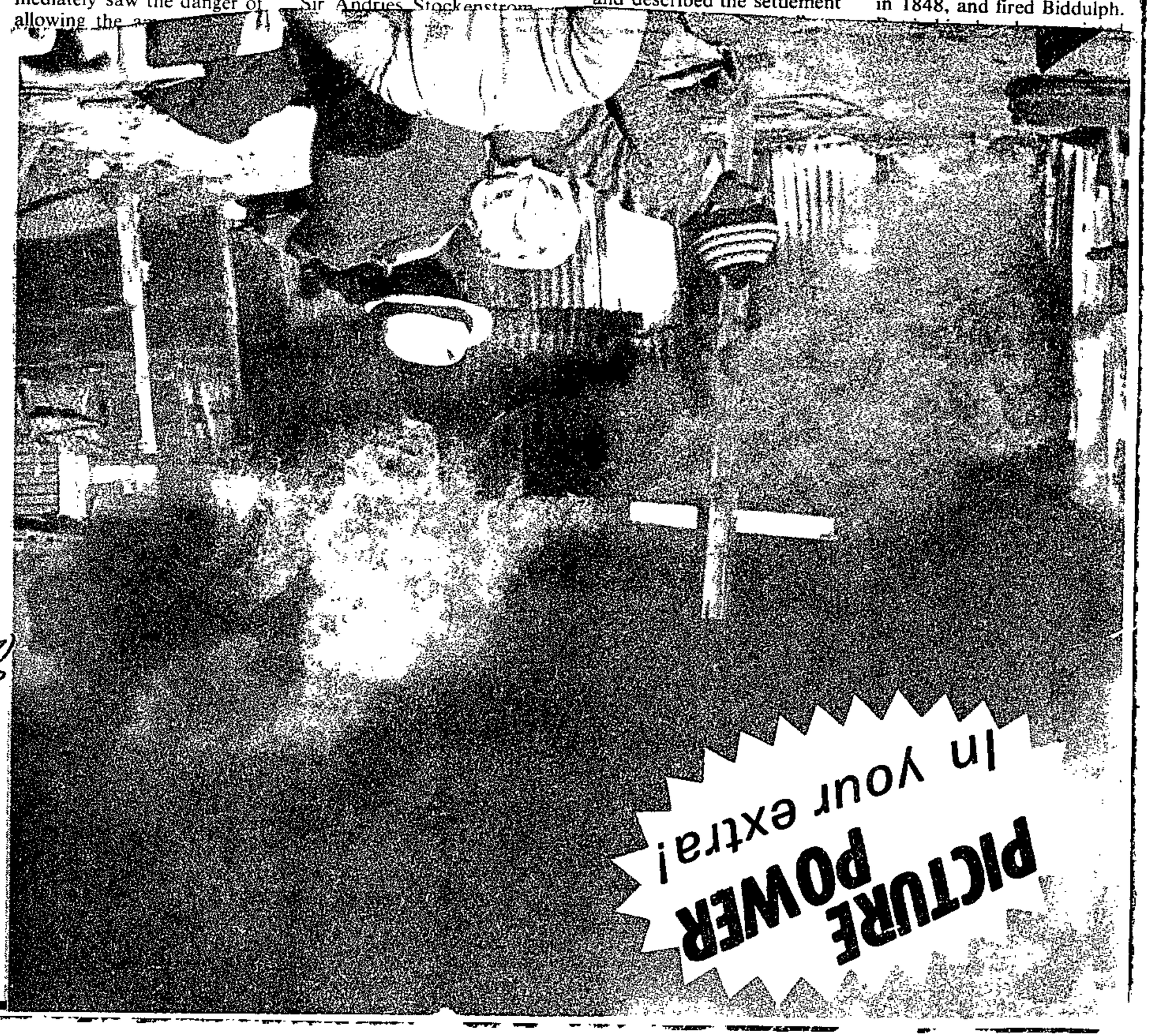
As an old and experienced soldier, Andries Botha immediately saw the danger of allowing the a...

dominions a more loyal subject, nor braver soldier," said Sir Andries Stockenstrom...

promised them rations and blankets, but when the 400 recruits failed to appear, Sir Henry stopped their rations and described the settlement

the timber industry.

The former Colonel, now Sir Harry Smith, replaced Sir Henry as Governor early in 1848, and fired Biddulph.



The agony as their shack is destroyed

SUN TIMES (Extra) 14/8/77

Sunday Times Reporter

THE squatters, who are still at Modderdam and whose shacks have been bulldozed, decided on Friday night to rebuild.

Meanwhile, everywhere there are bewildered people sitting and sleeping beside their worldly goods. Some, as in the picture (left), watched sadly as their shacks were razed.

Some are planning to start up in other areas. Others (coloured) will be moved to "official" squatter camps kilometres away and some blacks have moved to the Transkei and Ciskei on rail tickets from the Bantu Administration Board.

Food unit

In the meantime, squatters at another camp near Modderdam, Werkgenot, have been told by the Bantu

" On that April morning at the start of the Seventh Frontier War, the British troops, who had set out to invade the forest fastnesses of the Xhosa were

NOW, IT'S JUST BITTERNESS . . .

By HOWARD LAWRENCE

THE MODDERDAM ROAD squatters camp in Bellville South, Cape, today looks like a town bombed to smithereens, with broken, burned sheet iron, wood, furniture and clothing strewn about everywhere.

Although the 8 000 squatters there have now been officially "removed", what the removal has left behind will have grave consequences for South Africa and its people. In the words of the father of an 11-month-old baby, who was making a lean-to with four wooden posts and plastic sheeting to protect them from the icy south-easter, "This will be a story told among my people for years to come and we will not forget what they have done to us".

His name is Sidney . . . "My surname isn't important. When you are black it is wise to be faceless and nameless." Sidney is from the Ciskei. He came to Cape Town, like many others "to escape starvation in the Ciskei". "I came here to work. That is all I want. To work to feed and clothe my family and maybe, one day, to provide them with a real house. I cannot do this in the Ciskei because there is no work there.

"Why must it be a crime for me to want to give my family what whites give theirs?" he asked as his wife stood beside him, holding a bucket of water with tears streaming down her face as she wiped dust from her baby's face.

"What stood there was a place made of tin and wood and board. All our worldly possessions were in there. Now there are my possessions" and he pointed to a collection of cardboard and wooden boxes and odd bits of furniture which stood in the open.

Bitterness

Everywhere there is bitterness. One man, who was prepared to be quoted by name, is Mr Philemon Radebe, a 45-year-old father of four children, all minors. He and his family were sitting around a fire and eating tripe and mealie meal porridge.

"I have been a-squatter for a long time. I have lived in many camps because that is the only life I am allowed to live. I could live in the bachelors quarters because I am qualified to live here in Cape Town, but I am a man and like all men, who have families, I want to live with my family.

"I must try as best I can to keep my family together, that is why I am a squatter. And, I will move from here to some other place and from there to another place because my wife and children will stay with me no matter what happens," Mr Radebe said.

He had already arranged for a lorry to cart his stuff away to some other place where he intended putting up another shack. Where? "Somewhere, in another bush," he said.

All around them, men and women muttered agreement while children stood by silently. Somewhere, a woman began to sing a hymn, others joined her and, soon, they stood in a group and sang hymns while around them front-end loaders and a bulldozer destroyed the homes at the Modderdam Squatters camp. Tomorrow they will begin on Werkgenot, not far away.

Resolution to Govt on squatters

M. Mercury 15/8/77

305

CAPE TOWN — A resolution calling on the Government to stop the demolition of squatters' homes was adopted at a large non-racial, multi-denominational service in the city hall here yesterday.

Among the more than 2 000 people who attended the service were religious and cultural leaders of the White, Coloured, Black and Muslim communities and Members of Parliament.

The MPs included Dr. Alex Boraine and Professor Van Zyl Slabbert, of the Progressive Reform Party, Mr. Lionel Murray, of the New Republic Party, and Professor Nic Olivier, of the Basson group.

The resolution read:

"We recognise that the South African economy will always need large numbers of Africans to work in the established urban areas.

"We believe that man must not separate those whom God has joined together.

"We know that the present system of migrant labour does violence not only to the families concerned but also to the moral principles without which no just and responsible society can exist.

'Evil'

"We are conscious that the consequences of building our future upon a system which uses men as labour units whilst denying them the freedom to live a truly human life are both evil and explosive.

Prof. Toerin dies at airport

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — One of South Africa's leading anatomists, Professor M. J. Toerin (52) died at the J. F. Kennedy Airport, New York, shortly after his arrival at the weekend.

Prof. Toerin, who was head of the Department of Anatomy at the University of the Orange Free State, left for the United States on a study-tour. He fell ill at the airport and died shortly after his arrival.

Before being appointed as the first Professor of Anatomy in Bloemfontein he worked as a senior lecturer at the Department of Anatomy at the University of the Witwatersrand under Prof. Phillip Tobias for several years.

Paying tribute to Prof. Toerin, Prof. Tobias said: "We have lost a

James Last. 1.36 Vra vir Fanus. 2.45 Die Wilde Saad. 3.30 Toonleer na Roem. 4.05 Jongspanatjee. 4.20 Die Musiekster. 4.35 Europa Sing. 5.03 Elfektebeursverslag. 5.15 Aeljee '77. 6.05 Skemerurtjie. 7.20 Hier's Tant Alie Weer. 7.35 Radioteater. 8.15 Tuisgemaak. 9.15 Rooi Reis met Monica. 9.45 Springbok Special. 6.30 The Salvors. 6.45 Call back the Past. 7.15 Tracey Dark. 7.30 Friends and Neighbours. 8.00 Teen Quiz. 8.30 Radio Theatre: Who Believes in Ghosts. 9.30 The Destined Hour. 10.06 The Tune Twisters. 10.21 Hammond Innes. 10.36 Springbok Request Time. 11.58 At the end of the Day.

WERKGENOT

Plakkers kry week uitstel

DIE swart plakkers van Werkgenot — waar sloping van die hutte vandag sou begin het — het van die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-administrasieraad (B.S.A.R.) tot Vrydag uitstel gekry, mits hulle in die naweek self begin sloop en 'n redelike getal hutte vandag afgebreek is, het brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen, voorsitter van die raad, gister gesê.

Brig. Van der Westhuizen het gesê daar is met die plakkers se regsverteenwoordiger ooreengekom dat die B.S.A.R. vandag 'n opname in Werkgenot sal doen om te sien of hutte reeds in die naweek afgebreek is.

As die raad tevrede is dat die plakkers saamwerk, sal hulle tot Vrydag kans kry om al die hutte af te breek, het hy gesê.

Intussen het sowat 200 Modderdam-plakkers gister nog nie die kamp verlaat nie, en eergisternag in tydelike skuilings van karton, sinkplate en plastiekseile geslaap nadat 1 100 hutte verlede week deur die B.S.A.R. gesloop is.

Eers huise, dan sloping, vra leiers

'N MOSIE waarin die Regering dringend gevra word om die sloping van plakkershutte te staak totdat ander huisvesting beskikbaar is, is gistermiddag in die Kaapstadse stadsaal op 'n groot vergadering aangeneem.

Die vergadering, wat bestaan het uit 'n veelrassige gehoor van meer as tweeduisend mense, het sowat twee uur geduur. Verskeie sprekers, onder wie kerkleiers, is luid toegejuig terwyl hulle die Regering en die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad gekritiseer het.

GESINSLEWE

In die mosie is gevra dat saamgewerk moet word om 'n volle gesinslewe vir alle Suid-Afrikaners te verseker en dat die stelsel van trekarbeid veroordeel word. Die feit dat die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie altyd groot getalle swartmense nodig sal hê om in gevestigde stedelike ge- is beklemtoon.

„Daar is iets obseens omtrent die plakkerskamp by Modderdamweg. Dit is simbolies van die gevoelloosheid wat die Suid-Afrikaanse samelewing vandag openbaar," het hy gesê.

Toe eerw. King sê hy wil hulde bring aan die plakkers en die instansies wat hulle help, het iemand uit die gehoor gevra wat van eerw. David Russel (wat die naweek in die polisieselle deurgebring het nadat hy by 'n plakkerskamp in hegtenis geneem was.)

ONCHRISTELIKHEID

Dr. Allen Boesak van die N.G. Sendingkerk het gesê die plakkers het 'n reg om hier te wees. „In 'n land sê hy is

WEER OPGERIG

Hoewel baie plakkers die kamp eergister en gister verlaat het, is 'n aantal tydelike skuilings weer in die naweek opgerig. Groepe mense het gister steeds tussen die rommel en boumateriaal gesit wat oor die kamp gesaai lê.

In die Werkgenot-kamp, by die stasie Werkgenot in Bellville-Suid, het enkele plakkers gister hul hutte afgebreek. Van die bewoners het gesê hulle meen baie van dié plakkers beplan om hul hutte op ander plekke in die omgewing op te rig.

Mans wat meubels in voertuie gelaai het, het gesê hulle is op pad na Transkei en die Ciskei.

JONG KINDERS

Volgens lede van Werkge-





'N DEEL van die groot groep Werkgenot-plakkers wat gister in die kamp 'n vergadering bygewoon het om die sloping van hul hutte te bespreek. By die tafel staan (links) die voorsitter van die plakkerskomitee, mnr. Stanford Mutyhumza, en 'n lid van die komitee, mnr. Piekenien Mene.

OBSEEN

Een van die sprekers, eerw. E. L. King, deken van die St. George-katedraal in Kaapstad, het gesê hy voel so ongelukkig oor die optrede teen die plakkers dat hy nie kan slaap nie. „Dit is nie slegs die sloping van plakkershutte nie, maar die vernietiging van gemeenskapslewe.

Prof. H. W. van der Merwe, direkteur van die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudie, het gevra dat belanghebbende instansies 'n omvattende lys saamstel van groepstudies van swartmense wat kwalifiseer om hier te woon.

Verskeie plakkers het met behulp van 'n tolk aan die gehoor vertel van die ongerief en leed wat hulle moet deurmaak.

SALARISSE

Op 'n groot vergadering wat gister in Werkgenot gehou is, het die voorsitter van die plakkerskomitee, mnr. Stanford Mutyhumza, die plakkers toegespreek en gesê dat die plakkers tot die einde van vandeesmaand uitstel wil hê om die gebied te verlaat, omdat baie hul salarisse dan ontvang en tans nie genoeg geld het om te verskuif nie.

„Dit is moeilik vir baie van ons om na Transkei terug te gaan," het hy gesê. „Ons hoor hulle wil baie van ons nie daar hê nie, en daar is nie werk vir ons nie," het hy gesê.

Min bewoners van Werkgenot is wettig in die Skiereiland, maar hulle is bereid om na die tuislande te gaan. Hulle vra egter 'n maand tyd om reëlings te tref om te verskuif, het mnr. Mutyhumza gesê.

VOLKSRAADSLEDE

Sowat 2 000 mense het gistermiddag in die Kaapse stadsaal 'n „diens van medelye" met die Modderdam-plakkers bygewoon.

Onder die aanwesiges was Dr. Alex Boraine en dr. Van Zyl Slabbert, Volksraadslede van die Progressiewe Reformisteparty, mnr. Lionel Murray van die Republikeinse Party en prof. N. J. J. Olivier van die Basson-groep.

'n Beroep is op die Regering gedoen om die slopings te staak.

FRANÇAIS I

COURS DE LANGUE

AIDE-MÉMOIRE POUR LA TRANSPOSITION D'UN TEXTE EN DISCOURS INDIRECT

DISCOURS DIRECT	DISCOURS INDIRECT
On répète les paroles exactes de la personne qui parle.	On rapporte à une autre personne ce que quelqu'un dit ou demande.

EXEMPLES

1. CHARLES: "Marie, ouvrez la porte." — CHARLES dit (demande, ordonne) à Marie

2. CHARLES: "Je

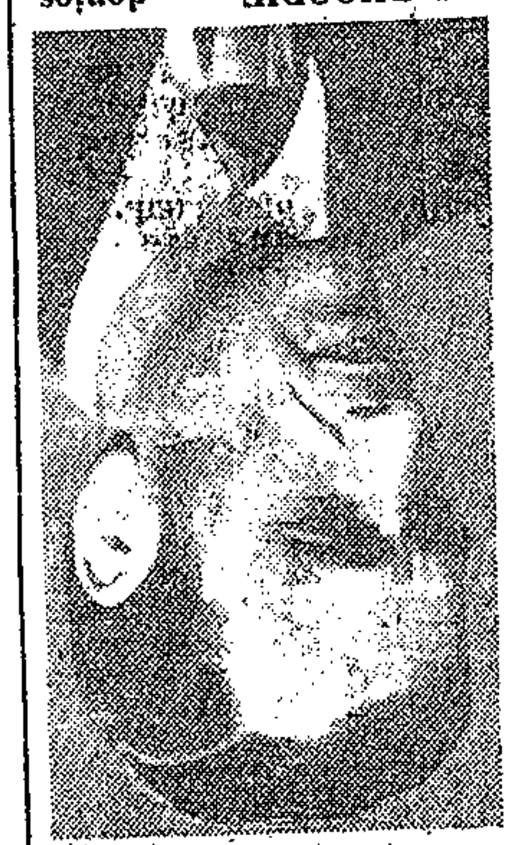
3. CHARLES: "Mo
Qu'est-ce qui
êtes-vous en

Le discours di
deux points et
La question se
d'interrogatio

II. le pr

Sont a diverse

Temps présent e



DR RHOODIE . . . denies he criticised Government.

Government urged to stop demolition

CAPE TOWN — A resolution calling on the Government to stop the demolition of squatters' homes was adopted at a large non-racial multi-denominational service in the City Hall here yesterday.

Among the more than 2 000 people who attended the service were religious and cultural leaders of the white, Coloured, black and Muslim communities and Members of Parliament.

The MPs included Dr Alex Boraine and Prof Van Zyl Slabbert of the Progressive Reform Party, Mr Lionel Murray of the New Republican Party and Mr Nic Olivier of the Basson group.

The resolution said:

"We dedicate ourselves to work with our fellow South Africans for a society in which the rights of all people to live a secure family life in the place where they contribute to society by their work, are firmly established by law — and urgently call on the government to cease forthwith with the demolition of the homes of people without providing them with alternative and adequate accommodation within the Cape Town area."

The convenor of the meeting, the Rev Abel Hendricks, president-elect of the Methodist Conference of South Africa, said the meeting had been called in order to show "compassion, concern and sympathy to our fellow citizens in South

tion of squatters' homes was adopted at a large non-racial multi-denominational service in the City Hall here yesterday.

Among the more than 2 000 people who attended the service were religious and cultural leaders of the white, Coloured, black and Muslim communities and Members of Parliament.

The MPs included Dr Alex Boraine and Prof Van Zyl Slabbert of the Progressive Reform Party, Mr Lionel Murray of the New Republican Party and Mr Nic Olivier of the Basson group.

The resolution said:

"We dedicate ourselves to work with our fellow South Africans for a society in which the rights of all people to live a secure family life in the place where they contribute to society by their work, are firmly established by law — and urgently call on the government to cease forthwith with the demolition of the homes of people without providing them with alternative and adequate accommodation within the Cape Town area."

The convenor of the meeting, the Rev Abel Hendricks, president-elect of the Methodist Conference of South Africa, said the meeting had been called in order to show "compassion, concern and sympathy to our fellow citizens in South Africa."

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Bantu Affairs Administration Board said yesterday it had been decided to postpone the demolition of shacks at the Werkgenot squatter camp until Friday.

The demolition was to have started this morning. Residents were told to vacate their homes at the weekend and to move away.

Representatives of the community appealed to BAAB for a postponement, but this was at first rejected.

And in Pretoria, the Secretary for Information, Dr Eschel Rhoodie, has denied a report in which he was alleged to have criticised ourselves with the suffering of these people."

"It is one small way in which we can identify with the circumstances and out of context with the words actually used.

"No representative of the African National Congress, Freedom House, was present at the conference and the question was put by a businessman from Cape Town.

"The words attributed to my 'despair' were not uttered by me — especially not that it 'puts South Africa in the worst possible light internationally.'

"I also did not make the statement that it is not surprising that the Department of Information often experienced considerable problems to project a positive message to the world.

"The allegation that I personally am of the opinion that the Government could have chosen a better time for the demolitions was placed out of context.

"The whole aim of my action at the conference was to provide answers and arguments to attacks on South Africa to people who have contacts overseas and who are trying to build bridges.

"When asked about the timing of the demolition, I replied that it would not be understood overseas and that, in my opinion, a better time could possibly have been chosen.

"I added that while I served overseas, information officers were sometimes frustrated about the timing of certain steps," Dr Rhoodie said. — DDC-SAPA.

305
15/8/17

D.D. 15/8/77 (305)

Squatters set up camp

CAPE TOWN — Modderdam Road squatters, who have nowhere to go after their shacks were burnt and bulldozed last week, re-erected temporary dwellings of cardboard, plastic and a few sheets of corrugated iron along the pavement at the weekend.

Since Saturday morning a new mini-camp sprung up on the outskirts of the cleared area. Squatters were defying the authorities who gave them until Friday night, when all shanties had been demolished, to sleep alongside the pavement.

The squatters did not know what their next move would be, but said they would remain where they were until the authorities forced them to move. — DDC.

End demolition call, Page 7

The Cape Times

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1977

305

A sordid deed

THE deed has been done. The pleas and considerations of humanity have been ignored. Modderdam is flat. But it won't go away; nor will memory of this offence committed against defenceless human beings. In the face of this monstrosity, the offer of rail warrants to homes that largely do not exist in impoverished and reluctant homelands merely adds to the injury. The technical illegality of the squatting on state ground and the presence of certain people in the Peninsula is, by comparison, trivial and revealing. For, among civilized states, it is only in South Africa where it is an offence for a black person to move from one part of his country to another. And it is surely only in South Africa where the front-end loader is a primary anti-squatting device. Unlike the neutron bomb which destroys people and not property, the front-end loader leaves people intact, though bewildered and vulnerable. So it is left to the agencies of compassion to alleviate the man-induced suffering. Such agencies have this past week done many unheralded tasks of which Florence Nightingale and Emily Hobhouse would be proud.

Where does the blame lie for this execrable offence? It is to be sought not in the pathetic official robots who implement the system, but in the system itself. The cruel front-end loader bearing down on the shacks of thousands of poor people in mid-winter gains its momentum from a system that sanctions such grossness, and the political masters who keep the system going. It should be noted that there are at least some people of Nationalist persuasion who, to their considerable credit and also the country's, have attacked the move — undertaken at this time and in this way. Others of Nationalist persuasion, possibly seeking a lightning-conductor for pressing consciences, show less concern. They concentrate the blame on the public instances who have courageously drawn attention to the Modderdam evil.

● What now? Anger is understandable, but irrelevant. Babes-in-arms are threatened by the winter elements. Perhaps all the public at large can do is to give of their time and their material resources to those agencies trying to remedy this man-made disaster.

305

The Star
Monday August 15, 1977

The ugly scar at Modderdam

"AS a Nationalist I am ashamed," wrote Mrs Joyce Waring in The Star on Friday after the bulldozing of the Modderdam squatters' camp. As white South Africans, whatever our political tags, we should all be ashamed of such things happening in our country. Apartheid apologists may rationalise that the squatters had no right to be in Modderdam and that only a charitable official heart had allowed them to stay on long after they should have been chased back to the Xhosa homelands (homelands many of them may have never seen). That is a cynical and heartless "rationalisation."

The bulldozing began at the height of an exceptionally cold, wet, windy winter. It would have been a humiliating eviction in ideal weather; in the bitter winter it was downright inhuman. In exchange for their homes the squatters were offered temporary canvas shelter and rail tickets to the Ciskei and Transkei. Tickets to broken family lives—and the prospect of no homes and no jobs.

The Cape needs the labour, so the men are licensed to stay there as non-persons. All this time their families are theoretically in the homelands and the arrangement is supposed not to upset family life. In practice, and quite naturally, the women and children followed. They came first in a trickle, then a flood. No services were provided because the squatters did not exist officially and so a grave health hazard arose.

Squatting becomes an ugly problem, but it does not need an ugly solution. There is no excuse for demolishing homes—be they ever so rudimentary—without providing alternative shelter. When mothers and babies are left in the freezing mud, bulldozers tend to leave a permanent scar across the image of South Africa.

City religious leaders and MPs on platform

The Argus Religious Affairs Correspondent

AMONG the Christian leaders who gave their support to yesterday's inter-faith meeting in the City Hall were the heads of the Anglican, Roman Catholic and Methodist denominations.

Owen Cardinal McCann, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, was among those on the platform at the meeting.

Among those who sent messages of support but were unable to attend were the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan of the Church of the Province of South Africa (Anglican), the Most Rev Bill Burnett, and the President of the Methodist Conference of Southern Africa, the Rev Charles Stephenson.

CHAIRMAN

Chairman of the meeting was the Rev Abel Hendricks, President-elect of the Methodist Conference.

Among many clergymen of all denominations in the audience was Dr Robert Selby Taylor, former Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town.

Among the platform party were Mr Lionel Murray, MP for Green Point; Mr N. J. J. Olivier, MP for Edenvale; Mr Jac de Villiers, MP for Wynberg; Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, MP for Rondebosch; and Dr Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands.

Sir Richard Luyt, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Town; Dr Marius Barnard, heart surgeon, and Dr Oscar Wolheim, a leading figure in the Institute of Race Relations, were also on the platform.

The three major faiths in Cape Town were represented by the Very Rev E. L. King, Dean of St George's Cathedral; Rabbi David Rosen, Minister of the Green and Sea Point Hebrew Congregation; and Sheik A. H. Gabier of the Muslim Judicial Council.

The meeting accepted without dissent a resolution stating: 'We believe that man must not separate those whom God has joined together.'

It added: 'We dedicate ourselves to work with our fellow South Africans for a society in which the rights of all people to live a secure family life in the place where they contribute to society by their work are firmly established by law.

FORTHWITH

'We urgently call on the Government to cease forthwith the demolition of the homes of people without providing them with alternative and adequate accommodation within the Cape Town area.'

A continuation committee' has been formed to decide other action that might be taken to assist homeless people or separated families in the Peninsula.

Big meeting condemns hut wrecking

The Argus Religious Affairs Correspondent

MORE than 3 000 people in Cape Town City Hall yesterday applauded a Dutch Reformed Church theologian who said that if the Government refused to amend ungodly laws, then Christians should 'pray for the downfall of this government.'

Dr Alan Boesak of the Ned Geref Sendingkerk was one of a number of Cape Town religious leaders who condemned the destruction of squatters' homes and the forcible separation of husband and wife as being 'in total conflict with the word of God.'

The City Hall was packed to overflowing by a multiracial gathering who came to protest at the Peninsula demo-

Dr Boesak said family life was the key to a sound national life. If the Government refused to change a law which was contrary to God's law, then 'I call on you to pray for the downfall of this Government.'

Sheik A. H. Gabier of the Muslim Judicial Council said no matter how the subject was approached, the fact was that a large number of people could be 'bulldozed out of their homes because they had no say.'

Rabbi David Rosen of the Green and Sea Point Hebrew Congregation said: 'A society without compassion is a society which does not have the moral right, let alone the capacity, to survive.'

Many asked what they could do in the present circumstances.

'At least we can say we cared, we spoke, we expressed our compassion,' he added.

geword?

plekke van herkoms terug te keer nie."

Berigte is ook ontvang van kontrakarbeiders wat hul vroue en kinders uit Modderdam na die enkelkwartiere in Nyanga, Langa en Guguletu gebring het. Hieroor het mnr. Maclachlan gesê: „Daar kan nie betwis word dat daar wel sulke gevalle was nie.

Mnr. Maclachlan het bevestig dat van die plakkers se huisraad by skole in Langa geberg was. Kinders is by die goedere agtergelaat om dit op te pas.

Oor berigte dat baie van die plakkers na die omliggende kampe Unibell en Werkgenot verhuis het, het mnr. Maclachlan gesê dit is moontlik, maar hy kan dit nie bevestig nie.



BRIG. BISSCHOFF

PLAKKERS OP PERSEEL

Polisiestappe dalk teen kerk

DIE polisie oorweeg stappe teen die Anglikaanse kerk St. Thomas in Rondebosch, waar sowat 300 swart plakkers sedert eergisteraand in tente gehuisves word.

Brig. T. M. Bisschoff, Afdelingskommissaris van Polisie in die Westelike Provinsie, het gisteraand aan Die Burger gesê 'n moontlike klag van die oortreding van die Wet op die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plakkery word ondersoek teen eerw. Christopher Gregorowski, priester van die kerk.

Die meeste van die plakkers by die kerk kom van die plakkerskamp Modderdam, waar sowat 1 100 hutte verlede week deur die Skierlandse Bantoesake-Administrasieraad (B.S.A.R.) gesloop is. Van die plakkers was voorheen in 'n klooster in Matroosfontein gehuisves.

GELAS

Die kerk St. Thomas het gisteraand op 'n vergadering, waarop verteenwoordigers van verskeie Anglikaanse en Rooms-Katolieke kerke teenwoordig was, aangebied om die plakkers tydelik te huisves.

Gisteraand was veertig tente langs die kerk opgeslaan.

Volgens eerw. Gregorowski was die polisie gisteroggend by die kerk en is hy meegedeel dat 'n ondersoek teen hom gelas is en dat hy persoonlik verantwoordelik gehou word vir die verwydering van die swartmense van die terrein van die kerk.

Hy is deur die polisie aangeraai om met die B.S.A.R. in verbinding te tree insake die verwydering van die mense, het eerw. Gregorowski gesê.

Op 'n vraag wat hy beoog, het eerw. Gregorowski gesê: „Ons is besig om 'n sensusopname van die mense by die kerk te doen. Nadat met al die plakkers oorleg gepleeg is, sal ons besluit wat om in elke individuele geval te doen. Ons is nie van plan om die hele groep sonder 'n heenkome op 'n ander plek te gaan aflaai nie."

„Intussen het ek met my regsverteenwoordigers in verbinding getree oor die stappe wat teen my oorweeg word."

GEEN KLAGTE

Volgens eerw. Gregorowski stroom voorrade van oral na die kerk in. „Wat welsyn vir die plakkers betref, het ons 'n oorweldigende reaksie van die publiek gekry. Voedsel, klere en geld is uit talle oorde ontvang."

Brig. Bisschoff het gesê geen klagte is nog uit die publiek ontvang oor die plakkers by die kerk nie. „Omdat 'n oortreding van die Plakkerwet ondersoek word, is geen klagte egter nodig voordat vervolg kan word nie," het hy bygevoeg.

„Daar sal waarskynlik aanstaande week teen eerw. Gregorowski opgetree word as die plakkers nog by die kerk is."

AFGEBREEK

Dr. Alex Chaimowitz, waarnemende mediese beampte van die Kaapse stadsraad, het gisteraand aan Die Burger gesê in die lig van die manier waarop die plakkers tans by die kerk beheer en gehuisves word, is daar geen gesondheidsbedreiging by die kerk en vir die omgewing nie.

Intussen het amptenare van die B.S.A.R. gister weer ondersoek ingestel by die plakkerskamp Werkgenot om vas te stel hoeveel hutte reeds daar deur die plakkers self afgebreek is.

Die plakkers van Werkgenot, waar sloping begin vandeesweek sou begin het, het van die B.S.A.R. tot môre uitstel gekry mits hulle onderneem om self hul hutte af

305
15/8/77

My appeal

'My appeal is for a change in the law,' he said.

An attorney told the meeting that in the past week 1 200 homes had been demolished and 10 000 people made homeless in the Peninsula.

The authorities intended to do the same to 5 000 people at Werkgenot next week and 20 000 more thereafter.

Dr Boesak said he registered his 'absolute horror at the blatant inhumanity of the acts of the past week — the shameful treatment of people created in the image of God.'

'In a country where the Government claims to be Christian, such manifestly un-Christian deeds are in total conflict with the word of God,' he said.

Their excuse

The Very Rev E. L. King, Dean of St George's Cathedral (Anglican), said: 'There is something obscene about what has happened, and it brings me close to tears. But Modderdam is only symptomatic of the heartlessness of South African society today.'

The authorities used as their excuse the fact that women were 'illegally' in the area.

'Declaring something illegal does not make it bad before God, no more than making something legal makes it good before God,' Dean King added.

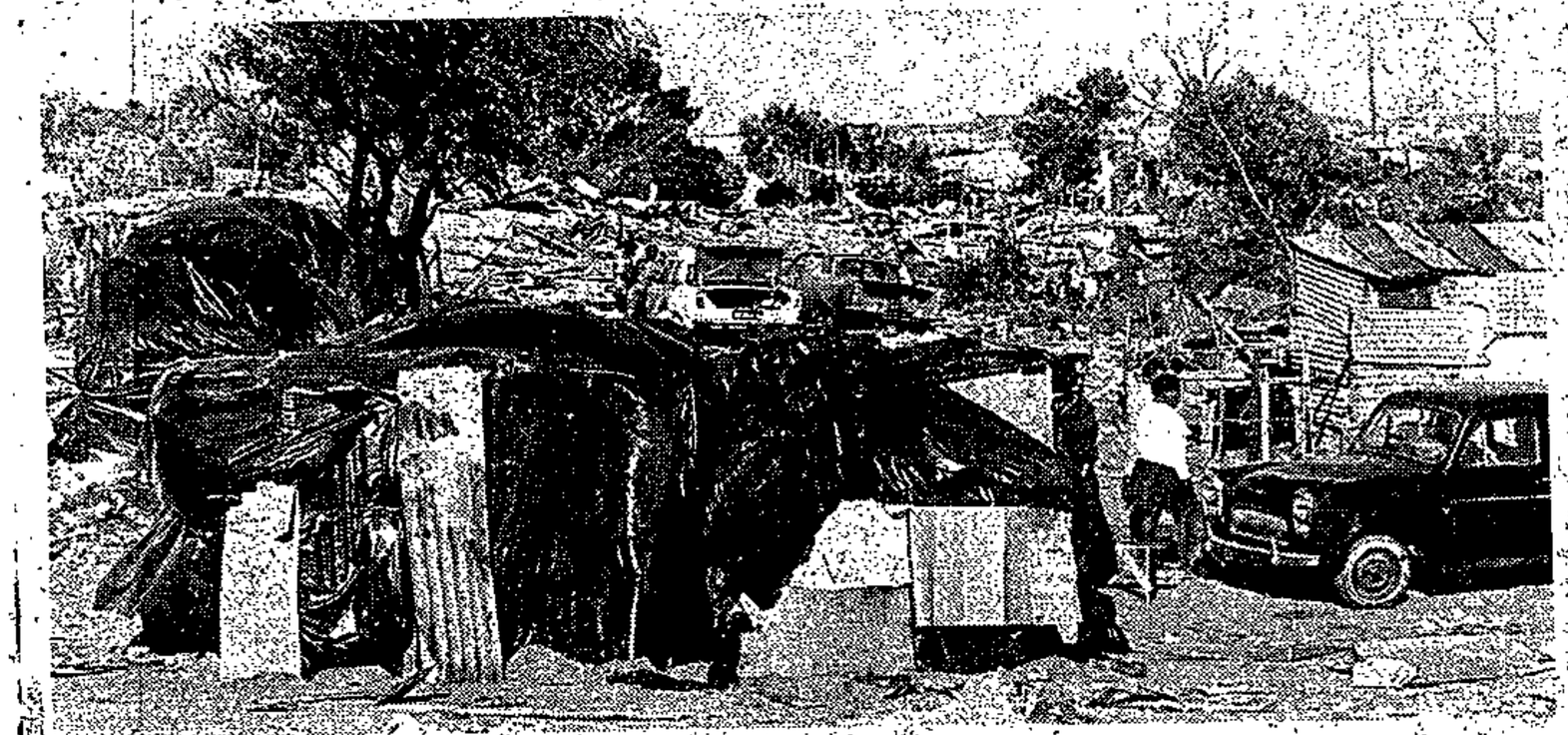
'This is not simply the destruction of shacks, but the destruction of a country. We are destroying ourselves when we do things like this,' he added to applause.

Most speakers referred to the law which prohibited a man from living with his wife and children, and condemned it as contrary to God's law.

Mrs Eulalie Stott, a city councillor, said: 'If the same law applied to whites in this town, most white men would be living illegally with their wives.'

CAPE TIMES 305

Monday, August 15, 1977



Temporary shelters of cardboard, plastic and sheets of corrugated iron were erected alongside the Modderdam Road pavement at the weekend. About 50 such shacks were put up after the last shanties at the camp were demolished late on Friday evening.

Squatters erect mini-camp

MODDERDAM ROAD squatters, who have nowhere to go after their shacks were demolished and burned last week, re-erected temporary dwellings of cardboard, plastic and sheets of corrugated iron alongside the pavement at the weekend.

Since Saturday morning a new mini-camp has sprang up on the outskirts of the cleared area. Squatters were defying the authorities who allowed them to sleep alongside the pavement till Friday night only.

Many residents claimed that police on patrol along Modderdam Road had threatened them with arrest if they slept over on Friday, but no arrests were reported.

The squatters did not know what their next move would be but said they would remain where they were till the authorities forced them to move.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) said yesterday it had been decided to postpone the demolition of shacks at the Werkgenot squatter camp till Friday.

Demolition was to have started this morning. Residents were told at the weekend to vacate their homes and move.

Representatives of the community had appealed to BAAB for a postponement but this was at first rejected.

Early yesterday BAAB officials visited the camp to ascertain who would have to be left in the camp because of illness.

Mr Peter Johnson, of the Catholic Social Welfare Organization, said that by the end of the week more than 25 000 people in the Peninsula would be homeless, and he appealed to the public to provide blankets, food, transport and mattresses.

Those willing to help should contact the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation at telephone 61-8994, the Black Sash at 65-3513, or the South African Institute of Race Relations at 6-6645.

Protest

Continued from page 1

further demolitions.

Sheikh A H Gaiber of the Muslim Judicial Council, said he was filled with "unprecedented revulsion" at what was being done to people in South Africa. He said the squatters were "landless and homeless because they are rightless".

Dr Boesak said he wanted to register his "absolute horror at the blatant inhumanity of government action".

2 000 pack City Hall in support of squatters

305

CAPE TIMES 15/5/77

MORE than 2 000 people of all races and all religions gathered in the Cape Town City Hall yesterday to protest against the demolition of squatters' shacks and the breaking up of thousands of families.

The meeting followed the destruction of about 1 200 Modderdam Road shacks last week and precedes the planned destruction of the Werkgenot and Unibell camps later this month.

It is estimated that between 26 000 and 36 000 people will be left homeless as a result of the demolitions.

Speaker after speaker at yesterday's meeting spoke of the lack of compassion and inhumanity of official action.

The audience gave Mr Ken Khewama, a former Modderdam Road squatter, a standing ovation when he called for changes in the laws which made the destruction of the camp possible.

Dr Allen Boesak, of the Ned Geref Sending Kerk, promised that he would pray ceaselessly for "the downfall of this government".

Rabbi David Rosen, minister of the Green and Sea Point Hebrew congregation, said a society without compassion was a society that had lost the moral right to survive.

The meeting, which was chaired by the Rev Abel Hendricks, former president of the Methodist Conference of South Africa, opened with Muslim, Jewish and Christian prayers.

The City Hall was crowded to capacity and eventually the mayoral box was opened to the public. People stood in every doorway and filled the tiered seats behind the speakers' table.

Religious leaders of all denominations as well as leading opposition politicians and city councillors were present.

It was decided at the meeting to form an action committee, with Professor Nic Olivier as chairman, to take steps to halt

Continued on page 2



Part of the crowd of more than 2 000 people which packed the Cape Town City Hall yesterday to

He criticized what he termed "inhuman and unjust" laws and said it was claimed that South Africa was a Christian country. "I reject this blasphemous claim," he said to loud applause.

He called upon people to join him in praying for the downfall of the government. He said he would pray without ceasing till all people in the country were free.

The Very Rev E L King, Dean of Cape Town, paid tribute to the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, SHELTER and the squatters of Modderdam Road. "Their patience and endurance is indescribable."

Obscene

He said there was something obscene about what had happened at Modderdam and it was symptomatic of "the heartlessness of South African society today".

The Dean asked what was being defended or conserved at Modderdam. It was said that the end justified the means but the means in fact determined the end.

"The evil means used at Modderdam will produce God-forsaken ends," he warned.

He said some good had come out of the squatter camp for a community had developed and all that was needed was "a little understanding and a little security". Not only shacks had been destroyed but the community itself.

He added, however, that the community would regroup. It would then be filled with hate and would seek revenge.

The Dean said he had never been so upset in his life. He warned: "We are destroying ourselves when we do things like those done at Modderdam."

Mr Richard Rosenthal, the lawyer who has represented the squatters, said the authorities had turned a deaf ear to successive pleas. The squatters had prostrated themselves before the authorities but they were asked what the legal basis of their claim was.

He said 1 200 homes had been destroyed at Modderdam, rendering about 10 000 people homeless. This week it was planned to demolish the homes of about 5 000 people at the Werkgenot camp. The following week it was planned to demolish the Unibell camp, in which about 20 000 people lived.

He said that as many homes had been destroyed at the Modderdam camp in a week as there were names on the official housing waiting list for Africans.

The meeting ended with the singing of the 23rd Psalm and the recital of the Lord's Prayer, which was initiated from the floor.

ARGUS 16/8/77 305

Play by Small on plight of squatters

EVENTS at Modderdam typified a system which created insecurity at the very point where security was needed most — in the home itself and in the family, poet and playwright Adam Small said in an interview in Cape Town this week.

Mr Small was discussing his new play, Ek Is Joanie Galant, which ends with the characters seated among the bulldozed ruins of their squatter's shack, with nowhere to go.

'I happened to pass Modderdam last week, and this was my thought on seeing those bits of possessions; Supposing it was myself My wife? My children? Where would we go?

WHOLE QUESTION

'That is the whole question in this situation — what do you do, and where do you go?'

Mr Small said his play had originally been presented in 1973 as an experimental play, but had been re-written in its entirety.

In essence it is a basic statement on the viciousness of group areas legislation — which, incidentally, I think agrees with the findings of the Erika Theron Commission.

'But now, after Modderdam, it looks as if I am exploiting a new situation. But that is not so.'

Did he offer any answers to the squatter problem?

'I don't think the artist must provide an answer, a solution. He is there to open up the problem. And that is the heart of my play.

'It deals with the concept of security, and the lack of its experience by everybody in this country — by implication, the whites as well.

'Whites, after all, feel insecure because people started interfering with the security of the black people. Insecurity breeds insecurity.

'But security is what life is all about — making your own environment, with a roof over your head and work to do.

'And what we have seen in the Peninsula illustrates in an almost bitter, graphic way, the viciousness of a policy which inhibits the basic need of people for that security.

Mr Small's play will be presented by the Adam Small Players in production by The Centre at St George's Cathedral from September 6 to 10.

The story opens in Woodstock in the 1960s, with a settled family that must move because the area has been declared 'white'.

The family moves to the Cape Flats, to live under township conditions and in a home from which they can be evicted if they cannot meet the municipal rent.

Through circumstances, they are evicted, and finally join a squatter camp, which in turn is bulldozed around them.

'I expect people to accuse me of politics. But the artist cannot avoid politics, because he cannot avoid life,' Mr Small said.

TITULUS IV.

De Injuriis.

Continuatio. & argumentum tituli.

...eries delicti, unde obligatio inter privatos nascitur. ...ia consumenda. Quæ quo quo & quibus dat, tum quæ ...icitur, quæ circumdata ...ugeant aut minuant, & de... hic decernitur.

...TUS.

...licitur omne, quod non ...is contumelia, quæ a con... Græci ὕβριν appellant:

alias culpa, quam Græci ἀδίκημα dicunt, fiat in lege Aquilia damnum minus dando accipitur: alias impietas & iniquitas, quam Græci ἀσέβειαν vel ἀδικίαν vocant: cum enim prætor, vel judex, non jure contra quem pronunciat, injuriam accepisse dicitur.

COMMENTARIUS.

Omne, quod non jure fit] Quicquid non jure fit, generali verbo injuria licitum. *l. 1. hoc tit.* ubi Ulpianus ait, injuriam ex eo dicendam, quod non præcipit. Itaque omne factum, quo nocetur dicitur fieri

D.D. 16/8/77 (305)

Squatters take down shacks

CAPE TOWN — Most residents of the Werkgenot squatter camp have accepted that they must move to Transkei, and started dismantling their shacks yesterday.

Squatters spoken to yesterday were reluctant to make the move but said they had no choice.

"There is no work here, and less in Transkei," said Mr Benjamin Mpati, father of four children, who intends taking his dismantled shack with him when he catches the Transkei train on Sunday. He had been out of work for six months.

Mr Audrey Stevens was bitter at having to leave. "They couldn't have built Cape Town without us, but now that it has been built they send us away."

He was also out of work and said many of the squatters were short of food.

Mrs Annie Jim said: "I will be heartsore to leave, but if they give me a ticket I will go. This is the white man's country and he can tell me what to do. But if this was Transkei I would not treat a white man like I am treated here.

"The colour of the skin might be different, but the blood is the same," she said.

Meanwhile, at the Modderdam Road squatter camp front-end loaders have knocked down all empty shelters and pushed the debris into piles.

One of the squatters shivering in the rain at Modderdam yesterday, Mr Wilton Feldra, said he had nowhere to go and would sit in the road when his plastic sheeting and cardboard shelter was demolished. There was no place for him in Transkei.

"Wonderful world, beautiful people," he said, indicating the front-end loaders and their operators. — DDC.

Mercury 16/8/77

Squatter families remove shacks

(305)

CAPE TOWN — About 15 families at the Werkgenot squatter camp near Bellville have taken down their shacks and moved to African townships in the Cape Peninsula, according to a newly-formed squatter committee there.

This follows a five-day demolition reprieve granted to the squatters by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board. The squatters asked to be allowed to remove their shacks themselves.

Meanwhile, at Modderdam yesterday, two mechanical shovels under police guard heaped up building material and rubble as the clean-up operation continued.

About 100 squatters huddled round fires in plastic-covered temporary shelters, or waited for trucks to remove their belongings to unknown destinations.

Mrs. Selina Plaatjies, chairman of the Modderdam Women's Movement, said many squatters were hiding in the bush or living with relatives in the African townships.

Warrants

There appeared to be no demand for rail warrants to the homelands — only one woman was seen at the mobile unit this morning.

The Black Sash, in a letter to all National Party members of Parliament, calls for a change of direction in dealing with the problem of squatters.

"We have made all the representations possible to the authorities: we have tried by all peaceful means and through the proper channels to avert the crisis which is now upon us," says the letter.

"We dread the results which may follow the bulldozing, demolishing and burning at Modderdam. We are appalled at the suffering of the people there." — (Sapa.)

BURGER 16/8/77

305

Opname begin in Werkgenot

'N OPNAME sal vandag in die plakkerskamp Werkgenot deur amptenare van die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-Administrasieraad gedoen word om vas te stel presies hoeveel plakkers die kamp in die naweek en gister verlaat het, het brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen, voorsitter van die raad, gister aan Die Burger gesê.

Die plakkers van Werkgenot, waar sloping gister sou begin het, het eergister van die B.S.A.R. tot Vrydag uitstel gekry, mits hulle onderneem om self hulle hutte af te breek en 'n redelike getal hutte teen gister gesloop was.

Intussen was daar in die plakkerskamp Modderdam, waar alle hutte verlede week gesloop is, nog sowat tagtig swartmense wat die kamp nog nie verlaat het nie. Hulle het eergisteraand in tydelike hutte van karton, plastiekseile en sinkplate teen die reën geskuil. 'n Amptenaar van die raad het gesê die skuilings sal afgebreek word sodra die weer dit toelaat.

'n Blanke student aan die Universiteit van Kaapstad, Mark Peers van Mowbray, is gister in die plakkerskamp Modderdam in hegtenis geneem.

Peers het gister vlugtig in Bellville se landdroshof verskyn op aanklag van betreding. Die saak is uitgestel tot 13 September. Peers is vrygelaat op borgtog van R20.

Volgens brig. Van der Westhuizen het amptenare wat Werkgenot gister besoek het, gesê, „byna geen" hutte is afgebreek nie. Die kamp se plakkerskomitee beweer egter dat 45 hutte afgebreek is en dat baie mense uitgetrek het en hulle net so laat staan het.

Brig. Van der Westhuizen het gesê in vandag se ondersoek ter plaatse sal elke hut besoek word om vas te stel hoeveel mense die kamp verlaat het en hoeveel leë hutte daar is.

Volgens mnr. Stanford Mutyhumza, voorsitter van die komitee, het baie van die inwoners by vriende en familie in swart woonbuurte gaan woon, terwyl sommige na Transkei en die Ciskei teruggekeer het.

Hy het op die owerheid 'n beroep gedoen om die sloping minstens tot einde vandeesmaand uit te stel, omdat baie mense tans nie die geld het om te trek nie.

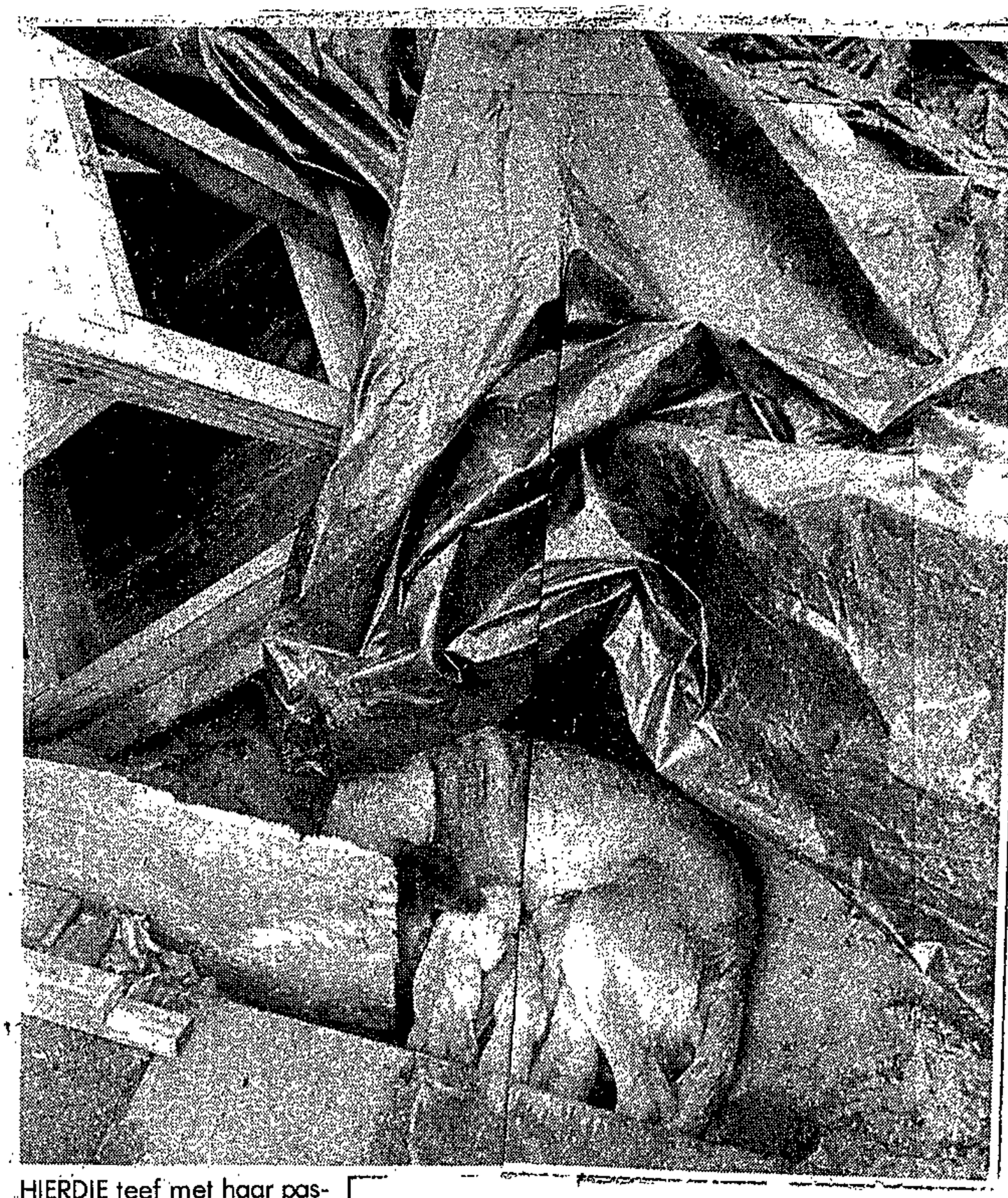
UITSTEL

Baie van die plakkers wil hul hutte nie afbreek solank dit reën nie. Daarby werk baie van die vroue se mans elders en vra hulle meer tyd om reëlings te tref voordat die slopery begin, het mnr. Mutyhumza gesê.

In Modderdam het laaigrawe gister voortgegaan met die opruiming van boumateriaal en rommel wat oor die terrein gesaai lê. Gister was daar nog sowat tagtig agterblywende plakkers wat tussen die rommel onder plastiekseile en in kartonhutte teen die reën skuiling gesoek het.

Dit was gister steeds onbekend presies waarheen die sowat agtduisend plakkers van Modderdam sedert die sloping gegaan het. Volgens amptenare het baie by familie in die swart woonbuurte gaan woon, terwyl ander na hul plekke van herkoms teruggekeer het.

18/8/77/305



HIERDIE teef met haar pasgebore werpsel van ses is gister in die gesloopte plakkerskamp Modderdam deur amptenare van die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad onder 'n plastiekseil gevind. Die „gesin" se „hervesting" is egter gou deur die Dieresorgvereniging behartig. Die teef het haar aanvanklik teengesit toe sy weggeneem is, maar het later inskikliker met die reëling gelyk.

Instituut help daklose plakkers met kos

BURGER 16/8/77

305

SOWAT 9 000 brode, 1 400 liters babamelk, 3 800 liters sop en honderde potte kos is verlede week onder die daklose plakkers van Modderdam versprei onder die toesig van die Instituut van Sosiale Ontwikkeling aan die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland, het die waarnemende direkteur van die instituut, mnr. M. O. Cloete, gister aan Die Burger gesê.

Van begin verlede week af is byna die hele plakkersgemeenskap — aanvanklik sowat sesduisend mense — gevoed uit 'n woonwa wat in die kamp geparkeer was. Studente van die U.W.K. het deurentyd gehelp met die verspreiding van voedsel en ander voorrade onder die plakkers, wat in lang toue voor die woonwa gestaan het.

Volgens mnr. Cloete is die instituut geen geregistreerde welsynorganisaie nie, maar het hy die verspreiding van voorrade gekoördineer.

Voor die slopings was die instituut in Modderdam besig met 'n projek oor gemeenskapswerk. Vyf studente in maatskaplike werk het onder die toesig van mev. Edna van Aarde, lid van die instituut, onder die plakkers navorsing gedoen. Toe met die sloping begin is, het die instituut besluit dat dié werk op 'n groter skaal voortgesit moet word om in die behoeftes van die plakkers te voorsien.

Hulle het egter nie besef dat die omvang van die werk so groot sou wees nie. Kos en ander voorrade het uit alle oorde na die instituut gestroom. Volgens mev. Van Aarde, wat verlede week saam met haar studente die woonwa beman het, het meer as vyftig sake-ondernemings gratis voorrade verskaf.

Skenkings het gewissel van klere, kos en mediese voorrade tot plastiekseile vir noodskuiling. Die eienaar van 'n vulstasie het die hele week gratis brandstof verskaf vir die vervoer van siek mense.

Naas voedsel is mediese dienste ook verskaf. Studente van die Universiteit van Kaapstad en private dokters het onder meer dié taak behartig.

Meer as tien babas is verlede week in die kamp gebore, het mev. Van Aarde gesê.

„As ons vroeër in kennis gestel was van die datum waarop die sloping sou begin, kon ons beter reëlings getref het. Ons is egter dankbaar vir die samewerking van die owerheid." In die geval van verdere slopings is die instituut bereid om voort te gaan met hulpleniging in 'n koördinerende hoedanigheid.

SQUATTER PROBLEM 'CONCERN OF ALL'

The Argus Boland Bureau

STELLENBOSCH. — Concern was expressed over the squatter situation in Modderdam and other areas by the Deputy Minister of Planning and the Environment, Mr T. N. H. Janson, in Stellenbosch today.

Mr Janson was delivering the opening address at the regional congress of the Chambers of Commerce for the Western and Southern Cape.

'But it is no use saying that the Government should do this or that — everyone must give attention to the problem of housing, provision of employment and over-urbanisation which faces us,' he said.

On the closing wage gap between white and black workers he said it was possible to overstate the case.

NO SENSE

'There is no sense of paying for a job which is not properly done,' he said.

'We have to improve the quality of our work in all spheres and to this end we should see that the training of all people receives serious attention.'

Mr Janson said the present economic situation was responsible for the rate of unemployment in the Peninsula reaching 'alarming proportions.'

Mr Janson said the number of inquiries about industrial sites at Atlantis proved that once the necessary infrastructure was provided there jobs could be made available which would have a significant impact on reducing coloured unemployment.

'But the lack of rail facilities and the low-level of overall economic activity hampers the present development of Atlantis,' he said.

'I think this will get top priority in future,' he added.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Replying to Mr Janson, Mr S. O. Goodwin, president of Assocom, urged the removal of job reservation.

He also called on the Government to allow private enterprise to nominate members who would serve on commissions of inquiry to ensure that the interests of private enterprise were properly represented.



Mr T. N. H. Janson

Comment.

... al quam occiderit: non sola ... æstimationem faciendam ..., ... ideri debere, quo ceteri ca...

TEXTUS.

... *Liberum autem est ei, ca... , & ex judicio privato lega... ti, & capitalis criminis cau...*

COMMENTAR...

... de servus occisus sit, non tan... legis Aquiliæ dominus agere ... e legis Corneliæ de sicariis. *l.* ... *9. Lect. l. 3. C. eod.* quan... cujus conditionis homo o... *cau de sicar.* Addit Ulp. in *e. l.* ... legis Aquiliæ dominus egerit, ... tum fieri legi Corneliæ; sci... privato judicio judicatum erit ... *l. nunc quand. act. civ. crim.* ... *de publ. jud.* dicit, in actio... que privatis judiciis, in quibu... , evenire interdum, ut præjudic... ficet; nimirum non sic, ut regia... ad probationem delicti quod... rivatum, ante finitum, urgeat a... ione criminis.

Talis criminis reum facere] Me... alio homo occisus sit. Nam i... antum pro facto accipitur, nec... sine dolo habetur. *l. 7. in fin. C.* ... *§. injuria. 2. n. 11. sup. ad l.* ... homine occiso, si de damno ... *pr. hujus tit.*

TEXTUS.

... *Caput secundum legis Aqu...*

COMMENTARIUS.

... tum hujus legis capitulum tam temporis ... jurisprudentiæ in delictis ... Ulpianus in *l. si servum. 27. §.* ... hoc capite cautum fuerit, cum ... sit, haud temere dixerim: non ... lum. Qui ecto absurdum, ... Cujacio videtur pertinuisse ... stratem quandam, temeritatem ...

TEXTUS.

Capite tertio de omni cetero ...

... *si quis servum ... vel ... ... numero ejus, vel ... ... hem, quæ pecudum numero non ...*

aliquid membri ruperit. *d. l. 27. §. 23.* Sed &, si arbustum meum vel villam meam incenderis, Aquiliæ actionem habebo. *d. l. si servus. §. item si. 7.* Item si quis vinum effuderit, spurcaverit, vitiaverit, vestimentum sciderit, inquinaverit, milium aut frumentum meum in flumen effuderit, ex hoc capite tenetur. *d. l. 27. §. cum eo. 15. & §. si quis. 18. cum §. seq. eod.* Hoc quoque actione ex hoc capite de omnibus animalibus lasis agendum est, quæ pecudes non sunt, puta, de cane. Sed & de apro & leone, ceterisque feris & avibus idem erit dicendum. *l. quæsitum. 29. §. hac actione. 6. eod.* In summa, hoc capite servorum & pecudum vulnera, reliquorum animalium vel vulnera, vel cædes, omnium denique rerum inanimatarum corruptiones, in judicium vocantur. Liber homo vulneratus directam ex hoc capite actionem non habet: quoniam dominus membrorum suorum nemo videtur. Sed tamen

tur. Ideoque, si quis in stipulam suam vel spinam, comburendæ ejus causa, ignem immiserit, & ulterius evagatus & progressus ignis alienam segetem vel vineam læserit requirentur, num imperitia ejus aut negligentia id acciderit. Nam si die vento id fecit, culpæ reus est. Nam & qui occasionem præstat damnum fecisse videtur. In eodem crimine est & qui non observavit, ne ignis longius procederet. At si omnia, quæ oportet, observavit, & subita vis venti ignem longius produxit, caret culpa. *l. qui occidit. 30. §. pen. hoc tit.*

Quanti in diebus triginta] Hoc capitulo, quanti res fuerit triginta diebus proximis, tanti hic æstimatur. *d. l. si servus. §. tertio. 5. eod.* qui excessus præsentis æstimationis hic pro pœna est: quæ levior in hoc capite, quam in primo, tanquam in delicto leviore.

740 Arno

TEXTUS.

15. *Ac nec plurimi quidem re*
tur. Sed Sabino recte placuit, pecun
estimationem, ac si etiam hoc pr
verbum adjectum fuisset: nam plebem
que Aquilio Tribuno rogante hanc
contentam fuisse, quod prima parte
esset.

COMMENTARI

HÆc verba, *quanti in diebus trig*
fuit, etsi non habeant *plurimi*, ſ
sunt. *l. quemadmodum. 29. §. si. hoc*
vox plurimi in primo capite ponit, in
intelligatur. & alioquin ducenta effet d
pite æſtimatio.

Aquilio tribuno rogante hanc legem
dium dixisset. Legem passi & mox, *e*
ut hic notat Hotoman.

TEXTUS.

16. *Ceterum placuit, ita demum*
hac lege actionem esse, si quis præcipue
damnum dederit. Idcoque si eum
do damnum dederit, nullas actiones
veluti, si quis hominem alienum aut
cluserit, ut fame necaretur aut frumen
benigniter egerit, ut rumperetur: aut p
tum exegerit, ut præcipitaretur:
alieno servo persuaserit, ut in arbore
ret, vel in puteum descenderet, &
do, vel descendendo, aut mortuus, aut
te corporis læsus fuerit: nulla actio in
sed si quis alienum servum aut de ponte
pa, in flumen dejecerit, & is suffocatus
quod projecit, corpore suo damnum dat
siculæ intelligi potest. Idcoque ipsa
teneatur. Sed si non corpore damnum
tum, neque corpus læsum fecerit, sed
licui damnum contigerit, quum non
que directa, neque ulla, lege Aquil
eat, cum, qui damnum fecit, in
veneri: veluti, si quis imperavit dom
servum compeditum solverit, ut fugere

COMMENTARIU

1. *Directa actio quæ modo dicatur.*

Squatter camp nearly deserted

ARGUS 16/8/77

305

THE Modderdam squatter camp was nearly deserted today with only about 15 make-shift wood and plastic shelters remaining along the roadside.

People living in the shelters, who spent a miserable night in the wind and rain, said many of the camp's residents had moved yesterday.

Many had gone to the KTC emergency camp set up at Nyanga. But others had gone to Unibell and Werkgenot squatter camps.

The people huddling next to Modderdam Road were bewildered and most said they did not know what they would do but they expected their make-shift shelters to be removed by the authorities today.

WERKGENOT

At the Werkgenot camp, where some squatters began to dismantle their shanties at the weekend, there was no sign of activity today.

There were few men in the camp.

Brigadier J. van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, has said the board would not demolish Werkgenot shacks if the people were willing to take down their own homes.

MP LEAVES

Meanwhile, Mr N. J. J. Olivier, MP for Edenvale, has flown to Pretoria to seek an interview with the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, on the action taken against the Peninsula's squatters.

Mr Olivier has the backing of the inter-faith rally held in the Cape Town City Hall on Sunday objecting on scriptural grounds to any law prohibiting husband and wife from living together.

The resolution also made 'an urgent call on the Government to cease forthwith the demolition of the homes of people without providing them with alternative and adequate accommoation within the Cape Town area.'

Mr Olivier is due to convene an action committee representative of bodies involved in the squatter situation on his return to Cape Town.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

A call has been made by the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation for volunteers to help in any way they are need in the squatter areas.

A spokesman asked members of the public to 'commit themselves to be available for a specific time each week 'to help to transport sick people, women and children or personal effects,' to give relief wherever needed, and to report back to the organisers on what action may be required to meet new needs.

'Should a special crisis arise, we wish to be prepared to meet it at short notice,' the spokesman said.

Offers of assistance may be made by telephone at 66-8884 and 66-8970 from 9 am to 4.30 pm, 66-6645 from 9 am to 1 pm and 2 pm to 4.30 pm and 65-3513 from 9 am to 1 pm.

In Inſtit

don. quæ ſub med. Hi autem
ſimiles, ut ſi
legis, eoque quod ſcriptum eſt, dato
operetur, quod verba legis
id verbi aperte poſitum
quibus quidem non eſt, expreſſa videatur
mam æſtimationem præſtare. Illud non exp
damnum tanti æſtimandum, quanti in
dum non eſſe. Certum, quæ ex mera
voluit, ex voluntate legislatoris præſtanda
ſcriptum eſſet, quæ omnia, quod ſcriptum eſſet
nem præſtare: ac proinde etiam quæ
extrinſecus intereſt, quæ
notavimus ad §. ſi
gis, proinde
verba ea, actio inducitur per interpretationem
exceptionem aliquam, tanquam ex mente
ea non directa, ſed utilis, quia in
fectum juris actum non tuetur. *Inſtitutiones de*
præſcript. Quæ omnia exemplis in
Illud etiam hic obiter notandum, appellationes
nis in factum nomen, quam ſignificari actionem
utilem, quam ex ſententia legis præſumptam
induci dicimus. ut videre eſt in *l. quamvis*
proinde. 3. l. non ſi. 9. in pr. l. non. 3. Mod. 11. §.
8. l. quemadmodum. 29. § fin. hoc tit. Non
eo nomine deſignari actionem ab illa utili
Eam; quæ ſcilicet id factum perſequitur, cui

TIT

D

Continuatio.



Varia ſpecies delicti, unde
tio et actio inter primos
eſt ius ſeu contumelia.
ſit, quomodo & quibus
rum
vindicetur, quæ circum
ſtæ eam augeant aut minuant, &
nique quomodo abolentur, hic describitur.

TEXTUS.

Generaliter injuria dicitur omne, quod
jure fit: specialiter, alias contumelia, quæ a
sermonibus dicta est, quam Græci βλασφημίαν appellant.

ARGUS 16/8/77

305

Background

The squatter problem

Here's a new way

By PROFESSOR GEORGE ELLIS, one of the authors of Squatters of the Western Cape: Some Causes and ... published. He is ... Mathematics at ... Cape Town.

aim is to send the blacks back to their 'place of origin' even if they've been working in Cape Town for more than a decade, and whether they prosper or starve is their problem, not ours.

We won't even allow the wives and children to come to town, for our Christian ethics about marriage and family life apparently don't extend to these black people, and the fact that their families are broken up by the migrant labour system.

And if the herding of men into 'bachelor' quarters — which often provide appalling living conditions — without their wives and families leads to violence, drunkenness and dehumanisation, we put up with it because it takes place within the official regulations in neatly lined up buildings.

In short, there is no convincing explanation for the current policy but that — irrespective of what ideals we may proclaim, or statements our spokesmen may make overseas to defend our policies — we do not care about the welfare of the people concerned; but they are prevented from having a family life in squatter communities because the Cape has to be kept white.

This policy will not work, because it constitutes a refusal to face the economic and social realities of this country; the designers of this policy have apparently neither understood the implications of population growth for South Africa's future; nor that there are viable ways to handle the situation that could lead to hope rather than frustration for the underprivileged communities, and in fact for South African society as a whole.

For the tragedy of the present situation is that not only can the current policy not succeed, but the attempt to make it succeed is causing great harm. All those resources which are currently being used to prevent squatter communities from improving their situation, and to prevent Africans from making a living in Cape Town, could instead be used to try to increase employment for all people in the area, both by creating jobs in the usual sense, and by opening up opportunities for, and removing restrictions on, self-employment possibilities.

This would immediately help the situation in these times of unemployment, and the long term benefits would be enormous. As the black population was allowed to improve its economic situation, the newly generated consumer demand would stimulate growth and build up the economy, creating a much better job situation for all in the area.

If only we could try to create opportunities instead of barriers, not only would our economic position improve — but our security would also be enhanced, for the present attitudes block all reasonable channels of advancement for many of the black population.

Not only would a positive attitude to the squatter problem benefit all the people in the area — it would also enable us to conduct our affairs without daily contradicting the humanitarian and Christian principles we wish to proclaim and defend.

HEALTH

NEW YORK. — Sterilisation now rivals the birth control pill as the leading contraceptive method used by married couples, according to the findings of a new national survey.

The survey data, gathered in 1975, shows that about 6,8-million married couples of child - bearing age have chosen contraceptive sterilisation (and an additional 1,1-million were sterilised for medical reasons), compared with 7,1 - million couples who were using the pill to prevent unwanted births.

For further information telephone 71-5540.

Tickets are R7,50, R6,50 and R5,50 and booking is at the new PDSA Hospital at Bridgetown, Athlone (phone 67-5794).

Wine and a finger supper will be served after the show and those who attend will also be invited to meet the stars.

AUGUST 18 and 25: The Kadimah Branch of the Beth Zion Association are presenting two cookery demonstrations by well-known Cordon Bleu experts at the Newlands Transito Hotel at 9.30 am to noon.

Vriendskraal community: the chapter
by a review of the most important
the 1937 Act and its subsequent
(Total: 50 marks)

(6 marks)

The Organisational and Institutional
the South African Civic Movement.
begins with an assertion that the effect
Civic Industry in South Africa is highly
a central authority in terms of the
system. In the discussion that follows

305

CAPE TIMES 17/8/77

Squatter evictions harmed SA—Janson

Industrial Reporter

THE Deputy Minister of Social Welfare and Planning, Mr T N H Janson, yesterday said the Modderdam squatter evictions were harming South Africa's image overseas.

Addressing the combined regional congress of chambers of commerce in the Western and Southern Cape at Stellenbosch he appealed to the private sector to make greater efforts towards solving the housing problem.

Mr Janson described unemployment in South Africa as reaching alarming proportions. White and coloured unemployment in the Cape Peninsula had increased by more than 300 percent in the past two years.

The provision of work opportunities in the area was a priority task.

Attention would also have to be given to closing the wage gap, but it was important to prevent "the pendulum from swinging to the other side".

Businessmen could not increase pay unless more work was achieved, and this would not be possible until improved training increased productivity.

TEXTUS.

10. *Illud non ex verbis, sed ex interpretatione placuit, non solum perempti corporis æstimationem habendam esse secundum eam, quæ data est, sed eo amplius, quicquid præterea perempto corpore damni nobis illatum fuerit, veluti, si tuum heredem ab aliquo vulneratum antequam adieris, quam is jussu tuo hereditatem adiret, hereditatem quoque amisisse rationem esse constat. Item, si ex pari mularum unam ex quadrigis ejusdem unam quis occiderit, ex comedis unus servus occisus fuerit, non occisi sit æstimatio, sed eo amplius id computatur, quanti depretiati sunt, quam occisi sunt.*

COMMENTARIUS.

NON *ex verbis legis, sed ex interpretatione*] æstimatione perempti corporis tantum videtur: ceterum illud quoque damnum in æstimationem venire placet, quod occasione perempti corporis in re alia patimur. quod variis exemplis ostenditur. *l. aut lex. 21. §. ult. cum ll. seqq. hoc tit.* Ait autem Justinianus id per interpretationem placuisse, nimirum quia, legislatorem id quoque voluisse, prudentes existimaverunt; non enim tam ex scripto & sententia hæc controversia nata videtur, quam ex scripti ambiguitate. ut bene Hotoman. *hic.* & ideo, de hoc quoque damno directam ex lege actionem competere, verius est. *vid. §. ult. inf.*

Quicquid præterea damni] Quicquid præterea extra rem principalem nostra interest. *d. l. aut lex. 21. §. ult.* Nam omnia commoda, quæ intra annum, quo, verbi causa, servus interfectus est, pretiosiorem hunc servum facerent, ad æstimationem ejus accedunt. *d. l. inde Neratius. 23. §. in summa. 6. eod.* Damnum autem intelligo pecuniarium: nam affectionis ratio non habetur. Ut ecce, si filium tuum naturalem quis occiderit, quem tu magno emptum velles, non pluris æstimabitur, quam quanti omnibus valet. Quippe pretia rerum non ex affectu nec utilitate singulorum, sed communiter fiunt. *l. si servum. 33. hoc tit. l. pretia. 63. ad l. Falcid.*

Si servum suum heredem] Si servus heres institutus, antequam jussu domini hereditatem adiret, occisus sit, etiam hereditatis amissæ damnum in æstimationem venit. *d. l. inde Neratius. 23. hoc tit.*

Item, si ex pari mularum] *Item inde 22. §. 1. eod.* Ubi Paulus scribit, etiam ea res, quæ corpori cohærentes æstimari. Itaque, si quis ex comedis, aut synoriacis, aut gemellis, aut quadriga, aut ex pari mularum, u-

...t, aut forum boarium, valorem rei, qui occi... capite illo continetur. Interest q... existimatione, non in ceteris rebus, q... est, damnum fit servo a damno vindex... quid enim alienum aut rapinæ, aut furtum... actio ex hoc capite existimatur; quæ... rari fola rapit, spolia ne in omnes ignes... bere. Pretium enim affectionis, quod quo... dominum est. Valorem solum spectat, ... sed cum ipsa occisi, & effigiem, ... modo pecuniæ rapi damnum fecit, ... hoc contineatur. Damni autem species fuit, si ... alienum vinum aut oleum effudisset, aut ... tuis bonis tuis aut alii corrumperetur, ex ... pare legis Aquiliæ cum teneri.

COMMENTARIUS.

1. *Caput tertium legis Aquiliæ declaratur variis casibus.*

2. *Quid juris, si liber homo occisus, & quid si servus fuerit.*

TErtio capite ait eadem lex Aquilia: *Ceterarum rerum, præter hominem & pecudem occisos, si quis alteri damnum fecerit, quod usserit, fregerit, ruperit, actione ex hoc capite tenetur.* Si quis igitur non occiderit hominem vel pecudem, sed usserit, fregerit, ruperit, sine dubio ex hac verbis legis agendum erit. Proinde si quis servo meo objeceris, & eum adusseris, tenaberis mihi. Idem si floris, vel virgis, vel pugnis, vel telo cecideris, ut corpus ei scinderes, vel tumorem faceres. *d. l. 27. §. 1.* Item, si quis mulum meum plus justo oneraverit, aliquid membri ruperit. *d. l. 27. §. 23.* Sed & si quis bustum meum vel villam meam incenderis. Aquiliæ actionem habebo. *d. l. si servum. §. item si. 7.* Æque, si quis vinum effuderit, spurcaverit, vitiaverit, vestimenta scinderit, inquinaverit, milium aut frumentum meum in flumen effuderit, ex hoc capite tenetur. *d. l. 27. cum eo. 15. & §. si quis. 18. cum §. seq. eod.* Hac quoque actione ex hoc capite de omnibus animalibus lege agendum est, quæ pecudes non sunt, puta, de cane. & de apro & leone, ceterisque feris & avibus idem erit dicendum. *l. quemadmodum. 29. §. hac actione. eod.* In summa, hoc capite servorum & pecudum vulnera, reliquorum animalium vel vulnera, vel cædes omnium denique rerum inanimatarum corruptiones in judicium vocantur. Liber homo vulneratus directam ex hoc capite actionem non habet: quoniam de minus membrorum suorum nemo videtur. Sed ta

TEXTUS.

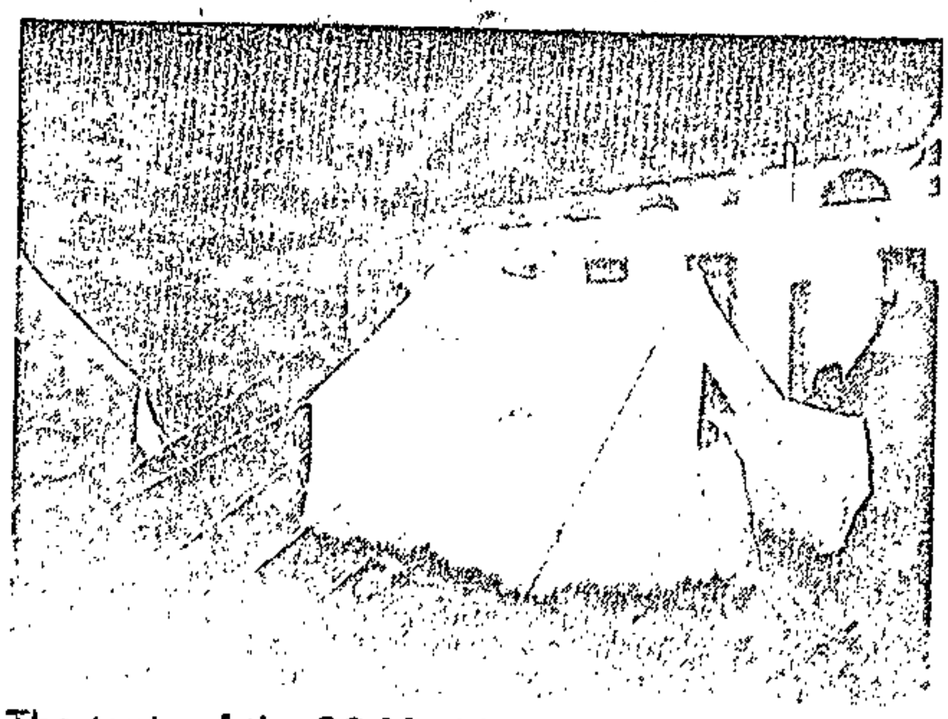
15. *Capite tertio de omni cetero damno cavetur. Itaque, si quis servum, vel eam quadrupedem, quæ pecudum numero est, vulneraverit; sive eam quadrupedem, quæ pecudum numero non est, veluti ca-*

Rondebosch

CAPE TIMES 17/8/77 305

By MICHAEL OVERMEYER

EIGHTY squatter families who quit the Modderdam camp last week after the demolition of their shanties have now settled in a new spot — a mini-tent town pitched in the quiet, white suburb of Rondebosch.



The tents of the 80 Modderdam squatter families who have moved into the grounds of St Thomas's Church, Campground Road, Rondebosch.

By late last night more than 45 tents belonging to church members and welfare organizations had been pitched by the squatters and organizers for the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA) on the grounds of St Thomas's Anglican Church in Campground Road, Rondebosch.

By 7pm about 150 squatters, all from the demolished Modderdam Road camp, had settled in their new surroundings. Supper was provided by various welfare organizations.

Father Christopher Gregorowski, the parish priest, said last night that because of their Christian convictions parishioners could do nothing else but provide the homeless people with whatever accommodation was available on the grounds.

Church leaders

"I don't know how long we will have them here but where they will go in the future depends entirely on the authorities," he said.

He felt that from the moment the decision to accommodate the squatters had been made, they would be living from day to day, hoping for a solution from the authorities.

The Rondebosch Anglican congregation had acted on its own without a go-ahead from the authorities or their church leaders.

At a meeting called by CFCIA at the Roman Catholic convent in Hall Road, Elsie's River, on Monday night it was decided that the squatters, who were still stranded on the pavement along Modderdam Road, get a roof over their heads in the wake of bad weather in the Peninsula over the past few days.

They could not be treated at the Elsie's River convent any longer because of the inconvenience during school hours. They were kept there during the night and taken

Continued on page 2

Squatters move

Continued from page 1

back to the pavement in the morning.

Mr Rommel Roberts, chairman of the CFCIA, said yesterday that it was not known for how long the squatters would be kept on the church grounds as their destiny now lay in the hands of the authorities.

Last night Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said the matter was not his concern because it was out of the "bantu area".

"This is now a police matter," he said.

Brigadier Theo Bisschoff, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, said they would assess the situation only after investigations today.

By late last night regular food supplies were still being delivered by several concerned members of the public and welfare organizations. Clothing and blankets were also brought.

After 8pm the lighting along the road had been put out.

Dr Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands, last night urged the authorities to leave the squatters alone until alternative accommodation had been found. St Thomas's Church falls within Dr Boraine's constituency.

In terms of the Group Areas Act many of the squatters may not remain in the area for longer than 72 hours.

Squatters move goods into City warehouse

CAPE TIMES
17/8/77
305

By MICHAEL OVERMEYER

MORE than 1 000 homeless Modderdam Road squatters, whose shacks were bulldozed last week are being housed by friends, relatives and the public throughout the Peninsula.

Their belongings were moved from the pavement to a 30 000 square feet (about 9 000 square metres) warehouse provided by a colddrink company in Epping.

Mr Rommel Roberts, chairman of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, said yesterday they had obtained the warehouse from the company at a low fee to get the Modderdam Road squatters' belongings out of the rain.

More than 60 students from Harold Cressy High School helped load furniture and bedding taken from the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Convent near Modderdam Road to the warehouse.

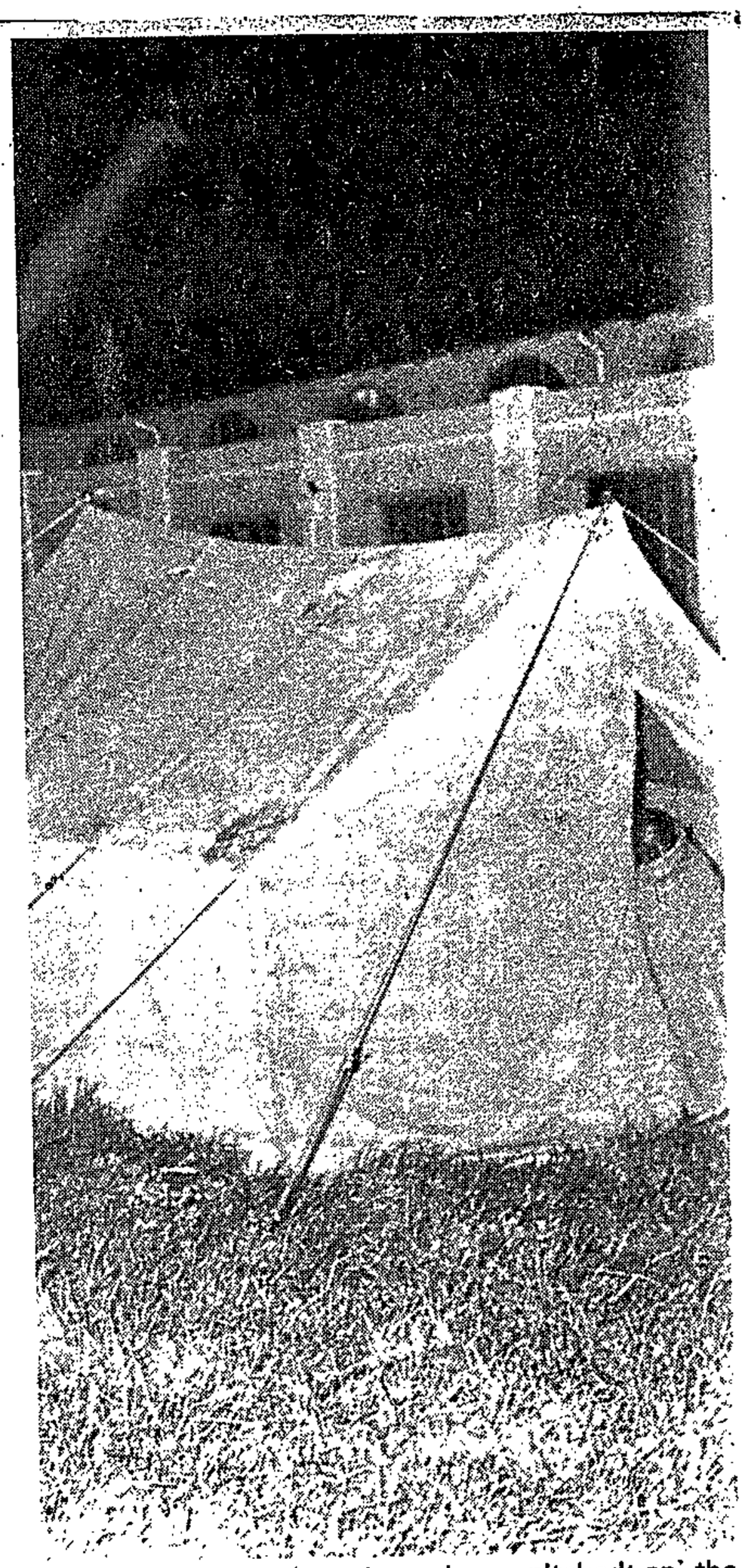
"All these people have nowhere to go while about another 100 have left for Transkei or Ciskei and a few others to farms around the Peninsula, where they have little if absolutely no hope of finding a job," Mr Roberts said.

He also said that previous reports stating that these people had disappeared were not altogether right. He knew, however, of a further 8 000 squatters, who were also evicted from the Modderdam Road camp by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

"Where they have gone nobody knows."

Meanwhile a few shacks at the Werkgenot squatters camp were reported to have been dismantled by their owners late yesterday afternoon.

Residents have until Friday to break down their homes. If not the board will carry out demolition work.



One of 45 tents that have been pitched on the property of St Thomas's Church in Rondebosch. Part of the church hall can be seen in the background.

Werkgenot squatters no place to go

(305)

CAPE TIMES 18/8/77

By MICHAEL OVERMEYER

ABOUT 2 000 people are still living in the 388 shanties at the Werkgenot squatter camp near Bellville South one day before the demolition deadline set by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

The residents at the camp, who have been given till tomorrow to dismantle their own dwellings and move from the area, have nowhere to go.

A report by the 10-member squatters committee, which listed the number of shacks and people said they were people trying to earn a livelihood after being forced out of their country to work as migrants. Their country was either Transkei or Ciskei.

"Our wives come to join us because of hardships in our country. They do so because we have very little time together as a result of working conditions.

"We no longer regard ourselves as part of that country. Unfortunately the law as it stands does not allow any legal representation in as far as our condition in the squatter situation is concerned," the report said.

Mr Allan Blondel, a community worker with the Foundation for Social Development, has spent the past few days in the camp and said yesterday that "these people have nowhere to go".

So far the squatters committee has listed 50 shacks, which they claim were vacated and pulled down since the week-long delay by BAAB. But board officials who have made a thorough investigation of the camp since Tuesday counted only 14 cleared shacks.

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said yesterday that the board had not yet decided what it would do should squatters not clear the area by tomorrow.

"Yet we don't want people to think that nothing would be done." The situation would be considered today after a two-day investigation by board officials.

"Heavy rains have impeded operations by the board officials at the camp throughout yesterday but a decision will definitely be taken today," Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said.

Meanwhile Mr A MacLachlan, chief director of BAAB in the Peninsula, visited the cleared site at Modderdam Road where all squatters have left and no more shelters are standing. Only a few belongings were still on the pavement.

He refused University of Cape Town medical students permission to enter the Werkgenot camp to attend to people who were described as seriously ill by Foundation for Social Development workers.

Mr Blondel, an FSD community worker, said he had asked Mr MacLachlan while he was at the Modderdam Road squatters' site for permission to have the students attend to about 10 mothers in their ninth month of pregnancy but he could not get it.

he Act now makes it not only an offence
fined as a person born outside Rhodesia)
r area (presently the main urban areas)
uch a person already in employment.
ct will only apply to men, but the Minister
ded to apply to women. The 69 000 foreign
mining employment would appear to be those
by this measure. They constitute 35
000) of foreign male workers in 1975.

KERS IN RHODESIA

75

All Workers		
ale	Female	Total
6 663	105 177	801 840
3 497	119 487	852 984
6 055	123 373	889 428
1 482	127 158	928 640

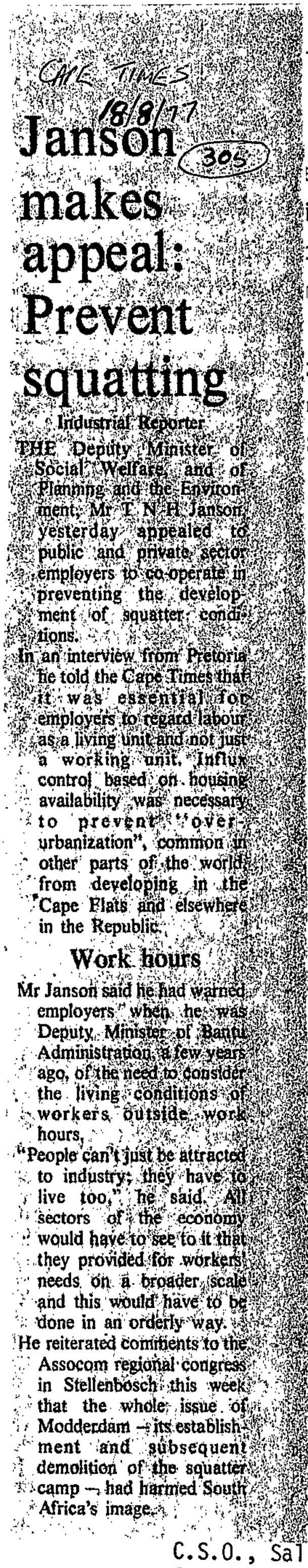
RKERS IN RHODESIA

75

		% of Total
1972	221 788	27,7
1975	214 021	23,0

Source: Rhodesia, Final Report on the September 1961 Census of Employees, C.S.O., Salisbury; Rhodesia, 1969 Census of Employees, C.S.O., Salisbury, (mimeo); C.S.O., African Employees By Country of Origin, DL/978/15, Salisbury, (mimeo)

As an .....



CAPE TIMES
18/8/77

Janson makes appeal: Prevent squatting

Industrial Reporter

THE Deputy Minister of Social Welfare, and of Planning and the Environment, Mr T N H Janson, yesterday appealed to public and private sector employers to co-operate in preventing the development of squatter conditions.

In an interview from Pretoria he told the Cape Times that it was essential for employers to regard labour as a living unit and not just a working unit. Influx control based on housing availability was necessary to prevent "over-urbanization", common in other parts of the world, from developing in the Cape Flats and elsewhere in the Republic.

Work hours

Mr Janson said he had warned employers when he was Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, a few years ago, of the need to consider the living conditions of workers outside work hours.

"People can't just be attracted to industry; they have to live too," he said. All sectors of the economy would have to see to it that they provided for workers' needs on a broader scale and this would have to be done in an orderly way.

He reiterated comments to the Assocom regional congress in Stellenbosch this week that the whole issue of Modderdam – its establishment and subsequent demolition of the squatter camp – had harmed South Africa's image.

ity Council. 53/

1976 amendment the Act now makes it not only an offence
eign African' (defined as a person born outside Rhodesia)
in a closed labour area (presently the main urban areas)
in employment such a person already in employment.
mendment to the Act will only apply to men, but the Minister
it could be amended to apply to women. The 69 000 foreign
in agrarian or mining employment would appear to be those
e first affected by this measure. They constitute 35
otal number (196 000) of foreign male workers in 1975.

GN AFRICAN WORKERS IN RHODESIA

1972-75

ign		All Workers		
le	Total	Male	Female	Total
130	221 788	696 663	105 177	801 840
461	220 448	733 497	119 487	852 984
418	217 752	766 055	123 373	889 428
296	214 021	861 482	127 158	928 640

GN AFRICAN WORKERS IN RHODESIA

1956-75

	Number	% of Total
	309 775	50,8
	278 373	45,4
	229 154	34,0
	221 788	27,7
	214 021	23,0

inal Report on the September 1961 Census of Employees,
C.S.O., Salisbury; Rhodesia, 1969 Census of Employees,
C.S.O., Salisbury, (mimeo);
C.S.O., African Employees By Country of Origin, DL/978/15,
Salisbury, (mimeo)

As an .....



The grounds of St Thomas's Church in Rondebosch looked like a campsite yesterday, with 200 former Modderdam Road squatters living there in 30 tents.

D.D. 18/8/77

Modderdam squatters move into white areas

(305)

CAPE TOWN — Squatters from the razed Modderdam Road camp are moving into white Cape Town.

Nearly 100 families have been taken into private homes in at least five suburbs — Sea Point, Constantia, Kenilworth, Claremont and Rondebosch.

And other families are taking refuge in deserted dwellings in derelect District Six, in private homes in Athlone and on business premises in Epping and Elsies River.

At the mini-tent town in Rondebosch, the number of squatter families grew yesterday.

The Acting Medical Officer of Health, Dr A. J. Chaimowitz, said yesterday the tent town at St Thomas's Church was not a health hazard at this stage. There are 200 squatters in the camp.

Dr Chaimowitz said from a health point of view, the camp was not a suitable permanent situation. Sanitation was better than at Modderdam because of water-borne sewereage.

Health officers would visit the camp twice daily and would advise squatters on hygiene.

Families living in private homes in the suburbs are being put up in servant's quarters, outbuildings and in spare rooms.

Offers to accommodate squatter families are streaming in to the offices of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation.

The Anglican Christ Church in Constantia is standing by to put up tents on its premises if more accommodation is needed.

More than 20 Cape Town churches are offering to accommodate families in church halls on their premises.

At Hout Bay, squatters from Modderdam are putting up shelters on the side of Hout Bay Mountain. It is understood they are camping far up the mountain in an effort to avoid raids by officials.

Voluntary workers are rallying to meet the needs of the squatters but will not be able to cope if demolition operations go ahead at the Werkgenot and Unibell squatter camps.

The Town Clerk, Mr H. G. Heugh, said the erecting of a tent town in Rondebosch was a confrontation between the organisers of the camp and the Government.

Municipal by-laws were being contravened, but these were secondary to State legislation. The city council would confine itself to maintaining adequate health standards. — DDC.

Eglin sees PM over demolitions

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Reform Party, had a half-hour meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, yesterday in a bid to prevent "another Modderdam removal operation" — 48 hours before a second mass squatter removal is due to take place. The 600-shack Werkgenot squatter camp near the D F Malan Airport is next on the path of the front-end loaders, a few days after the demolition of shacks at Modderdam caused a nationwide outcry. In a bid to stop "another Modderdam exercise", Mr Eglin flew to Pretoria for an interview with Mr Vorster. The Prime Minister said he would consider Mr Eglin's requests if they were contained in a written memorandum. At Jan Smuts Airport last night, Mr Eglin said he would draw up the memorandum on the flight to Cape Town to present to Mr Vorster as soon as possible. "I hope the authorities will look into the key element of the whole squatter situation, which is the urge of the black man to have a family life," Mr Eglin said. Mr Eglin said he would emphasize the problems faced by the squatters, as well as the long-term socio-economic implications.

City whites take in 100 families

From shacks to suburbs

Werkgenot squatters have no place to go — page 2

Staff Reporters

SQUATTERS from the razed Modderdam Road camp are moving into white Cape Town.



A comfortable living-room, somewhere to sleep and tea at any time you want it . . . this is the temporary accommodation being offered to six squatter women, two men and six of their children at a home in Claremont. From left are Mrs Esline Mki, Eric and Johanna and [redacted] Mrs Priscilla Manyati.

Nearly 100 families have been taken into private homes in at least five suburbs — Sea Point, Constantia, Kenilworth, Claremont and Rondebosch.

And other families are taking refuge in deserted dwellings in derelict District Six, in private homes in the coloured suburb of Athlone and on the premises of businesses in Epping and Elsies River.

At the mini-tent town in Rondebosch, the number of squatter families grew yesterday.

The Acting Medical Officer of Health, Dr Alex Chaimowitz, said yesterday the tent town — at St Thomas's Church — was at this stage not a health hazard. There are 200 squatters in the camp.

Health

Dr Chaimowitz said that from a health point of view, the camp was not a "suitable permanent situation". He said sanitation was better than at the Modderdam Road camp "because there is waterborne

18/8/77

309

sewerage.

Health officers would visit the camp twice daily and would advise squatters on hygiene, Dr Chaimowitz said.

Families living in private homes in the suburbs are being put up in servant quarters, outbuildings and in spare rooms.

Offers to accommodate squatter families are streaming in to the offices of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, CFCIA.

Camping

The Anglican Christ Church in Constantia is standing by to put up tents on land in its parish if more accommodation is needed by the CFCIA.

More than 20 Cape Town churches are offering to accommodate families in church halls on their premises.

At Hout Bay, squatters from Modderdam Road are putting up shelters on the side of Hout Bay mountain. It is understood that they are camping far up the mountain in an effort to avoid raids by officials.

Voluntary workers are rallying to meet the needs of

Continued on page 2

(26)

From shacks to suburbs

Continued from page 1

the squatters but will not be able to cope if demolition operations go ahead at the Werkgenot and Unibell squatter camps.

The convener of the CFCIA, Mr Rommel Roberts, said yesterday there were three immediate problems:

● Chronic overcrowding in the Peninsula's black townships and existing squatter camps — where he believes hundreds of Modderdam Road squatters have sought refuge;

● A potential health hazard in the townships and squatter camps, and;

● A feeling of grave insecurity among the homeless.

He said it was now necessary to generate a round-table discussion between officials and other experts on how to improve influx control into the cities.

The Town Clerk, Mr H G Heugh, said the erecting of a tent town in Rondebosch was a confrontation between the organizers of the camp and the Government.

He said municipal by-laws were being contravened but these were secondary to State legislation. The City Council would confine itself to maintaining adequate health standards.

It was a matter for the Government to deal with the proliferation of squatter communities in Cape Town, Mr Heugh said.

The police had not received any complaints so far about the Rondebosch squatters.

Mr Roberts said he thought a large number of squatters from Modderdam Road had come from the Peninsula's black townships originally.

He said it was unlikely that more than 100 squatters had returned to their homelands or Transkei.

He said people had left the townships to become squatters because:

● Men in bachelor quarters invited their wives from the homelands and then, to remain together, left the townships and became squatters, and;

● People came from the homelands to live with relatives in the townships and when the homes became overcrowded, they moved out to squatter camps.

t not only an offence
born outside Rhodesia)
the main urban areas)
ady in employment.
to men, but the Minister
nen. The 69 000 foreign
would appear to be those
They constitute 35
le workers in 1975.

TABLE 6.

YEAR	Foreign			All Workers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1972	203 658	18 130	221 788	696 663	105 177	801 840
1973	201 987	18 461	220 448	733 497	119 487	852 984
1974	199 333	18 418	217 752	766 055	123 373	889 428
1975	195 725	18 296	214 021	861 482	127 158	928 640

TABLE 7.

FOREIGN AFRICAN WORKERS IN RHODESIA

1956-75

Year	Number	% of Total
1956	309 775	50,8
1961	278 373	45,4
1969	229 154	34,0
1972	221 788	27,7
1975	214 021	23,0

Source: Rhodesia, Final Report on the September 1961 Census of Employees, C.S.O., Salisbury; Rhodesia, 1969 Census of Employees, C.S.O., Salisbury, (mimeo); C.S.O., African Employees By Country of Origin, DL/978/15, Salisbury, (mimeo)

As an .....

Squatters' plight: Helpers to blame

ARGUS 18/8/77 (305)

PEOPLE housing Modderdam squatters were encouraging them in their 'continued disregard of the country's laws,' the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner of the Cape, Mr F. H. Botha, said today.

Mr Botha said in a statement the action of the 'do-gooders' (weldoeners) would not lead to a solution of the squatter problem.

'On the contrary, it strengthens the squatters in their continued disregard of the country's laws, unless the do-gooders act positively by letting the squatters understand unambiguously that the solution of their problems lies in the use of the proffered help from the authorities to rturn to their places of origin.

Mr Botha warned that property owners who harboured squatters and the squatters themselves were exposing themselves to prosecution in various ways.

He said the encouragement squatters had received had led them to digging themselves in, instad of obeying the authorities.

Attempts to lay the blame on the State, its agents and its officials, could be ascribed to the fact that the true guilty parties' consciences were starting to bother them seriously.

Brigadier T. M. Bischoff, Divisional Commissioner of Police, has meanwhile warned white residents and churches sheltering black squatters that they are breaking the law.

'We cannot allow people to squat in the white cities,' Brigadier Bisschoff said.

The matter was 'receiving attention' from the police, although he declined to say what action the police were likely to take.

Asked if white homeowners and churches would be charged if they

(Continued on Page 3, col 9)

3

Squatters

(Continued from Page 1)

did not put out squatters they were sheltering, Brigadier Bisschoff said: 'I would not like to speculate on that.'

He said, however, people could probably go to court.

Nearly 100 men at the Rondebosch camp have lost their jobs because of the disruption of moving from the Modderdam squatter site to Rondebosch, according to Mr Lockson Mgwayi, chairman of the newly formed Squatter Committee at Rondebosch.

He claimed the men had not been given notice and that by staying away from work for only a day or two they had lost their jobs.

STOPPED

At Werkgenot in Bellville South, where squatter families face demolition of their homes, the slow drift of people from the area has stopped because of the rain.

According to Mr Stanford Matyuza, the chairman of the Werkgenot Squatters' Committee, about 50 families of an estimated 430 had already moved to unknown destinations.

Brigadier J. van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said today no decision had been taken on demolition at Werkgenot.

SICKNESS

● More than 20 ill Werkgenot squatters — some serious pregnancy cases — were taken to the Tygerberg Hospital today and social workers now fear that the incidence of sickness in the threatened camp will double once bulldozing starts.

But the authorities have refused permission to set up a welfare tent in the camp similar to one which operated at Modderdam, according to Mr Alain Blondel, a community worker of the Foundation for Social Development.

(See pages 6 and 17)

ARGUS 18/8/77 (305)

Squatters: Call for rescue

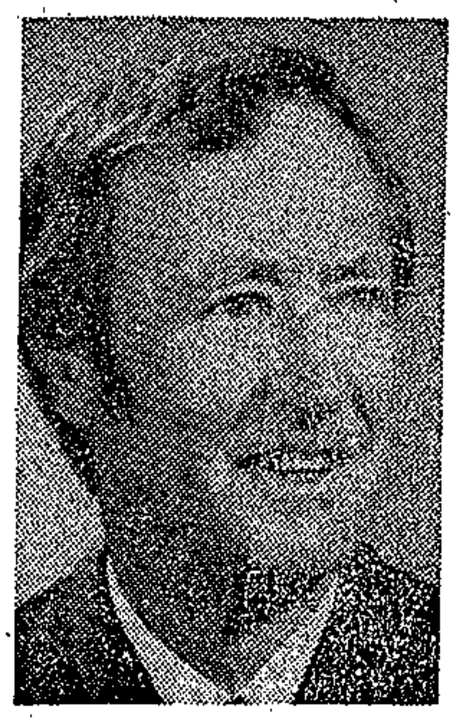
The Argus Political Staff

LOCAL authorities have been urged to take the lead in an emergency 'rescue operation' to help squatters left destitute by the demolition of their homes.

Speaking at a report-back meeting of the Progressive Reform Party in Rondebosch Town Hall last night, Dr A.L. Boraine, MP for Pinelands, suggested there was now a 'refugee problem' requiring relief measures on the lines of aid given to earthquake victims.

He called on the Mayor of Cape Town, Mr John Tyers, to summon an emergency meeting of the City Council to consider action to help squatters such as those now in tents at St Thomas's Church, Rondebosch.

Proposals by Dr Boraine and other speakers drew applause from more than 100 people who had arrived at the meeting in pouring rain.



Mr John Tyers



Dr A. L. Boraine

CONDEMNATION

With Dr Boraine on the platform were Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, MP for Rondebosch, and Mr N. J. J. Olivier, MP for Edenvale and former United Party spokesman on the affairs of black people.

All three condemned the Government's handling of the squatter situation.

Dr Boraine said the squatter problem was a symptom of 'an all-pervading sickness' in South Africa and was a direct consequence of deliberate Government policy and legislation.

His warning was that if the Government continued with the destruction of squatters' houses, it would have a national emergency on its hands.

'SILENCE'

He hoped that other churches would join St Thomas's Church in offering the squatters a place to shelter.

But this was not the duty of the churches alone. In this ...

'I suggest ... squatters of the Cape Peninsula should be seen as refugees from harsh and inhumane laws,' Dr Boraine said.

He recalled that when people were made homeless by the earthquake in the Tulbagh region a few years ago, no expense was spared and all aid was made available by the State, local authorities and even the Defence Force.

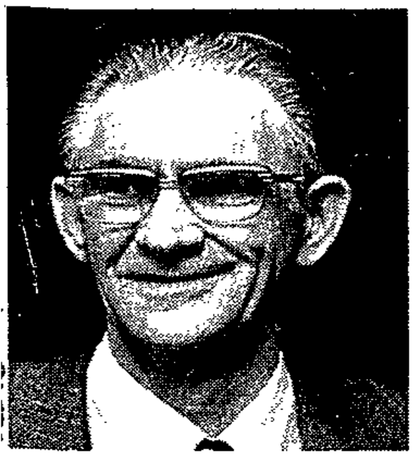
'CALCULATED'

Dr Slabbert said the action taken against the Modderdam squatters 'was the most premeditated and calculated event that I can think of.'

He added. 'The script for this macabre social drama was meticulously prepared in Parliament.'

Mr Olivier, the first speaker, said the Government's actions showed a complete lack of concern and a lack of fairness and justice.

305



MNR. MACLACHLAN

Wat het van al die dakloses

'N AANTAL plakkers van die Modderdam-kamp, wat verlede week deur die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad gesloop is, het sedertdien in die regsgebied van die Stellenbosse afdelingsraad opgedaag, het mnr. F. H. Stephens, skakelbeampte van die Stellenbosse afdelingsraad gisteraand aan Die Burger gesê.

In die naweek het verskeie gesinne met bakkies waarop meubels gelaai was, in plakkerskampe by Kraaifontein aangekom. „Voordat hulle hutte kon oprig, is hulle deur die raad gevra om die gebied te verlaat. Die plakkers het dadelik aan die versoek gehoor gegee," het mnr. Stephens gesê. Dit is onbekend waarheen hulle gegaan het.

Intussen is dit nog nie heeltemal duidelik waarheen die res van Modderdam se sowat agtduisend plakkers gegaan het nie.

Volgens mnr. A. Maclachlan, Hoofdirekteur van die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-Administrasieraad, word treinkaartjies steeds uitgereik aan plakkers wat na die tuisland wil terugkeer. Begin vandeesweek is reeds sowat 150 kaartjies aan swartmense uitgereik.

Volgens mnr. Maclachlan het die raad verneem dat talle busse vol plakkers onderweg na Transkei opgemerk is.

Hy het gesê talle plakkers het by vriende en familie in swart woongebiede 'n heenkome gesoek. „Dit is moeilik om vas te stel hoeveel van die plakkers tans in die swart woongebiede is. Sommige van die gevestigde inwoners het die raad verlof gevra om die plakkers tydelik te huisves. Streng gesproke is baie van die plakkers onwettig in die swart woonbuurte. In dié stadium oorweeg die raad egter nie stappe teen plakkers wat tydelik in swart woonbuurte woon solank hulle voorbereidings tref om na hul



HIER is 'n paar van die sowat veertig tente wat die publiek aan die daklose plakkers beskikbaar gestel het. Dit is by die kerk St. Thomas in Rondebosch opgeslaan, waar sowat driehonderd plakkers sedert eergisteraand bly.

The Cape Times

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1977

305

Influx uncontrol

THE continuing squatter saga in the Cape Peninsula raises serious questions about the effectiveness of influx control. Clearly it isn't working. There are thousands of prosecutions, yes, and the lives of Africans seeking employment in the city are made a misery. But as an instrument, influx control has failed to stem the tide of blacks who cannot sustain a livelihood for themselves or their families in rural areas. And employers cannot manage without them. The need is mutual. In 1966 the government launched a campaign to check, halt and reverse the flow of Africans to the Western Cape, in pursuance of the theory that it should be a preferential area for coloured labour. But what happened? Since 1968 the employment of black contract workers in the construction industry has increased by 299 percent. The government itself is even less able to manage on available coloured labour. According to figures published in the latest Financial Mail, its reliance on black contract workers in Cape Town for, among other services, railway work, has in the past 10 years risen by 323 percent. This inability of the government to adhere to its own ideology merely exposes the dependence on people who all too badly need the work.

What dehumanizes the system, quite apart from contradictions inherent in the policy, is the government's refusal to allow these workers to lead a normal family life. They are good enough to employ. But they must not expect to live with their wives and children. It is rebellion against this harsh condition of employment that contributed largely to Modderdam Road, Werkgenot and all the other squatter camps where married squalor is preferred to single barrenness in ill-named "bachelor" quarters. The first turns people into "illegal Bantu" which apparently excuses everything done to them; the second, while legal, effectively alienates them from the human race.

You cannot wish people out of a large metropolitan complex with laws. If you could there would never have been a squatter problem in the first place. You can move a concentration of them out of a particular area with front-end loaders, but events over the past few days show how little control the law has over their subsequent movements. Some have ended up temporarily in tents in Rondebosch, and a handful have taken rail tickets to the Eastern Cape. The remainder, an estimated 8 000, have simply merged with the scenery. The influx laws may have driven them underground, but are unlikely to have driven them out. If influx control was going to work, it would have worked by now.

The authorities would appear to have two alternatives. The first would be to make influx control work by surrounding greater Cape Town with a Berlin-type wall with gates where the credentials of every African coming and going could be checked. The second alternative, failing a wall, would be acceptance of the fact that influx control does not work. This is possible even to people who very badly want it to work. All they need do is admit that laws and prosecutions have not been able to keep black people out of the city. And once it is accepted that influx control does not, in fact, control the influx, one must consider the wisdom of retaining laws whose sole effect is the harassment of a labour force on which the city depends and the hardening of black bitterness and resentment towards the whites.

B05

Marais lashes

Priest helps—but risks charges

THE Rev Christopher Gregorowski, 37, rector of St Thomas's Church, Rondebosch, is a man who is risking prosecution by assisting displaced families from Modderdam, some of whom are housed in tents in the grounds of his parish church.

But the South African-born Anglican does not see himself as a rebel or doing anything beyond his duties as a priest.

He confesses to anger at what has happened to Modderdam families. 'Anger can be self-indulgent, unless it leads to compassion,' he said. 'And we have a Christian duty to give homes to the homeless.'

After ordination he spent seven years in Transkei where his fluency in Xhosa helped him to educate his parishioners.

He was instrumental in developing rural projects such as cottage industries, and helped his people to establish vegetable gardens as an aid to better nutrition.

He has been priest at St Thomas's, Rondebosch, for three years, and is popular in the area.

In the present circumstances, he has support from many people in the area — 'How is Christopher faring?' was the typical queston of a local shopkeeper.

His possible legal difficulties arise from the fact that about 300 Modderdam people have taken up temporary residence in tents and in church buildings at St Thomas's.

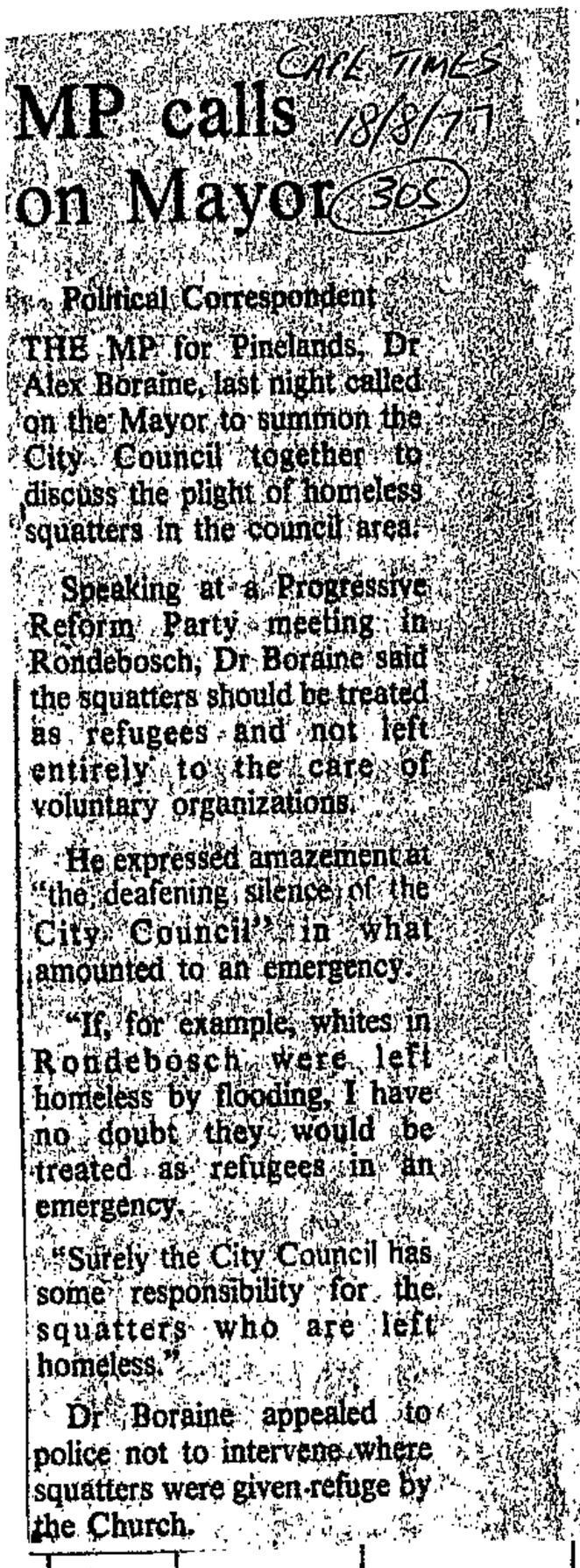
Already the church grounds have been inspected by the city's acting Medical Officer of Health, Dr Alex Chaimowitz, who said: 'The site appears to be clean and orderly.'

And he has been visited by the police, who said they were investigating possible charges against him.

At the same time, others are rallying to his aid with food, tents and money.



The Rev Christopher Gregorowski



CAPE TIMES 18/8/77 305

MP calls on Mayor

Political Correspondent

THE MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, last night called on the Mayor to summon the City Council together to discuss the plight of homeless squatters in the council area.

Speaking at a Progressive Reform Party meeting in Rondebosch, Dr Boraine said the squatters should be treated as refugees and not left entirely to the care of voluntary organizations.

He expressed amazement at "the deafening silence of the City Council" in what amounted to an emergency.

"If, for example, whites in Rondebosch were left homeless by flooding, I have no doubt they would be treated as refugees in an emergency.

"Surely the City Council has some responsibility for the squatters who are left homeless."

Dr Boraine appealed to police not to intervene where squatters were given refuge by the Church.

Council. 53/

amendment the Act now makes it not only an offence African' (defined as a person born outside Rhodesia) closed labour area (presently the main urban areas) employment such a person already in employment. ent to the Act will only apply to men, but the Minister uld be amended to apply to women. The 69 000 foreign igrarian or mining employment would appear to be those st affected by this measure. They constitute 35 number (196 000) of foreign male workers in 1975.

FRICAN WORKERS IN RHODESIA

1972-75

	All Workers			
	Total	Male	Female	Total
	21 788	696 663	105 177	801 840
1973	201 987	18 461	220 448	733 497	119 487	852 984
1974	199 333	18 418	217 752	766 055	123 373	889 428
1975	195 725	18 296	214 021	861 482	127 158	928 640

TABLE 7.

FOREIGN AFRICAN WORKERS IN RHODESIA

1956-75

Year	Number	% of Total
1956	309 775	50,8
1961	278 373	45,4
1969	229 154	34,0
1972	221 788	27,7
1975	214 021	23,0

Source: Rhodesia, Final Report on the September 1961 Census of Employees, C.S.O., Salisbury; Rhodesia, 1969 Census of Employees, C.S.O., Salisbury, (mimeo); C.S.O., African Employees By Country of Origin, DL/978/15, Salisbury, (mimeo)

As an .....

CAPE TIMES 18/8/77 (305)

Squatters: Residents have mixed feelings

Staff Reporter

RESIDENTS living near St Thomas's Church, Rondebosch, have mixed feelings about the 200 squatters living in the church grounds.

A flat-dweller across the road from the church, who did not wish to be named, said the squatters spoilt the character of the suburb.

"You can't walk in the parks and open spaces if they are full of squatters and this affects old people particularly.

"I can only help myself you know, not them," she added.

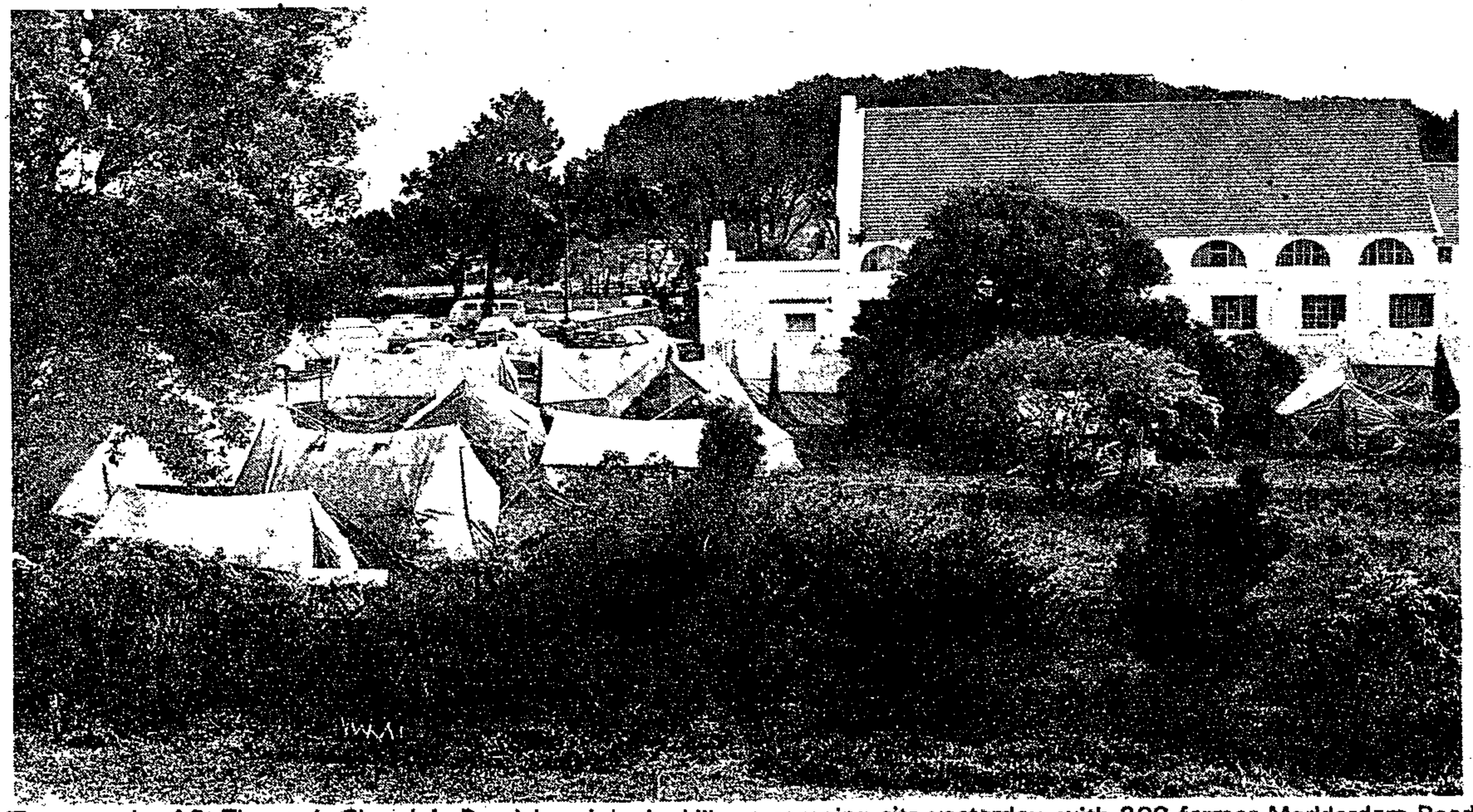
Her neighbour agreed the squatters would "cause a lot of trouble".

Another resident said she had no objections as long as the squatters behaved themselves. "It's about time something practical was done for them."

Mr Rupert Hurley, chairman of the Rondebosch Ratepayers Association, said nobody had complained to him.

The squatters elected a committee yesterday to regulate their community. They cook and clean for themselves, but depend heavily on charity for food.

Mr Rommel Roberts, co-ordinator of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, said he expected the squatters would stay at St Thomas's till the authorities provided alternative accommodation.



The grounds of St Thomas's Church in Rondebosch looked like a camping site yesterday, with 200 former Modderdam Road squatters living there in 30 tents.

As an ..... Salisbury, (mimeo)

(26)

the Salisbury City Council. 53/

In terms of the 1976 amendment the Act now makes it not only an offence to engage a 'foreign African' (defined as a person born outside Rhodesia) for employment in a closed labour area (presently the main urban areas) but also to keep in employment such. a person already in employment.

Initially the amendment to the Act will only apply to men, but the Minister

(305)

After the bulldozer—the ruined end of a place that was home



The flattened remains of more than 40 shacks at the Modderdam Road squatter camp after workmen and a front-end loader started the huge demolition operation.

CAPE TOWN. — About 300 Modderdam squatters spent last night at an emergency camp at an Anglican church in Rondebosch Cape Town. For many it is the first proper shelter they have had since the Modderdam road camp was bulldozed last week.

The parish priest of St Thomas' Church, the Reverend C Gregorowski, worked with volunteers settling more than 200 squatters in 31 tents in the church grounds, reports Sapa.

Another 40 women and children slept in the church hall and 20 men slept in a shed.

Yesterday donors also brought food and money to the church.

And now it is tents at a church

Cape Town's acting medical officer of health, Dr A Chaimowitz, inspected the site and said there appeared to be no health hazard. Health officials would inspect the camp daily.

Another Anglican church — Christ Church in Constantia — has also offered space to homeless Modderdam squatters.

The Rand Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent reports that the Deputy Minister of Social Welfare and of Planning and the Environment, Mr Punt Janson, yesterday appealed to employers to cooperate in stopping the development of squatter conditions.

In an interview from Pretoria he said it was essential for employers to regard labour as a living unit and not just a working unit. Influx control was necessary to prevent "over-urbanisation" from developing in the Cape flats and elsewhere in the Republic.

Mr Janson said he had warned employers when he was Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, a few years ago, of the need to consider the living conditions of workers outside of work hours.

"People can't just be attracted to industry. They have to live too," he said. All sectors of the economy would have to provide for workers' needs on a broader scale and in an orderly way.

He reiterated comments he made in Stellenbosch this week that the establishment and subsequent demolition of Modderdam had harmed South Africa's image.

305

Police warn on illegal housing

Own Correspondent 18/8/77.

CAPE TOWN — White Cape Town residents and churches sheltering homeless black squatters are breaking the law, Brigadier T M Bisschoff, the Divisional Commissioner of Police, said today.

"We can't allow people to squat in the white cities. The matter was receiving attention."

He didn't say what action the police may take. Asked if white home-owners and churches would be charged if they did not put out squatters they were sheltering, Brigadier Bischoff said: "I would not like to speculate on that."

He said, however, people could "probably" go to court. He believed people would "co-operate" and this would not be necessary.

It is also reported from Pinetown, Durban, that police may take action on allegations that Mr Graham McIntosh (MP) is breaking Kloof health and building by-laws by housing homeless African women and children in his garage.

MOVED

Mr McIntosh moved five women and 18 children into his garage and an adjacent tent last week when they were left homeless by Clermont shanty clearance.

Kloof municipal health and building inspectors who visited Mr McIntosh's home at Dan Pienaar Road, Pinetown, two days ago, reported people living in the garage which, under the building by-laws, is not approved for habitation.

Pinetown's station commander, Colonel J C Traut, said a docket had been opened. Details would be given today to Pinetown's public prosecutor.

Deadline for Werkgenot expires

Staff Reporters

WERKGENOT squatters were told yesterday to take down their shanties if they did not want them demolished.

The warning was made over a loudspeaker by officials from the Bantu Affairs Administration Board who walked through the camp accompanied by a small police contingent.

Last Friday, a delegation from the community appealed for time to take down their shacks.

The charman of BAAB in the Peninsula, Brigadier J H van der Westhuize, allowed the squatters till today to tke down their homes.

Late yesterday afternoon, only 14 shanties i the camp had been taken down. There are 388 shacks at Werkgen.

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said yesterda: "Our department has always ood ready to provide rail warrantsto those people who needed them to et back to their homelands."

Whileoffers of accommodation for the homeless Modderdam Road squatters streamed in to the offices of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, yesterday, the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr F H Botha, warned that people who were rehousing families were doing so illegally.

Mr Botha said the actions of "do-gooders" would not lead to a solution of the squatter problem.

Major General Theo Bisschoff, Divisional Commissioner of Police, said yesterday police were making inquiries into "a few" complaints about the Rondebosch tent town.

Co-ordinator of the CFCIA, Mr Rommel Roberts, said there was an "overflow" from the Rondebosch camp and the CFCIA was planning to move squatters to another church.

Miss Celeste Santos, a community worker with the CFCIA, suggested yesterday the "do-gooders" spend their energy on preventing demolition rather than on providing comforts for the homeless.

Group of 8

Continued from page 1

capacity. Their immediate aims will be to:

- Look into the whole situation of interim shelter for people whose shacks have been demolished.
- Confront the Prime Minister and other authorities in terms of the two basic accepted principles.
- Consider the total squatter situation against the background of present government policy.
- Consider the problem of influx control.
- Consider the problem of re-housing people in Transkei and Ciskei to make sure there is housing there.

Group of 8 formed to help city's homeless

Staff Reporter

AN executive committee to deal with the plight of squatters was started last night by Professor Nic Olivier, MP.

The committee of eight people was convened after a meeting in the City Hall. It has support of about 50 representatives of various organizations assisting squatters and five MPs, Mr Colin Eglin, Mr Jack de Villiers, Dr Alex Boraine, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert and Mr Lionel Murray.

The committee was founded on the basis of two initial principles:

- "We express ourselves against the demolition of squatters' homes until alternative accommodation is provided."
- "We believe that people living and working in Cape Town have the right to have their families with them. Steps should be taken to provide them with suitable accommodation."

The City Council, represented by councillors Mr R Friedlander and Mr I Ospovat in an "observer capacity" excluded itself from both the basic principles of the committee as well as its aims until they have reported back.

The committee, to be known as the Committee of Concerned Citizens (CCC), is: Rev Dawid Botha of the Ned Geref Sending Kerk, Dean Edward King of the Anglican Church, Dr Francis Wilson an economist at the UCT, Bishop Patrick Matolengwe of the Anglican Church, Miss Mary Burton, regional chairwoman of the Black Sash, Rev Abel Hendricks of the Methodist Church, Professor H W van der Merwe director of interracial group studies at UCT, and Rev L W Mazamisa of the Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika.

Members of the NCC will serve in a purely personal

Continued on page 2

A disordered sequel

N. Mercury 19/8/77

305

ONE HOPES the Government recognises that it has itself to blame for the disordered sequel to the squatter evictions at Modderdam Road in the Cape. The fact that about 100 White householders have opened their premises to uprooted families reflects the extent of public concern over the ill-timed action of the authorities.

However, only the muddle-minded could conceive that this spontaneous show of compassion offered any permanent solution to the problems of the homeless. On the contrary, any further extension of this well-intentioned reaction could lead to chaos. Regrettably, the situation is likely to recur unless the Government revises its whole attitude towards squatters.

What must be accepted is that South Africa's economy is wholly incapable of providing even low-cost housing on the scale that is needed. The choice is between providing what is possible and hounding the have-nots, or devising some system whereby workers, employers and the State can work together to supplement recognised housing schemes with less ambitious projects.

More and more one is persuaded that self-help housing offers the only hope of meeting the squatter problem. Among shack dwellers there is a veritable fund of initiative and know-how that can be harnessed for building modest dwellings. The role of the State and employers should be to provide the wherewithal to give these homes respectability — with basic services such as water, sewerage and lighting.

The Urban Foundation, whose aim is to improve the quality of life and reduce the misery in Black urban areas, seems to be the logical vehicle for channelling funds for this purpose from the public sector. Already it has considerable support among public companies, and there is a growing awareness among smaller businesses that their survival could be threatened by worsening social issues.

The crucial question is whether the Government can be stirred to give the lead.

AIDE-MÉMOIRE POUR LA TRA

DISCOURS DIRECT

On répète les paroles exacte
personne qui parle.

1. CHARLES: "Marie, ouvrez la

2. CHARLES: "Je suis pressé."

3. CHARLES: "Mon déjeuner est-
Qu'est-ce qui se passe? Pou
êtes-vous en retard?

Le discou
deux poin
La questi
d'interro

II.

Sont a div

Temps prés

Charles:
représente

1. Impératif

2. simple déc

3. question

FR. 76.95

DI

rte

qu'

ce

it

la

it

é.

ma

je

qu

st

ser

l'i

dp

farie

l'il

.)

nde

elle

acé

et le pr. possessif

t généralement à la 3ème pers.

e lieu

é et éloignement.

t à Marie que cela de devait
résenter et lui demanda

onjugué
s)

oui ou
, pourquoi,
ugué selon

305

Police tell Whites no squatting

N/Mercury 14/8/77

CAPE TOWN — White Cape Town residents and churches who are sheltering homeless Black squatters are breaking the law, the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier T. M. Bischoff, said yesterday.

Brigadier Bischoff, asked if White homeowners and churches would be charged if they did not put out squatters they were sheltering, said: "I would not like to speculate on that."

He added that people could be charged but he believed they would cooperate and that this would not be necessary.

Housing squatters was a contravention of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, as amended in the past parliamentary session.

Shelter

At St. Thomas' Church in Rondebosch, Cape, where about 300 squatters are being sheltered in tents, the Rev. Christopher Gregorowski said he knew of the risk of breaking the law when the tents were provided.

"Our primary concern was to give homes to these people and we did not stop to investigate the illegalities of the matter."

Cape Town homeowners of all races have telephoned St. Thomas' Church and the Cape Flats committee for Interim Accommodation to offer shelter for squatters.

The Chief Bantu Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr. F. H. Botha, said later that people could be prosecuted for accommodating the evicted squatters.

He declined to say what action the police would take, but said the matter was receiving attention, reports Sapa.

The Mercury's Political Reporter says that complaints about squatters on the property of Mr. Graham McIntosh, the MP for Pinetown, have been laid by the borough of Kloof and a police docket has been opened.

Brigadier Bischoff said if they were sheltering in the church grounds.

Many squatters are now temporarily housed in tents from pulling down the squatters' tent-town.

An appeal has been made to the KwaZulu Government to try to stop police

A tent was erected on his front lawn to house the squatters' belongings.

Kloof health inspectors who visited the McIntosh home reported that people were living in the garage, which is not approved for habitation.

More than 50 squatter families and other interested people met Dr. Denis Madide, KwaZulu's Minister of the Interior at the Clermont Roman Catholic church yesterday.

An appeal has been made to the KwaZulu Government to try to stop police from pulling down the squatters' tent-town.

Many squatters are now temporarily housed in tents in the church grounds.

A tent was erected on his front lawn to house the squatters' belongings.

Kloof health inspectors who visited the McIntosh home reported that people were living in the garage, which is not approved for habitation.

More than 50 squatter families and other interested people met Dr. Denis Madide, KwaZulu's Minister of the Interior at the Clermont Roman Catholic church yesterday.

"We cannot allow people to squat in the White cities," he said.

He declined to say what action the police would take, but said the matter was receiving attention, reports Sapa.

The Mercury's Political Reporter says that complaints about squatters on the property of Mr. Graham McIntosh, the MP for Pinetown, have been laid by the borough of Kloof and a police docket has been opened.

Brigadier Bischoff said if they were sheltering in the church grounds.

Disregard

They are strengthening the hand of the squatters in their continued disregard for the laws of the country unless they act positively to make the squatters understand that the solution lies in accepting the assistance of the authorities.

"I deem it my duty to point out to property owners that the provision of accommodation by landowners to squatters is unlawful and that they, as well as the squatters themselves, are liable to prosecution," Mr. Botha said.

At Kloof police investigations are continuing, but once complete the police docket will be given to Pinetown's public prosecutor, Mr. M. C. Fourie, who will decide whether Mr. McIntosh should be charged.

A police spokesman last night confirmed formal complaints had been laid.

Garage

Mr. McIntosh moved 23 people into his garage last

D, D, 19/8/77

Whites in squat row warned

305

CAPE TOWN — White Cape Town residents and churches sheltering homeless black squatters are breaking the law, the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brig T. M. Bischoff, said yesterday.

"We cannot allow people to squat in the white cities," he said.

He said the matter was receiving attention.

Asked if white homeowners and churches would be charged, he said: "I would not like to speculate on that."

Housing squatters was a contravention of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act.

At St Thomas's Church, Rondebosch, where about 300 squatters are living in tents, the Rev C. Gregorowski said he had been aware of the risk of breaking the law when the tents were provided.

"Our primary concern was to give homes to these people and we did not stop to investigate the illegalities of the matter."

— SAPA

DESTRUCTION OF A UNIQUE COMMUNITY

The caring spirit of Modderdam

CAPE TIMES 19/8/77 (305)

By ROMMEL ROBERTS, chairman of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation.

MODDERDAM squatter camp is a community no longer. It has been destroyed. The passing out of our lives of such a vibrant community is to my mind one of the greatest tragedies this country has ever experienced. It has witnessed the destruction of a unique community.

The term "community" aptly describes the people who lived at Modderdam squatter camp. Each member's life was inexorably linked with the other's through the acceptance of responsibilities related to the welfare of everyone living together. Their sensitivity included the neighbouring communities of Belhar, Werkgenot and Unibell. The community believed strongly in making contact with these and other groups that could in any way influence their life-style. Every group that came into contact with Modderdam could not help but be influenced by their spirit of unity and general co-operation.

Early in 1976

Modderdam began as a squatter settlement in earnest early in 1976, when people trekked into the camp in large numbers predominantly from different areas in and around Cape Town, for example, Crossroads, Hout Bay, Lourdes farm and the black townships. There were a number of recent arrivals from the rural areas, though very much in the minority.

Their simple desire was to be accorded the opportunity to live full family lives no matter how humble their homes or environment. They managed to do this in a community of assorted races, namely Xhosa, coloured and Indian.

The people in the camp only really grew together as a community after the August-September unrest, when the committee was established — a move which proved to be the unifying factor in the community. It then took on a more organized shape in the form of a municipality. Pathways were organized. Sanitary measures were undertaken. It was compulsory for each family to build a toilet within reasonable proximity of their home though far enough from their neighbour not to offend. Dirt pits were another sanitary measure. Houses had to be erected within certain specified distances. Overcrowding was discouraged. Shacks too near the road had to be rebuilt further inland in consideration of Bellville municipality.

Disputes were settled in court, which was called every Sunday. Two community workers were appointed on a voluntary basis and acted on instructions from the committee. They in turn informed the committee of any matter which needed their attention. The committee had the support of the entire community and had its peace-keeping force as its executive arm. At a meeting with Belhar ratepayers and other bodies in the quest for co-operation, the committee was asked what assurance it had of keeping the crime problem to a minimum. Its spokesman's reply was: "I have a thousand men at my disposal." Modderdam, a community then of 10 000 people, could boast of never having had a murder and very few incidents of a criminal nature. They were certainly well able to cope with their own social problems. Their communication network — "bush" telegraph — was second to none in the country. It was capable of getting together a few thousand people (adults) in a matter of hours.

Religious basis

On the element of organization one could elaborate on several other points. It is important to note that the basis of their living together was a religious one. The community as a whole was steeped in Christian principles from which emanated its incredible caring nature and which determined its response to the demolitions. An NGK dominee said at one of their meetings: "The Christian way in which your community has tried to solve its problems has strengthened our hands in pleading your case with the minister."

The people of Modderdam knew that they could not match the might of armed police, teargas and bulldozers, nor did they desire to. They in turn, however, found no match to their spirit of non-violence and caring. They had decided to put Christianity to the test just as their leader had done 2 000 years before.

Christ was insulted, mocked, jeered at and scourged. Modderdam can boast the same. One of its committee members related how hurt he was when "the bulldozer driver laughed as he bulldozed a shack and spat on it after the job was done." He was also hurt when dogs were set on a group of women who were praying and singing.

Christ said that after searching for a "pearl of great price", and finding it, one should treasure it as a prized possession. Alas, Modderdam suffered destruction. So did Christ. Christ said of his persecutors and tormentors: "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do." In response to the present situation one might be tempted to leave out the "not". However, a committee member had this to say as he sat in the ruins of his home shaking his head: "Father, please forgive them because I'm sure that they don't realize what they are doing."

Its dignity

This certainly was true of the spirit of Modderdam. At no stage did the community lose its dignity or spirit. This was in evidence through the singing and general caring for one another. The committee were always in attendance and kept up their support. They patrolled people's possessions in the wake of the first demolitions. At the very end



Church opposes family break-up

ARGUS 19/8/77 (305)

The Argus Religious Affairs Correspondent

THE Ned Geref Kerk in the Cape has placed on record its opposition to the fact that some Peninsula blacks are not allowed to live with their wives and families and has asked that the subject be discussed at Government level by one of the church's standing commissions.

The breaking-up of families under existing legislation was discussed in Cape Town at the recent meeting of the Cape Ned Geref Kerk synod mission commission.

'This synod mission commission notes that there are blacks in the Peninsula, and probably elsewhere, who have the right to live in white areas but who are not allowed to live with their families.

'The commission refers the matter to its commission for liaison with the authorities for investigation and action, taking into consideration the decisions of the Ned Geref Kerk General Synod and the Cape Synod.'

SENT AWAY

The Cape Synod in 1975 noted that 'whenever instances of married women who are here illegally are brought to the attention of the authorities, the women are sent away.'

It decided: 'The State is requested to give its continued attention to this matter, including the great shortage of family housing in the Western Cape which needs very urgent attention.'

In a separate discussion on the squatter situation in the Cape, the mission commission decided to ask the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, to 'take weather conditions into consideration in any further clearing of squatters camps.'

Squatters get more help offers

ARGUS 19/8/77 (305)

OFFERS of help and accommodation from Cape Town people for homeless squatters continued to increase today in spite of warnings by the authorities that people sheltering squatters faced prosecution.

Church workers and community workers said the number of people seeking shelter was also increasing.

At St Thomas's Church in Rondebosch there were about 350 former Modderdam squatters.

Father Christopher Gregorowski at St Thomas's said today there were a number of offers from other churches and individuals to take an overflow from St Thomas's.

Three families spent last night at Christ Church in Constantia. Today they were at Constantia homes, and were expected to return to the church tonight.

Last night's rain made it impossible for many squatters being sheltered in tents to sleep outdoors.

The three families at Christ Church and many at St Thomas's had to sleep in the church halls.

There has been at least one offer of a caravan.

'Offers of help are coming in as fast as the rain is coming down,' Father Gregorowski said.

MOVED IN

A community worker for the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA), Miss Celeste Santos, said many people who had moved in with people in the townships after their Modderdam shanties had been demolished, were now living the overcrowded conditions there to seek help in Cape Town.

Warnings that homeowners sheltering quatters were facing prosecution have come from the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Major General T. M. Bischoff, and the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr F. H. Botha.

ARGUS 19/8/77

305

'Root causes' of squatter problem

IT WILL not be possible to find a solution to the squatter problem in the framework of present Government policy, Professor Nic Olivier said yesterday.

Profesor Olivier, MP for Edenvale and a member of the Basson group, was speaking at the first meeting of Concerned Citizens of Cape Town — held in response to a resolution adopted at the prayer meeting in the City Hall on Sunday.

He said he had been 'very pleasantly surprised' at the positive response to the squatters' plight.

Steps were being taken to meet the immediate needs of the squatters.

'But in providing for their needs we are merely dealing with symptoms — not the root causes,' Professor Olivier said.

'The root causes lie in the fact that the Government has not provided adequate housing for people in the past.'

In spite of tremendous control of influx thousands of blacks came to the Peninsula because their labour was needed or they could not find employment elsewhere.

'In time they are joined by their families. But Government policy has been not to allow families to settle in the Western Cape.

'I believe it will be impossible to find a solution in the framework of that policy, but it is the job we have to do,' he said.

Tyers tells of policy on pondoks

CAPE TOWN City Council has no squatter problem, says the Mayor, Mr John Tyers. Pointing out that the Modderdam Road camp is in Bellville municipality, Mr Tyers says all squatters living within Cape Town's municipal borders are in numbered pondoks which will not be demolished until they have somewhere else to live. They are being gradually rehoused by the council.

INTERFERENCE

The Mayor was replying to a suggestion by Dr A. L. Boraine, MP for Pinelands, that he should call an emergency meeting to discuss what the city council could do to help homeless squatters.

He said that if he did such a thing it would be an interference in the affairs of a neighbouring municipality, Mr Tyers said.

The mayor said the council has already allocated 37,5 percent of all the sub-economic houses it built to squatters, without inquiring into whether they were African or coloured, and to do more would be unfair to the local coloured families who have waited for years on the housing list.

FUNDS OFFER

At the present rate of building all squatters living in numbered pondoks within Cape Town's municipal area would be rehoused within four years at the outside.

Explaining the council's policy, the mayor said that in 1974 there were about 30 000 squatters in the municipal area in 6 600 pondoks. The council accepted an offer by the Government to provide the money to eliminate the squatter problem.

ARGUS
19/8/77 (305)

Site and service squatter homes plan

'SITE and service' schemes, in which squatters could be sold land with basic services provided and left to build their own homes with or without help, was a possible alternative to illegal squatting, Dr Terence Corry, regional co-ordinator of the Urban Foundation in the Western Cape, said yesterday.

Dr Corry quoted a publication of the National Building Research Institute, a Government body, as saying that the premature demolition of squatter settlements usually created more problems than previously existed, as the former inhabitants moved in with families already living in overcrowded conditions, or resettled in other illegal squatter camps.

MERELY SLUMS

The institute had said that until fairly recently squatter settlements had been considered 'merely slums'.

Since then, however, they had become to be regarded as 'reception and transition areas,' and the institute was of the opinion that squatter camps would become increasingly necessary as such in the future.

The institute said governments and local authorities should 'develop legal and administrative mechanisms which permitted planned land acquisition and preparation in urban areas in advance of need ... rather than demolish spontaneous settlements.

RAPID EXPANSION

Quoting Mr W. L. Dickson, writing in the July issue of the Chartered Surveyor, Dr Corry said rapid economic expansion in towns had to be paid for with a social problem, as exemplified by squatting communities.

Dr Corry said the 'compromise' solution he offered would have to include restricting urban growth to job availability, improving urban areas, and providing alternatives to squatting.

SECURITY

To succeed, site and service schemes would have to be cheap but capable of being upgraded in time, and the occupiers would have to have the security of ownership.

'The occupier will be far more ready to make improvements if he knows that should he get a job in another area, he can recover the cost of the labour and materials he has put into his house.'

Planning needed —Janson

THE Deputy Minister of Social Welfare and of Planning and the Environment, Mr T. N. H. Janson, said yesterday over-urbanisation and unplanned growth could lead to situations such as that at Modderdam Road which could do South Africa's image no good.

Mr Janson was elaborating on a speech he made to the Assocom regional congress in Stellenbosch on Tuesday in which he was reported as saying that the evictions at Modderdam Road were harming South Africa's image overseas.

NOT REFERRED TO

Mr Janson said yesterday he had not referred to evictions in his speech at Stellenbosch.

'I said unplanned growth cannot be allowed, not in the Cape nor elsewhere and cognisance had to be taken of the need to establish a proper infrastructure: that there should be proper planning and co-ordination on the part not only of the Government but also on the part of organised commerce and industry.

'If this were not done the result would be the erection of squatter camps and subsequent events which would do South Africa's image overseas no good,' Mr Janson said — Sapa.

BUILDING UP

WHILE the front-end loaders have brought down Modderdam and threaten to do the same at Werkgenot, an impressive new building is going up at the Crossroads squatter camp.



RIGHT: The Noxolo school at Crossroads squatter camp.

The Noxolo School has been erected by voluntary labour of the people of Crossroads and material assistance — in the form of building materials — from the Urban Planning Research Unit of UCT. When finished it will consist of four classrooms, a hall, a soup kitchen and a staff room.

Sister Benigna of the Holy Trinity Convent, who has worked closely with the squatters, said, "As a community, they

and 1956.

of South Africa in 1954

they cleaned up the rest

them to such a pitch that

round him and trained

of Young enthusiasts

towers, gathered a group

River renowned for its

has made the Buffalo

ing some of the stuff that

is the man who came

from East London, bring-

see Dick Hind again. Dick

the club were delighted to

at the annual meeting of

He and other members

Regatta

ARC for the 14th successive year. Though now in his 60s, John is no "non-playing captain." He still rows regularly.

elected president of the

the Piampiano Fur Ranch in Illinois fetched R1 687 in New York.

And don't forget the Kojah coat Richard Burton bought for Liz when they were still hitting it off way back in 1970. He coughed up more than R78 124 for that little number.

SHE'S MADE 'EM SING

GOOD things, they say, often come wrapped in small parcels. That would undoubtedly apply to tiny Christine Reynolds, who was awarded the prestigious — and valuable — Nederberg Prize for Opera yesterday.

Squatters: Show courage

ARGUS 19/8/77 (305)

THE Cape Town branch of the National Council of Women of South Africa deplores the demolition of squatters' homes and the separation of families. These are inhumane acts, with whatever reluctance they are done and whatever exceptions are made. The law may permit or enjoin them, morally it cannot justify them. The question arises whether such a law is in itself justifiable.

These procedures are dangerous: they cannot but arouse antisocial feelings, in particular an aversion to the law, its framers and those who enforce it. These feelings do not conduce to a law-abiding and orderly society. They are ineffective: the homes may be destroyed and the families dispersed, but the people continue to exist and with the same human needs that brought them here in the first place.

Like us they need work in order to earn a living; and as workers they are clearly needed or the numbers employed here, by the Government among others, would not have continued to increase. Like us, they need a normal family life, although to their employers this is a superfluity, and in most cases the law does not allow it.

There are indeed many good reasons why people should not live in such conditions. Legal, economic, social and health reasons have been advanced for the demolitions. Whatever weight must be allowed to these reasons, there is still no moral justification. History shows us how on varied occasions — examples are Shaftesbury and the chimney sweeps, Wilberforce and the slaves — those who fought on moral and humanitarian grounds won their case in the end, and to general acclaim. It would show courage and wisdom if our Government, supported and encouraged by all of us, were not merely to cease these demolitions but further to base its policy and practices firmly on moral and humanitarian grounds — in fact on the universal golden rule, 'Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you.'

M. L. LINDSAY
(Branch president, Cape Town Branch NCW)

DIGNITY FIRST

WE refer to the article in Weekend Argus on August 13 headed 'Have we all gone quite mad?'

For the past 25 years, concerned South Africans have protested about Government inhumanities, and at last Joyce Waring is feeling ashamed of her National Party. But why so unhappy about people being turfed out of their homes, Joyce? Whether rain or sun, YOUR Government is expert at this, having done it for years — District Six where people were forced to move and their homes then bulldozed; parts of Mowbray where those of the wrong skin colour were compelled to leave (only in this instance the houses were not destroyed, but sold at low prices to 'developers' who are now reaping the benefits of their sound investment).

If you find it difficult to know where you stand, we respectfully suggest that from a kneeling position you may realise what it is about YOUR Government that repels a Western world which believes human dignity should transcend Nationalism.

(Mrs) H. BROWN
(Mrs) Y. HASTIE
(Mrs) L. WARNER

Pinelands

I WOULDN'T TURN A DOG OUT...

I AM sure all good Christians wish to appeal to those responsible for the breaking down of homes at Modderdam to let it be known where these poor humans have some other shelter.

That should have been made certain before anyone was deprived of the shelter they had, however mean.

If they had no right to be there, had they homes in places where they should be? No one can blame a man for making one somehow for his wife and family and every man is entitled to a wife and family.

Furthermore, I wouldn't turn a dog out in the wild, cold winds of the Cape.

(Mrs) G. B. GRIMES
Three Anchor Bay

(305)

The Cape Times

The salt of the earth

THE SQUATTER crisis in the Peninsula has confronted the community of the Cape with an acute moral dilemma. It is only the callous and insensitive who can stand by in silence when men, women and children are being cast out into the cold and wet of a Cape winter. But the instinctive and only-too-human response — to rail against authority in self-righteous anger — is of little value, particularly when there is a vacuum in civic leadership, as at the present. Self-indulgent anger, when it does not lead to some commitment to succour the helpless, is as pernicious as indifference. So the Peninsula can be proud of the band of Christians and others who have stepped in spontaneously to shelter the homeless, feed the hungry and comfort the afflicted. Such citizens are indeed the salt of the earth; and thank God there are many in the Peninsula. For it is the people who have opened their parish halls and grounds and even, in some cases, their own homes to the squatters who have saved this city's and this country's reputation and to some extent offset the impression of callousness and mindless cruelty that has gone forth from Cape Town in recent days.

If this action has breached by-laws and regulations which are applicable in the ordinary course of events, the people who have given of their time and of their substance to shelter the homeless have certainly not acted in defiance of authority. They have seen a human need and they have done something about it — as behoves a people who call themselves Christians. If such people are now to be prosecuted, as some quarters are threatening to do, our detractors abroad will be confirmed in their belief that it is risky in South Africa to uphold the standards of the Sermon on the Mount. The parishioners of St Thomas's, Rondebosch, and those who have banded together with them deserve the thanks of the entire community. They are saving something from the wreck of race relations in this country. They know that what they are doing is a temporary expedient and cannot solve the squatter problem. They know that the problem is complex and they are not singling out the authorities for blame. They know that the responsibility for squatting is everyone's and the problem is not to be solved by railing at officialdom. If this courageous example were to be followed in other areas of strain and tensions, the inter-racial atmosphere would be transformed and the task of political reconciliation made so much easier.

Whites may not shelter squatters

CAPE TOWN. — White Cape Town residents and churches who are sheltering homeless black squatters are breaking the law, the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brig T M Bisschoff said yesterday.

"We cannot allow people to squat in the white cities," he said. Housing squatters contravened the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act.

He refused to say what action the police would take, but said the matter was receiving attention.

Asked if white homeowners and churches would be charged if they did not put out squatters they were sheltering, he said: "I would not like to speculate on that."

He added that people could be charged, but he believed they would cooperate so this would not be necessary.

At St Thomas's Church in Rondebosch, where about 300 squatters are being sheltered in tents, the Reverend Christopher Gergorowski said he was aware of the risk of breaking the law when tents were provided.

"Our primary concern was to give homes. We did not stop to investigate the legality of the matter."

Homeowners of all races have telephoned St Thomas's Church and the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation to offer shelter for squatters.

The Chief Bantu Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr F H Botha, said squatters who accepted shelter could also be prosecuted.

People who provided accommodation were strengthening the hand of the squatters in their continued disregard of the law. They should "make the squatters understand that the solution lies in accepting the assistance of the authorities," he said. Sapa.

Police may act against squatters

CAPE TIMES 20/8/77 305

ACTION against the squatter tent town at Rondebosch would probably be taken next week, Major General Theo Bisschoff, Divisional Commissioner of Police, said yesterday.

He said the police would discuss with other authorities what type of action would be taken.

But yesterday, plans were being made to erect about five tents at the Anglican Christ Church in Constantia to take up the overflow from the Rondebosch camp, Mr Rommel Roberts, co-ordinator of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, said yesterday.

He said too that about 10 squatter families would be taken to the Anglican Church in Manenberg and another 20 to the Gleemore town hall in Athlone. The Methodist Church in Athlone would be responsible for looking after squatters at the Gleemore town hall.

Late yesterday, it was learnt that pupils from Camps Bay High School were organizing a discotheque for squatters at the Rondebosch camp.

It appears that the Werkgenot squatter camp will not be demolished till the weather clears.

Mr F H Botha, Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Western Cape, said yesterday the authorities were "realistic" and would bear the weather in mind when considering a date for demolition.

"We admit the Werkgenot squatters have not had a nice week in which to demolish themselves. But nobody can point a finger at us — we carried out the Modderdam demolition only in fine weather."

The chief director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr A MacLachlan, said the Werkgenot squatters had asked for time to dismantle their own shacks and this had been given them.

Asked if the squatters were co-operating in taking down their own shacks, Mr MacLachlan said he did not go out to the camp yesterday. "The weather was too bad."

A meeting of the New Republic Party's divisional committee in Wynberg this week called on the government to amend "ideological laws" which made criminals of squatters who had nowhere to live.

The Western Province Council for Churches appealed yesterday for the public to contribute money for the running expenses of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation and announced a "week of compassion" starting on Sunday.

Duidelikheid oor plak-probleme verlang

BURGER 20/8/71 (305)

DS. OCKIE RAUBENHEIMER, Stellenbosch, skryf:

Geoordeel na die korrespondensie in koerante en wat daar in die publiek gepraat en beweer word oor die sloping van plakkershuise, kan dit help om tot meer duidelikheid te kom, en die beoordeling perspektiewe gegee word, as die betrokke owerhede duidelikheid gee in verband met die volgende vrae:

1. Om watter redes word plakkers verwyder en hul huise gesloop?
2. Watter plakkershuise word gesloop — net dié wat nie meer bewoon word nie, en óók dié wat steeds bewoon word?
3. Watter heenkome word van owerheidsweë verskaf aan die plakkers wie se huise gesloop word?
4. Watter kennisgewing en hulp word vooraf aan plakkers gegee voordat hul huise gesloop word?
5. Waarom is juis hierdie tyd vir die sloping gekies? Is dit 'n geval van opsionele en willekeurige keuses? Kon daar bv. 'n ander tyd gekies word, en indien wel, waarom nie 'n meer „geleë" tyd nie?

Graag wil ons die probleme van die plakkers én van die owerheid verstaan, hulp verleen en hulle verseker van ons voorbidding.

REKENSKAP IS NODIG

PROF. N. J. VAN DER MERWE, Universiteit van Kaapstad, skryf:

Om mense se huise te sloop tydens 'n skaarste aan huisvesting, is onmenslik. Om dit in die middel van stormweer en reën te doen, is onvergeeflik. Om dit te doen ten tyde van die eerste verjaardag van die onluste, is om met vuur te speel.

Die amptenare wat hieraan deel het, van die hoogste tot die laagste vlak, hetsy aktief of passief, moet tot verantwoording geroep word. Aan die landgenote wat dit stilswyend laat gebeur, sê ek: Luister mense, die haan het reeds twee maal gekraai!

Tree meer menslik op

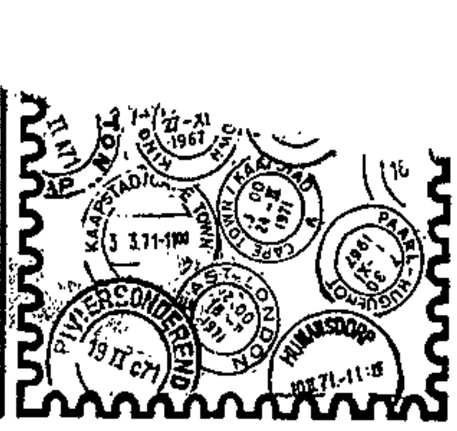
MEV. D. VAN DER MERWE, Stellenbosch, skryf:

Van die redes vir die verwydering van plakkers het ons soveel gehoor dat ons oortuig is van die nodigheid van sulke stappe. As gewone huisvrou laat ek ook mý stem opgaan in die smeking dat daar meer menslik opgetree word in die uitvoering van die stappe.

Ander het al daarop gewys dat die verskuiwing seker in beter weer gedoen kan word. Wanneer ek die wolke sien saampak en die wind hoor waai, soos die laaste dae, en my kinders is tuis veilig en warm, kan 'n mens net tot God bid om in te gryp en sy kinders te beskut. Kan diegene wat daarmee gemoeid is nie ook van die méns se kant barmhartigheid betoon en die mense hul skuiling gun totdat die weer verbeter het nie?

Ons gewone mense lees angstig die koerant en hoop dat daar genoeg stemme sal opgaan en die kerke en ander instellinge wat magte het, invloed sal kan uitoefen om die mense se lot te verbeter.

MENINGS VAN ONS LESERS



HOE HET KAMPE ONTSTAAN?

GESKOK skryf:

Die plakkerskampe — watter lelike merk het dit nie al weer agter ons beswadderde ou volkie se naam geplaas nie? Maar nou is daar enkele waaroms waarop sommige mense beslis 'n antwoord aan ons volk verskuldig is.

Waarom is daar toegelaat dat hierdie kampe ooit ontstaan? Kon niemand dan toesien dat hierdie duisende krotte nooit opgerig word nie? Moontlik kon die betrokke verantwoordelikes enkele óf klein groepies huisies misgekyk het, maar tog seker nie die duisende wat soos 'n seer in ons midde gedy het nie.

VOORSORG

Ons is dit almal eens dat hierdie onwettigheid nie in ons midde geduld kan word nie, maar het die groot waarheid van die uitdrukking voorsorg voorkom nasorg nooit betekenis gehad vir die rade en die amptenare wat aangestel is om oor hierdie dinge toesig te hou nie?

En het ons die versekering dat, as al die skoonmaak en sy meegaande verwyte en beledigings en verdoeminge afgehandel is, dit nie weer sal gebeur nie?

WAAROM

En nou verlang ek baie graag 'n antwoord op hierdie tweede waarom: Waarom het ons televisie so 'n eensydige beeld van die gebeure die wêreld in gestuur? Daar is byvoorbeeld halfnaakte, vreesbevange kindertjies op 'n hopie skamele aardse besittinge gewys, met 'n dreunende stootskraper op die agtergrond besig om alles voor hom weg te veeg en te verpletter.

Waarom is weerskante van die bladsy nie getoon nie, met beklemtoning van die onhigiëniese toestande van die mense aan een kant, en die verbeterde omstandighede waarheen sommige oorgeaan die ander kant

Squatter problems

D.D 20/8/77

(305)

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The squatter camp at Frankfort has raised a number of problems which may lead to confrontation between white property owners in the area as well as the South African and Ciskei Governments.

At issue will be the removal of Ciskeians into an area which has not yet been made available for their resettlement.

A Daily Dispatch investigation has revealed only two Ciskeians have a legal right to be at Frankfort. They are Mr Winton Kili, who manages the local hotel and Mr Victor Yawa, who runs a trading store. — DDR.

SYMPATHY FOR SQUATTERS

SUN. TIMES (EXTRA) 24/8/77

305

By HOWARD LAWRENCE

THE PLIGHT of Cape Town's black squatters, whose shacks were destroyed last week, has stirred the feelings of white Capetonians as no other event.

This week, hundreds of white families in the affluent suburbs of Rondebosch, Kenilworth, Constantia and Wynberg took in those who were left homeless and accommodated them in tents and in their homes.

More than 200 whites have, by their action and refusal to ask squatters to leave their premises, now left themselves open to prosecution in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatters Act as amended in 1977, which lays down severe penalties for people who allow squatters to live on their premises.

Squatters are also being housed temporarily in twelve churches in the white residential areas of Cape Town, more than 300 in the St Thomas Anglican Church in Rondebosch.

A woman also indicated she was prepared to house squatters in tents on her property in spite of the fact that she could be arrested, charged in court and fined up to R200 for doing so.

I spoke to black squatters in the white areas and also to whites, who are prepared to go to court for accommodating them.

A chance

The squatters, most of whom are living in tents in the grounds of churches and homes in the white suburbs say the concern shown by the "white Christian people" has helped them to erase some of the bitterness felt last week.

Mrs Esther Nguwela, mother of four children, says she realizes she and the others staying in the white area now, cannot live there forever.

"But it has given us a chance to make a plan for our future. These people of God have given us some time to get ourselves together."

Mr Ben Dhlovu, a father of two, who has lived in Cape Town for ten years says many blacks, who lived in the squatter camps, are "overwhelmed" by the sympathy and solidarity shown them.

"One day, what they have done now, will be seen to have been a good thing, because what was there last week was dangerous for everybody. Now I am not afraid anymore because people have seen that not all white people are bad," he said.

Whites, who have accommodated the squatters, were not prepared to be quoted by name, "because," as one said, "we do not want to give the impression that we are defying the authorities or are seeking a confrontation with them".

She added: "I personally feel that if there has ever been an occasion in which the whites of this country must show compassion and solidarity with the plight of the blacks, then this squatter issue is it."

Asked how she felt about the possibility she may be charged under the Squatters Act, she replied: "As human lives are here at stake, I must choose the law of God and that tells me that I am my brother's keeper. If I must be taken before court for practising the teaching of brotherly love, then so be it."

305

Priest warns: 'It would be a totally inexcusable act of violence for further demolitions to take place'

Modderdam chaos warning

Tribune Reporter

IF THE Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board continues with its current programme of African shack demolition, it will be a "criminal act which will bring chaos in the Peninsula," an Anglican priest said yesterday.

Father Christopher Gregorowski of St Thomas's Church, Rondebosch, is currently housing 200 to 250 homeless squatters from the Modderdam Road Squatter camp, which was demolished last week.

The squatters are living in tents, in the church grounds and in the church's halls. Others are being housed at Christ Church in Constantia, in the Athlone town hall and in an Anglican church in the Coloured area of Mannenberg.

Many others are being privately housed by white families.

Both the police and the board have threatened people housing the squatters with prosecution, and the Divisional commissioner of Police, Major General Theo Bisschoff, said action would probably be taken against Father Gregorowski's tent town next week.

"I do not stand alone. I have had a tremendous amount of moral support from my own church, and the response of the white community of Rondebosch had been absolutely overwhelming," said Father Gregorowski.

"These are not just people prepared to tolerate the squatters because they live in a different suburb."

Father Gregorowski said the squatters he was housing had no wish at all to go to the homelands, where they had little prospect of a decent livelihood.

"If men legally in the peninsula remained here while their wives and children went back to the homelands, families would be split up and the squatters were desperately anxious that this should not happen.

"The wives have come to the Peninsula for the simple reason that they want to live with their husbands. They know that if the men are here alone, they will find other women, and the vital money they send to the homelands will become a trickle or dry up completely."

The squatters, too, could face prosecution.

Father Gregorowski said the majority of the squatters from Modderdam had not left the Peninsula. The townships were now completely crammed, and if the Werkgenot and Unibell camps were demolished, as the board planned to do, there would be just nowhere for the people to go.

"I am totally desperate at the thought of what might happen. Having been to Unibell this week and seen, what a well-organised and built town it is, and having seen the plight of the poor people at my church, I think it would be a totally inexcusable act of violence for further demolitions to take place."

He said he was prepared to face prosecution and had already been warned about this by the police.

In Baai is bul nog veilig

Rapport 21/8/77

305

Deur KOBUS TERBLANCHE

PORT ELIZABETH.

DIE GEDREUN van kruiptrekkers soos dié wat die plakkerskrotte van Modderdam en Werkgenot in Kaapstad platgetrap het, sal nog lank nie tussen die sinkplaathutjies van Oos-Kaapland se duisende plakkers gehoor word nie.

Die plakkersgebiede — waarvan sommige al jare bestaan — het wel net die minimum aan basiese geriewe, maar die mense se algemene lewensomstandighede vereis nie dat hulle onmiddellik ander huisvesting nodig het nie, sê Baaise owerhede. Daar is 'n knellender behuisingsnood in die erkende Kleurlingwoonbuurte.

Plakkershutte het wel die afgelope tyd verdwyn, maar sonder bohaai. Hieroor sê mnr. Bill Hayward, voorsitter van die gesondheidskomitee van die stadsraad van Port Elizabeth: Ons gaan menslik te werk as die mense verskuif moet word en nuwe huisvesting word onmiddellik voorsien.

Daar is ou plakkersnedersettings in Port Elizabeth se munisipale gebied. Soos woongebiede van die stad uitbrei en nader daaraan skuif, is daar soms klagtes oor die plakkers. Die saak kry dan dadelik aandag.

'n Opname deur die stad se behuisingsafdeling het aan die lig gebring dat daar meer as 14 000 bruin plakkers in krotgebiede woon. Kleinskool, die gebied met die grootste plakkersbevolking, het 700 krotte wat 4 702 mense huisves. Missionvale het meer as 3 000 plakkers.

Oorbevolking

Dan kom Veeplaats en die Westelike voorstede elk met 2 000 plakkers. Sowat 16 persent van Kleinskool se plakkers is swart, terwyl Missionvale sowat 10 persent swartes het.

Gemiddeld 5,9 persent mense woon per eenheid in die krotgedeeltes en meer as 40 persent van die plakkers is jonger as veertien jaar, het die opname getoon.

Van die krotbewoners woon 15 persent al langer as tien jaar op dié wyse, en 20 persent van vyf tot tien jaar lank. Sowat 70 persent betaal minder as R4 per maand vir hul huisvesting.

Die goedkoopste sub-ekonomiese huis wat aan 'n plakker verhuur kan word, kos net meer as R7 per maand, wat 'n minimumhuurverhoging van byna 80 persent vir die plakkers sal beteken. Selfs sal word huisvesting teen dié bedrag aan hul beskikbaar gestel, sal hulle dit kwalik kan bekostig.

Daar kan in dié stadium nie sprake van opruiming van plakkersgebiede wees nie — die oorbevolking van die huidige heeltydse woonplekke vir Kleurlinge is 'n groter probleem as die plakkers.

Moet keer

Die behuisingsraad het besluit dat die plakkers se vryheid en werk beïnvloed kan word as hulle nou verskuif moet word. Dit kan ook ernstige politieke probleme vir die land skep, meen hulle. Al raad is om te probeer keer dat nog meer mense na die plakkersgebiede stroom.

Sunday Times Extra 21/8/77

FIRED FARMHANDS NOW SQUATTERS – ESSOP

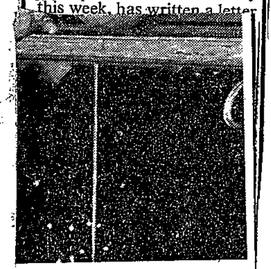
By RAYMOND HILL

MANY farm workers have become squatters after losing their jobs in the Beaufort West district recently and Independent CRC member Mr Solly Essop said this week he had had to provide accommodation for one family, only to find five other homeless families huddled next to a river.

Mr Essop says he has complained to the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Henny Smit, about what he calls the "inhuman treatment" of these people by farmers.

Mr Essop condemned the action of farmers who "abandoned" their workers after years of faithful service and said a serious squatter problem had arisen.

Mr Essop, after providing accommodation for a family this week, has written a letter



ARGUS 22/8/77 (305)

Why the squatters came to town

By NOEL ROBB, Director of the Athlone Advice Office

MANY people seem to regard squatters as a sub-human class who have no real place in our social order. Alternatively they are considered to have 'flooded in during the last few months.'

The Athlone Advice Office has dealt with approximately 2 000 squatter families since March 1975 They have come from Crossroads, Werkgenot, Kraaifontein, Unibel, Modderdam, Table View and Hout Bay and we have gained a fairly good idea of why Africans squat and who they are.

WHO ARE THEY?: The picture is pathetically similar in every squatters' camp. The wives come because they want to live a normal family life and share the upbringing of their children. They are afraid they will lose their husbands unless they can provide the homelife they need.

They join their husbands in order to conceive. It is very hard to conceive when your husband is working in Cape Town and you live in the Ciskei/Transkei and see him for at most for three weeks a year.

They come for medical attention for themselves and/or their children. Yes, there are good hospitals in the homelands, but not as good as in Cape Town, and when a woman is ill or worried about her children she wants to be near her husband and a good urban hospital.

They come because they are starving, because the husband has stopped sending money home or doesn't send it often enough. The widows and unmarried mothers come to work to support their children and often their elderly mother and younger members of the family. There is no work for women in rural areas and they are not permitted to come to the Western Cape to work, not even on a yearly contract.

WHAT ARE THEY LIKE?: They are in general a hard-working, law-abiding community. The last thing they want to do is to attract attention to their illegality.

Let us take a look now at the various squatters' camps:

CROSSROADS: It has approximately 10 000 people and has an incredible record of law-abiding behaviour. Almost all the men are legally employed and a great many are qualified to live and work in Cape Town but have been unable to obtain houses or permits for their legal wives to join them.

TABLE VIEW: Approximately 350 families. These squatters provide the labour force for that area. The men are employed in local factories and on farms, mostly legally; the wives work as chars in Table View Township quite illegally. They are regarded by the white residents as a particularly honest, well-beloved community who will be missed when they are evicted.

HOUT BAY: About 100 families. These consist of men legally employed in two large fishing companies and wives who have joined them without permission who char in Hout Bay. These are a young community and the wives came down in order to conceive and many have already achieved a small family.

KRAAIFONTEIN, ...

WHEN DID THEY COME?: They have not 'flooded' in during the last few months. They have been coming in steadily since 1968 when regulations concerning African labour were tightened and men were only allowed to work in urban areas on a maximum of one year's contract and could no longer earn the right, by long service, to have their wife and family with them in their place of work.

...ress Horace gives in his memoirs The Way of an Editor (Purnell).

For a newspaperman who throughout his journalistic career has regretted having missed by ...ewatch the Father ...

305

Werkgenot se plakkers trek, sê B.S.A.R.

BURGER 22/8/77

DAAR is aanduidings dat van die plakkers uit die kamp Werkgenot begin trek, het brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen, voorsitter van die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-Administrasieraad, gister aan Die Burger gesê.

Hy glo dat dieselfde besig is om met die plakkers by Unibell te gebeur. „Krotte wat oorbly, sal beslis gesloop word," het brig. Van der Westhuizen gesê.

Van die mans wat in die plakkerskampe woon, het sowat 90 persent enkelkwartier-huisvesting in die Bantoedorpe in die Skiereiland, waar hulle huur betaal.

Hulle woon egter in die plakkerskampe waarheen hulle hul vroue en kinders laat kom het, wat onwettig in die Kaap is.

Sentrums

Gister het eerw. Christopher Gregorowski, priester van die Anglikaanse St. Thomas-kerk aan Campground-weg, Rondebosch, aan Die Burger gesê plakkers wat van Modderdam en elders padgegee het, word nou by sy kerk en by ses kleiner sentrums deur gemeentes in die Skiereiland gehuisves en versorg.

Vyf van die gemeentes is van die Anglikaanse Kerk en een is 'n Metodistegemeente. Die sentrums is by die ou stadhuis in Athlone; Christchurch in Constantia en by Manenberg, waar bruinmense gehuisves word.

Waar die ander drie sentrums is, wou eerw. Gregorowski nie sê nie omdat hy nie die verlof van die eienaars het om dit te doen nie.

Die plakkersentrum by die St. Thomas-kerk is die grootste en hier is reeds na sowat 400 plakkers omgesien. Sowat 200 mense woon nog daar.

Met elke gesin word gepraat om vas te stel waarheen hulle wil gaan sodat „'n permanente toekoms" vir hulle verseker kan word.

Op 'n vraag wat hiermee bedoel word, het eerw. Gregorowski gesê die mense sal òf na Ciskei en Transkei moet teruggaan òf hulle sal by ander swart gesinne in die Skiereiland 'n heenkome soek.

By die St. Thomas-kerk het gister 'n dosyn of wat tente gestaan. Blanke vroue het kos uitgedeel en een het selfs met 'n droogmaakmasjien van die plakkers se wasgoed gedroog.

'n Dokter het siekes in 'n kamer in die kerksaal behandel. Eerw. Gregorowski het gesê hy wil nie in die politiek betrokke raak nie, maar hy doen net sy plig as Christen.

Eise vir swart vreemdes in W.-Kaap onrealisties

Burger 22/8/77 (305)

NICO DU BOIS, Malmesbury, skryf:

Ná 'n uitstekende artikelreeks wat Die Burger — die enigste koerant in Suid-Afrika — oor die Wes-Kaapse plakkerprobleem gepubliseer het, trek die stootskrapers toe weg. Dit was ook die wegspringteken vir menige galbraker, leunstoelfilosoof, „intellektuele" en 'n hele aantal welmenende en ernstige medeburgers met eerbare motiewe. Hier en daar gooi 'n Christelike broeder homself selfs op die grond neer, terwyl my geloofsbroeder dr. Boesak, diep geroer, woorde soos „goddelose wet" ens. op eg Hollandse manier in die mond neem.

MOOIPRAAT

Waaroor gaan dit alles? Meer as 50 000 swartmense het hulself onwettig uit 'n naburige onafhanklike staat, Transkei, die Ciskei en ander gebiede in andermansland gevestig. Mondelinge en skriftelike waarskuwinge en mooipraat het nie gehelp nie.

Op onverantwoordelike wyse het hulle hulself en hul gesinne in ellende gedompel — strydig met die wette van die gebied waarin hulle hulself „gevestig" het. Van April 1975 het hulle van 400 tot 50 000 vermeerder.

Dit alles is natuurlik die witman se skuld. Hy het hierdie mense seker gesoebat om sy enigste werklike Westerse kultuurgebied in Suid-Afrika, wat hy saam met die bruinman deel, binne te dring. Waarskynlik is dit die rede waarom sekere lede van die Transkeise regering, hoewel 75,3 persent van die plakkers uit Transkei kom, hul verantwoordelikheid op Pretoria se skouers afskuif.

VERTROEBEL

Ja, hierdie mense is die witman se verantwoordelikheid — so meen ook die Ciskeise regering, uit wie se gebied 3,8 persent van die plakkers kom. Die orige 20,9 persent wat van elders kom, is in iedere geval die verantwoordelikheid van die witman, en veral natuurlik die Nasionale Boereregering s'n.

Word hulle nie weens hul gekleurdheid — 'n faktor wat jou blykbaar van alle verantwoordelikheid en selfversorgingsplig onthef — vertroetel en versorg en toegelaat om alle wette te oortree nie, is dit 'n onreg en „goddelose" daad. Was die witman in sy eie land maar in die oë van sommige so vry.

STRENG BEHEER

Wat sou gebeur as 50 000 of meer blanke plakkers skielik die Ciskei, of 'n onafhanklike staat soos Lesotho of Transkei, binnetrek? Hulle sal hulself aan die plaaslike wette moet onderwerp; maar nog waarskynliker sal hulle oornag uitgegooi word. Geen liefde of sopkombuise vir hulle nie. Dieselfde sou geld as 50 000 Duitsers byvoorbeeld Nederland binnetrek. Geen genade in sulke gevalle nie. Waarom dan die ander maatstaf vir Wes-Kaapland? In elke ander land ter wêreld word vreemdelinge deur die „vreemdelinge-polisie" opgespoor en sonder genade oor die grense uitgesit. Daar is geen besondere menslikhede aan hierdie optrede in die buiteland verbonde nie. Die vestiging van mense word streng beheer.

NEDERLAND

Selfs in die Calvinisties-vrygemaak - gereformeerd-Christelik-liberale Nederland kan 'n vreemde gasarbeider nie sonder meer sy vrou by hom hê of haar langer as 'n paar weke huisves nie. Die owerheid beslis oor hul woonplek en die vraag of daar arbeid ens. voorhande is. Dieselfde handeling is in Suid-Afrika uit die bose as die vreemdelinge swart is. Wat in ander lande mag, mag nie in Suid-Afrika nie. Ja, skaf die instromingsbeheer af en skep nog Modderdamme en Werkgenotte.

Dit was en is steeds regeringsbeleid om die gebiede van Kaapland waar die swartman nooit was nie en wat die tradisionele tuisland van wit en bruin vorm, as sodanig van swart indringing, wat tot uiteindelike swart politieke verswelging kan lei, te vrywaar. In die demokratiese Switserland word so 'n beleid „die afweer van ‚überfremdung''' (mooi woord vir instromingsbeheer, nie waar nie?) genoem.

ALLEMANSLAND

Engeland mag hom weer teen „immigrante", Nederland teen „Ryksgenote", Duitsland teen „gasarbeiders en uitlanders", Frankryk teen „sigeuners", die V.S.A. teen „Portoricane", Israel teen Palestyne, Indië ten Pakistani's, die Arabiese teen Christene, maar die Boerevolk teen niemand nie. Die Boere is vrywild, hul land allemansland, en eie regte durf hulle nie beskerm nie.

Met bogenoemde dinge praat 'n mens jou nie vry van jou werklike verantwoordelikhede nie en bedek dit nie jou foute nie, veral nie die foute wat in die hantering van die hele plakkerskwessie gemaak is nie.

Dit getuig egter nie van realisme, regverdigheid en gesonde politieke verstand wanneer daar vir swart vreemdelinge (kyk weer na die statistieke) groter vryhede en regte opgeëis word as wat bruin en wit in hul eie, tradisionele Kaapse tuisland besit nie. (Verkort.)

MENINGS VAN ONS LESERS



BLANKES SAT VAN BESKULDIGINGE

SAT skryf:

'n Groot groep blankes wat tot nou toe geswyg het ter wille van goeie verhoudinge, kan nie langer swyg terwyl daar voortdurend gal gebraak word teen die blankes nie.

1. Ons is nou moeg daarvan dat die blanke alleen die skuld gegee word vir al die probleme van die Kleurling en die Bantoe. Die tyd het aangebreek dat hulle 'n slag die hand in eie boesem steek en die oplossing by hulself soek, pleks daarvan om voortdurend alles van die blanke te eis. Wat van die gekleurdes se geweldige bevolkingsaanwas? Is dit nie die grondoorsaak van al hul ellende nie?

MEER BESTEE

2. 'n Klein groepie verantwoordelike belastingbetalers kan nie voorbly om huise, skole, werk ens. te verskaf aan 'n massa wat op onverantwoordelike wyse bly voortplant nie. Die blanke moet self die mas opkom.

3. Daar word dikwels gekla omdat meer geld bestee word aan die opvoeding van die blanke leerling as aan die swart en die bruin leerling. Ek het nie die presiese syfers nie, maar die blankes betaal seker minstens 90 persent van die inkomstebelasting van ons land. Die blanke het dus die volste reg om die meeste vir homself op te eis — hy werk daarvoor.

PENSIOEN

Om dieselfde rede is dit ook niks minder as reg dat die blanke meer pensioen kry as die Kleurling nie. Die meerderheid van die blanke pensioentrekkers het ook hul deel tot die staat se skatkis bygedra om ander te help. Daarteenoor het die meerderheid van die bruin pensioentrekkers nog nooit in hul lewe 'n sent inkomstebelasting betaal nie.

4. In die geval van die plakkers word onskuldige kinders gebruik (of moet ek liewer sê misbruik) om op die publiek en die Regering se gevoel te speel om sodoende te probeer om ons wette te verander.

Die Bantoes is deur nie-mand gedwing om hierheen te kom nie. Die voorwaardes is tog vooraf aan hulle gestel, en as hulle nie tevrede was om van hul gesin geskei te word nie, kon hulle tuis gebly het.

22/8/77

305

Soek langdurige oplossing vir trekarbeid

BEKOMMERD skryf:

Ná die sloping van swartmense se skuilings en weens die gevolge daarvan het die plakkerverskynsel nou die volle aandag. Afgesien van verskeie sekondêre oorsake van die probleem, is dit maklik om die primêre oorsaak in die emosionele klimaat daaromheen mis te kyk.

Basies is twee soorte oortredinge van belang: die onwettige besetting van eiendom en die oortreding van trekarbeid-wette.

Die onwettige besetting van grond, hoe verstaanbaar vanweë die buitengewone omstandighede en beweegredes, kan nie toegelaat word nie. As ons deur eiendomsreg en -beskikking 'n streep trek, kan die gevolge net anargie en die toenemende veronagsaming en die relativering van gesag en orde wees, wat kan meebring dat die plakkers, op die duur, die grootste lydende party sal wees.

ONVERDEDIGBAAR

Maar hierdie aspek van die saak is die maklikste van die twee oortredinge om te hanteer. Dit kan gedoen word deur die onwettige besetting van grond te beëindig deur tydelik ander grond beskikbaar te stel, soos inderdaad in die geval van die Kleurlingplakkers met goeie gevolge gedoen is.

Vir oortredinge in verband met trekarbeid — moeders en gesinne wat hulle by hul trekarbeidermans aangesluit het — is daar geen eenvoudige of korttermyn-oplossing nie. Hierdie stelsel, ondanks sy ekonomiese en ideologiese beweegredes, kan nie goedgepraat word nie.

Die voortdurende skeiding van die broodwinner van sy gesin, wat soms vir baie jare, afgesien van kort besoeke, uit die huislike lewe uitgeskakel is, kan nie op enige Christelike, etiese of morele gronde verdedig word nie. Daarom dat feitlik alle kerke hulle al teen hierdie stelsel en sy maatskaplike gevolge uitgespreek het.

VERPLIGTING

Hierdie probleem kan net op die lange duur opgelos word. Aan die een kant behels dit die sneller ontwikkeling van die tuislande om 'n groter heenkome vir hul mense te bied. Aan die ander kant vra dit om 'n herwaardering van die betrokke wette om dit moontlik te maak om die eenheid van die gesinsverband te eerbiedig. Dit het vanselfsprekende ekonomiese implikasies wat betref huisvesting, skole, dienste, geriewe ens.

Belangrik in dié verband is dat die werkgewers wat sulke mense in diens neem 'n verpligting behoort te hê ten opsigte van die huisvesting en die geriewe van hul werkers. Tans is trekarbeid in der waarheid gesubsidieerde arbeid, want die werkgewers neem trekarbeiders in diens sonder verpligtinge teenoor die „afwesige" gesinne.

Miskien kan die owerhede dit intussen oorweeg om die onwettige besetting van grond te beëindig deur die swart plakkers, soos die Kleurlingplakkers, tydelik toe te laat om elders op geskikte staatsgrond te plak. Dit kan onmiddellike verligting bring in die situasie, en sal die ordening van die plakkergemeenskap bevorder. Dan kan die langdurige oplossing van die probleem wat deur die trekarbeiderstelsel veroorsaak word, ordelik vasgestel word.

Natuurlik is dit geen ideale oplossing nie. Maar is dit nie miskien moreel meer verantwoord as om mense se skuilings af te breek, hulle treinkaartjies aan te bied en dan geen verdere verantwoordelikheid vir hulle wel en wee te aanvaar nie?

305

305 22/8/77

The Cape Times, M

Squatters spend peaceful day

By GRAHAM FERREIRA

SUNDAY afternoon at St Thomas's Parish Church, Rondebosch was a happy time. It was more like a Saturday morning parish fete than a South African Sunday!

For the 200 squatters from Modderdam Road camp who have been housed in a tent village next to the church since last week when their shanty town was flattened by the authorities, it was a particularly happy time.

The sun was shining, drying their tents and warming them, as they stood outside their tents soaking up the first sunshine for many days.

Others sat in the hall, sharing tea and cakes and knitting patterns with parishioners. Others discussed their uncertain future. It all seemed very peaceful and normal.

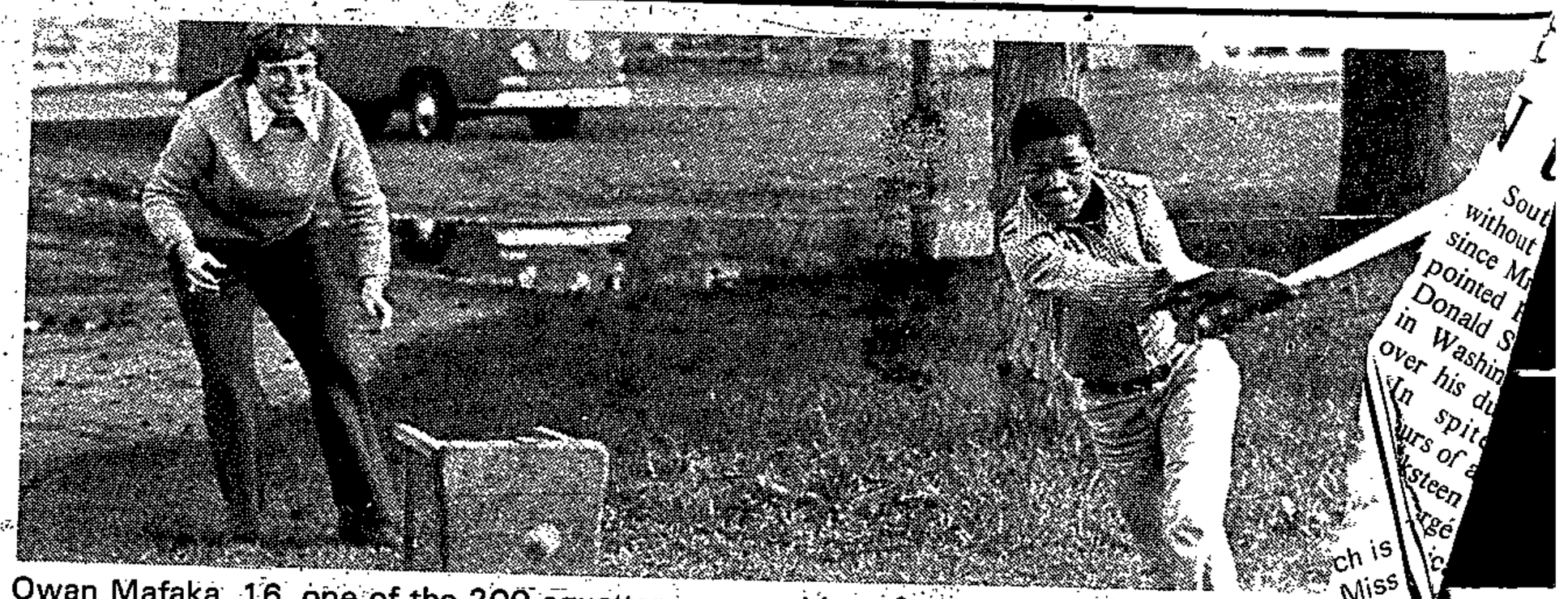
Even the cricket game in progress on the lush lawn under pine trees outside the church hall was normal. Coloured and white boys bowled bumpers at each other with a tennis ball and yelled appeals at the trees.

A couple of girls represented a third section of the populace, one playing wicket keeper and another fielding on the boundary near a car with a sticker saying: "Woman Power. Hoot if you hate housework."

A squad car with two uniform police cruised past. Someone yelled "peace brothers", and the police smiled and waved.

The scene was sunny and peaceful. A parishioner came up to me, smiled and invited me to have some tea.

"Peaceful isn't it," he said. "I wonder what's going to happen now?"



Owan Mafaka, 16, one of the 200 squatters camped in a tent village at St Thomas's C clean bowled in a game on the lawn outside the church hall yesterday afternoon. K Susan Chappel one of the parishioners.

READERS ON SQUATTERS' PLIGHT

CAPE TIMES 22/8/77

305

Now I lie sleepless, and cannot forget

letters

From Mrs ANN STEKHOVEN (Willowgreen, Norwich Drive, Claremont):

SOMEONE said, if all the women in this country could witness the misery and destruction at the Modderdam camp, they would, in all conscience, never forget it, and never be able to sleep soundly again.

I, for one, went to witness, and see for myself. Now, in the darkness of the night, while the wind rages and screams through the trees, and the icy rain lashes down, I lie sleepless, and cannot forget.

I relive the agony and desolation of those thousands of women and children, my "fellow citizens", who are being deprived of their only shelter, and also separated from their husbands and fathers.

Wives, mothers and grandmothers, it will be to our undying shame if we stand by silently and helplessly, while these appalling and inhuman acts are committed against other wives, mothers and grandmothers of some of our own people. We must be prepared to stand up, and uphold and preserve, for *all* our people, this most precious thing in all our lives, "the sanctity of family life".

Let us therefore call upon the Prime Minister, his government and our local authorities to:

1. Stop forthwith all further evictions, removals and demolitions, until there can be other adequate and acceptable accommodation provided;

2. Help constructively to replan and rebuild, *with* these people, their family units, near to their place of work;

3. Finally, and above all, repeal all these repugnant, unjust and discriminatory laws, so that we may be able to live harmoniously together as one people in this great country of ours, South Africa.

Being ill

From Mrs E JACOBSON (Rondebosch):

I HAVE just recovered from bronchial 'flu. When well enough to take an interest in reading again I was greatly disturbed by all those letters in the daily newspapers about the Modderdam squatters.

There I was in my warm confortable bed, with regular hot drinks, the doctor calling on me, and medicine being delivered pronto to my door — and I could not help wondering: "How many squatters are there now suffering from this same debilitating 'flu who have nevertheless been made homeless by decree, exposed to the biting wind and the rain by decree?"

Isn't there one Man in the House who can do something to stop the rot, or have they all been turned into rubber stamps?

The Modderdam letters were interspersed with those on other subjects, and the one by Mrs E Machanick, on the distressing 15 percent surcharge on imported books, quoted the famous economist J H Galbraith "... few things in life can be so appalling as the difference between a dry antiseptic statement of a principle by a well spoken man in a quiet office, and what happens to people when that principle is put into practice ..."

Made me ashamed

From ANN McGREGOR (Applethwaite Farm, PO Elgin):

THE OTHER night I couldn't sleep in my nice warm bed, thinking about [illegible]

had seen on TV of the Modderdam squatters trying to salvage their belongings in the wind and the rain.

It made me feel ashamed to be a South African.

How can Mr Vorster expect any appeal to the American people to remain friends with us because we are an enlightened, democratic state like them, to succeed when atrocities like this are perpetrated in the name of the law?

Exacerbates tensions

From Mrs EVELYN L WEST (41 Clovelley Road, Clovelly):

I REFER to Mr James Harkess's letter (Cape Times, August 12). Obviously shanty towns present hazards, but why are they there in the first place? Because the people in them cannot find other accommodation, because they need to come to a city to earn, or to get what pickings they can, or because they wish to live together as families.

When the ramshackle structures have been bulldozed, where do the people go? We have not been told. Twenty-nine thousand people to be absorbed somewhere; they cannot just conveniently vanish off the face of the earth.

This is neither responsible nor humane control of illegal squatting. If, like Dr M Roberts, whose letter appeared on the same page, Mr Harkess had gone to see the squatters, he might have decided that shelter, with hazards, was better than the turning out of thousands of human beings, with needs the same as his basic needs, to face the Cape winter as best they can.

We have a disordered society; to demolish people's homes without offering them alternative accommodation cannot but exacerbate the current fears and tensions.

News for overseas

From MARGARET NASH (Kenilworth):

AS Mr J L Buchanan has so aptly pointed out (Cape Times, August 15), "lobbyists" can do little unless they are "fed by the right sort of authenticated facts".

I commend the following exercise: Take a set of postcards, or some writing paper and envelopes, with you and visit Modderdam, Werkgenot or Unibell (travel instructions from CFCIA office, Church Hall, Brooke Street, Claremont). Write a brief account of what you see. Add a note or two from a relevant publication (eg Ellis *et al:* "The Squatter Problem in the Western Cape"; Nash:

WHEN WRITING to the Editor please be brief, double-space, use only one side of each page, sign your name clearly and give your full address (not only a post office box number). Pseudonyms are not ordinarily acceptable. Letters are liable to be shortened and edited.

Then send the reports to your "completely misinformed" friends overseas. Like Mr Buchanan's contact in New York, they will no doubt appreciate receiving reliable factual information. They might also come to understand why many people believe that the most effective answer to the communist bogey would be to put this government out of business and get in one that is answerable to ALL citizens, therefore more likely to seek and serve the common good.

PS: If, of course, you happen to be a photographer, a few pictures (guaranteed unfaked) would not come amiss.

Build homes

From Mr D V HOLLIDGE (Cape Town):

NOW THAT St Thomas's has set the example of aiding squatters, how about all churches putting Christianity into practice and building homes for the poor brethren of the respective religions and thus assisting the state?

From the Bible

Surely there is not a righteous man on earth who does good and never sins.

(Ecclesiastes 7:20)

Health ignored

From "SENIOR PHYSICIAN":

I CANNOT express my horror and revulsion at the colour photographs which were published on the front page of the Cape Times (August 9 and 10), showing demolition of the squatters' shanties by bulldozers. These are basically un-Christian, satanic and inhuman acts. There is no question on whose side Christ would have been had He been alive today — certainly not that of the bulldozers.

This sort of senseless act, committed at a time when South Africa needs every possible international support, will merely confirm those who believe that the official claims that we are moving away from discrimination are absolutely baseless. Whatever the legal rights and wrongs of the matter, the bulldozing of people's homes will be widely recognized by the world at large as yet further evidence that the South African regime is inhuman. Only a rapid firm official repudiation of the bulldozing with a crash-programme of rehousing would avoid the impression of inhumanity.

While I am totally opposed to any sort of communist or near-communist government anywhere in South Africa, obviously a regime which allows this type of horror to be perpetuated also cannot carry my support. I am sure that there are many thinking professional people who feel exactly the same way. I find it inconceivable that one can be a member of a liberal profession such as medicine without being absolutely horrified by present events.

I am certainly not surprised if the demolition of the squatter shanties should be the final straw making up the minds of many professional people to leave this country. Who can blame them? What is the sense of all our careful work as medical practitioners when the most basic health need of all — adequate housing — is so heartlessly ignored? If anybody is in doubt about the situation, let him look at the photographs and decide for himself.

27/8/77

ARGUS 22/8/77 (305)

Squatters: No action today

Argus Staff Reporters

NO action was taken against squatters at the Werkgenot camp in Bellville South today, as had been expected, and officials said they did not plan to move the squatters being sheltered at Rondebosch.

Squatters at Werkgenot had been given until the weekend to remove their shanties themselves.

Today Mr A. MacLachlan, chief director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said the weather had been too bad in the last few days for the squatters to remove their dwellings.

NO DATE

He said no date had been set for demolition. 'We will just watch the situation,' he said.

Werkgenot was quiet this morning with no signs of the squatters taking down their own shacks.

The people in the camp, situated near the Bellville sewerage works, appeared to be very confused and under the impression that they will be given a six-months grace period before demolition starts.

At St Thomas's Church in Rondebosch about 300 former Modderdam squatters spent a 'peaceful and pleasant' weekend.

Major General T. M. Bisschoff, Divisional Commissioner of Police, said he hoped 'the situation will be resolved by the people concerned without further delay.'

WARNED

General Bisschoff has warned that the Rondebosch squatters and the people sheltering them could face prosecution.

The Reverend Christopher Gregorowski, rector of the church, said counselling was being done with individuals.

Athlone Advice Office workers, who helped with the counselling during the weekend said 'very few' of the people could be persuaded to return to their homelands.

There would be no demolition today at two squatter camps in Kraaifontein, Mr F. H. Stephens, a spokesman for the Stellenbosch Divisional Council, said.

Two shanties off the road to Groot Constantia were demolished today by Divisional Council workers, according to a spokesman for the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA).

22/8/77

DOESN'T THIS PROVE IT?

SO Mr John Wiley MP (Letters, August 11) is not happy with the new stand taken by The Argus in favour of the PRP. He concedes that previously The Argus mildly supported the old U.P.

In view of Mr Wiley's oft-stated argument that newspaper editors are governed by and forced to propagate the views of their management and shareholders, I would like to ask him how he explains that with a new editor has also come a new editorial policy? If this doesn't prove editorial independence, what will convince the turbulent member for Simonstown?

MURIEL DARKE
Tokai

DROP THE 'MIXED'

IF my country wants to convince me as to 'change,' let it not dangle the carrot of 'mixed sport' on the field and 'unmixed' everything everywhere else in front of my normally educated eyes and nose and mind.

Let it, instead, put the horse in front of the cart and forever take its 'mixed' description from it, documentation on my life. All then being equal as only 'South Africans' we are, then, on the right road to 'change.'

PATRICK FORD
Wynberg

Yes, we've gone mad — but . . .

I REFER to the article by Mrs Waring (Weekend Argus, August 13).

Yes, I am afraid we have gone mad but this hasn't happened since the shacks of the squatters were demolished but way back when we condoned legislation that forced people to leave the homes they had planned and worked for to be dumped anywhere they could find another home and start from the beginning again, sometimes among people with whom they had nothing in common save the colour of their skins.

The madness continued when we condoned turning District Six into a white area. Of course there were hooligan gangs and crime but they could have been eradicated and the place made fit to live in for law-abiding citizens. Oh yes, we could still have the townships but for those who have no homes, not those who already had homes but in the wrong area. We were still mad when we condoned colour discrimination in the buses and witnessed daily young white folk hopping on to the lower deck while elderly coloured folk and mothers with young children clambered upstairs in a lurching bus. Thank goodness in that respect we are returning to some sort of sanity.

IN AS MUCH II
Bellville

Why remain a Nat?

IN her article in The Argus on August 13 Joyce Waring expresses her disgust at the way the Government has treated the squatters at Modderdam.

She says: 'As a Nationalist, I am ashamed' and 'As a member of the National Party, I am vicariously reponsible for my party's actions . . .'

The question that arises in my mind is: if she feels so strongly about the cruelty and lack of compassion of such Government actions, why does she remain a Nationalist? Would it not be an act of courage and place her sincerity beyond any shadow of doubt for her to put her money where her mouth is and publicly resign as a member of the National Party?

I feel it is long overdue for people of standing, especially Nationalists who feel as Mrs Waring does, to stand up and be counted and express, not only with words but with deeds their disapproval of inhumane policies and actions, and therefore make a real impact-making contribution towards steering the Government away from its course.

DIRK VAN ZYL
Rondebosch

22/8/77

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ARGUS 22/8/77 305

We are not helpless

I REFER to a statement by the Black Sash in The Argus on August 15 in which it is suggested that the public is helpless to do anything but offer palliative measures and voice its concern (about squatter demolitions).

Granted we do *feel* helpless, and there is little to encourage us to believe that we can stop the juggernaut, but let us be open to the lessons of history, and to the Judae-Christian witness to God's sovereignty.

The key to change lies in the will to resist and in the active hope which translates an imaged alternative future into present action. Some of the things which we can do in the here and now, because motivated by hope and love, include:

● Personal conversations at Modderdam, Werkgenot and so on with the BAAB and police officials. We can talk with them as individuals about our families, and about the value the Government places on family life, and encourage them to interpret to us (or explain to themselves) how the front end leader helps. We can discuss with them the fact that the Government is not implementing its own coloured labour preference policy, but has since 1966 trebled its own black labour force (docks, railways, and so on) and allowed the construction industry to do the same.

● We can encourage and support the self-help efforts of the squatters, and so strengthen their will to maintain their family life and resist the dehumanising effects of the migrant labour policy, low wages and the rest of our racist oppression.

● We can ask (and, if necessary, go on asking) all employers of migrant labour to make a survey of the family situations of their migrant workers; to pool their findings; and, on the basis of them, to make recommendations to the government for the re-establishment of a settled black labour force in the Western Cape.

● A network of concerned and committed people is being built up so that energy can be channelled rather than dissipated. Such a network requires servicing and maintenance. The fund-raising effort of the Churches' Week of Compassion (August 21—31) is vital to the continuance of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, whose fieldworkers have done so much in so short a time.

MARGARET NASH
(Ecumenical Education Officer, South African Council of Churches)
Kenilworth.

Not far enough

MRS JOYCE WARING (Weekend Argus, August 13) condemns the Government for removing the squatters from Modderdam and demolishing their shacks in the dead of winter. This condemnation is fine as far as it goes, But of course it does not go far enough. What Mrs Waring should also condemn is the disgusting policy which lies at the root of this typically callous action by the Government she supports.

For many years, African women have been prohibited from entering the Western Cape except on a temporary basis, and African men are permitted to enter only on the basis of contract workers. Thus married men are condemned to live their entire working lives in bachelor quarters, minus their families whom they visit in the Bantustans for one month each year.

It is because of this policy that not a single house for family use has been built in the Peninsula during the past 10 years. It is because of this policy that the women and children living in the shacks at Modderdam were there 'illegally' . . . they were breaking the law by committing the heinous crime of joining their menfolk, most of whom, contrary to Mrs Waring's belief, are in fact, legally employed in the area.

(Mrs) HELEN SUZMAN, MP
Johannesburg.

305

D.D. 22/8/77

Blacks' conditions revealed

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Rhodes University student newspaper Rhodeo appears today with a supplement carrying the final reports of the comprehensive investigation on living conditions of blacks in Grahamstown.

The supplement consists mainly of reports by second-year journalism students.

Some of the findings are:

The shanties of some 403 "squatters" in Dead Horse Kloof, just off the East London road, are being bulldozed and the occupants being moved to 4 x 4 m zinc huts in an area called Sunny Side, which locals have nicknamed "Silver City."

The Neluthande Hall at Makana's Kop, and the recreation hall in Fingo Village, are the only cultural venues for nearly 55 000 people.

There are no cinemas for blacks and entrance to the multiracial drive-in requires a motor car.

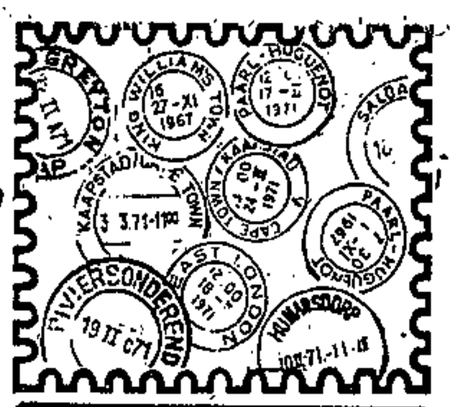
Sixteen sports clubs catering for, among others, tennis, cricket, weightlifting and boxing, must share one sports stadium.

The Town Council has allotted R150 000 for a new whites-only sports complex which will, among other things, cater for croquet and archery.

Sports facilities have been described as existing more in theory than reality."

A centre is to be built on grounds which were used by St Aidans before it was closed.

An editorial in the supplement says that for thousands of people in the Settler City the term environment means sheer misery. — DDC



Stellenbossers stig plakker-fonds

BURGER 23/8/71

305

JACO COETZEE, ondervoorsitter, C.S.V., universiteitstak, Stellenbosch, skryf:

Die kerkraad van die N.G. gemeente Stellenbosch-Sentraal, die C.S.V. se universiteitstak, Stellenbosch, Uskor (Universiteit van Stellenbosch se Klinieke-Organisasie), die leraar en die lidmate van die Presbiteriaanse kerk van Stellenbosch en ander instellinge gee dringend aandag aan die behoefte aan barmhartigheidsdienste in bruin en swart plakkerskampe.

Die Departement van Kleurlingsake het Uskor versoek om welsynwerk te doen in die goedgekeurde plakkerskamp vir bruinmense op die ou skietbaan by Bellville. Die C.S.V. het sy volle samewerking aangebied. Die sinodale sendingkommissie van die Kaapse kerk werk saam met die N.G. Kerk in Afrika om barmhartigheidsdienste in die swart plakkerskampe te lewer. Planne op lang termyn sal behartig word deur 'n komitee onder leiding van Uskor, waarin alle welwillende instellinge verteenwoordig sal word.

Vir dié doel is 'n fonds gestig tot steun van die bogenoemde dienste. Geldelike bydraes vir onmiddellike behoeftes sal verwelkom word. Inbetalings, duidelik gemerk Plakkershulp, kan gedoen word by Uskor, p.a. Universiteit van Stellenbosch, of by die Kerkraad, N.G. gemeente Stellenbosch-Sentraal, Posbus 275, Stellenbosch. Bydraes wat deur die gemeente ontvang word, sal om die helfte tussen Uskor en die kerk se poging verdeel word.

Operasie Modderdam skud hom

C. J. WESTRAAD, Parow-Noord, skryf:

My gedagte gaan terug na 1931! Ons het uit Transvaal teruggekeer nadat my vader weens verskeie oorsake alles verloor het. Die helfte van sy bietjie meubels wat gespaar gebly het, moes hy verkoop vir treingeld van Rustenburg na Knysna.

In hierdie haglike omstandighede het my pa 'n huisie gekry wat as bergplek gedien het vir 'n boer se veevoer. Voordat ons kon intrek, moes my pa eers (onthou, ons het pas aangekom van Rustenburg) die strooi uitgaffel deur openinge wat as vensters bedoel was.

Eenkant moes my ma (dierbare mens wat sy was) vir ons iets te ete optower. Ervaringe van swaarkry was so menigvuldig dat ek nie eens wil probeer om een uit te sonder nie, want een was so bitter soos die ander.

Ek kén die lewe, en ek vra dus niemand se goedkeuring om te sê operasie Modderdam het my tot in my siel geskud nie. Ek sidder om te dink wat dit geestelik aan my sou gedoen het as 'n laaigraaf destyds daardie ou huisie voor ons platgestoot het. Al is ek 'n onvaste kerkganger, dank ek die Allerhoogste ongeveins dat daardie ontsettende vernedering my ouers gespaar gebly het.

Onuitwisbaar sal die foto van die Bantoevrou wat self haar hut sloop (D.B., 12 deser) in my geheue bly steek, want sien, dit kon net sowel my moeder gewees het, want in 1931 was ons niks beter af nie.

Ek besef terdeë dat hierdie mense onwettig op ander se eiendom gewoon het, maar ek stel dit as 'n ope vraag: waarom het hierdie kamp sulke afmetinge aangeneem voordat daar ingrypend opgetree is? Toe die eerste krot opgeslaan is, was oortreding op ander se eiendom reeds onwettig.

Aangesien die platstoot van die krotte as 'n edele daad beskou is „omdat plakkerskampe ons aansien in die buiteland benadeel", waarom word daar dan so baie uitgebasuin dat ons ons nie deur die buiteland sal laat intimideer nie? Waarom soek ons op hierdie terrein meegevoel?

Vandag nog (17 deser) lees ek in Die Burger hoeveel blankes drankverslaafdes is. Terwyl een klomp besope is en as siekes gepamperlang word, verrig 'n ander klomp op traak-my-nie-agtige wyse hul dagtaak omdat hulle gereserveerde poste beklee.

'n Derde groep blankes verbou (soos die koerante dit noem) 'n edele produk, terwyl 'n vierde klomp spesiaal rondgaan om 'n vyfde groep te leer om nog meer drank te verbruik. 'n Sesde groep (onder wie ek) sit vanaand gerieflik beskerm teen die gure weer, terwyl die laaigrawe onwettige plakkers, ook menslike wesens, die duisternis, en alles wat daarmee saamgaan, ingejaag het.

Operasie Modderdam het my van een ding oortuig: my pad na die N.P. se stembus het doodgeloop.

S.A. het plek vir almal

J. P. C. DU TOIT, Laingsburg, skryf:

Op mev. A. Stekhoven se brief van 19 deser in Die Burger antwoord ek graag.

Hierdie wonderlike land van ons, waarvan sy praat, is groot genoeg vir al ons Suid-Afrikaners om in te bly sonder om te plak. Dit sal egter maar moeilik wees om haar te oortuig, aangesien sy blykbaar 'n voorstaander is van plakkery.

Dat sy nou slapelose nagte het oor haar nuuskierigheid, is haar eie skuld. Dit sou miskien beter gewees het om in Claremont te bly en petrol te bespaar.

Wat tot die sloping gelei het, is op 'n baie hoë vlak bespreek. Almal het kennis gekry van wat sou gebeur, maar blykbaar het niemand hom daaraan gestuur nie. Elkeen wat van een dorp na 'n ander verhuis, moet eers woonplek soek. As hy dit nie kan kry nie, moet hy bly waar hy is. Om te plak, is nie die antwoord nie. Al die plakkers het van die begin af geweet dat wat hulle doen, onwettig is.

Ek sê die Regering moet voortgaan met sy goeie werk.

23/8/77

EGLIN-HULLE KAN HELP!

H. DUVAL, Bellville, skryf:

Een oplossing vir die plakkersprobleem by die twee oorblywende kampe is die aanstelling van 'n bevoegde komitee om 'n opname te doen by mnr. Colin Eglin, dr. F. van Zyl Slabbert, dr. A. L. Boraine, mnr. Japie Basson en diesulkes om vas te stel hoeveel huisgesinne elk sal kan huisves. Die opname behoort nie langer as 'n paar dae te duur nie, en met alternatiewe huisvesting vir die mense beskikbaar, kan daar sonder versium met die sloping voortgegaan word.

SLOPERY KAN BLY TOT NÁ WINTER

NASIONALIS, Stellenbosch, skryf:

As lewenslange Nasionalis en aktiewe ampsdraer van die Nasionale Party doen ek hiermee 'n dringende beroep op die Regering: Beëindig die opruiming van plakkersbuurte in die Kaap totdat die winter verby is, behalwe waar ander skaflike huisvesting beskikbaar is.

Die besluit om in die winter hierdie opruiming te begin, was 'n oordeelsfout. Dit skep 'n beeld van hardvogtigheid van die Regering en sy ondersteuners, mense wat oorwegend Christene is, met 'n sagte hart vir die plakkers se nood.

BESTE BELEID

Die Regering het nie sy mense agter hom in hierdie besluit om die opruiming juis in die koue reëntyd aan te pak nie. Watter verskil sou 'n paar maande maak? Dit sou in elk geval meer geleentheid gee om te besin oor die beste beleid vir hierdie probleem, wat beslis nog nie gevind is nie.

Dit is nog nie te laat om die verkeerde beeld reg te stel wat van die Regering en sy ondersteuners gekry is nie. 'n Vinnige besluit en 'n aankondiging dat, om menslikheid ontwil, die operasie tot ná die winter uitgestel word, sal wondere verrig om verhoudinge te verbeter.

Mense raak onverskillig

KOSIE VAN ZYL, Sandvlei, Pk. Ashton, skryf:

Ek wil graag weet wat die afdelingsrade en die munisipaliteite gedoen het al die tyd dat so baie plakkerhuise opgerig is en nou skielik afgebreek moet word. Waar was die amptenare wat daarna moes gekyk het toe die eerste plakkerhuis op onwettige grond opgeslaan is? Het die mense sit en slaap en nou, te laat, wakker geskrik?

Nee, ons mense raak te onverskillig, en dis tyd dat hulle wakker skrik voordat dinge hand-uit ruk.

ARGUS 23/8/77 (305)

Demolition of squatter huts: Official silence

THERE was no indication of a stay in the demolition of squatters' shanties from authorities today, following an appeal for a temporary halt from the newly-formed Committee of Concerned Citizens.

Mr Nic Olivier, MP, met the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W. A. Cruywagen in Cape Town yesterday and asked him to call a halt to demolition until the committee could meet Mr Cruywagen to discuss alternatives.

Mr Olivier, provisional chairman of the committee, said today the committee would draw up memorandum on its views to put to Mr Cruywagen.

WOULD REPLY

Mr Cruywagen said he would reply, possibly within the next three days, Mr Olivier said.

When asked today if there would be a stay in demolition, the chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Brigadier J. H. Van der Westerhuizen, who was at yesterday's meeting, said: 'The board is considering its position and we have nothing more to say.'

Asked if any action was to be taken today, Brigadier van der Westhuizen said: 'I have no statement on that.'

WOULD NOT SAY

The Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr F. H. Botha, also present at yesterday's meeting, said he would not disclose whether or when the authorities would act.

He would not say whether it was planned to act today.

Meanwhile the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA) planned to appeal today to the Divisional Council for alternative accommodation for two families, one with a three-week-old baby, whose shanties were demolished by the council yesterday.

And at St Thomas's Church in Rondebosch about 200 former Modderdam squatters prepared their own lunch today. This was the first step in the squatters' return to self-sufficiency, the rector of St Thomas's, the Rev Christopher Gregorowski, said.

The bad weather of the past few days had made it necessary for most of the squatters' needs to be provided for by volunteers.

'We are very glad that it has reached the stage where they are back in a family situation rather than a big group,' he said.

Homeless families are being housed at seven centres round Cape Town. St Thomas's is the largest with about 200 people being sheltered there. St Thomas's started off with more than 350 people from Modderdam.

Page No.

nent --------- 48

rary --------- 49
a

data --------- 50

---------- 54

Council Area --- 55

ound --------- 56

rafts of this paper.
roblems Research
y Housing. Ronnie
photographs. Farouk
work. Ken Behr of
or publication.

on Board and its
mation and directed me
ntract workers who gave
information on their

housing in Cape Town
t at the University of

N

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ARGUS 23/8/77

305

Use the town halls

THE OTHER night, on returning from an entertainment I became wet through in a rain storm. Modderdam squatters came to mind in the wet gusts of wind. I felt, in the words of Stainer's Crucifixion, 'Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by?'

How many people have wasted litres of petrol going to see the tankers but just say, 'It is a shame, poor things!' about Modderdam squatters?

How many squatters will die of pneumonia or acquire tuberculosis or other ills or die of exposure in this weather?

As a temporary measure let me describe what happened at Brakpan soon after the Second World War. There was a typhoid epidemic. The carrier was the school milkman and many hundreds of contacts were made before the first cases were actually diagnosed. The whole city hall was turned into a field hospital with 300 army beds and full hospital staff.

We do not know that an epidemic has started but could the Cape Town City Council not make all the practically unused local town halls (Maitland, Woodstock, Mowbray, Wynberg) available just for shelter for the squatters until other accommodation can be found? Surely retired nurses and doctors and social workers and philantropic people could help to supervise. All these buildings have toilets. What about the Red Cross?

My contribution, as a musician, would be to cheer them up and allay bitterness. It is not enough to pray, as was done in an edict of the Presbytery of the Cape, that bitterness may not be felt. Bitterness should not be caused.

What a wonderful opportunity for giving practical expression to loving one's neighbour and being a Good Samaritan!

The Lion's Happy Bus, of which there are two, could be used for transport of these needy persons as well as their usual function for entertainment of elderly and handicapped people. Rotary has a camp site at Glencairn and Youth for Christ might be able to do something. To the Netherlands community in Cape Town I would also make an appeal in memory of Corrie ten Boom.

The City Council, with all these incentives could use the Drill Hall as well as all the other halls and church halls could be made available; all are provided with toilets.

In my musical activities I have entertained many seniors' clubs and there are also active elderly people in old-age homes — bored stiff. Taking interest in the squatters might give them a new interest in life.

Give — time, energy — if not money!

PRESBYTERIAN CHRISTIAN

Rosebank

Fruits of Nat policy

I WRITE in reply to Joyce Waring's article in Weekend Argus, 'Have we all gone mad?' (August 13).

Although I am happy to see her speaking out against the demolition of squatter camps, I cannot see how she can call herself a humanitarian as well as 'a Nationalist.' Surely the two are in direct conflict. The situation that has arisen at Modderdam is the direct result of National Party policy.

Mrs Waring tries to put the blame on authorities for allowing this situation to develop. How futile! The problem is here, whether she likes it or not.

If the people of Modderdam, Werkgenot, Unibell and other areas are here illegally then the laws of our country are unjust. If the Government will not change the laws then surely it is the duty of everyone who disagrees with them to vote the National Party out of office at the next election.

DEEPLY CONCERNED

Rondebosch

LONG ENOUGH

IN her article 'Have we all gone quite mad?' (Weekend Argus, August 13), Mrs Waring refers to the migrant labour laws. These were introduced by the United Party under the Ministership of Major Piet van der Byl.

I would like to ask Mrs Waring: Weren't you and your husband members of the United Party at the time? Also, why blame the United Party for the presence today of this law on our Statute Book?

The Nationalist Government has had nearly 30 years in power — surely long enough to make a change had it so wished?

C.M.

Pinelands

What to do

TO make a really positive contribution on the squatters, any concerned person can contact Shelter, Black Sash or any of the church bodies (addresses and telephone numbers are in the telephone directory) and they will be told of collection points for pots of soup and so on. There is no reason for any human being to feel there is nothing that he can do other than express his sympathy.

SUSAN JOYNT

Newlands

SQUATTERS: STATE FIRM

ARGUS 24/8/77 (305)

The Argus Political Staff

THE Government is to stand firm in its action against black squatters — both in the Western Cape and as an example to the rest of the country.

This has been made clear by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, in a speech to the Cape congress of the National Party in Cape Town last night.

'If we do not stand firm, we will make more sorrow for more people in the Western Cape. Our further programme of action will depend on what the people illegally in the area do,' he said.

Mr Cruywagen warned that the 'tap will be turned off' for the employment of black labour in the Western Cape. This would happen even though there would be a 'howl of rage' from business and industry.

Those who said there should be no action taken against squatters in the Western Cape must realise squatting would then have to be allowed in the rest of South Africa.

NEAT ROWS

Mr Cruywagen claimed those who said there was no organisation behind the establishment of squatter camps in the Peninsula area must tell me another story.'

He was not saying every squatter was part of an organised scheme, but there had been clear signs the camps were organised, with shacks laid out in neat rows.

Reiterating that blacks did not have the same rights as other groups outside the homelands, Mr Cruywagen said they should nevertheless be given decent conditions in which to live.

The Western Cape was, however, a traditional area for coloured workers.

Black numbers had risen in the Western Cape from 88 000 in 1973 to 102 000 in 1975, but their numbers had been reduced to 91 000 last year.

Squatter camps had begun only in 1974.

At Easter 1975 Crossroads camp had 300 houses, but when a court ruling prevented demolition of shacks the number of houses rose rapidly to 3 000.

are Langa, Nyanga
anga. If an em-
ps, he must apply
l permit to do so.

Peninsula. Firstly
in the urban area in
nsolidation Act No.
who came to the urban
d to remain in the
provided they do not
they have contracted.
quirements of Section
y, there are the men
h restricts the legal
an previously.
s entered into with

men from the reserves be for a maximum of one year, and that at the end of the contract the men return to the reserve in order to enter into a new contract of employment. The final category consists of those men who are living 'illegally' in the townships or in squatter camps. This category is not dealt with in this work paper.

In this paper, men who qualify under Section 10(1)a)or b) for permanent residence in the urban area are termed local men; those men whose right to be in the urban area is dependent upon their contract with an employer are termed contract workers.

The latter term has been chosen in preference to the term 'migrant workers' because the popular connotation of the work migrant is of impermanence. In fact it is submitted that the contract workers spend their entire working lives in urban areas insofar as it matters, and return to the rural areas for only a few weeks each year.

The Western Cape is officially a 'Coloured Preference' area. This means that before an employer can employ contract workers, he must first show that there are no so-called Coloured men to fill the jobs. It is the Government's stated intention to phase out the African labour force in the Western Cape. The criterion applied to implement this policy is that of productivity.

305

Demolition was the only way — Cruywagen

Political Correspondent

THE Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs Mr Willem Cruywagen said last night that the spread of squatter camps in the Peninsula could have got out of control had demolition action not been taken.

He also warned that his department would make it more difficult in future to obtain permission for black labourers to enter the Western Cape.

Speaking at the National Party's Cape congress, Mr Cruywagen said he regretted the way in which the shanties had been demolished, but he claimed that it would have "taken years" to do so by other methods.

"I am sorry that it occurred in this way but how else could it have been done? We did not have any other way."

He also expressed regret that the demolition had to take place during winter but added "the longer you wait; the worse the problem becomes and in the end you may never be able to control it".

The problem he said lay with employers who employed "illegal" African people and with land owners who allowed squatting to occur.

Referring to the allocation of "plots" in the squatter camps and the laying out of streets, Mr Cruywagen said: "It is quite apparent that there were other hands behind it . . . of that I have not the slightest doubt."

Mr Cruywagen said there were already about 2 000 unemployed black people who were legally in the Western Cape. He saw no reason why jobs should be given to "illegal" black people or why unemployed coloured people could not be used in many cases.

The influx control laws were on the statute book for a purpose and transgressions would not be tolerated.

There could be no question of making an exception to the law in the Western Cape, as this would then have to be applied throughout the country.

anga, Nyanga
If an em-
e must apply
mit to do so.

sula. Firstly
e urban area in
dation Act No.
ame to the urban
remain in the
ded they do not
nave contracted.
ments of Section
ere are the men
:ricts the legal
eviously.
ered into with

men from the reserves be for a maximum of one year, and that at the end of the contract the men return to the reserve in order to enter into a new contract of employment. The final category consists of those men who are living 'illegally' in the townships or in squatter camps. This category is not dealt with in this work paper.

In this paper, men who qualify under Section 10(1)a)or b) for permanent residence in the urban area are termed local men; those men whose right to be in the urban area is dependent upon their contract with an employer are termed contract workers.

The latter term has been chosen in preference to the term 'migrant workers' because the popular connotation of the work migrant is of impermanence. In fact it is submitted that the contract workers spend their entire working lives in urban areas insofar as it matters, and return to the rural areas for only a few weeks each year.

The Western Cape is officially a 'Coloured Preference' area. This means that before an employer can employ contract workers, he must first show that there are no so-called Coloured men to fill the jobs. It is the Government's stated intention to phase out the African labour force in the Western Cape. The criterion applied to implement this policy is that of productivity.

Modderdam — a reason to expel Botha, says MP

CAPE TIMES 24/8/77

305

Staff Reporters

THE Modderdam "horror" was the best reason there had ever been for expelling Mr M C Botha, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, from the Cabinet, Mr Lionel Murray MP said yesterday.

He was speaking at the Natal congress of the New Republic Party.

Only after Mr Botha had been "kicked out of the Cabinet" would black and brown South Africans begin to believe this was a Christian nation.

He said those who found the bulldozing of squatters' homes "excruciating to contemplate" should use their authority to stop the demolition.

Meanwhile at Constantia two families spent Monday night in the open after their shacks were demolished by the Divisional Council.

Mrs Elizabeth Isaacs, 29, spent the night under a makeshift shelter with her two-month old baby Neville.

Her four older children, along with Mrs Aziza April's six children, slept in a stable which a neighbouring farmer offered them.

SHELTER



Cheques payable to:
Cafda-Shelter
P.O. Box 2180
Claremch, 7740

Donations may also be made to the SHELTER office in Kenilworth Centre between 10am and 1pm. Telephone 61-1722.

(continued)

	Page No.
employers' permanent ---------	48
employers' temporary ----------	49
o statistical data	
es - statistical data ----------	50
be in the ----------	54
be in the City Council Area ---	55
the Hout Bay Compound ----------	56

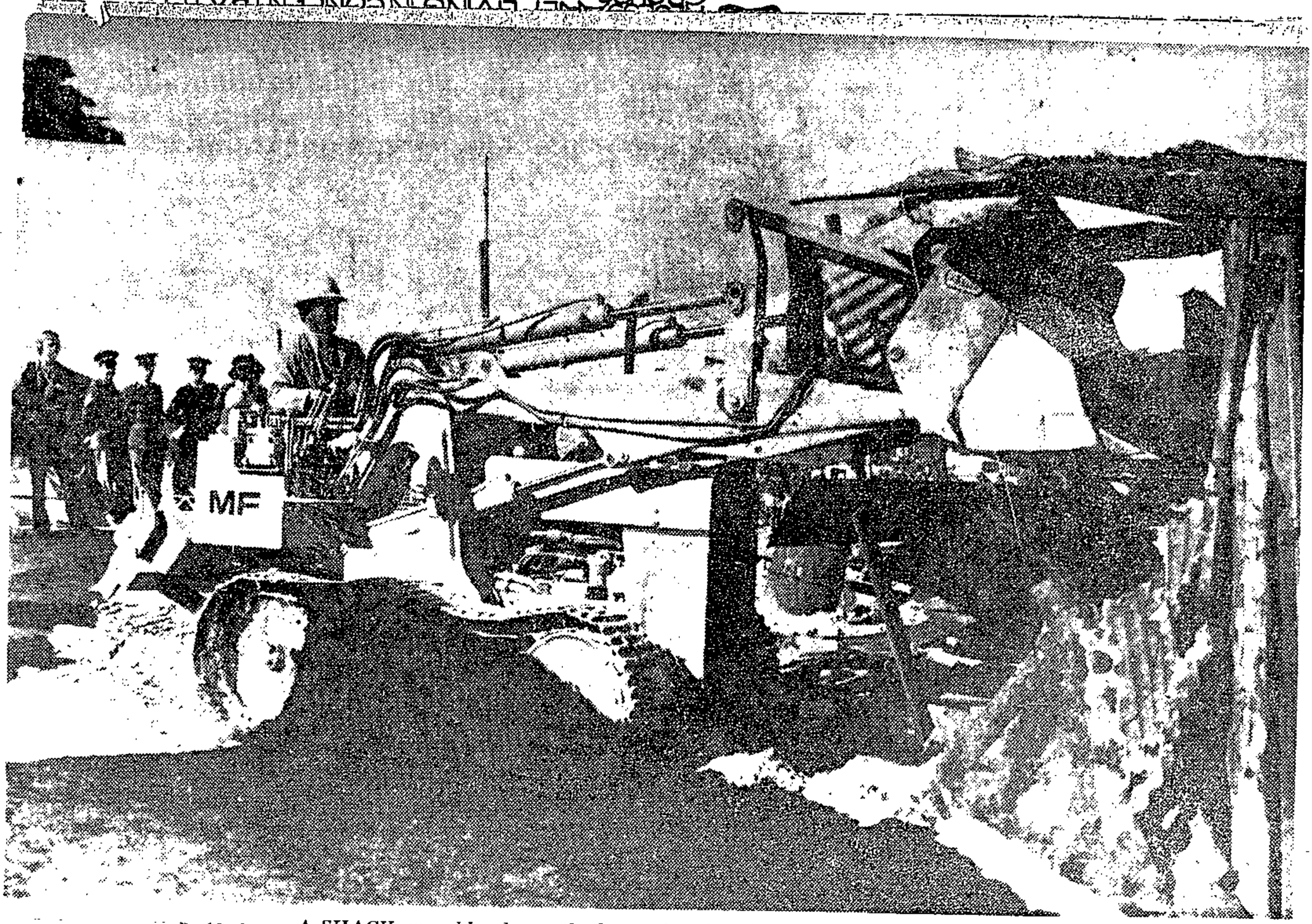
EMENTS

e advice on the drafts of this paper. anelli of Urban Problems Research section on Family Housing. Ronnie Jnit took all the photographs. Farouk additional map work. Ken Behr of duced the maps for publication. the typing.

I am grateful irs Administration Board and its Black and Whi ed me with information and directed me around the to l too, to the contract workers who gave me access to vided additional information on their housing condi

This report dovetails with the wider study of Black housing in Cape Town being undertaken by the Urban Problems Research Unit at the University of Cape Town.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY: RONNIE LEVITAN



A SHACK crumbles beneath the onslaught of a bulldozer during today's shanty demolishing at the Werkgenot squatters' camp near Bellville.

Werkgenot: 100 shacks flattened

(305)

ARGUS
25/8/72

BANTU ADMINISTRATION BOARD demolition teams, protected by a strong police cordon, had flattened more than 100 squatters' huts at Werkgenot by early this afternoon.

Police blocked all roads leading to the camp, and whites were ordered out of the area. Volunteer workers from several welfare and relief organisations were kept out.

Dr Margaret Nash, a member of the Anglican Board for Social Responsibility and author of a book on squatters in the Peninsula, was arrested at the camp early today.

Police charged her with trespassing and resisting arrest, and she was expected to appear in court later today.

She was arrested when she walked into the Werkgenot camp carrying a Bible and a large cross.

Most of the hundreds of squatter families whose shacks were bulldozed have moved their belongings to the nearby Werkgenot railway station and the surrounding area.

Many expected to be moved to St Thomas's Church in Rondebosch, where about 200 people driven out of Modderdam camp are being housed in tents.

MAZE OF HUTS

But the Rector, Father Christopher Gregorowski, said the church grounds would not absorb another large influx of refugee squatter families.

Teams of BAAB workers were still tearing down huts at the camp this afternoon, helped by a bulldozer and a mechanical shovel.

Werkgenot camp, near the Bellville [illegible] is a haphazard collection of [illegible] closely built shanties. Several large pools of water are stagnating among the maze of huts.

Since August 17 112 people from the camp have been treated for various illnesses at the Tygerberg and Somerset hospitals.

Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula BAAB, said today demolition had begun because the Werkgenot squatters had not stood by an undertaking to remove their own huts.

WHOLE CAMP

He said the BAAB had allowed them time to remove their own huts, but by Monday only seven had been taken down.

He said rail passes to their various homelands were available for squatters who were not entitled to be in the Peninsula.

(Continued on Page 3

HOUSING CONDITIONS FOR MIGRANT WORKERS IN CAPE TOWN - 1976

INTRODUCTION

The three residential townships in the Cape Peninsula are Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu. Most of the contract workers live in Langa. If an employer wishes to house his workers outside the townships, he must apply to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for a special permit to do so.

There are four categories of men living singly in the Peninsula. Firstly there are the men who qualify for permanent residence in the urban area in terms of Section 10(1) a) or b) of Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act No. 25 of 1945 (as amended). Then there are the workers who came to the urban areas on contract before 1968. These men are entitled to remain in the urban area in terms of Section 19(1)b of the above act provided they do not leave the employ of the particular employer with whom they ha
Theoretically speaking they are able to fulfill the requireme
10(1)b) and so qualify for permanent residence. Thirdly, the
who entered into employment contracts after 1968, which rest
rights of contract workers to a much greater degree than pre
Basically this regulation stipulates that all contracts ente
men from the reserves be for a maximum of one year, and that
the contract the men return to the reserve in order to enter
contract of employment. The final category consists of tho
living 'illegally' in the townships or in squatter camps.
is not dealt with in this work paper.

In this paper, men who qualify under Section 10(1)a) or b) fo
residence in the urban area are termed local men; those me
to be in the urban area is dependent upon their contract wi
are termed contract workers.

The latter term has been chosen in preference to the term
because the popular connotation of the work migrant is of
In fact it is submitted that the contract workers spend the
ing lives in urban areas insofar as it matters, and return
areas for only a few weeks each year.

The Western Cape is officially a 'Coloured Preference' are
that before an employer can employ contract workers, he mu
that there are no so-called Coloured men to fill the jobs.
Government's stated intention to phase out the African lab
the Western Cape. The criterion applied to implement this policy is that
of productivity.

Shanties flattened

(Continued from Page 1)

He said the BAAB demolition teams would clear the whole camp. However, a few huts had been spared, where the occupants were ill or had infants.

One of the residents at Werkgenot, Mr Waaiman Ryani, said the BAAB officials came to the camp about 8 am and warned the people to remove their belongings from their shacks and flattened their homes with a mechanical shovel.

Mr Dyani said he had no idea where he and his family would spend the night.

"We'll probably just have to sleep here in the open," he said.

REFUSED

The authorities refused permission for the joint relief services of the Institute for Social Development, the Foundation for Social Development (FSD) and Shawco to set up their welfare caravan in the area.

Later, however the caravan was allowed to operate on the outskirts of the camp.

Volunteer workers with transport were standing by this afternoon to take quatters to temporary accommodation.

305

2 The Cape Times, Thursday, August 25, 1977

Demo over squatters: 7 to appear in court

Staff Reporter

SEVEN people are due to appear in the Magistrate's Court this morning following a procession of cars bearing squatter related slogans through the City centre at lunchtime yesterday.

One of the people arrested, Father Basil van Rensburg of the Holy Cross Church in District Six, said they had been charged with holding an unlawful demonstration in a prescribed area. They were allowed bail of R50 each.

Three other people arrested were nuns of the Holy Family from the Grassy Park Convent. They are Sister Theresa Paul, Sister Joy Money and Sister Sally Fiore.

All those arrested were photographed and fingerprinted at Caledon Square, Father Van Rensburg said. The names of five other people were taken.

Police confirmed the arrests.



A policeman removes a placard from one of the cars in the cavalcade through Adderley Street yesterday.

ape Peninsula are Langa, Nyanga
kers live in Langa. If an em-
de the townships, he must apply
d for a special permit to do so.

singly in the Peninsula. Firstly
ient residence in the urban area in
Jrban Areas) Consolidation Act No.
re the workers who came to the urban
men are entitled to remain in the
the above act provided they do not
oyer with whom they have contracted.
fulfill the requirements of Section
dence. Thirdly, there are the men
after 1968, which restricts the legal
reater degree than previously.
hat all contracts entered into with
of one year, and that at the end of
erve in order to enter into a new
tegory consists of those men who are

living 'illegally' in the townships or in squatter camps. This category is not dealt with in this work paper.

In this paper, men who qualify under Section 10(1)a)or b) for permanent residence in the urban area are termed local men; those men whose right to be in the urban area is dependent upon their contract with an employer are termed contract workers.

The latter term has been chosen in preference to the term 'migrant workers' because the popular connotation of the work migrant is of impermanence. In fact it is submitted that the contract workers spend their entire working lives in urban areas insofar as it matters, and return to the rural areas for only a few weeks each year.

The Western Cape is officially a 'Coloured Preference' area. This means that before an employer can employ contract workers, he must first show that there are no so-called Coloured men to fill the jobs. It is the Government's stated intention to phase out the African labour force in the Western Cape. The criterion applied to implement this policy is that of productivity.

305

NGK deplores demolition of shacks in winter

The Argus Religious Affairs Correspondent

THE timing of the Modderdam demolitions in a severe Cape winter had given the authorities an image of being inhumane and unfeeling, the Ned Geref Kerk has said in its official mouthpiece, Die Kerkbode.

The Cape Ned Geref Kerk made a direct plea by telephone to the Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, to 'take weather conditions into consideration,' when it heard that demolitions were to be continued at Werkgenot.

The church has also maintained close contact with black Dutch Reformed congregations in the Peninsula and offered to give assistance to members in need.

Die Kerkbode, in a leading article, recalled that, as long ago as 1975, the Ned Geref Kerk made 'urgent requests' to the Government about housing and education for blacks in the Western Cape, and also condemned official actions which resulted in the disruption of family life.

Earlier this month the Cape Mission Commission of the Ned Geref Kerk again discussed both the squatter position and the disruption of family life, and communicated its decisions to Mr Cruywagen.

'CONSCIENCE'

'One's Christian conscience and sense of fellow-humanity is involuntarily stirred at the realisaton that the shacks of black squatter families were destroyed while the severe Cape winter had not reached its end,' commented Die Kerkbode.

'In the cold and wet Cape winter nights every one of us wishes to have protection under a roof, and not to be exposed to the blows of the elements.

'MAJOR REASON'

'We then also believe that the work which the officials concerned had to perform was not a pleasure to them.

'Therefore it is to be regretted that this particular time was chosen for the demolitions. That was the major reason that much more emotionalism and greater hysteria arose than might otherwise have been the case.

'BITTERNESS'

'Greater bitterness was also created. We fear that the whole undertaking in this way gave the authorities an appearance of being inhumane and unfeeling which has been mercilessly used against the authorities.

'It is true the squatters were there illegally and had long received notice . . . but here we had to do with human deprivation where humane considerations were at stake. Such considerations demand that such operations should be undertaken with as much prudence as possible,' it added.

PRP plans protest over squatters

The Argus Political Staff

ABOUT 20 000 copies of a pamphlet protesting against the Government's handling of the squatter situation are to be distributed by the Progressive Reform Party.

Mr Jan van Eck, vice chairman of the party's 'ape Western Region, said the campaign would draw ıe attention of the general public to the 'inhuman' ıy in which the squatter 'problem' had been handled the Western Cape.

At a time when racial tension and polarisation were l→increasing, the bulldozing of the homes of ısands of black people endangered the peaceful co- 'ence of white, black and brown people.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS



Church puts up bail for Russell

The Argus Religious Affairs Correspondent

THE Anglican Church has paid bail of R50 for the release of the Rev David Russell from custody following his appearance in the Bellville Magistrate's Court last Friday.

Mr Russell, who was arrested at the Modderdam squatters' camp last Thursday, was granted bail pending his appearance in court on September 13, on condition that he did not enter squatter camps at Bellville.

'My refusal to accept bail was a way of registering my strong objection to the limits which the court was in effect placing upon my work as a priest,' Mr Russell said today.

'The Archbishop of Cape Town (the Most Rev Bill Burnett) appointed me to a special ministry among migrant workers and their families.

'I therefore regarded the condition that I did not enter Bellville squatters' camps as inhibiting my ministry.

'My objection to the bail condition remains, and I have asked my attorney to lodge an appeal.

'In the meantime, however, it has been pointed out to me that if I were to come out (of Pollsmoor Prison) I would remain free to act in accordance with my conscience, and to continue with the ministry to which I have been appointed, as I believe God requires.'

the migrant labour system lies at the heart of the problem of housing, is a highly relevant political question. It is ıin the scope of this paper to present the arguments on this migrant labour system is accepted in this paper as a de facto ıatever one's political persuasion the housing problems it has most urgently for attention.

NG REGULATIONS 1972, AS AMENDED

/ building must be provided with gutters to receive any on the roof. The gutter must be connected to down-ay as to prevent the rainwater penetrating the roof, ss in the walls, foundations, floors, or any other ing. The downpipes must in turn be connected to channels which convey the rainwater away from the building f a street, without causing dampness in any walls, rs or other part of the building and without causing venience due to the water on the land surround the b eneral, no person shall erect any building on a site sceptible of drainage or in a manner calculated to o the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.[2]

eptions, the quarters for men living as bachelors in ıips fail to conform to these standards. The photo-ın employers' dormitory-shed in Langa illustrates tion.

iving in 'residential and institutional occupancies' er-closet pan and 1 bath or shower.[3] It is a criminal offence for a person to allow more people to occupy a building than the sanitary regulations cater for.[4] In general no person may erect any building which is unhealthy or insanitary.[5] There is no doubt that a considerable number of the single men's quarters are in serious breach of these standards. Mention may be made of the most glaring examples: the Langa Barracks, the ground floor accommodation of the Flats, and the employers' dormitory-sheds in Nyanga.

Russell free; bail is paid

THE Rev David Russell, who chose custody rather than accept a R50 bail condition, left Pollsmoor Prison yesterday after 12 days. He confirmed in a statement yesterday that the bail had been paid.

Mr Russell is due to appear on September 13 on various charges, including trespassing at the Modderdam squatters' camp.

He appeared in court briefly on August 12 and was granted the R50 bail on condition he was to have no access to any squatter camps in Bellville.

CAPE TIMES 25/8/85

(1) 305

(2) [redacted] Grand

Police guard at Werkgenot for demolition

Star 25/8/77

305

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Workmen using a mechanical shovel and a bulldozer have started demolishing shacks at Werkenot, Bellville South, under police guard.

More than a hundred are down.

Notice boards were erected at all paths into the squatter camp warning the public that trespassers would be prosecuted.

Dr Margaret Nash was taken away by police when she entered the squatter camp holding a Bible.

A police spokesman said Dr Nash had not been arrested.

Officials of the Cape flats committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA) were arranging for transport to take homeless squatters from Werkgenot to the St Thomas's Church in Rondebosch, where temporary accommodation is being provided.

Mr Alain Blondel, a social worker, said they were ordered out of the camp.

Various organisations were told not to park caravans in the squatter area.

However, the rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor R E van der Ross, had obtained permission from the authorities for him to enter the camp to pick up medical supplies left there — this, said Mr Blondel, two hours after he was told to leave.

The workmen were told by the Bantu Affairs Board officials to leave a shack where a family had a day-old baby.

(1)305

Argus 25/8/77

Poster protest: 7 in court

SEVEN people appeared in Cape Town Magistrate's Court today in connection with a procession through the city yesterday.

They were: Father Basil Aubrey van Rensburg, 46, of the Holy Cross Church in District Six; Sister Theresa Paul, 50; Sister Mary Louisa Money, 36; Sister Denyse Esther Fiore, 32, all of the Holy Family, Grassy Park Convent; Mrs Rosemary Helen de Waal, 37; Mrs Sheila Emmerentia Coltham, 31, and Mr Richard H. Ledger, 35, no address given.

POSTERS

They were charged with holding an unlawful demonstration.

The seven allegedly drove through the city yesterday afternoon in cars displaying posters protesting against the demolition of squatters' homes.

They were not asked to plead. No evidence was led and the trial was postponed to September 21.

They were each granted R50 bail.

Mr A. C. McCarthy was on the Bench.

TABLES OF CONTENTS (continued)

	Page No.
ide the townships	53
R. & H. compounds	53
Langa	53
Harbour	53
ional Council Area	54
Council Area	55
Bay Compound	56
mendations and Conclusions	58
Town City Building Regulations	58
Drainage	58
Sanitation	58
Objectionable structures	59
mendations	59
The townships	59
Present accommodation	60
Participation by the men	62
Employers' and Board's hostels	62
The Barracks	62
Future accommodation	62
rch Project	63
y Housing (by Rick Granelli)	64
	66

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Single storey hostels in Guguletu Special bachelor quarters in Langa	Frontespiece
Double storey hostels in Langa Zones	13
Inside a hostel in the Zones	13
Langa employers' dormitory-sheds	16
Inside the dormitory-shed	16
Langa dormitory showers	21
Langa dormitory kitchen	21
Outside the Langa main barracks	25
Inside one barracks room	25
Ablutions in the Langa barracks	26
Langa dormitory toilets with doors	26
Single men's flats in Langa	30
Inside one flat	30

Werkgenot waits for demolition

CAPE TIMES 25/8/77

305

Staff Reporter

THE shadow of demolition fell over the Werkgenot squatter camp yesterday as a bulldozer moved in to prepare an access road for earth-moving equipment.

The people of Werkgenot are convinced that demolition will start this morning, but none of the squatters spoken to intended to move voluntarily.

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said yesterday demolition could start at any time, but he would not specify a date.

He said hardly any of the Werkgenot residents had moved voluntarily and the BAAB had received little co-operation.

He estimated that 400 shanties would be knocked down.

Professor Nic Olivier, MP, provisional chairman of the Committee of Concerned Citizens formed to help the squatters, said last night he was "terribly upset and disappointed" at the government's negative attitude

Professor Olivier said he asked M W A Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, at a meeting on Monday not to go ahead with the demolition of Werkgenot.

Mr Cruywagen had replied yesterday that he could not accede to the request and the local BAAB officials would decide on a demolition date.

Mr Cruywagen had refused to declare squatter communities as emergency camps and declined to meet the committee because he said he had already heard all the arguments against demolition.

He told Professor Olivier that the doors of the local BAAB officials always stood open.

Meanwhile the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals, which has housed abandoned dogs and cats from the flattened squatter camp at Modderdam Road, has appealed for contributions of pet food. People willing to accept animals should come forward.

Those interested can telephone Mrs Walker at 71-7650.

Squatters: Protests by Nats

The Argus Political Staff

THE Cape Nationalist newspaper Die Burger has received a flood of complaints from its readers about the Government's handling of the squatter situation and the demolition of squatters' huts during one of the Cape's coldest winters.

Shock and unhappiness at the Governments action is reflected in many letters published in the newspaper's letter column in recent weeks.

The newspaper's editorials, on the other hand, have tended to defend, explain or condone the Government's actions in the face of the mounting criticism.

The letters have indicated that the complaints were from readers in various walks of life, including academics, students, housewives and staunch supporters of the National Party.

'URGENT APPEAL'

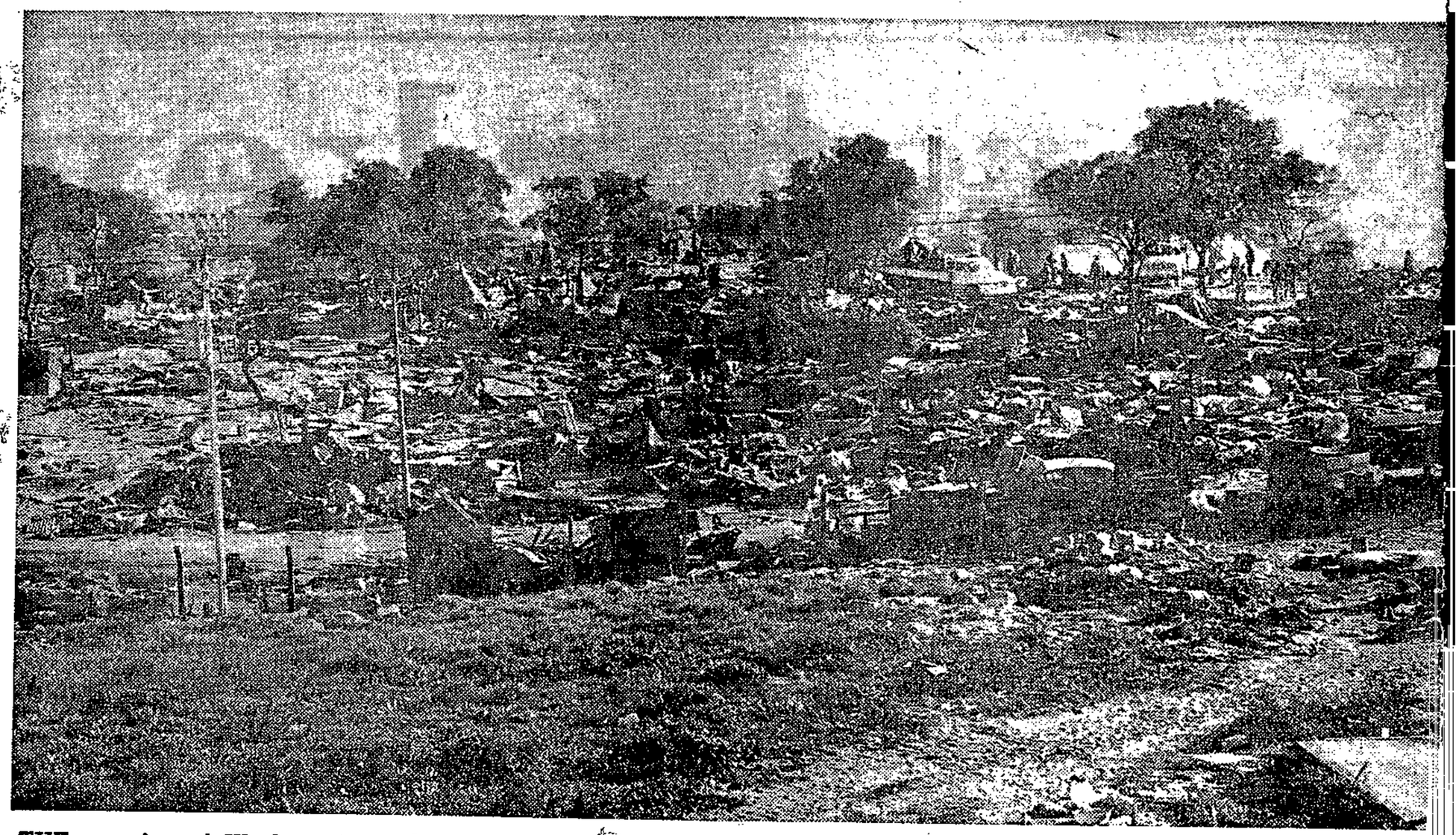
A typical complaint was that from a Stellenbosch reader who wrote under the pen-name 'Nasionalis': 'As a lifelong Nationalist and active office-bearer of the National Party I make an urgent appeal to the Government to stop the clearing of squatter areas in the Cape until after winter, except where other reasonable accommodation is available.

One of the most outspoken protests came from 15 theological students of the University of Stellenbosch who wrote: 'It is with dismay that we have followed the way in which the squatter problem has been handled and especially the demolition of their homes. . . the way in which things are being done fills us with paralysing fear which makes us want to pray: 'God forgive us because we do not know what we are doing.'

Professor H. W. van der Merwe, director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town, wrote in a letter to the newspaper that the exaggerated implementation of the letter of the law was inevitably accompanied by 'an element of inhumanity and lovelessness.'

'AGITATORS'

Die Burger, in one of its editorials, defended the Government's action against squatters by claiming that the Modderdam squatters had apparently been under the influence of 'agitators and sympathisers,' when they defied Government orders to vacate their huts.'



THE remains of Werkgenot are loaded on to trucks headed for dumping grounds. The people have taken many of their belongings to destinations largely unknown.

Demolitions condemned as 'callous'

The Western Cape is official
that before an employer can
that there are no so-called

kers'
ork-
l
ıns
v

The Argus Religious Affairs Correspondent

THE Western Province Council of Churches today described as 'callous and devoid of any justification in Christian terms, the destruction of squatters' homes without providing alternative accommodation or shelter.

The statement was issued today following a meeting of the WPCC, which represents most major denominations in the Western Cape.

The statement called upon the authorities to stop demolitions 'until proper arrangements have been made for them (squatters) to be housed elsewhere in the Western Cape,' and to review the system of influx control so that wives might be allowed to live with their husbands.

'We believe that legislation which justifies the separation of husband and wife is in direct conflict with the teaching of the Christian Church that these whom God has joined together must not be put asunder,' the churches said.

CALL TO CHURCHES

'It is an established fact that the economy of the Western Cape has become increasingly dependent on African labour. We cannot maintain or improve the essential services of our society without their labour.

'To expect those who serve us in this way to do so at the expense of not living a normal family life constitutes exploitation and is indefensible.'

The WPCC called upon churches to ensure their members were 'fully informed of the facts and the Church's teachings in respect of these facts,' to make halls and grounds available for the homeless, and to protest on Christian grounds to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board and other authorities against the demolitions.

Squatter pets rescued

EIGHT bitches — one about to have puppies — two cats and a tortoise were rescued from the Werkgenot squatter camp today, following yesterday's demolitions.

Miss Kathleen Atkins, secretary of the Animal Welfare Society, said all the animals, with the exception of the bitch in whelp, were in 'fair condition'. One of the dogs had burn marks on its body.

With the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the AWS has been active lately in evacuating unwanted animals from demolished and about-to-be demolished squatter camps,

42 sign open appeal over demolitions

Chief Reporter

FORTY-TWO Capetonians, all of them prominent in church, civic, academic or political spheres, yesterday addressed an open appeal to the government to stop shack-demolitions, "on behalf of all concerned citizens of Cape Town".

They include the heads of the Anglican, the Roman Catholic and the Ned Geref mission churches, religious leaders of the Moslem and Jewish communities, 14 members of Cape Town City Council, the Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Sir Richard Luyt, and eight UCT professors.

In their open appeal they said that on behalf of all concerned citizens of Cape Town:

"We entreat you to stop demolishing homes until alternative accommodation is provided;

"We believe that squatter housing is a temporary solution to city shortage all over the world;

"We plead with you not to break up families of end employed men or maried women to starve in the homelands; and

"We beseech you to recognize that hundreds of squatter families cannot go back to where they cme from, and have no plac to which they can legally go."

Those who put their naes to the appeal were:

Owen Cardinal McCan, Roman Catholic Archbisop of Cape Town;

The Most Rev Bill Burnett, Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town;

The Rev Dawid Botha, the Rev Izak Mentor and the Rev P W L Sinclair, who signed as individuals and as the moderature of the Ned Geref mission church;

Dr Allen Boesak, also of the Ned Geref mission church;

Rabbi David Rosen of the Green and Sea Point Hebrew Congregation;

Rabbi David Sherman, Temple Israel, Green Point;

Sheik A H Gabier, Moslem Judicial Council;

The Rev Abel Hendriks, past president of the Methodist Conference of South Africa;

The Rev G Dunstan, chairman of the Peninsula Congregational Church;

The Rev S D Smuts, Presbyterian Church;

City councillors: H Hirsch, I L Kendal, L Kreiner, S Kreiner, E Merrington, E E Riese, John Sonnenberg, E Stott, F van der Velde, S Yach, H L Stern, E M Harding, David Bloomberg and R M Friedlander;

Sir Richard Luyt;

UCT professors: Eric Axelson, H W van der Merwe, Anthony Erlank, Ivor Prinsloo, J H Webb, S Saunders, R D Cherry and P A Wild;

Mrs Julie Grieve, Milnerton town councillor;

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, MP for Rondebosch;

Dr A Boraine, MP for Pinelands;

Professor Nic Olivier, MP for Edenvale; and

Dr Francis Wilson, Dr Martin Puttorill and Dr Michael Whisson, of UCT.

In a separate appeal yesterday Mr Robert Tobias, chairman of the Western Cape region of the SA Institute of Race Relations, called on the government "in the name of sanity" to stop immediately all demolition of squatters' homes.

26/2/77

Stop 'in the name of sanity' call

Chief Reporter

MR ROBERT TOBIAS, chairman of the Western Cape region of the SA Institute of Race Relations, called on the government yesterday, "in the name of sanity," to stop immediately all demolition of squatters' shacks.

He said if Mr Willem Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, really believed that all the people being evicted had flooded into Cape Town in recent months, he was "grossly misinformed".

"He simply does not appear to understand the real situation facing the African squatters. Mr Cruywagen is reported to have stated that there was no way other than total demolition to deal with the squatter problem at Modderdam, and that the position would have got out of control if there had been delay in this demolition.

"Before these statements are answered, the public is entitled to a full investigation of certain basic questions.

"These are:

- Who owned the properties now known as Modderdam, Unibell and Werkgenot before the state acquired them?
- When and at what cost did these owners acquire the land?
- How much did the state pay them for this land and over what precise period did the negotiations take place?
- Were these previous owners permitted to allow squatters to settle on their land; did they receive rentals, and if so, how much?
- And when is construction to start on this 'urgently-needed' land?"

Mr Tobias said nobody in Cape Town who had had any real experience of the squatter camps in the Peninsula, or who had done scientific research in them, was prepared to accept Mr Cruywagen's or the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner's *ex parte* statements that Africans were "flooding" into the Peninsula by the thousand.

"If the deputy minister wishes the public to believe the 'flooding' story, then he should produce the evidence for it.

"Even if he adheres to the necessity to remove the camps, this process could have been accomplished by methods which would not have resulted in the terrible sufferings of the Modderdammers.

"In any case Mr Cruywagen was reported to have given the trustees of SHELTER an assurance that the process would not be a hurried one and that it would be done with full consideration for humanity and the avoidance of unnecessary suffering.

"The deputy minister has not honoured this obligation."

Mr Tobias said the authorities could have done "the dirty deed" of total demolition, if they felt they had no alternative, by sending into Modderdam two or three teams of investigators who could easily have made constructive proposals for the future of each family in a comparatively short time.

It was obvious, he added, that the "coloured labour-preference area" policy had failed dismally and that the number of Africans in this area had to be allowed to increase in spite of attempts to eliminate Africans from the Western Cape.

Mr Tobias said government decisions and actions concerning Modderdam had already caused untold human misery.

"In the name of sanity we urge the deputy minister to stop immediately all demolition of squatter shacks and produce viable efforts to deal with the simple desires of black citizens to have housing, employment and a family life.

"The government has stated it is 'moving away from discrimination'.

"Its actions give lie to words."



Workmen remove some of the debris from the ruins of Werkgenot yesterday.

305

Professor to probe plight of squatters

D.D. 26/8/77

CAPE TOWN — A representative of the Cape Town Citizens' Action Committee on Squatters will visit Transkei and Ciskei early next week to discuss the position of people whose shanties have been knocked down by Government officials.

This was announced yesterday by the chairman of the committee, Mr Nic Olivier, MP.

The representative, Prof H. W. van der Merwe, who is director of the Centre for Intergroup studies at the University of Cape Town, is to establish whether there was alternative accommodation and work available for the people who are being sent back to the two territories.

"My own impression is that few people have gone back to either the Ciskei or Transkei, but even for those that have I can't see how they can be accommodated or be given work there.

"To compel people to leave Cape Town without making sure that these details have been sorted out is just terrible.

"At least in Cape Town most of these people were employed in one way or another whereas if they went back to the Ciskei or Transkei there is no work available," Mr Olivier said.

South African Government officials have made it clear that it was not their responsibility to ensure that Ciskeians and Transkeians have homes or work if they are sent back.

There is also concern about the people who are illegally in the Cape Peninsula, but who are not citizens of Transkei or Ciskei.

However, at the Cape congress of the National Party this week the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Willem Cruywagen, said the position of Ciskeians had been fully discussed with the homeland's Government before the demolitions had begun and that the situation had been cleared with them.

The position of Transkei was different because all matters concerning it had to be dealt with by the Department of Foreign Affairs and he had not been informed of the outcome. — PC.

M. Mercury 26/8/77

Another camp is bulldozed

(305)

CAPE TOWN — The Werkgenot squatter camp was demolished yesterday by Public Works Department bulldozers which flattened 400 homes of squatters who had disregarded official eviction orders.

About two weeks ago, following the demolition of the nearby Modderdam Road squatter camp, Bantu Administration Affairs Board officials told Werkgenot squatters to move from the land, or they would be forcibly moved, Sapa reports.

Late yesterday only a handful of huts remained standing in the area which previously housed an estimated 5 000 people. Squatters sat disconsolately next to their possessions.

"We do not know what to do now. We have nowhere to go. I will probably just find another place in the bush," said one squatter.

When Modderdam Road was demolished, a mobile office of BAAB was on the site so that anyone wanting to return to Transkei or the Ciskei could be provided with a free rail warrant.

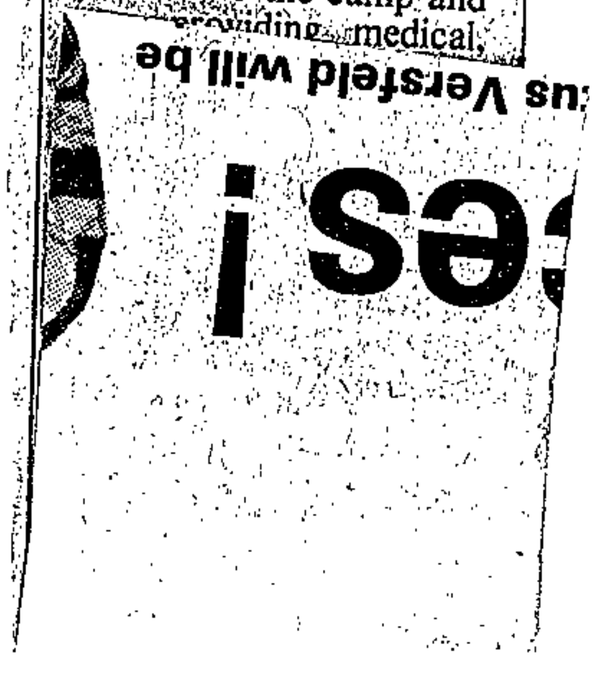
Repatriate

Some squatters said they believed similar arrangements for repatriation to Transkei and the Ciskei existed, but were unable to locate the office.

All Whites except Press where prohibited by police from entering the area.

Dr. Margaret Nash, a social worker, was reportedly removed from the camp early yesterday morning. Police said she had not been arrested.

Welfare organisations established posts at the entrance to the camp and providing medical,



ARGUS 26/8/77 (305)

Camp work 'crippling' animal welfare body

THE Animal Welfare Society is being 'crippled' by the work-load of clearing unwanted dogs from demolished and about-to-be demolished squatter camps.

to South Africa on two f
The outflow via W.N.L.A.
exodus gathered momentum

In 1944 the Chief Native
were 14 000 'clandestine
was believed there were
Portuguese East Africa a
need not all have come v
increases in Southern Rh
stantial drain of labour
'clandestine' non-indige
was 20 000 workers.10/
flow to be considered as
of local and foreign wor
The fact that significan
can be taken to imply th
anticipated in the case
migrants. This judgeme
government bus, based in
/'clandestine' .....

ght and obtained a permit for
n's initiative. This, now open,
our reserves placed Southern
erred a 'free flow' (so-called
ter probability existed of more
e costs of protracted and/or
was also openly admitted in 1939
the Rand mines, with their huge
urely not a type of opponent to

ce the prospect of Southern Rhodes-
nitiatives in regard to W.N.L.A.
North. In any event, the
uthern Rhodesia secured tens of
nployment, especially in low-wage

desia was facing a 'labour drain'
ional' labour 'catchment' area.
eased and the 'clandestine labour'
sia itself.

l Report recorded that there
e Union in addition to which it
s from Nyasaland and 5 000 from
(though these latter groups
).9/ In terms of annual
abour, this amounted to a sub-
was estimated that the total
Southern Rhodesia to the Union
was the 'clandestine' indigenous
flow of authorised migration
minimum of 3 508 in 1945 alone).11/
ccompanied men in this exodus
or permanent migration was
mber of authorised indigenous
confirmed by the fact that the
for the purpose of bringing

'I don't know how we will carry on,' said Miss Kathleen Atkins, secretary of the society. 'Our hospital is overcrowded with sick and injured animals. But we will have to manage somehow.'

Miss Atkins said AWS workers had taken three bitches and a dog from the Werkgenot camp in the past few days, and had taken several dogs from Modderdam, before and after the demolition of the camp.

APPEAL

The five full-time inspectors were fully occupied fitting in rounds of the squatter camps with their other duties.

The society was appealing to squatters to hand over pets they would not be able to keep before demolition, as the noise and confusion of demolition made the animals difficult to catch.

Most dogs in the camps were mongrels. Litters always seemed to include more bitches than dogs, said Miss Atkins. These pups were then given away, producing more unwanted dogs.

'This is why we are spending more and more on spaying bitches. It costs us thousands.'

Mr Bob Bell, secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the Western Cape, said the society was doing the same kind of work as the AWS.

Most animals collected had to be put down because they were not used to being confined and had never had collars, and many had incurable mange.

ARGUS 26/8/77

305

Squatters in Shawco homes

HOMELESS squatter families from the demolished Werkgenot camp were given temporary shelter at a number of welfare centres and church halls in the Peninsula today.

About 130 people from Werkgenot were at Shawco centres in Manenberg, Elsie's River and Kensington.

A number of people were being sheltered at St John's Church, Bellville.

More than 350 people from Modderdam are still being sheltered at seven church centres in Cape Town. About 8 000 people lived at Modderdam and about 2 000 at Werkgenot.

The Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr F. H. Botha, said he had been told that few squatters had applied for rail passes to the homelands, but there had been many who had left on buses and vans.

Mr Botha said rail warrants included household goods such as sewing machines, bedding and bicycles — but not furniture.

At Werkgenot an Argus reporter and a photographer were ushered from the site by a Security Police officer. The policeman's action was later overruled by a senior officer and the Argus men returned.

● See Pages 2, 3 and 11.

RDM 26/8/77

Squatter demos charged

(305)

OWN CORRESPONDENT

CAPE TOWN. — Seven people who took part in a procession of cars carrying "squatter" slogans through Cape Town on Wednesday, appeared in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of unlawfully demonstrating in a prescribed area.

Father Basil Aubrey van Rensburg, 40, of the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church in District Six, three nuns of the Holy Family at Grassy Park Convent, Sister Denyse Esther Fiore, 32, Sister Mary Louisa Money, 36, and Sister Theresa Paul, 50. and Ms Sheila Emmerencia Coltham, 31, Ms Rosemary Helen de Waal, 37, and Mr Richard Ledger, 35, were not asked to plead.

All were allowed bail of R50 and the hearing was postponed to September 21.

es at the Associations'
addition, the W.N.L.A.
iginally entered into
whereby W.N.L.A. would
ted for the mines but
2/ This agreement
olded up and ceased

operations.

In Nyasaland 'duopsonistic competition' between the two bureaux worked largely in favour of W.N.L.A., the higher wages stipulated on the latter's contracts being the all important determinant of the distribution of labour supplies between them. Only Nyasaland government limitations on permissible W.N.L.A. recruitment levels enabled the R.N.L.S.C. to secure a growing level of supplies as its permit maximum was periodically re-negotiated upwards. In northern Bechuanaland a similar pattern of W.N.L.A. superiority prevailed, the supply of R.N.L.S.C. recruitees from this country being very small. South of latitude 22° S. the N.R.C. operated for the Chamber of Mines.

Even after the establishment of the Federation in 1953, whereby Nyasaland became more firmly under the political power of Southern Rhodesian employers, W.N.L.A. continued to dominate the Nyasaland foreign contract labour market. However, Southern Rhodesia continued to place most of its reliance on the 'free-flow' system though the R.N.L.S.C. did build up annual recruitment to a relatively high level. The peak was reached in 1956 with a total recruitment of 16 234 workers. After 1958, with the onset of economic recession in the Federation, the growth of a substantial labour surplus in Southern Rhodesia and the adoption of a new foreign labour policy by the Southern Rhodesian government, the R.N.L.S.C. contract system faced steadily increasing supply constraints. Its annual throughput began systematically to be run down. This occurred as W.N.L.A. hegemony in Nyasaland became more easily asserted and as farm wages fell seriously in real terms in Rhodesia after 1963. By 1960 the Chamber of Mines (S.A.) had recruited 83 000 'Tropicals' (20,9 per cent of all their African mineworkers in South Africa). By 1973, as may be seen in the table below, the figure for Malawian workers alone had reached 106 638 or 27,7 per cent of the total complement.

/Table 1 .....

26/8/77

305

The Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA), appealed to the public and business concerns with suitable vehicles to help transport the squatters and their possessions this morning.

Standing in the rubble of Werkgenot yesterday morning, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula BAAB, said the community had been given the opportunity to co-operate by dismantling their own shacks but they had not taken advantage of it.

Those squatters legally in the area could move to approved camps but the others would have to return to their places of origin, the brigadier said.

Rail warrants were available for those who wanted to return to Transkei or Ciskei. He believed most of the squatters would return to these homelands, either by train or private transport.

Those squatters spoken to said they would not return to the homelands because there was no work or food there. They intended to move to the townships or other

Continued on page 2

42 SIGN OPEN APPEAL — PAGE 2



Cardinal McCann · Wilson · Olivier · Botha · Friedlander · Stott · Slabbert · Bloomberg · Boraine · Archbishop Burnett

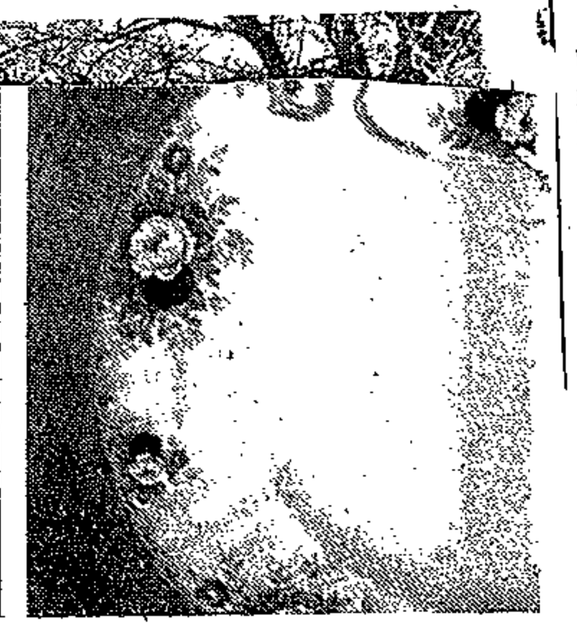
C. Times 26/8/77.

305

Werkgenot camp flattened

By ANTON FERREIRA

THE BANTU Affairs Administration Board flatten[illegible] Werkgenot squatter camp yest[illegible]



Shacks flattened

Continued from page 1

squatter camps.

One woman said she would re-erect her shanty on the same spot. If it was demolished, she would build it again.

"They will get tired before Ido," she said, indicating the BAAB officials.

Other squatters complained that the BAAB was removing their corrugated iron without paying compensation.

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen declined to say where the corrugated iron was taken. He said there were 318 shacks in the camp.

Meanwhile the Divisional Council of the Cape decided at a meeting this week immediately to demolish any squatter shacks or tents erected on property under its control, but not in rainy weather.

This approach was necessary to prevent the transfer of the squatter problem from state land to the council's area, and was taken in the light of the clearance of squatters from Modderdam.

Campfires and headlights lit up the Werkgenot camp last night as people helped the homeless to move to Shawco centres.

By 11pm much of the squatters' belongings had been taken to an Epping warehouse. Workers said operations would continue today.

Some people erected temporary cardboard and plastic shelters.

See America's Top Car Race. FREE

weather

CAPE PENINS
Fine and
south-eas
imum ter
Malan
between
64F).

ferried in
Elsie's Riv
children. It wa
modated at these

305

3. Racial Prejudice

Those pondoks

Argus 26/8/77

WERKGENOT has followed Modderdam into extinction in the drive to 'eliminate' squatter camps in the peripheral areas of Cape Town. And Unibel, geographically linked with these two camps, seems certain to be the next to go. The mounting chorus of protest and entreaty from churches, institutions, newspapers and individuals is drowned in the rumble of the bulldozer and the front-end loader and the crunch of shacks flattened into the mud. Official policy is that the squatters must go. But of course they will only go elsewhere. What is being done in the name of a Christian state is the ultimate in negativism, and an example, surely, of man's inhumanity to man.

Telepho

The pri
Indiffer
Off pren
But self-
'I hate a
Silence.
Pressuriz
Lipstick
Cigarette
'HOW DA
LIGHT
OR VERY DARK?' Button B. Button A. Stench
Of rancid breath of public hide-and-speak.
Red booth. Red pillar-box. Red double-tiered
Omnibus squelching tar. It *was* real! Shamed
By ill-mannered silence, surrender
Pushed dumbfoundment to beg simplification.
Considerate she was, varying the emphasis –
'ARE YOU DARK? OR VERY LIGHT?' Revelation came.
'You mean – like plain or milk chocolate?'
Her assent was clinical, crushing in its light
Impersonality. Rapidly, wave-length adjusted,
I chose. 'West African sepia' – and as afterthought,
'Down in my passport.' Silence for spectroscopic
Flight of fancy, till truthfulness clanged her accent
Hard on the mouthpiece. 'WHAT'S THAT?' conceding

'Like brunette.'
altogether.
m, you should see
soles of my feet
aused –
n, has turned
ent madam!' – sensing
rclap
eaded, 'wouldn't you
rather
See for yourself?'

WOLE SOYINKA (NIGERIA)

4. The Voice of Protest and the Demands of Nationalism.

We are fed to the teeth.

Fed up with supporting you, with suffering the terrible consequences of your follies, your demands, with the squandering misuse of your authority.

We can no longer stand the pernicious effects of your political and administrative decisions.

We are no longer willing to make greater and greater useless sacrifices . . .

Enough . . .

We want you to manifest, not by laws and decrees, but by deeds, your elementary obligations . . .

We want to be treated as you treat yourselves.

We do not want the comforts with which you have surrounded yourselves at the cost of our sweat . . .

We do not want your refined education . . . since we do not want a life dominated by the idea of robbing our fellow men . . .

We prefer our savage state, which fills your mouths and your pockets.

But we do want something . . .

We want bread, we want light.

We don't want to pay, but to receive . . .

We don't want to pay for services which are of no use to us . . . for institutions whose benefits we never feel . . .

We no longer want to suffer the bottomless pit of your excellent colonial administration!

We want of you a more humane policy . . .

We repeat that we don't want hunger, nor thirst, nor disease, nor discriminatory laws founded on the difference of color.

We have the scalpel ready.

We shall dissect your work . . .

We are daring, the result of ignorance.

We shall learn how to use the scalpel . . .

The gangrene you spread will infect us and later we will not have the strength to act. Now we do . . . It is the instinct for self-preservation. We are beasts of burden and like them we possess it . . .

Enough, gentlemen. Change your ways. There still is time.[26]

An editorial in O brado africano (The African Cry). Laurenco Marques, 1932.

3. F

Te
Th
In
Of
Bu
'I
Sil
Pre
Lig
Cig
'HO
L
OR
Of
Red
Om
By
Pus
Con
'AR
'Yo
Her
Imp

Camp work 'crippling'

305

animal welfare body

Argus 26/8/77

THE Animal Welfare Society is being 'crippled' by the work-load of clearing unwanted dogs from demolished and about-to-be demolished squatter camps.

'I don't know how we will carry on,' said Miss Kathleen Atkins, secretary of the society. 'Our hospital is overcrowded with sick and injured animals. But we will have to manage somehow.'

Miss Atkins said AWS workers had taken three bitches and a dog from the Werkgenot camp in the past few days, and had taken several dogs from Modderdam, before and after the demolition of the camp.

APPEAL

The five full-time inspectors were fully occupied fitting in rounds of the squatter camps with their other duties.

The society was appealing to squatters to hand over pets they would not be able to keep before demolition, as the noise and confusion of demolition made the animals difficult to catch.

Most dogs in the camps were mongrels. Litters always seemed to include more bitches than dogs, said Miss Atkins. These pups were then given away, producing more unwanted dogs.

'This is why we are spending more and more on spaying bitches. It costs us thousands.'

Mr Bob Bell, secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the Western Cape, said the society was doing the same kind of work as the AWS.

Most animals collected had to be put down because they were not used to being confined and had never had collars, and many had incurable mange.

Like brunette.'
altogether.
n, you should see
soles of my feet
used –
, has turned
ent madam!' – sensing
clap
eaded, 'wouldn't you

I chose. ' West African ... ' and as afterthought,
'Down in my passport.' Silence for spectroscopic
Flight of fancy, till truthfulness clanged her accent
Hard on the mouthpiece. 'WHAT'S THAT?' conceding

IGERIA)

4. The Voice of Protest and the Demands of N

We are fed to the teeth.

Fed up with supporting you, with suffering the terrible co
of your follies, your demands, with the squandering misu
authority.

We can no longer stand the pernicious effects of your p
administrative decisions.

We are no longer willing to make greater and greater u
fices . . .

Enough . . .

We want you to manifest, not by laws and decrees, but by
elementary obligations . . .

We want to be treated as you treat yourselves.

We do not want the comforts with which you have surrou
selves at the cost of our sweat . . .

We do not want your refined education . . . since we do
life dominated by the idea of robbing our fellow men . . .

We prefer our savage state, which fills your mouths and yo

But we do want something . . .

We want bread, we want light.

We don't want to pay, but to receive . . .

We don't want to pay for services which are of no use to
institutions whose benefits we never feel . . .

We no longer want to suffer the bottomless pit of you
colonial administration!

We want of you a more humane policy . . .

We repeat that we don't want hunger, nor thirst, nor dise
criminatory laws founded on the difference of color.

We have the scalpel ready.

We shall dissect your work . . .

We are daring, the result of ignorance.

We shall learn how to use the scalpel . . .

The gangrene you spread will infect us and later we will
strength to act. Now we do . . . It is the instinct for self-
We are beasts of burden and like them we possess it . . .

Enough, gentlemen. Change your ways. There still is time.[26]

al in O brado africano
an Cry). Laurenco
1932.

305

Squatters in Shawco homes

Argus 26/8/77.

ABOUT 130 homeless squatters from Werkgenot camp are being housed at Shawco centres in Manenberg, Elsie's River and Kensington, Mr D. A. J. Livesey, Shawco warden, said today.

'We can legally accommodate 450 people and obviously we'll accommodate all we can,' Mr Livesey said.

He said the welfare organisation was housing mainly women and children because men were either seeking alternative housing or living at work.

The squatters were largely cooking for themselves.

Medical students from the University of Cape Town, under supervision of a doctor, were examining the squatters but so far no disease had been found.

IN STORE

Mr Livesey said his organisation was also storing the squatters' household goods in warehouses.

Shawco would also help to take homeless squatters to alternative homes if it was necessary.

Shawco did not need immediate help, but transport of squatters was expensive.

The scene at the Shawco centres was one of passive resignation by the squatters, who silently awaited further developments.

Doctor arrested at squatter camp

By PATRICK LAURENCE

CAPE TOWN. — Demolition of the squatter camp of Werkgenot was held up for about 20 minutes yesterday by a White woman carying a large Cross and a Bible.

The woman, Dr Margaret Nash, of the Council of Churches, was protesting against the demolition as an unChristian action.

She was physically removed, arrested and charged with trespassing. She was granted bail of R50 on condition that she did not enter any squatter camp in the Bellville municipality.

Dr Nash said last night: "When they approached me I dropped flat. I lay for about 20 minutes. They gave me every opportunity not to be arrested."

When it was clear that Dr Nash would not move of her own accord, she was picked up and carried away.

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said last night: "About half of the shacks were broken down."

He put the number of shacks at Werkgenot at about 320.

Werkgenot is one of the two remaining camps due for demolition. The second is Unibel, Modderdam has already been flattened.

A few squatters dismantled their shanties but most left demolition to officials. Front-end loaders were used.

upon presenting themselves at the Associations' Southern Rhodesia'. In addition, the W.N.L.A. Native Labour Limited (originally entered into Farmers' Union in 1943), whereby W.N.L.A. would ims those workers recruited for the mines but remained undisturbed.[12] This agreement 965 when the A.N.L.L. folded up and ceased

mpetition' between the two bureaux worked , the higher wages stipulated on the latter's tant determinant of the distribution of labour Nyasaland government limitations on permissible nabled the R.N.L.S.C. to secure a growing t maximum was periodically re-negotiated haland a similar pattern of W.N.L.A. superi- R.N.L.S.C. recruitees from this country being e 22° S. the N.R.C. operated for the Chamber

contra
suppli
W.N.L.
level
upward
ority
very s
of Mines.

Even after the establishment of the Federation in 1953, whereby Nyasaland became more firmly under the political power of Southern Rhodesian employers, W.N.L.A. continued to dominate the Nyasaland foreign contract labour market. However, Southern Rhodesia continued to place most of its reliance on the 'free-flow' system though the R.N.L.S.C. did build up annual recruitment to a relatively high level. The peak was reached in 1956 with a total recruitment of 16 234 workers. After 1958, with the onset of economic recession in the Federation, the growth of a substantial labour surplus in Southern Rhodesia and the adoption of a new foreign labour policy by the Southern Rhodesian government, the R.N.L.S.C. contract system faced steadily increasing supply constraints. Its annual throughput began systematically to be run down. This occurred as W.N.L.A. hegemony in Nyasaland became more easily asserted and as farm wages fell seriously in real terms in Rhodesia after 1963. By 1960 the Chamber of Mines (S.A.) had recruited 83 000 'Tropicals' (20,9 per cent of all their African mine-workers in South Africa). By 1973, as may be seen in the table below, the figure for Malawian workers alone had reached 106 638 or 27,7 per cent of the total complement.

/Table 1 .....

305

STAR 27/8/77

Appeal for squatters by PRP

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — An urgent request was sent today to the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W A Cruywagen, to come to Cape Town for talks with the leaders, or legal representatives, of the Modderdam squatters whose situation is said to be deteriorating rapidly.

Senator Brian Bamford, Cape leader of the Progressive Reform Party, said he sent the request to the Deputy Minister in a telegram because of signs that a crisis situation was developing for the 30 000 squatters in the area.

Continuing rain and cold weather was adding to the difficulties already being experienced by these people.

So far Mr Cruywagen has turned down a previous appeal to meet squatters' representatives to discuss their plight.

Senator Bamford said one of the main problems was the day-to-day uncertainty of the squatter's existence. A "Sword of Damocles" was hanging over them concerning their removal.

At the same time, the squatters felt their grievances were not being heard or, if they were being heard, their pleas were being dissipated among three Government departments involved and also among local bodies such as the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

Disputes were continuing among various bodies about matters such as the provision of water and other services to them.

305

20 000 could be homeless

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

C. Times 27/8/79

AS FRONT-END loaders continued to smash their way through squatters' homes in the Cape Peninsula yesterday, there were indications that there could soon be more than 20 000 people in this area with no homes — and nowhere to go.

Tragedy

Mr Roberts said the tragedy of the situation was that no prior arrangements had been made by the authorities for providing temporary shelter for evicted families. All they had been offered were train tickets to Transkei.

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said this week he believed most of the Modderdam squatters had returned to Transkei. So far only 63 had applied for rail warrants, but he believed the rest had gone by private transport.

After a special meeting of the Divisional Council of the Cape this week the chairman of the council, Mr H J Kriel, warned that any shacks or tents erected on council or on private property would be demolished.

And the Mayor of Bellville, Mr Danie Uys, said in a statement: "My council wishes to make it very clear that under no circumstances will the housing of squatters within the municipal area of Bellville be tolerated. Bellville is a properly organized community and we intend to keep it that way."

Mr Uys thanked the government, BAAB and the police "for their strong action up to now, which is in the interest of law-abiding citizens and of the squatters."

Hout Bay shacks demolished

Staff Reporter

MANY squatter shacks near Hout Bay harbour were demolished with crowbars yesterday.

People spent the night in the open. They said the operation was carried out by Divisional Council workmen. The workmen said they would return on Monday to continue the demolition.

Some of the homeless said they had lived on the mountain slope since 1973 and had received no notice of eviction. They were told they would have to return to Transkei.

The secretary of the Divisional Council, Mr W R Vivier, was not available for comment.

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, confirmed yesterday that the Unibell squatter camp would be demolished. He said no date had been set.

"Unqualified" African squatters have been told they must return to the homelands. But the Transkei Government has rejected the concept of people being dumped in independent Transkei "at the whim of South African Government officials."

And there have been increasing warnings by local authorities that evicted squatters are not wanted in their areas and that if they put up new structures these will be demolished.

Mr Rommel Roberts, co-ordinator of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA), said yesterday that surveys showed that not more than 100 families had returned to the homelands and that about 1 000 Modderdam families were still in and around Cape Town.

Churches

This excluded 400 coloured squatter families moved to the Rifle Range site at Belhar by the Department of Community Development.

"Of the 1 000 homeless families, 150 have been taken in temporarily by white families in the Peninsula, and about 500 people have been given refuge by 10 churches of different denominations.

"The rest of the Modderdam people are with relatives in the townships or with other squatter families whose homes have not yet been demolished.

"The problem of homelessness has now been exacerbated by the eviction of about 400 families from Werkgenot, and when Unibell's turn comes for demolition there will be at least another 15 000 people without roofs over their h

Open meeting on squatters

A PUBLIC meeting to discuss the squatter situation will be held at St Saviour's Church Hall, Claremont, at 8pm on Monday.

Mrs Mary Burton, chairman of the Cape Western region of the Black Sash, said. "This is not to be a protest meeting; the idea is to discuss the situation and try and find ways of providing relief and of involvement in other ways."

Soaring number of Cape homeless

27/8/77

305

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — As front-end loaders continued to smash their way through squatters' homes in the Cape Peninsula yesterday there were clear indications that there could soon be more than 20 000 people in this area with no homes and nowhere to go.

"Unqualified" African squatters have been told they must return to the homelands. But the Transkei Government has flatly rejected the concept of people being dumped in independent Transkei "at the whim of South African Government officials."

There have also been new warnings by local authorities that evicted squatters are not wanted in their areas and that if they put up new structures these will immediately be demolished.

Mr. Rommel Roberts, co-ordinator of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accocmodation (CFCIA), said on-the-spot surveys showed that not more than 100 families had returned to the homelands and that about 1 000 Modderdam families were still in and around Cape Town.

Rifle range

This number excluded the 400 Coloured squatter families who had been moved to the rifle range site at Belhar.

"Of the 1 000 homeless families 150 have been taken in temporarily by White families in the Peninsula, and about 500 people have been given refuge by 10 churches of different denominations.

"The rest of the Modderdam people are with relatives in the townships or with other squatter families whose homes have not yet been demolished.

"The problem of homelessness has now been exacerbated by the eviction of about 400 families from Werkgenot and when Unibell's turn comes for demolition there will be at least another 15 000 people without a roof over their heads.

intru[s] ...t and obtained a permit for
5 000 ...s initiative. This, now open,
inter[i] ...r reserves placed Southern
Rhode[s] ...rred a 'free flow' (so-called
'volu[n] ...r probability existed of more
worke[r] ...costs of protracted and/or
regul[a] ...s also openly admitted in 1939
that ...e Rand mines, with their huge
resou[r] ...ely not a type of opponent to
compe[t] ...the prospect of Southern Rhodes-

The interposition of ... ...iatives in regard to W.N.L.A.
ian mine and farm employer ...th. In any event, the
competition, which contin... ...ern Rhodesia secured tens of
Compulsory Native Labour A... ...oyment, especially in low-wage
thousands of local African
primary industries.

By the end of the war, how... ...ia was facing a 'labour drain'
to South Africa on two fro... ...l' labour 'catchment' area.
The outflow via W.N.L.A. f... ...ed and the 'clandestine labour'
exodus gathered momentum f... ...itself.

In 1944 the Chief Native Co... ...eport recorded that there
were 14 000 'clandestine mi... ...ion in addition to which it
was believed there were 9 0... ...om Nyasaland and 5 000 from
Portuguese East Africa and ...ough these latter groups
need not all have come via ... In terms of annual
increases in Southern Rhodesian demand for labour, this amounted to a substantial drain of labour-power. In 1945 it was estimated that the total 'clandestine' non-indigenous migration from Southern Rhodesia to the Union was 20 000 workers.[10] In addition, there was the 'clandestine' indigenous flow to be considered as well as the net outflow of authorised migration of local and foreign workers to the South (a minimum of 3 508 in 1945 alone).[11] The fact that significant numbers of women accompanied men in this exodus can be taken to imply that either long-term or permanent migration was anticipated in the case of a considerable number of authorised indigenous migrants. This judgement would tend to be confirmed by the fact that the government bus, based in the Gwanda District for the purpose of bringing /'clandestine' .....

20 000 may be out in cold

D.D. 27/8/77 (305)

CAPE TOWN — As front-end loaders continued to smash their way through squatters' homes in the Cape Peninsula yesterday, it was clear there could soon be more than 20 000 people in this area with no homes — and nowhere to go.

"Unqualified" black squatters have been told they must return to the homelands. But the Transkei Government has flatly rejected the concept of people being dumped in independent Transkei "at the whim of South African Government officials".

Local authorities have warned evicted squatters if they put up new structures these will be demolished immediately.

Mr R. Roberts, co-ordinator of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, said on-the-spot surveys showed that not more than 100 families had returned to the homelands and that about 1 000 Modderdam families were still in and around Cape Town.

"Of the 1 000 homeless families, 150 have been taken in temporarily by white families in the Peninsula, and about 500 people have been given refuge by 10 churches of different denominations," Mr Roberts said.

The problem has been aggravated by the eviction of about 400 families from Werkgenot. When Unibell's turn comes for demolition, there will be at least another 15 000 people without roofs over their heads.

Many squatter shacks above Hout Bay harbour were demolished with crowbars yesterday.

Some of the homeless said they had lived on the mountain slope since 1973 and had received no notice of eviction. — DDC.

W/E ARGUS 27/8/77

Squatters must leave

(305)

Weekend Argus Reporter

ABOUT 220 homeless squatters being housed at Shawco's Elsie's River nad Manenberg centres face eviction by 2 pm tomorrow because, in terms of the law, the centres can be used only for welfare work and not accommodation.

WERKGENOT

Unless alternative accommodation can be found the squatters may find themselves in the bush again. Welfare workers were today trying to think of ways of housing them.

Meanwhile a check at the flattened Werkgenot camp today showed that the majority of the squatters had left. Possibly 50 were still on the site and these had slept under make-shift awnings.

At Unibell about 1 000 squatters were hopeful that machines of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board would not break down their village on Monday as planned.

A member of the squatter committee, Mr A. Baloni, said the squatters had no intention of breaking down their shanties yet.

CAPE TIMES 27/8/77 305

20 000 could be homeless

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

AS FRONT-END loaders continued to smash their way through squatters' homes in the Cape Peninsula yesterday, there were indications that there could soon be more than 20 000 people in this area with no homes — and nowhere to go.

Hout Bay shacks demolished

Staff Reporter

MANY squatter shacks near Hout Bay harbour were demolished with crowbars yesterday.

People spent the night in the open. They said the operation was carried out by Divisional Council workmen. The workmen said they would return on Monday to continue the demolition.

Some of the homeless said they had lived on the mountain slope since 1973 and had received no notice of eviction. They were told they would have to return to Transkei.

The secretary of the Divisional Council, Mr W R Vivier, was not available for comment.

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, confirmed yesterday that the Unibell squatter camp would be demolished. He said no date had been set.

"Unqualified" African squatters have been told they must return to the homelands. But the Transkei Government has rejected the concept of people being dumped in independent Transkei "at the whim of South African Government officials."

And there have been increasing warnings by local authorities that evicted squatters are not wanted in their areas and that if they put up new structures these will be demolished.

Mr Rommel Roberts, co-ordinator of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA), said yesterday that surveys showed that not more than 100 families had returned to the homelands and that about 1 000 Modderdam families were still in and around Cape Town.

Churches

This excluded 400 coloured squatter families moved to the Rifle Range site at Belhar by the Department of Community Development.

"Of the 1 000 homeless families, 150 have been taken in temporarily by white families in the Peninsula, and about 500 people have been given refuge by 10 churches of different denominations.

"The rest of the Modderdam people are with relatives in the townships or with other squatter families whose homes have not yet been demolished.

"The problem of homelessness has now been exacerbated by the eviction of about 400 families from Werkgenot, and when Unibell's turn comes for demolition there will be at least another 15 000 people without roofs over their heads."

Tragedy

Mr Roberts said the tragedy of the situation was that no prior arrangements had been made by the authorities for providing temporary shelter for evicted families. All they had been offered were train tickets to Transkei.

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said this week he believed most of the Modderdam squatters had returned to Transkei. So far only 63 had applied for rail warrants, but he believed the rest had gone by private transport.

After a special meeting of the Divisional Council of the Cape this week the chairman of the council, Mr H J Kriel, warned that any shacks or tents erected on council or on private property would be demolished.

And the Mayor of Bellville, Mr Danie Uys, said in a statement: "My council wishes to make it very clear that under no circumstances will the housing of squatters within the municipal area of Bellville be tolerated. Bellville is a properly organized community and we intend to keep it that way."

Mr Uys thanked the government, BAAB and the police, "for their strong action up to now, which is in the interest of law-abiding citizens and of the squatters."

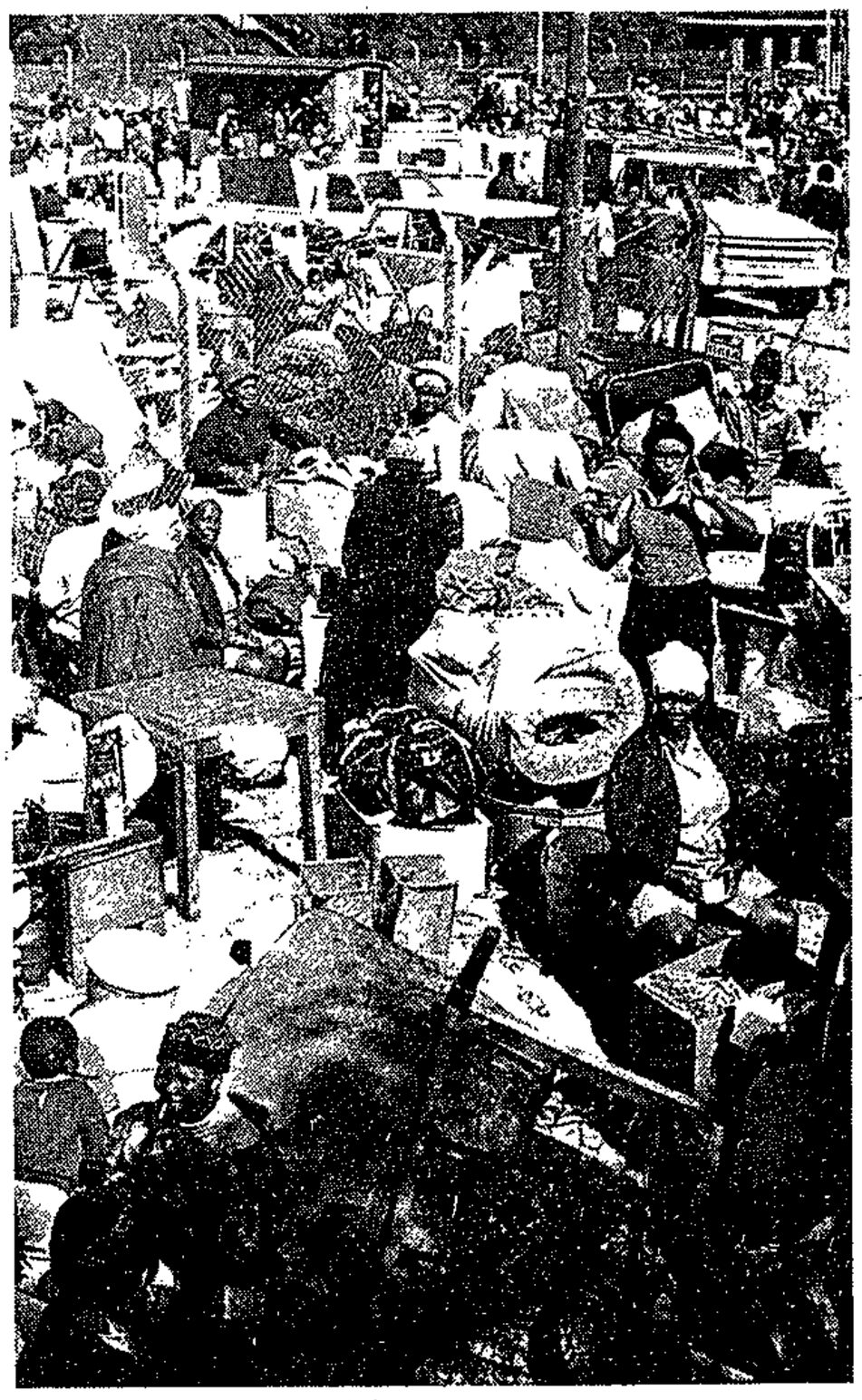
Open meeting on squatters

A PUBLIC meeting to discuss the squatter situation will be held at St Saviour's Church hall, Claremont, at 8pm on Monday.

Mrs Mary Burton, chairman of the Cape Western region of the Black Sash, said. "This is not to be a protest meeting; the idea is to discuss the situation and try and find ways of providing relief and of involvement in other ways."

The plight of the homeless . . .





After the bulldozer has flattened what remains of the shacks at Werkgenot . . . all that the squatters can do is move over to the station with their goods. Pictures by WILLIE DE KLERK

Sun. Times (Cape)
28/8/77
(305)

Big new call on squatters

By STEVE MOLLER

A FULL-PAGE advertisement calling on the Prime Minister and the Cabinet to stop demolishing squatter shanties appeared in a Cape Town newspaper yesterday.

The advertisement, under the huge, bold lettering: "To the Hon the Prime Minister and the South African Cabinet," is signed by leading clergy, including the Moderature of the Ned Geref Sendingkerk (coloured), City councillors and academics.

It says: "On behalf of all concerned citizens of Cape Town:

● We entreat you to stop demolishing homes until alternative accommodation is provided.

● We believe that squatter housing is a temporary solution to City shortages all over the world.

● We plead with you not to break up families or send employed men or married women to starve in the homelands; and

● We beseech you to recognize that hundreds of squatter families cannot go back to where they came from and have no place to which they can legally go."

Other signatories include Sir Richard Luyt, Chancellor of UCT, several professors at the university and three MP's, Prof Nic Olivier (Edenvale), Dr F van Zyl Slabbert (Rondebosch) and Dr Alex Boraine (Pinelands).

CAPE TIMES 29/8/77

305

Squatter helpers say they can no longer cope

Staff Reporter

ORGANIZATIONS assisting with re-accommodation of squatters yesterday decided the problem was becoming too complex and that they could no longer cope.

The meeting, attended by representatives of Shawco, SHELTER, the Foundation and the Institute for Social Development, the University of the Western Cape and church welfare bodies, decided they would no longer move squatters from one area to another as it was "simply postponing their eventual and inevitable homelessness".

A spokesman said after the meeting that in the face of further camp demolitions "we can no longer cope".

Meanwhile urgent appeals were made by representatives of the 12 000 squatters at Unibel who "expect to be removed from the area this week. The squatter committee issued a statement that they were all prepared to pay rent for government built homes or their present shanties.

"There is no place for us in the homelands," the statement said. "There are no houses and no jobs for us there."

The Kraaifontein squatter camp also faces demolition this week.

Mrs Vivinenne West, a welfare co-ordinator, appealed for funds to house the more than 2 000 expected to be homeless by week's end.

So far only the Roman Catholic Church had offered alternative accommodation and the Divisional Council had not responded to appeals for alternative accommodation for the 180 coloured families involved.

The African families at the camp number 80 and are expected to return to the Transkei.

Shelter for 500 squatters

SOCIAL workers have managed to keep together as a community about 500 people from the Werkgenot squatter camp which was flattened last week.

The community, which has been given shelter on private ground in Kuils River includes most of the members of the Werkgenot Squatters' Committee.

They were moved to Kuils River from the Shawco centres in Mannenberg and Elsie's River by volunteer workers with borrowed trucks and cars.

The squatters' furniture has been carefully labelled and taken to a factory in Epping which has been hired as an emergency store by Shawco.

Also taken to the factory were abandoned items of value which will be looked after in the store till claimed by their owners.

This relief work is being organized by the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, Shawco, the Institute for Social Development of the UWC and the Athlone-based Foundation for Social Development.

Tough new rules for black schools

(365) STAR 30/8/77

Soweto parents will have to sign an undertaking to ensure their children attend school, and students will have to declare in writing that they will obey all rules.

This is part of a tough new plan devised by the Department of Bantu Education to break the boycott of Soweto high schools which has continued for almost a month.

The latest moves have been discussed by school heads with the Johannesburg regional director of Bantu Education, Mr Jaap Strydom, and will take effect from Thursday, when 40 former community schools will reopen as State schools.

Stipulations in the plan include:

- Students who want to be admitted to the new State secondary schools will have to declare in writing that they will obey all rules and will subject themselves to disciplinary action;
- Parents will also be required to undertake to pay all costs for damage done by their children to all school property;
- The application form for admission also states that should children be absent from school for any reason, their parents will have to notify the principal in writing, stating in full the reason for the children's absence without delay;
- All parents wanting their children to be readmitted will also have to

To Page 3, Col 10

Tough new plans for schools

STAR 30/8/77

From page 1

pay school fees, sports fees, recreational fees and examination fees promptly.

Today, teachers will meet inspectors to indicate whether they want to accept posts as State servants. Tomorrow, Bantu Education officials will meet to decide on the freezing of school board funds.

Police are to take strong action against people who try to prevent students from registering at the schools taken over by the Government.

Reacting to reports that student leaders had decided that no students would reapply for admission unless Bantu Education was scrapped, a police spokesman said today the police were ready to counter any efforts to keep children out of school.

Registration at the State schools takes place from Thursday and students must be accompanied by their parents.

305

ARGUS 30/8/77

Squatter huts: NGK men call for halt

The Argus Political Staff

SIXTEEN Ned Geref Kerk churchmen and theologians have made a public plea to the authorities to stop the demolition of squatters' huts and to adopt a more compassionate attitude.

In a letter published in the Cape Nationalist newspaper Die Burger today, they said the Government's legislation against squatting had failed.

The signatories of the letter include five professors in the faculties of theology at the University of Stellenbosch and the University of the Western Cape, and ministers of both the Ned Geref Kerk and the Ned Geref Sendingkerk (Mission Church).

SIGNATORIES

Among them are Professor J. J. F. Durand, professor of dogmatics in the theological faculty of the UWC, and the Rev D. P. Botha, Moderator of the Synod of the Ned Geref Sendingkerk.

Other signatories include Professor J. L. de Villiers, Professor P. J. J. S. Els, Professor B. C. Lategan, Professor N. J. Smith, Dr C. J. A. Greyling, Dr B. A. Muller, the Rev J. C. Malan, the Rev I. J. Mentor, the Rev J. J. F. Mettler and the Rev A. S. van Dyk.

They said the debate

at reduced prices:

Body Spencers ... R1,99

Hats ... 49c

less R6,00

R29,99

Winter Frocks

ocks ... from R23,99

Summer Frocks

from R13,99

ligans' fashion coIs R18,99

home areas. The rest of them were finding a 'livelihood' elsewhere in the Peninsula.

UNACCEPTABLE

The letter said the basic reason for the failure of the legislation was obvious — the legislation was unacceptable to the black people. From their side, therefore, they were refusing to co-operate.

The answer to this problem had to be found on the political and social levels.

Meanwhile, the Department of Community Development has asked the Divisional Council of the Cape for its co-operation in 'effectively combating the squatting evil.'

The department called for the council's co-operation 'especially now that the (Prevention of Illegal Squatting) Amendment Act has removed previous encumbrances like the compulsory serving of a notice and ready access to the courts on trivial grounds.'

A letter from the department, calling the council's attention to the provisions of the Act, was put before the meeting of the full council today.

Werkgenot squatters to move

ARGUS 30/8/77

305

WELFARE workers plan to start moving the 500 Werkgenot squatters tomorrow from the Kuils River college to church halls.

Mr B. Parkerson, the principal of the Good Hope College, said today he knew where the people would be moved and did not want to give their destination in the Peninsula.

He said Bantu Affairs officials from Stellenbosch visited the college today to help people who wanted to return to their homelands.

'Of the 500 people, I only know of one who has expressed some interest in returning to his homeland,' Mr Parkerson said.

OFFERS

Miss Celeste Santos, an organiser of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, said a number of offers to give the squatters temporary accommodation had been received.

Welfare bodies would meet this afternoon to decide where to move the people but it would most probably be to church halls in the southern suburbs.

CAPE TIMES
30/8/77

305

Squatters must go

ABOUT 500 squatters living in a school at Kuils River must leave.

A youth convention starts at the school tomorrow and police have told the principal that the people are living there illegally.

Mr B Parkeson, principal of the Good Hope College, said police had agreed that the squatters could stay at the school till tomorrow.

Colonel J J Nel, the district commandant, said the school was contravening the Group Areas Act and that the people would have to leave as soon as possible.

The squatters living at the school are from the demolished Werkgenot squatter camp.

ARGUS 31/8/77 305

Give the squatters 'emergency' homes—call

CAPE Town City Council will ask the Bantu Affairs Administration Board and the Department of Community Development to provide emergency accommodation for squatters whose shacks have been demolished.

This was decided at their monthly meeting yesterday in which Mayor Mr John Tyers blamed those who had encouraged the squatters to stay until their homes were demolished for much of the suffering.

Mr Tyers said the council had a policy of gradually rehousing all squatters who were in the municipality in 1974, and preventing new pondoks from being built.

He said squatters from camps in the Bellville municipality were 'an outside problem'.

Post-war

Other council members said families who had been made homeless were coming into the Cape Town municipal area, and would become a problem for the city.

Mr Tom Walters said the problem could be solved by setting up emergency camps similar to those set up in Europe after the war for millions of displaced people.

Mr Walters said there would be no need for water-borne sewerage since mankind had survived without it until 100 years ago.

Condemned

The debate began with a motion by Mr F. van der Velde 'that this council condemns the demolition of squatters' homes when no alternative housing is available and urges the Bantu Affairs Administration Board and the Department of Community Development to provide emergency accommodation pending the construction of permanent homes.'

A majority of 19 council members, including Mr van der Velde, voted in favour of an amendment by Mr H. L. Stern that 'this council views with the greatest concern the demolition of squatters' homes, which vitally affects our city, and urges the Bantu Administration Board and the Department of Community Development to provide emergency accommodation pending the investigation and determination on compassionate grounds of each and every individual affected.'

Not unique

Two council members voted against this.

Mr van der Velde appealed to the council not to 'do a Pontius Pilate and wash our hands of the squatters' just because the camps were in Bellville.

He said the squatter problem was not unique to Cape Town or even South Africa.

It was a problem that had existed in all the major cities of the world since the industrial revolution.

It was wrong to make use of a man's labour but make him live apart from his wife and children or, if they dared to come and live with him, knock their houses down.

Saying that a man was 'legal' but his wife 'illegal' was something he found hard to stomach, Mr van der Velde said.

CAPE TIMES 31/8/77

Squatters: Difficult to blame authorities, says Tyers

305

IT WAS very difficult to blame the authorities for what had happened in the squatter camps and the real culprits were the people who had told the squatters not to move, the Mayor, Mr John Tyers, told the city council.

He was speaking during the debate on squatters at the monthly meeting of the council yesterday.

Mr Tyers said Cape Town did not have a squatter problem but there was a problem outside the municipal area.

The mayor said he had told "a cleric" who had come to see him about the squatters that "this situation has come about because of people like yourself who told them not to move".

All the squatters knew exactly what was going to happen well in advance. Ground was made available for "legal squatters" and facilities for return to the homelands were made available for the "illegal squatters".

Housing contracts worth about R200m had been awarded and 37 percent of these houses would be for squatters.

Legal plan to save Unibel

CAPE TIMES 31/8/77 (305)

Staff Reporter

A FIRM of legal advisers has urged the Divisional Council to save the 12 000-strong Unibel squatter camp and have it declared an emergency area.

The firm, which prefers to remain anonymous, had also made representations to the Department of Public Works.

"But we are up against a brick wall," a spokesman for the firm said yesterday.

The spokesman said the firm had been making legal representations to the various administrative bodies for a few months but "it still remained a mystery" as to who was responsible for demolition operations at Unibel.

No date

He said the idea of squatters paying rent for their present homes at Unibel was remote until the camp is declared an emergency area.

Mr F H Botha, chief Bantu Affairs commissioner for the Western Cape, said a date had still not been set for the demolition of Unibel or Kraaifontein but operations would begin some time in the future.

Mr Botha said that since Modderdam 130 squatter families, representing more than 350 people, had approached the board for rail tickets back to the homelands.

He appealed to squatters at Unibel and others "to take advantage" of the rail offer which, includes free railage of excess baggage such as bicycles, sewing machines, rolled mattresses and trunks, but not furniture.

Home

Mr Botha said: "I find no pleasure in demolishing peoples' homes. Although the squatters are here illegally, I would much rather they came forward for train tickets and then go home peacefully."

Meanwhile 16 Ned Geref Kerk churchmen and theologians have made a public plea to stop the demolition of squatters' huts and for a more reasonable approach.

The appeal was made in a letter published in the Burger yesterday.

R10 000 for tents for homeless

CAPE TIMES 31/8/77

305

Chief Reporter

THE BOARD of trustees of the Cape Times-supported SHELTER fund yesterday authorized the expenditure of up to R10 000 on the purchase of tents to provide temporary cover for hundreds of families left homeless after the recent demolitions.

Dr O D Wollheim, spokesman for the trustees, said the board had taken this decision after being approached by the fund's operating arm, the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA).

"The tents are needed urgently, to give temporary emergency cover to the many families who at this moment are completely homeless, while arrangements are being made about their future.

"The CFCIA has undertaken to hold itself responsible to the SHELTER trustees for the safeguarding and eventual return of the tents."

Dr Wollheim added that the CFCIA was negotiating with certain church bodies and affiliates for permission to errect the tents on ground controlled by them.

CAPE TIMES 31/8/77 (305)

meeting

Call for emergency squatter housing

THE CITY COUNCIL yesterday urged the Bantu Affairs Administration Board and the Department of Community Development to provide emergency accommodation for squatters pending investigations of the case of each and every individual affected by demolitions.

The motion, which was proposed by Mr H L Stern, also said the council "viewed with the greatest concern the demolition of squatters homes".

It took the form of an amendment to an earlier motion, by Mr Frank van der Velde which "condemned" the demolition of shacks while no alternative housing was available and urged the authorities to provide temporary emergency accommodation.

Mr Van der Velde accepted the amendment but some councillors felt it was too soft and the word "condemn" should be retained.

Mr Tian van der Merwe, said there was no point in appealing to BAAB and the Department of Community Development who seemed intent on harassing the squatters to make them go back to their homelands.

The motion (which was later approved by the council) expressed an admirable sentiment "but it will not get us anywhere".

Introducing his original motion, Mr Van der Velde said he would not wash his hands off the problem as others had done. Many of the people from the squatter camps were now in Cape Town's municipal area.

Pious declaration

He pointed to migrant labour as one of the main causes of the problem and said those who used the labour could not escape some of the responsibility. He congratulated the people of Cape Town on the way they had responded to the situation and apologized for the fact that his motion amounted to a pious declaration.

He pledged to give half his allowance as a councillor to SHELTER and said he hoped other councillors would do the same.

Mr Gerry Ferry said the problem was outside the jurisdiction of Cape Town but he was upset because squatters would get preference on the housing waiting list over people who had been on the waiting list for years.

A member of BAAB, Mr Andrew Hudson, said the influx of illegal migrant workers was to the detriment of the people of Cape Town in a time of rising unemployment.

He moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr M J van Zyl, Urging BAAB to exercise the "greatest caution and sympathy" when it was their duty to remove a squatter camp and he also urged emergency hosuing at KTC.

The problem was the result of the population explosion, Mr J S Rabinowitz said. "The fathers of the squatters have brought it on their children."

Mr Van Zyl said he sympathized with Mr Van der Velde but he said the people carrying out the work were not devils. They had made their decision with great concern.

Squatter tents for city centre

ARGUS 31/8/77

305

WELFARE workers are planning tent towns on church property throughout the Peninsula, including St George's Cathedral in central Cape Town for the Werkgenot squatters.

There are already tent towns at Roman Catholic churches in Bishop Lavis and Elsie's River for the Werkgenot people.

About 130 squatters yesterday moved from Shawco's Elsie's River centre to the St Martin de Porres church in Bishop Lavis.

MOVING

Today volunteers and social workers from the Foundation for Social Development started carting the first batch of about 500 Werkgenot squatters from the Good Hope College in Kuils River, where they were temporarily accommodated, to the St Monica's Church in Elsie's River.

Mr Rommel Roberts, co-ordinator of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, says the 500 Werkgenot squatters at the Good Hope College in Kuils River will be moved today to churches in Cape Town, Rosebank, Athlone, Wynberg, Elsie's River and Bellville.

The squatters would be staying in tents provided by Shelter and private people. The tents would be erected by the welfare workers, he said.

He expected nearly 650 people to be sheltered in the tents once the operation had been completed.

PERMISSION

Initially, he said, about six families would be moved to the St George's Cathedral.

Canon Roy Barker, the Sub-dean of St George's Cathedral, confirmed that permission had been given by the church to shelter some squatters on its property.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, Owen Cardinal McCann, said today some Roman Catholic churches were taking on the squatters because they had no place to stay and the church wanted to keep the families together which, he believed, was a Christian duty.

DEMOLISHED

Meanwhile, at Unibell today workers from the Department of Public Works demolished several empty shacks.

Mr Brendan Roberts, a welfare worker in the area, said workers, who were guarded by about 12 policemen, used crowbars to demolish the empty shacks.

4 215

Mines say no to farmhands

By PATRICK LAURENCE

PLATTELAND Africans, registered as farm labourers are turned down as potential recruits to the gold mines, Mr A. C. Fleischer, labour adviser to the mining industry, said yesterday.

But according to the chief directors of the Bantu Administration Boards in the Free State, platteland farm workers are free to seek employment on the mines if they are not married.

The same freedom is not extended to farm labourers who live on platteland farms with their families — because a family man would leave his family as guarantee if he went to work on the mines.

Mr Fleischer confirmed that mine recruits earn just over R100 a month, a wage which is reportedly attracting young men from farms.

Asked whether there was a law prohibiting recruitment of registered farm labourers, Mr Fleischer said: "There is no law. But by agreement with the Agricultural Union we don't take registered farm labourers."

Mr Fleischer said the Chamber of Mines had recently stepped up its recruiting campaign among South African-born Africans.

The proportion of South African-born Africans on the mines had risen from 22 per cent in 1974 to 46 per cent last year, he said.

Figures collated by Dr Francis Wilson, of the University of Cape Town, show that the number of Africans on mines affiliated to the Chamber of Mines rose from 96 000 in 1970 to 121 800 in 1975.

In a recent article on agriculture in South Africa, Miss Delia Hendrie, of the SA Labour and Development Research Unit, collated figures which show a slow but steady decline of farm labourers during the same period.

Nats back action on squatters

Argus 13.9.77

807

ELEVEN prominent Cape Nationalists have publicly supported the authorities' action against squatters.

The 11 politicians, members of Parliament and the Provincial Council, signed a statement saying the squatting problems had been caused neither by local population growth nor by normal urbanisation.

There is therefore 'no question' of responsibility on the part of the Government to provide alternative housing, they say.

They are Mr S. F. Kotze (Parow), Mr A. van Breda (Tygervallei), Mr E. Louw (Durbanville), Mr J. T. Albertyn (False Bay), Mr A. T. van der Walt (Bellville) (all members of Parliament), Mr J. H. Heyns MEC, Mr J. U. Steynberg, Mr J. Sinclair, Mr J. N. Moolman, Mr A. L. Jordaan and Dr J. de Jager (all members of the Provincial Council).

26 000 PEOPLE

Their statement says that from June last year to June this year, more than 26 000 black people came to the Peninsula.

'They squatted here illegally and in shocking conditions.' No authority can allow people to stream to an area where there are no facilities for them.'

Action by the authorities was preceded by notice and appeals for the squatters to return where they came from.

The 11 said they regretted that these black people were 'used as pawns in an assault on law and order.'

C F 15/9/77 (307)



Mr William Sibango sits under a temporary shelter of corrugated iron supported by his only wardrobe with his wife Anoria and their daughter, Nomiki, after their shack at the Jabulani squatter camp was demolished yesterday afternoon.

Shacks demolished in pouring rain

IN POURING rain Stellenbosch Divisional Council workers yesterday destroyed the last shacks of blacks living at the Jabulani squatter camp near Kraaifontein.

After the bulldozer, which assisted in the demolition for the second day, left the camp, the squatters collected loose sheets of corrugated iron and plastic to cover themselves and their belongings.

Most of the shanties housing coloured squatters in the camp were still left standing after the two-day operation.

Coloured squatters were issued with notices a month before demolition began on Tuesday, instructing them to apply for a flat in the Scottsdene township made available by the council.

Mr S A S van Zyl, secretary for the Stellenbosch Divisional Council, said several coloured squatters had already turned up in response to the flat offer, but he could not say whether they qualified under the conditions of the housing code.

"All those who moved in after April 5, when the council took a survey of all the shanties in the Jabulani squatter camp and numbered them, will not be allowed to move into the Scottsdene flats," Mr Van Zyl said.

The blacks, whose shanties were demolished over the last two days, were the responsibility of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB), he said.

A spokesman for the South Western Cape BAAB replied when questioned, however, that the demolition was "entirely a Divisional Council operation".

Blacks wanting to return to their homelands – Transkei or Ciskei – were told to obtain rail warrants from the magistrates in Kuil's River or Stellenbosch.

Adults could travel to the homelands with 25 kg of personal belongings and children with 12,5 kg. They could also get a special permit to transport furniture.

By late afternoon yesterday more than 100 black squatters were still sitting under their temporary shelters from the rain and said they had nowhere to go because there was no work in the homelands.

● Meanwhile, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said yesterday notices had been served on people who had blacks staying on their premises after the demolition of the Werkgenot and Modderdam Road camps, notifying them that they were contravening the Urban Areas Act.

A spokesman for the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA), said a few squatters from the Western Cape had left for the homelands, some were at the KTC camp and others were staying with relatives in the townships. Many were still in tents on church properties.

307

Squatters held in pre-dawn swoop

15/9/77

AT least 16 men and women, the last remaining families of the Werkgenot squatter camp community, were arrested at the St Francis Minor Seminary in Athlone in a pre-dawn swoop today.

About 50 officials of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board arrived at the camp in pick-up vans after waking up the residents with flashlights, took them away.

About 30 policemen formed a loose cordon round the camp while the arrests were made. Two men, fearing a raid might take place, had spent the night in nearby toilets and so avoided arrest.

SUMMONSES

About four women were not arrested but they have been issued with summonses to appear in the Langa Court on October 7. The summonses stipulate that they may pay R40 admission-of-guilt fines.

Those arrested in this morning's swoop were due to appear in Langa Court today. The names of those arrested have been forwarded to the squatters' legal representative.

Cape Times 2/7/77

305

Site offered to squatters

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

IN NEW eviction notices, the 1 500 coloured squatters off the Modderdam Road in Bellville South have been given till next Friday to move out. But the Department of Community Development has offered them a site at Rifle Range, near Kuils River, on which they may erect temporary shelters.

And at a specially called meeting at Modderdam Road tomorrow, representatives of the Cape Times-supported SHELTER organization will discuss with leaders of the squatter community the possibility of SHELTER help for those who have to move.

It is firm SHELTER policy that the fund must operate within the framework of the law. It may be used only to help those who are legally entitled to occupy the ground on which their shacks have been erected.

So while the fund may not be used to help the Modderdam Road squatters in their present circumstances, it may be possible to help those who must move next week to re-establish their homes on the officially approved site at Rifle Range.

The coloured squatters have been told they will be allowed to erect temporary shelters at Rifle Range in return for an initial

Continued on page 2

305

Site for squatters

Continued from page 1

"availability fee" of R8. Thereafter, a fee of R8 a month will be payable in return for essential services.

The Modderdam Road Squatters' Executive Committee said yesterday that although there were certain matters that required clarification, "the committee wishes to record its appreciation of the fact that the State, acting through the Department of Community Development, has recognized its moral duty to assist homeless people to find a place where they may live within the law."

The Committee said one of the matters it was concerned about was transport, once the coloured squatters had been resettled at Rifle Range.

"The squatters are poor people; we cannot afford our own cars and we urgently request that some arrangement be made to assist our community with our travelling to and from the new site."

Not for Africans

The committee was also concerned that it had not been told what alternative arrangements were to be made for the African squatters at Modderdam Road, who form the majority of the 10 000 squatters. It was clear, the committee said, that the Rifle Range offer did not extend to Africans.

Dr O D Wollheim, founder-trustee of SHELTER, who will be one of the fund's representatives at tomorrow's meeting at Modderdam Road, said yesterday: "One has every sympathy for these people in the plight in which they find themselves, and we would dearly like to help them. But SHELTER cannot and must not act outside the law; the whole SHELTER organization could be destroyed overnight if we did so.

"In the case of squatters who avail themselves of the department's offer of a site at Rifle Range on which to establish temporary shelters, I cannot see any real difficulty in the way of SHELTER fund help being extended to these people. This is what we aim to discuss with the squatters' representatives on Sunday."

Aerial picture

One of the ironies of the present situation is that, while it was a Cape Times aerial photograph of the Modderdam Road squatters' settlement that led to the establishment of the SHELTER fund, the fund has, on the basis of its declared policy to work within the law, till now been unable to help the Modderdam Road people as they are not legally entitled to occupy the ground they are on.

Meanwhile donations to the fund are flowing in steadily, and 65 individual gifts this week have brought the overall total to R241 244 — only R8 756 short of the R¼m milestone.

305

Squatters will be moved to Bellville

305

W/L ARGUS 2/7/77

The Argus Municipal Reporter

THE Department of Community Development will begin moving Coloured squatters from the Modderdam Road camp by next weekend to a new site near the rifle range in Bellville.

Coloured families make up about 15 percent of the almost 10 000 people in the Modderdam shack area.

The Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board may also move at least some of the thousands of Black families from the camp.

The Modderdam site is probably the most crowded illegal squatter camp in the Peninsula. Conditions there have generated fears among health authorities of a typhoid outbreak.

ON MONDAY

The Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr E. H. Botha, said yesterday a move on the Black squatters was being prepared.

Mr Botha referred an inquiry to Mr A Maclachlan, Chief Director of the Peninsula BAAB, who said he could not disclose their plans until Monday.

A squatters' committee in the camp says it is concerned at the distance from the new site to train and bus routes.

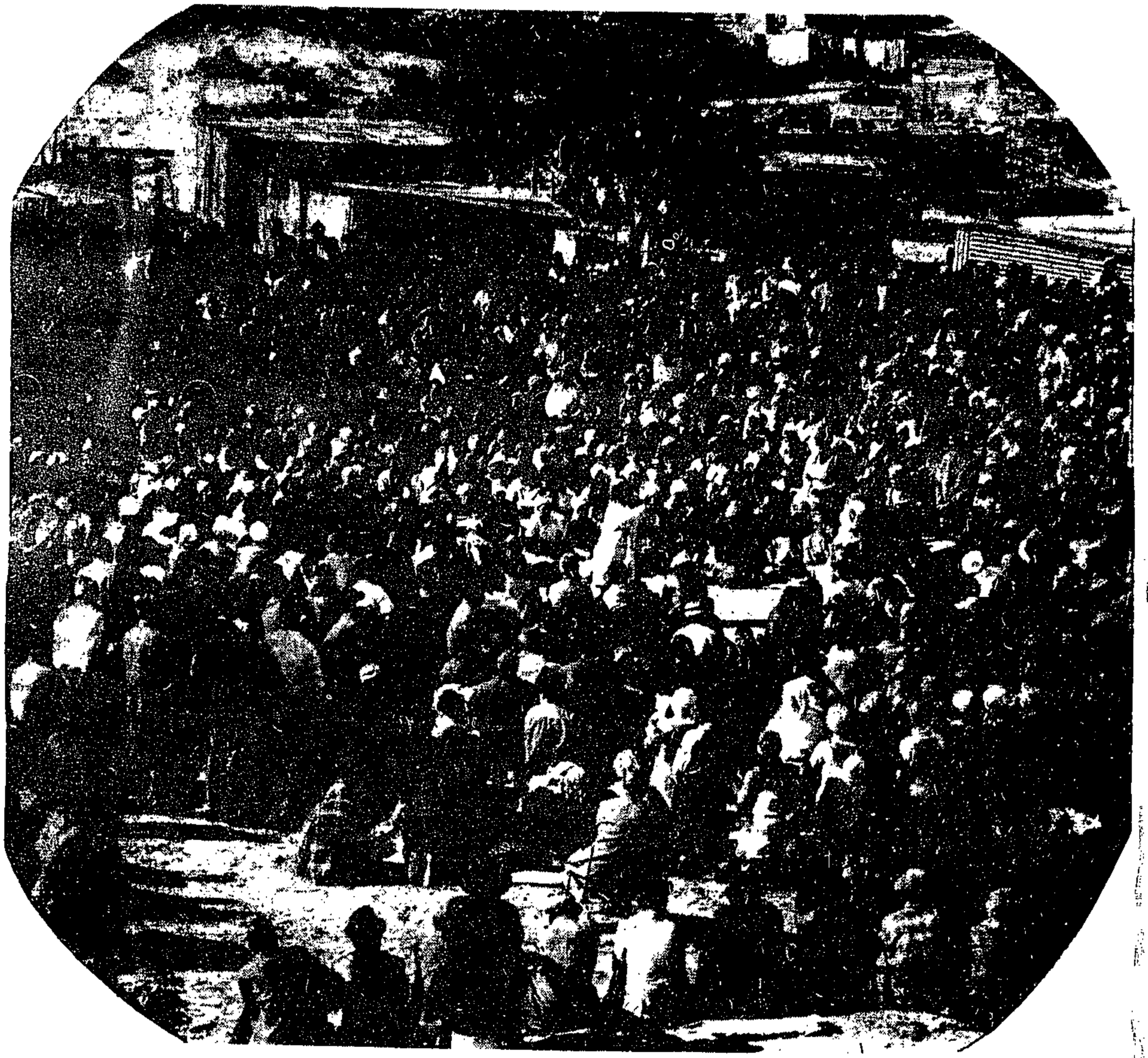
In a statement the committee says the State 'as an act of humanity' should provide the Modderdam camp with drinking water to prevent the danger of disease.

Coloured families have been told to demolish their shacks by next Friday, or they will be demolished by Government officials.

305

19/7/77 - sent

WHAT'S ON IN MODDERDAM



Modderdam Road Squatter Camp is located in Bellville South behind U.W.C. - a community of over 20 000 people living in 2000 tin and wood shanties.

" I have met women who were arrested and kept in cells separated from their infant children still at the breast. I have spoken to other women who were put on the train to the homelands, while their children were left behind. I have seen shacks being bulldozed and left as heaps of twisted zinc sheets."

Rev. David Russell (S.A. Outlook - April 1976) on the situation of Squatters, in the Peninsula.

3/7/11

5T

305

GXWEM



Some of the Everite squatters .. . victims of Gxwem and his assistant Isaac

3/7/77
S.T
305

. . . the name tha

for squatters in 't

By T

A MYSTERIOUS white man nicknamed "Cross-eyes" has led a reign of fear among African squatters in the Kraaifontein area north of Cape Town.

A dossier of incidents earlier this year — possibly all involving the man — has been built up by Cape Town's Athlone Advice Office.

According to this record of 66 incidents:

- Dozens of squatter families lost everything. Their shacks were burned to the ground or torn down, and their belongings were burned.
- A sick man who after two years in hospital was lying in bed in his shack was carried out by two white men and put down under a tree while his shack was torn down by a chain attached to a jeep. One of the men was "Cross-eyes".
- Radios, cash, furniture and clothing were among the huge range of destroyed items. Sometimes they were destroyed when shacks were burned, and on other occasions the squatters' belongings were piled on the ground and

Mr April Galada . . . and behind him, Mrs Sylvia Ndemka and her children. Mrs Ndemka was in Tygerberg Hospital in January. When she was discharged she found her shack and all her belongings burned.

Plight desperate, say squatters

305

CAPE TIMES 4/7/77

By ROGER WILLIAMS, Chief Reporter

AT an urgently called "indaba" yesterday in the sprawling shanty town off Modderdam Road in Bellville South, representatives of the Cape-supported SHELTER fund were told that the plight of the 10 000 squatters in the area had become desperate.

SHELTER was asked to intercede on behalf of those facing imminent eviction.

Two SHELTER trustees, Dr O D Wollheim and Mr Jack Heeger, and representatives of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA) were at the indaba, which was attended by several hundred African and coloured squatters.

Also there were representatives of squatters in the neighbouring Unibell shanty-town, and of the Belhar Ratepayers' Association.

The meeting was called by the Modderdam Road Squatters' Executive Committee following eviction notices served last week on the 1 500 coloured squatters in the camp.

Rifle Range

The Department of Community Development has offered these squatters a site called Rifle Range at Kuils River, on which to erect temporary shelters. However, a coloured spokesman said at yesterday's meeting that he had been to see the site and thought it would be unsatisfactory. "It is three miles from the nearest railway station, it is rough, and I for one will not be moving there," he said.

Spokesmen for the African squatters said they deplored the breaking up of what had become a close, law-abiding community. What concerned them most was what would become of the African squatters after their coloured neighbours had been moved out.

In spite of repeated approaches to the authorities, they said, their position was as precarious as ever.

'Like lepers'

An African mother said: "We are being treated like lepers; we are hounded because we do not have the right papers, and if we cross the road for water, we are arrested."

Dr Wollheim, speaking on behalf of SHELTER, said the trustees were concerned about three things:

- The manner in which the land occupied by the Modderdam Road squatters was suddenly alienated, making it illegal for the squatters to be there;
- The disruption of a community which had become an organic whole, with no crime; and
- The separation of African husbands from their wives, under the pass laws.

Third point

"On this third point," Dr Wollheim said, "we appeal to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) to allow men qualified under section 10 of the act to be given sites so that their wives may remain with them — particularly those wives who could legally be here if there was accommodation."

Standing before the hundreds of assembled and-iron shanties, he assured them that SHELTER would do everything it could to ease their plight. "And any person who is able to indicate that he has a site he may legally occupy, can call on SHELTER at any time, if in need."

Dr Wollheim added that SHELTER would do all in its power to persuade the authorities to adopt a humanitarian approach to what had become an extremely serious problem.

Footnote: It is understood that a statement may be made today by the BAAB concerning the board's plans for the African squatters at Modderdam Road.

SHELTER



Cheques payable to Cafda-Shelter, Prince George Drive, Retreat 7945.

Donations for fund

DONATIONS to the Cape Times-supported SHELTER fund may also be made in the SHELTER office and information bureau in the Kenilworth Centre, between 10am and 1pm. The telephone number of the office is 611722.

The overall total in the fund is now well over R240 000. The next list of donations will be published on Saturday.

305

CAPE TIMES 5/7/77

Move to demolish shanty town

Chief Reporter

SENIOR officials of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board said at a press conference yesterday that work would have to start "in the near future" on the demolition and removal of all structures erected by squatters in the shanty-town complex around the University of the Western Cape.

It is officially estimated that there are 3 000 families living in this Modderdam Road/Unibell complex, and the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation estimated yesterday that the figure for the total number of people in this area is between 20 000 and 30 000.

The Modderdam Road squatter camp houses about 10 000 people, and Unibell is said to be twice as big.

No deadline has been set, but it was made clear yesterday that if the squatters do not themselves remove their shacks, the BAAB will have them demolished.

After an executive meeting of the Peninsula BAAB yesterday, newsmen were handed copies of an "advice notice" to be served on all occupiers of ground in the Bellville South squatter complex.

Signed by Mr P S Pietersen, the BAAB's director of labour and community services, this says:

"You are hereby advised of my intention to demolish buildings or structures and to remove material from the land. Your attention is drawn to the fact that mechanical equipment will be used to demolish buildings or structures and that closed or locked buildings or structures will be summarily demolished and the material removed from the land."

Provisions

The squatters' attention is drawn to the provisions of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act of 1951, as amended, and they are then informed in the document that:

● If they qualify under section 10 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act for permanent residence in the Cape Peninsula, and if their dependants also qualify, they may apply for a site at the emergency camp at Nyanga, "where permission will be granted to you to erect a temporary dwelling at your own cost";

● If the occupier and his dependants do not qualify for permanent residence "you are required to make arrangements to return to your place of domicile and the BAAB will be prepared on request and in consultation with the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Western Cape, to grant such assistance as may be deemed necessary under the circumstances to assist you and your dependants to return to your place of domicile";

● If the occupier has permission to reside in and be employed in the Peninsula but where his dependants have not been granted such permission, he must arrange for his family

305



Dr Van Zyl Slabbert

Slabbert attacks squatter policy

Chief Reporter

COMMENTING on the BAAB announcement about the Bellville South squatters yesterday, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, MP for Rondebosch, said: "The fundamental mistake the government is making is to think they can fit homeless and destitute people into their own ideological categories."

He added: "At Modderdam Road we do not have coloured or black squatters; we simply have people who are trying to provide shelter for themselves, in the most difficult circumstances.

"The consequences of the government's action, as I have repeatedly said, will be to break up families and to separate them. This will simply intensify resentment and conflict. Particularly so far as the African squatters are concerned the actions of the government appear totally to ignore the reasons why many wives who are here illegally, in terms of the act, came to live with their husbands in the Western Cape.

"Mr Cruywagen had intimated that there might be a new approach to those wives who are here illegally, living with husbands who are entitled to be here. It now appears that there was no substance to this possibility.

One views with almost a despair bordering on anger how the government, in the serious and difficult times in which we find ourselves, embark on a course of action calculated to deteriorate further race

CWC shanties to be demolished

5/7/77

Continued from page 1

to return "to their place of domicile".

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula BAAB, who with Mr F H Botha, Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Western Cape, conducted the press conference, said the notice of advice was being served on squatters so as to give them the opportunity to demolish and remove their shacks themselves.

Demolition

"No date has been set, but we hope they will depart soon, of their own accord, as demolition work will have to start in the near future."

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said there were "very few" families living in the Bellville South shanty towns who qualified to live in the Peninsula.

There were a number of men who qualified under Section 10, and these men would have to go back to the accommodation allocated to them in the single quarters in the townships.

"Whether they qualify or not has no bearing on the demolition of their shacks; these will have to go anyway.

"The ground these people are occupying has been set aside for other purposes. Not only are these people occupying this ground illegally: their presence there constitutes a health hazard and there is no way of providing health services for them."

When it was put to him that squatters have complained that there is no work for them in the homelands, Brigadier Van der Westhuizen replied: "The question of employment does not affect all these people; a large number of the men are here on the understanding that they are here as single men. These workers can send money back to their families in the homelands.

"Is it right for such people to take advantage of the work situation here in the Peninsula and then to demand that they have their families here with them as well?"

Asked whether the board anticipated trouble if the squatters were removed forcibly, Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said: "We are not removing anyone forcibly; we are merely enforcing the law. Whether we like it or not, influx control still applies – and these people have to grasp this. We cannot simply open our gates to all comers."

And when asked what would happen if the squatters refused to move, he replied: "We'll cross that bridge when we come to it. So far, we have not prosecuted anyone although there are heavy penalties both for squatters and for property owners who allow people to squat on their land. We have been trying to get people to see reason, and we sincerely hope they will now co-operate with us in applying the law."

FOOTNOTE: Last week the 1 500 coloured squatters in the Modderdam Road camp were given till Friday to move out. The Department of Community Development has offered them the Rifle Range site near Kuils River on which to erect temporary shelters.

Peace force rejected

LUSAKA. – A black nationalist movement has strongly rejected the stationing of a peace-keeping force in Rhodesia during the transfer of power to that country's black majority.

Zapu, which has directed a Patriotic Front alliance with Zanu, rejected the proposal in a statement issued here yesterday which also said "we are capable of maintaining peace among ourselves".

The statement said: "We are strongly opposed to any outside force being stationed in Zimbabwe at any stage of our political development.

"We see no reason to presume that there would be no peace among the people of Zimbabwe during the talk-about transitional phase," the Zapu statement said.

The presence of a peace-keeping force in any part of the would, it said, meant that peace was non-existent among the people concerned.

McDonalds

SHELTER pledges squatter aid

ARGUS 5/7/77

305

DR OSCAR WOLLHEIM, founder-trustee of SHELTER, said today he was deeply disturbed that a well-organised, law-abiding community — the Bellville South squatter camp — was about to be broken up.

He was disturbed that people who had surmounted difficult circumstances to make a family life now faced being separated. SHELTER would aid those who had to rebuild at new sites.

The Bantu Affairs Administration Board has told the squatters that it intends to demolish some 4 000 shanties.

Thousands of people will be affected but the board is hoping they will move before official action is taken.

The board has offered train tickets back to homelands for Black people living illegally in the Peninsula and alternative sites and housing for legal entrants.

DETERMINED

Dr Wollheim said he had been told by squatters that they were 'determined' to stay.

He appealed to the board to allow men who were legal entrants but whose families were not, to be given alternative sites and be allowed to keep their families with them.

He said SHELTER would help in every way it could by providing materials when people had to build at new sites.

The board has not yet set a date on which official demolition will begin, but has intimated it will be 'in the near future.'

CIRCULAR

Meanwhile, the board is circulating a letter to the squatters for 'information and advice.'

Reasons for clearing the squatters' areas are:

- A health hazard has developed.'
- It is impossible to provide services.
- The land is State-owned and the squatters living on it are doing so illegally in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, chairman of the board, said at a Press conference yesterday.

Black people living in the Peninsula legally will be housed at the Nyanga emergency camp bachelor quarters.

Squatters risking disease in camps

FROM the health point of view the situation in the Bellville South squatter camps is an impossible one, Dr Frank Mitchell, Divisional Council medical officer of health, said today.

'Let's face it,' he said, it is not a suitable place for that number of people to live under grossly unhygienic conditions. They cannot go on doing so indefinitely'.

The thousands of squatters in the area have been warned their shanties are to be demolished soon.

By the grace of God we have not had a major outbreak of typhoid in the area,' Dr Mitchell said.

NO WATER

The area was densely populated and there was no water on the site, he said. People were carrying water long distances in buckets and tins.

'One man even dug a well and sold grossly polluted water.'

There was no nightsoil disposal. 'Some people have dug holes, others have not.'

Soon there would be no space for refuse disposal.

'It is an impossible situation from the health point of view. Either services must be put in or the people must go,' Dr Mitchell said.

State warned of 8 000 'bitter' Black squatters

ARGUS 5/7/77 305

THE Government has been warned that a potentially dangerous situation could develop at the Modderdam road squatter camp if the plight of the more than 8 000 Black squatters is not settled amicably.

The warning, by the Modderdam Road Squatters' Committee, follows the Government's decision to move the 'legal' African squatters to Nyanga and help the 'illegal' ones to get back to the homelands.

The committee chairman, Mr L. Mgwayi, and an executive member, Mr S. Bosman, made it clear today that the people were 'very bitter' about being moved to Nyanga or being sent to homelands.

They said that although the people were not out to cause trouble or be violent, they feared that unpleasantness could be caused if the people, who were in an angry mood, were forced to move.

HUMANITY PLEA

And they appealed to the authorities to be humane and try to solve the situation amicably.

One member of the committee suggested that the problem might be solved if the squatters were also moved to the rifle range where the Coloured squatters were being resettled.

Mr Bosman said the squatters had told the authorities several times that they were not prepared to move to Nyanga because many of them had already been evicted from the squatter camp in the area.

In some instances, Mr Bosman said, the authorities had tried to send the squatters at Nyanga back to the homelands.

That was the reason why the authorities had

(Continued on Page 3, col 6)

Squatters

(Continued from Page 1)

been urged to declare Modderdam road an emergency camp.

'Instead, they want to move us from one shanty to another.'

Mr Mgwayi said the people were not keen to return to the homelands because they believed they had a right to be in Cape Town.

The women wanted to be with their husbands, who were working as migrant labourers, and had brought their children with them.

'All they want is to lead normal family lives,' Mr Mgwayi said.

Squatter claims R600 after raid

ARGUS 6/7/77

30c

A RAID on the squatter camp Werkgenot in Bellville by members of the police and officials of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) and the Bellville Municipality in October 1974 had a sequel in the Magistrate's Court, Bellville, today.

Mrs Vivian Njewuza is claiming R607,76 in damages from the BAAB and an employee, Inspector A. Loxton.

The amount is claimed as compensation for a wood and iron dwelling and its contents which she alleges were 'reduced to ashes' during the raid on October 25.

In papers before the court it was stated Mrs Njewuza owned and occupied a dwelling at Werkgenot during October 1974.

On October 25, it is alleged, Inspector Loxton and another unknown employee of the BAAB had maliciously set fire to and destroyed her home and all its contents.

Mr G. J. van Eeden is on the Bench. Mr L. J. Bozalek, of Mallinick Ress Richman and Co, is appearing for Mrs Njewuza, and Mr J. F. van Niekerk of Silberbauers, for the BAAB and Inspector Loxton.

CONFERENCE ON HEALTH CARE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

7. PAUL ANDREWS (LEFT HALF) - DURBANVILLE

A solid defender. Andrews ... extremely well and was particularly impressive in cover defence. He has a good reverse stick tackle but should ... the touchline so as ... naturally ... ft half. There were ... the back ... e will be ... people ... these needs. ... other ... find' ... ing ... t moment ... d and ... opposite ... to support ... e of the ... with the ... what ... ue ...). ... did ... ker weak ... oo rigid. ... particularly ... inner. I ... e grip. ... the ... have ... hools ... ber ... announce ... ball and ... ment I had ... that he should ... would as ... pick up ... that he ... sion ... the ... A pleasant

Squatters re-erect shacks at Rifle Range

CAPE TIMES 6/7/77

305

Chief Reporter

HELPED by workmen provided by the Department of Community Development, by SHELTER representatives and by members of the Sable service organization, coloured families evicted from the Modderdam Road squatter camp are re-erecting their shacks at Rifle Range, near Kuils River.

The site has been put at the coloured squatters' disposal by the Department of Community Development, which last week gave them till this Friday to move away from Modderdam Road. By late yesterday about 50 families had been moved.

Materials

Dr O D Wollheim, founder-trustee of the SHELTER fund, said yesterday that the fund's representatives on the spot had been authorized to buy whatever materials were needed to rehouse the displaced squatters as comfortably as possible.

One of SHELTER's consultant architects — an expert on low-cost emergency housing — was at Rifle Range yesterday afternoon to give professional advice. And Mr Denis Hendricks, chairman of the Belhar Ratepayers' Association and a member of the SHELTER-linked Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA), also gave a hand in the move.

He was accompanied by two members of the Sable organization, who helped in the re-erection of shacks.

And the Master Builders' Association offered to collect materials from all its members, as the association's contribution to the rehabilitation of the coloured squatters.

Dr Wollheim said yesterday that the breaking up of the organic whole that the Modderdam Road squatter community had become was to be deplored, as was the threatened break-up of African families in the area. "But on behalf of SHELTER I want to compliment the Department of Community Development on the efforts it has made to ensure that the coloured squatters are moved to Rifle Range with as little inconvenience as possible.

Unenviable

"The department has provided transport, workmen and materials with which to re-erect shacks at Rifle Range, and efforts were made today to ensure that the squatters' belongings did not get wet during the move.

"The department's workmen must find this an unenviable task, and we would like to express our appreciation of the humanitarian manner in which they have approached the job of moving all these people.

"As for SHELTER's part, we will be on hand to give whatever assistance may be needed."

Dr Wollheim said that while the department had demarcated sites and was providing access roads and water at Rifle Range, it was hoped that something would also be done about transport once all the coloured families were resettled there. Squatters have complained that at Rifle Range they will be 5 km from the nearest railway station and that there is no public transport there.

Africans 'bitter'

While the coloured squatters are being moved, the Modderdam Road Squatters' Executive Committee, which met on Monday night to discuss the Bantu Affairs Administration Board's latest warning that the entire area is to be cleared of shanties, has stated that the African squatters are "very bitter" about the warning that Africans who are in the area illegally will have to return to the homelands.

The BAAB has stated that "legal" African families can move into the emergency camp at Nyanga.

SEPTEMBER, 1976

Here is a young man with much potential, but he will need to motivate himself properly if he wants to make the most of his talents. He came to the trials last year under the weather and ... three times to settle down, but I believe he has the makings of a good inner; he ... his game on that of Bobby Dennehy, ... but he must concentrate on his defence and use short passes to wing or the halves on either side of him in his build up. He tends to want to beat the man once too often.

Financing of medical care

relative advantages of state finance; private payment; health ..... insurance schemes. Problems of risk.

33. Where the price elasticity of ...r a good was relatively high, the effect of placing ... on that good would be to :

1. Have almost no eff...
2. Place a relativel... of the tax on the shoulders of the consumers
3. Place a relativel... of the tax on the shoulders of the producers
4. Reduce government ...
5. Shift the demand ...

34. If the price elasticit... otatoes was o.25 then the effect of a bumper har... output 20% above the expecte expected level would b...

1. Raise revenue by ...
2. Raise revenue by ...
3. Reduce prices but ... ffect the increased output.
4. Both 1. and 4. abo...
5. Reduce revenue, re... .

35. If the equilibrium mar... was 20 cents a dozen, then the effect of legislat... hat the minimum price of eggs could not be bel... n would be to :

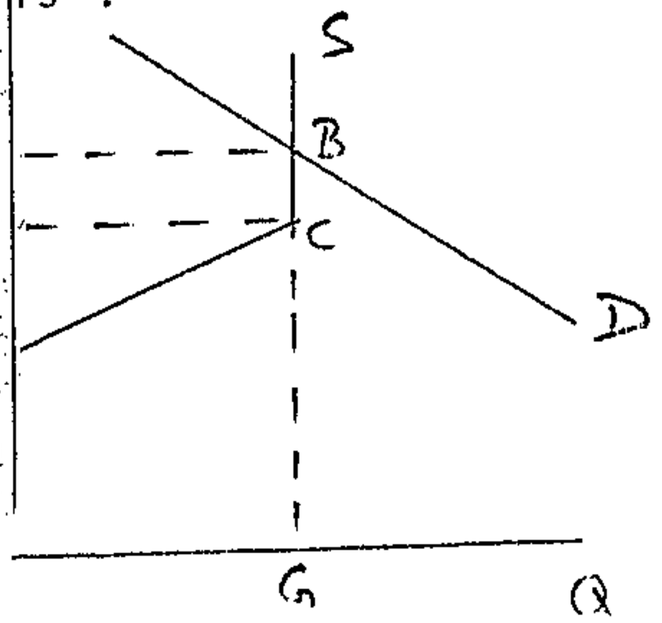
1. Reduce the supply...
2. Increase the dema...
3. Both 1. and 2. abo...
4. Cause a surplus o...
5. Have no effect.

36. If the equilibrium mar... eneous Sea Point flats was 10 cents per squar... then the effect of rent control that laid dowr... of rents a square foot would be to :

1. Help alleviate the... in Cape Town.
2. Increase the rate ... ts.
3. Increase the chanc... ed couples finding a flat in Sea Point.
4. Make it more diffi... s to find a flat.
5. All three possibil... above.

37. In the following diagr... is :

1. EF per unit of lan...
2. OABG
3. The amount ABCF
4. The triangle ECF
5. The rectangle ABCE



ARGUS 6/7/77

Meeting on plight of (305) Modderdam squatters

THE Bantu Affairs Administration Board and the Modderdam Road squatters' legal representative are to meet tomorrow to discuss the plight of the 8 000 African squatters who face eviction from the Modderdam camp.

Mr A. Maclachlan, chief director of the Bantu board, confirmed today that the meeting would be held but refused to say what would be discussed.

But the Modderdam Road Squatters' Committee chairman, Mr L. Mgwayi, said today the committee would ask its legal representative to tell the authorities that the squatters were not prepared to move to Nyanga or return to the homelands.

RIFLE RANGE

If forced to move from Modderdam Road, they would, however, consider moving as 'one community' to the Department of Community Development's new serviced squatter site near the Rifle Range where the Coloured squatters were being resettled.

Mr Mgwayi said at two meetings held last night, the squatters reiterated their stand not to move to Nyanga because they had no legal guarantees that they would be allowed to stay there.

Meanwhile, the Cape Divisional Council's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Frank Mitchell, has said that the serviced sites at the Rifle Range and Nyanga were an improvement on the present sites at Modderdam Road, Unibell and Werkgenot.

6/7/77

305

Argus

the month to pay the R8 service levy.

About 40 Modderdam Road families have already been resettled at the new site by the department of Community Development since last Friday — some moving at night and at the weekend in the department's lorries.

GRATITUDE

At the new site, the Department of Community Development has built access roads, installed water points, provided Defence Force tents to some squatters, while their shacks are being rebuilt, and supplied additional building material.

Many squatters are pleased with their new surroundings.

Mr Herbert Gambia said: 'At least we've got water here and plenty of firewood.'

In fact, the squatters' legal adviser has written to the authorities to express the squatters' thanks for recognising their duty to assist homeless people.

305



SQUATTER families were hard at work today rebuilding their shacks at their new home near the rifle range in Bellville South where they have been resettled by the Department of Community Development. Mr Afrika Alexander, a railway worker, secures the window frame of his shanty. With him is his 10-year-old grandson, Andrew Odendal.

Squatter concern about transport

A number of Modderdam Road squatters, resettled near the rifle range in Bellville South, have expressed concern about the distance of their new homes from public transport services and shops.

The squatters' legal adviser has written to the Department of Community Development asking if arrangements will be made to provide a bus service for the squatters.

The squatters also asked the authorities to give pensioners a grace-



MR Herbert Gambia and his family, like several other squatter families who were moved by the authorities from the Modderdam Road squatter camp, have been living in a Defence Force tent at the new squatter site until their shack is rebuilt.

Squatter plea to retain families

Cape Times 7/7/77

305

Chief Reporter

EXECUTIVE members of the Modderdam Road Committee yesterday appealed to the authorities and the public generally not to allow families to be broken up in the Modderdam Road squatter complex.

They also appealed against the threatened breakdown of what they said had become a closely knit, harmonious and law-abiding community.

The committee members said they spoke for all the families in the Modderdam Road/Unibell squatter complex round the University of the Western Cape at Bellville South.

It has been estimated that there are more than 20 000 people living in shacks in this area.

Homelands

Mr Stephen Bosman, vice-president of the Modderdam Road Committee, said yesterday: "We are greatly distressed that the Bantu Affairs Administration Board has directed that wives and families of men who are in the Peninsula legally, but who themselves do not have the necessary papers to be here, must return to the homelands.

"These wives have come here not only to be with their husbands, but also because of poor conditions in the homelands. They should not be made to go back there and we appeal to the authorities not to enforce the break-up of our families.

"If we have to be moved from Modderdam Road, let us be moved somewhere where we can remain as a community — and as a useful part of the community as a whole."

"Law-abiding"

Mr Bosman said the break-up of families would lead to increased illegitimacy and of cases of non-support, and also of sex crimes.

"As things are today we are a law-abiding community with a strict code of conduct which we as a committee enforce. We even have our own curfew and we hand any wrongdoers over to the Bellville police."

Mr Bosman said African families in the Modderdam Road squatter complex who were legally entitled to be in the Peninsula and who had been told by the BAAB that they could apply for sites at the emergency camp at Nyanga, did not want to go to this camp.

"Many of us moved to Modderdam Road from the KTC at Nyanga because we could no longer tolerate conditions there," he said.

Demolition

Earlier this week the Peninsula BAAB issued new eviction orders on all occupiers of shacks in the Modderdam Road/Unibell complex and at a press conference BAAB officials made it clear that demolition of all shacks in the area would have to start "in the near future".

Mr Kenneth Kewana, who said yesterday that he was president of the combined squatter committees in the area, said: "We do not intend taking down our shacks and moving out. The bulldozers will have to come and do it."

FOOTNOTE: The squatters' legal adviser said this week that he had had to tell the squatters' leaders there was little he could do for them now that recourse to the courts had been removed by the amended Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act. "I have had to tell them my hands are tied," he said.

Help wanted at Rifle Range site

Chief Reporter

MR DENNIS HENDRICKS, the SHELTER fund's representative at the Rifle Range site near Kuils River to which coloured squatters at Modderdam Road are being moved, appealed yesterday for certain materials needed to make the re-erected shacks more habitable.

Mr Hendricks, who is chairman of the Belhar Ratepayers' Association and a member of the SHELTER-linked Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA), has been authorized to use SHELTER money for any materials needed.

"But I was told officially today," he said, "that the families who are being moved will only be allowed to stay here for a few months, and I feel I would not be justified in spending money on expensive materials for such short-term use.

"What we are needing primarily are bale-boards for flooring, and corrugated cardboard for lining the insides of shacks to provide some warmth. If any firms have discarded materials of this kind, we would be most grateful if they would let us have them."

Any firm able to help by supplying such materials is asked to get in touch with Mr Hendricks's home by telephoning 94-0843, or with the SHELTER office at Kenilworth Centre, between 10am and 1pm (telephone 61-1722).

Mr Hendricks said about 50 families had been moved so far by the Department of Community Development, which had provided not only transport but also workmen and materials for the re-erection of the squatters' shacks at Rifle Range.

"With the help of other members of the Belhar Sable Club I have been keeping in close touch to see if we can provide additional materials or services to ensure that the moved families are rehoused as comfortably as possible.

"The whole of the Belhar Sable Club will be turning out at the weekend to give what help we can and to make these people feel there is someone who is concerned with their well-being.

Had to resign

"A big problem at the moment is lack of transport, and already one of the women, a Mrs Jansen who has worked for the same employer for 15 years, has had to resign because of the long distances one has to walk to get to the nearest public transport.

"She has decided to divert her energies into running a soup kitchen for the Rifle Range folk instead."

Mr Hendricks said men who had been moved were worried about their womenfolk having to walk through the bush and that some of them had had to drop what they had been doing to escort women members of their families to and from the railway station.

305

ARGUS 7/7/77

Squatters: Plea for long-term approach

WHILE humane considerations were essential in dealing with black squatters, no one should lose sight of the long-term humane approach, Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said today.

In an interview on the board's action in removing black squatters from Bellville South, Brigadier van der Westhuizen said if nothing were done to prevent black people from settling in the Western Cape illegally their numbers could increase in a very brief period of time to a point where starvation would stalk the residents of black squatter camps.

Since 1970, he said, 143 000 blacks had been prosecuted for being here illegally and in the same period 6 000 employers had been prosecuted for employing blacks who were in the Western Cape illegally.

DOUBLED

Since July last year the number of black people in squatter camps who were in the Western Cape illegally had doubled to a present total of 51 000. This figure represented those in squatter camps alone.

Brigadier van der Westhuizen said: 'If the flood of people entering the Peninsula area illegally continues at the same pace, we will be faced with dramatically increasing problems of unemployment and bad housing. If drastic steps the problem now, we will soon be in a situation which is completely hopeless.

INFLUX CONTROL

'Each year the numbers of blacks coming here illegally grows, and it does not seem as if the application of influx control as it is being applied now reduces the problem materially.'

He doubted if 10 of the 3 000 squatter families in Bellville South were in the Peninsula legally. The majority were the families of migrant labourers who were allowed to work in the Peninsula on contract, but not to bring their families with them.

STATE-OWNED

People in the squatter camps of Werkgenot, Unibell and Modderdam, in Bellville South, were told this week that they were living illegally on State-owned land and that their dwellings could be demolished in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act.

An emergency camp being set up at Nyanga would make provision only for squatters who were in the Peninsula legally, the Brigadier said.

'There is no point in re-establishing people who are here illegally. They must return to their homelands.'

305

7/7/77 THE ARGUS

Fire threat to shanty alleged

A GUGULETU mother told a Bellville magistrate yesterday that, during a raid on a squatter camp in 1974, she heard a Bantu Affairs Administration Board official say: 'I'm going to show these —— I'm going to burn their places down, otherwise they must go back to Matanzima in the Transkei.'

Mrs Vivian Njewuza, 49, is claiming R607,56 in damages from the BAAB and the official, Inspector A. Loxton.

The amount is claimed as compensation for a wood and iron dwelling and its contents, which she alleges were reduced to ashes, during the raid on Werkgenot squatter camp on October 25 1974.

Mrs Njewuza described yesterday how Inspector Loxton, who was wearing a uniform, and another man poured methylated spirits over her shanty and threw a lighted match into it.

The shanty and its contents, including new bedding, clothing and school uniforms for her children in Umtata, were destroyed, she said.

Following this, Mrs Njewuza said she spent 10 days living in a shelter made of plastic, cardboard and poles. She was now living with a friend in Guguletu.

Mr J. F. van Niekerk, who appeared for the BAAB, and Inspector Loxton, said Mr Loxton would say he wore no uniform that night. He would also say that her house did not burn down, but that he had seen a Mr de Jager firing houses at the south end of the camp on the morning of the raid.

The hearing has been postponed to a date to be arranged.

Mr G. J. van Eeden was on the Bench. Mr L. J. Bozalek, of Mallinick, Ress, Richman and Co, appeared for Mrs Njewuza, and Mr J. F. van Niekerk, of Silberbauers, for the BAAB and Inspector Loxton.

No place to go for father of six

305-

6/7/77

CAPE TOWN — Mr Elias van Wyk, 44, a labourer retrenched by the O'Kiep Copper Company a week ago, has no idea how he will support his wife and six children when he leaves the Carolusberg mine for the last time next week.

His predicament, like that of the 375 other retrenched Coloured miners, is more serious than the unemployed state facing the 193 white miners, most of whom have some trade qualifications.

Mr Van Wyk has hiked from Carolusberg to Nababeep and Springbok in search of work, only to find the labour market flooded.

He is a paid-up member of the Engineering Industrial Workers' Union, the only Coloured union for mine workers, but found the only benefit he is elligible for was R5 a week unemployment money for three weeks.

Mr Van Wyk said his net monthly earnings amounted to R120 per month after 20 years with the company.

His two school-going children, Mary Elizabeth, 14, and William George, 16, will have to quit their classes at school in Springbok as it costs Mr Van Wyk R25 per month in taxi fees to get them to and from school.

His wife, Katrina, says it costs nearly R80 a month to feed her family. They seldom eat meat and live off doughy pannekoek. Mrs Van Wyk spends R40 a month of flour alone.

The Van Wyk's eldest son, Joseph, is at present in the Nababeep hospital receiving treatment for a gum infection. He is also unemployed.

Only Johanna Aletta, 17, occasionally gets work as a char but with the miners moving out of the town, even her small earnings are in the balance.

They will be allowed to stay on in their house for two months, without paying rent but liable for lights and water. — DDC.

FACULTY OF ARTS

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES OF EXTERNAL EXAMINERS' FEES

1. ECONOMICS I (460 students - large class)

CATEGORY	U.C.T.		WITS	
(i)		6,00		Nil
(ii)	1 Paper	1,50	1 Paper	10,00
(ii)		Nil	1 Paper (multichoice)	10,00
(iii)	25% of 460	63,00	25% of 460	42,00
(iii)		Nil	25% of 460 (multichoice)	21,00
(iv)	3 days	18,00	3 days	60,00
(vii)		43,00		
		43,00		

2. ECONOMIC HIS

(i)				Nil
(ii)				10,00
(iii)				
(iv)	scripts	20,00	scripts	12,00
	2 days	12,00	2 days	40,00
(vii)		39,50		62,00
		40,00		62,00

'Inhuman', says Nic Olivier (Cape Times 6/7/77 ?OS)

MR NIC OLIVIER, MP for Edenvale, said last night that the threatened breakup of squatter families in the Bellville South shanty towns was inhuman.

He was reacting to an announcement by the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board that the shanty town complex would soon be demolished and all squatters who were illegally in the area would be sent to their "place of domicile".

"The blacks come to urban areas to make a decent living. It is inhuman to separate them from their families," he said.

3. ECONOMIC HISTORY III (3 students - small class)

(i)		6,00		Nil
(ii)	3 Papers	4,50	3 Papers	30,00
(iii)	9 scripts	4,50	9 scripts	Nil
(v)		Nil		15,00
(viii)		15,00		45,00
		30,00		45,00

23 JUNE 1977

HOM/ser

O. METCALF
FACULTY OFFICER

Clinical look at Cape's squatters

ARGUS 7/7/77

305

By Dr O. D. Wollheim

Four academics have analysed Cape Town's squatter problem coldly and factually, and the solutions they propose — though vastly different from those proposed by the authorities — are realistic and their arguments irrefutable.

THE squatter problem has been with us for a very long time — at least since the Report of the Cape Flats Commission was tabled in Parliament in 1942. Before that we had Ndabeni which was destroyed and the inhabitants shifted to Langa; there was also West London, now much more happily transfigured into present day Athlone.

In 1950 there was a shortage of some 7 000 houses. Since then the various authorities have built approximately 100 000 houses within 50 kilometres of Cape Town, but the number of families desperately needing houses at this moment has grown to well over 40 000.

It is natural that we in Cape Town should feel ashamed that such a situation has been allowed to develop, that we should feel deeply concerned and that we should attempt to express this concern in a practical manner, as witness the unprecedented public response to the SHELTER appeal.

In the emotional atmosphere that has emerged from the parliamentary debates, the new legislation which seeks to banish all squatters into some sort of limbo, the recriminations and the almost frantic efforts of all our local authorities to try to cope with the problem, it is pleasant to record the publication of a book about the squatters by the SA Institute of Race Relations written by four academics from the University of Cape Town. They are mathematicians and economists who have taken a cool and clinical look at the problem and analysed it for us coldly and factually.

George Ellis is Professor of Applied Mathematics, Delia Hendrie and Alide Kooy are research assistants in the Labour Research Unit of the School of Economics, and Johann Maree is a lecturer in that school. As could be expected from such a team, they have produced a scholarly and well-documented book giving facts and figures which speak for themselves as well as irrefutable arguments which lead to conclusions which are inexorable.

- There are between 120 000 and 180 000 squatters who are coloured and some 30 000 who are Africans;
- The vast majority of the breadwinners (and many of the women) are in regular employment and have been here for a long time;
- The main reason for squatting is simply that there are not enough houses;
- The present rate of house-building — or even an accelerated one — cannot eliminate the backlog because of the natural increase in population and so squatters will be with us for a very long time;
- African squatting is both an expression of the need for family life and a reflection of inadequate living conditions in the Homelands.

We must accept that these facts are true since the argument leading to them cannot be faulted.

In these circumstances Cape Town and its environs will have to look to other strategies for solutions and the writers have some suggestions to make.

Since the natural increase in population will cause new people to move into squatter conditions as quickly as the present squatters are housed, they suggest that we come to terms with the squatter camps and recognise that they fulfil a useful function for the foreseeable future. If we do so, then we should try to make them function properly.

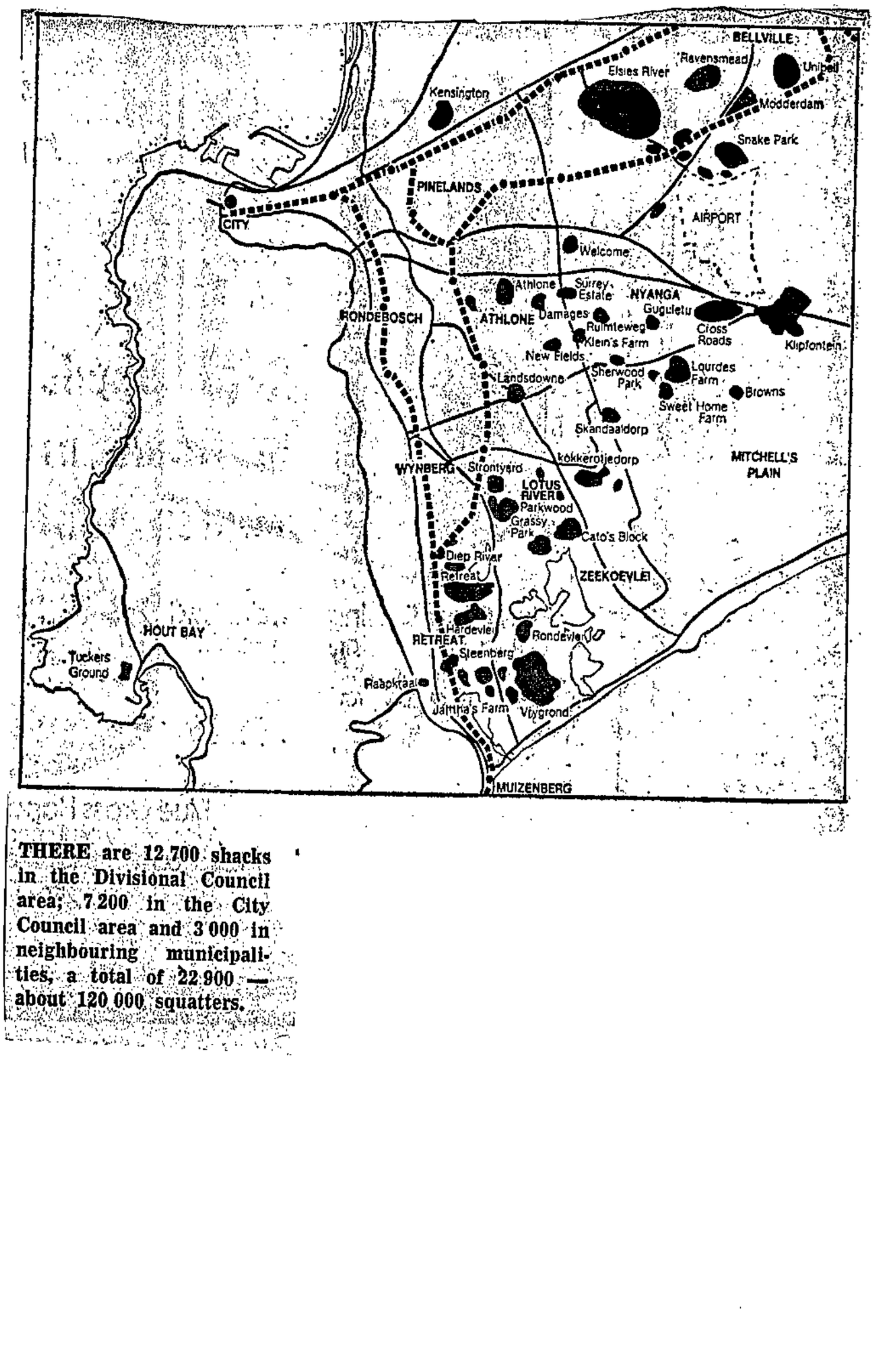
This involves security of tenure by leasehold or ownership, the participation of occupiers in design and upgrading, the provision of easy access and such services as light, water and sanitation, and the need for far greater flexibility in the application of building standards. The writers also make an appeal for the stabilisation of migrant workers to enable them to have their families with them.

We could not agree more and commend this well illustrated and carefully prepared book to our readers. A city of the international standing of Cape Town simply cannot afford to allow so many of its citizens to live under conditions such as obtain in some 30 or more camps at present in our midst.

7/7/77

305

Argus



THERE are 12 700 shacks in the Divisional Council area; 7 200 in the City Council area and 3 000 in neighbouring municipalities, a total of 22 900 — about 120 000 squatters.

CAPE TIMES 7/7/77 (305)

New look at the squatters

ROGER WILLIAMS reviews "The Squatter Problem in the Western Cape", a 120-page document just completed by Professor George Ellis of UCT.

THE names of the places at which the squatter community of greater Cape Town have erected their shacks would make a fascinating study in itself: Snake Pit and Skandaaldorp, Kokkerotjedorp and Cato's Block, Unibell and Pretty Place . . .

But it is not with nomenclature that Professor George Ellis of the University of Cape Town's Urban Problems Research Unit concerns himself, in a study just published on "The Squatter Problem in the Western Cape".

In this 120-page document Professor Ellis illustrates the vastness of this problem, its causes and effects, and he deals at length with what he terms alternative strategies to the Government's handling of the situation.

To many the term "squatters" has a somewhat sinister connotation; it produces visions of squalor and of sordidness, of layabouts and "dronkies" and of a people who can be seen only as parasites of civilized society.

Professor Ellis and his associates show in this in-depth study that the overall picture of squatting in greater Cape Town is in fact very different from this popular concept.

79 percent work

He points out, for instance, that contrary to commonly-held views, most squatters in the area are employed. He quotes surveys conducted by Cape Town City Council and by the divisional councils, showing that of 3 794 squatter families in 16 squatter settlements in 1975, the employment rate of the economically active adults was 79 percent.

Professor Ellis says there are at least 120 000 — possibly as many as 180 000 — coloured squatters in the Cape Peninsula and possibly about 30 000 Africans. And that the vast majority of the heads of squatter households, many of them women, are in regular wage employment.

And a substantial number have been in the same job for a considerable length of time.

Why then, if most of these people are in regular employment, is it necessary for them to live in these crude shacks that have become so much a part of the Western Cape scene?

Overcrowded

The immediate and more obvious reason, the Ellis survey tells us, is the acute shortage of housing. At the end of 1976 there was a shortage of at least 38 000 houses for coloured families and 1 400 houses for Africans legally in the Cape.

"Existing houses are already overcrowded; it seems that in the coloured housing estates there are about one and a half times as many people as the estates were meant to house. Population densities in the squatter camps are generally similar, which suggests that the movement from the overcrowded estates to the camps is a mechanism to equalize densities between the two areas."

This study echoes other surveys that have been made of the squatter problem in pointing out that there are reasons other than the housing shortage. In many cases young married couples, young single people and also old people may move out of established houses because the housing estates do not provide for their particular needs.

And some families move out because the cost of housing in the estates is beyond their means.

Although local authorities have crash housing programmes — such as at Mitchell's Plain and Atlantis — many people will find much of the new housing too expensive. Particularly when the high cost of transport to and from these areas is taken into account.

For many years

Professor Ellis sounds a warning that squatters are going to be part of the Cape scene for many years to come, and that the so-called squatter problem cannot be seen in isolation from housing policy, rural conditions and influx control. "Any serious attempt to solve the problem must take these matters into consideration," he adds.

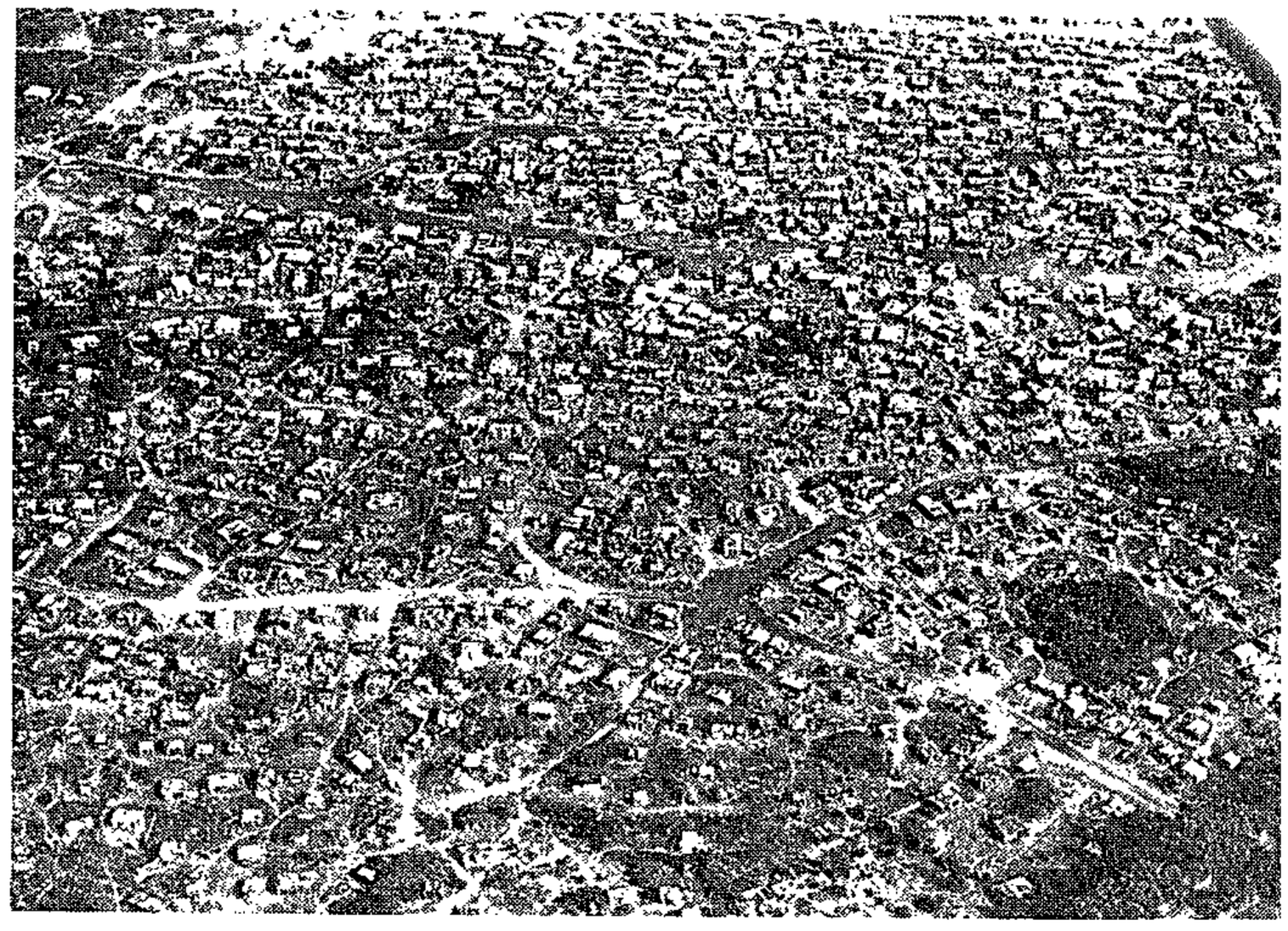
He makes the point that a first encounter with the squatter areas can be a shattering experience, and leads one to ask: "Why on earth don't these people crowd into housing estates, find rooms in friends' houses or find accommodation anywhere but in these sprawling shanty towns?"

The answer is, he says, that all the alternatives have been tried, and that people only turn to squatting when they can find no other reasonable form of accommodation.

No unrest

Professor Ellis closely examines government policy concerning squatters and he warns that further migration to the cities is inevitable until rural conditions are drastically improved. And, he says, a realistic approach in present circumstances would be to accept that squatter camps are serving a useful purpose and should in fact be encouraged rather than torn apart.

Present government policy, he adds, increases uncertainty, disruption and bitterness. "It threatens the jobs, family life and homes of the people affected. It appears to leave them without hope.



Crossroads squatter camp, home of 10 000 people . . . 79 percent of the adult males employed.

"During the unrest in Cape Town in 1976 the people from the squatter areas were minimally involved; for example in his report to the combined health committee in January 1977 the Medical Officer of Health of the Divisional Council said that in spite of the tremendous turmoil and arson which had taken place in Nyanga township, there had been practically no unrest at all in the Crossroads squatter camp."

(In this context it should be pointed out here that when the Cillie Commission made an *in loco* inspection during its first sitting in Cape Town, in November, senior police officers and officials of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board pointed to Crossroads and told Mr Justice Cillie: "We had no trouble whatever from the people living here.")

Powder keg

The effect of the application of current squatter policy is, according to Professor Ellis, likely to alter the situation completely.

"While the eviction of the Modderdam Road squatters has been pending and some demolitions have taken place, the Public Works Department's workmen have had to be accompanied by armed police, and the riot squad have stood by on the road nearby.

"A powder keg has been created so that a show of armed force is necessary to contain the situation."

A feature that redeems this sombre picture a little, Professor Ellis says, is that although the squatters feel an ignored unwanted and shunted-about part of the community, they are also now aware that there is a section of the white population that *does* care about their fate, because of the support it has given them.

"Particularly important is the financial support the public is contributing through the SHELTER fund."

ACADEMIC STAFF ASSOCIATION/LECTURERS' ASSOCIATION

WORKING GROUP ON FACULTY STRUCTURE

FINAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION

1. *Invited Membership*

1.1 Invitations were sent to the following:

Mr. J. Cooke	Architecture
Mr. C. Danziger	Education
Prof. J.S. de Wet	Science
Mr. M. Fielding	Interfaculty Units
Dr. G. Garrett	Engineering
Prof. E.N. Keen	Medicine
Mr. R. Lee	Commerce
Mr. M. Savage	Social Science
Mr. J. Taitz	Law
Mr. M. Tuffin	Music
Dr. M. Whisson	Arts
Assoc. P	

1.2 Prof. Ke
a writte

Mr. Cook
brief cc

1.3 Written
Appendix

2. *Motivation*

2.1 The wor
Review
interes
Review

DISCUSSION

3. *Ultimate Goal*

To optimise c
ful teaching and research.

4. *Approach*

4.1 To implement the general principle of devolution of decision-making and spending to Faculty level wherever

t provided

gs, but a
. Prinsloo.

(see

st of the
views of
ugh the

or success-

A WERKGENOT squatter camp resident claimed compensation in Bellville Magistrate's Court yesterday following a raid by police, Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) officials and the Bellville Municipality in October 1974.

Mrs Vivian Njewuza, 49, a domestic servant now living at NY 102 number 69 in Gugulethu, claimed damages amounting to R607,56 from BAAB and one of its employees, Inspector A Loxton.

Papers before the court said Mrs Njewuza, had owned a dwelling at Werkgenot for about seven months in October 1974.

It was alleged that Inspector Loxton and another BAAB employee, accompanied by several policemen and Bellville Municipality workers, sprinkled methylated spirits inside Mrs Njewusa's shack and set it alight on October 25, 1974.

Earlier, two Bellville Municipality workers were found not guilty of setting fire to her shack at a criminal hearing because of insufficient evidence.

Mrs Njewusa told the court she escaped from her shack on the morning of the raid but watched the two men setting it alight while she hid behind a tree.

The hearing continues today.

Mr G J van Eeden was on the Bench. Mr L Bozalek of Mallinic Hess, Richman and Company appeared for Mrs Njewusa. Mr J F van Niekerk of Silberbauers appeared for Mr A Loxton and BAAB.

Werkgenot squatter claims compensation

Cape Times 7/7/77 (30c)

Argus 8/7/77

305

Bulldozer ultimatum to Bellville squatters

SQUATTERS in the Bellville South area have been warned by the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr F. Botha, to start moving immediately if they wish to avoid bulldozers.

LEAVE US ALONE— LEADERS

LEADERS of the Unibel-Modderdam squatter community have issued an urgent appeal to be left alone.

Mr G. Mack, a committee organiser, said yesterday squatters had to face tremendous hardships.

But they had established a well-organised community, with doctors, clinics and schools, and were trying to improve the shanty townships.

Now, Mr Mack said, they were faced with eviction and the demolition of their houses.

He was not prepared to demolish his own shanty, he said, and was not interested in moving unless he could have a proper house for himself and his family.

IN STREET

'If our shanties are demolished, I don't know where we will go. I am prepared to sleep in the street so that people can see our predicament,' he said.

Mr Nelson Plaatjie, also a committee member, agreed that the main concern of the squatter community was that they wanted a family life.

If they lodged with people in the townships, their wives 'almost become the slaves of the mistresses of the houses.' There was also the problem of overcrowding, he said.

PAY RENT

He referred to the R40 fine set for a man whose wife visited him in the single quarters.

Mr Plaatjie said he was not prepared to return to Transkei. 'If they break down my house, I will sleep in the bush,' he added.

Mr Mack said he hoped Unibel and Modderdam would be declared emergency camps until other comfortable accommodation could be provided.

Because most of the community was employed, Mr Mack said, they were prepared and able to pay rent if moved to alternative accommodation.

But he was adamant that rather than leave Cape Town and his family, he would see his house demolished.

And at yesterday's meeting with squatter leaders to discuss the Government's decision to clear the squatter camps at Modderdam Road, Unibell and Werkgenot, Mr Botha made it clear the Bantu Affairs Administration Board would start prosecuting 'illegal' African squatters.

Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, the chairman of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, and the squatters' legal representative attended the meeting.

Mr Botha informed squatter leaders that:

- The law would not be changed to allow 'illegal' squatters and their families to remain in the Peninsula.
- Squatters wanting to live together should do so in the homelands.
- The Government was not considering abolishing influx control but would see how influx control could be made easier.
- Only 'legal' squatters would be resettled in the KTC camp in Nyanga.
- Evictions would not be stayed for three months.

Not Nyanga

The squatters had told Mr Botha they were not prepared to move to Nyanga but would shift to other land as 'one community.'

They also said they felt the laws of the country should be changed to allow them to live together as families.

Mr Botha said the authorities had much sympathy for the squatters and their wishes, but it should not be overlooked they had taken the law into their own hands by building shacks without permission and bringing their wives into the Peninsula.

Appeal

He said the Government

Officials meet with squatter leaders

CAPE TIMES 8/7/77

305

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

THE CHIEF Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr F H Botha, yesterday warned the leaders of the vast squatter community in the Modderdam Road area: "I suggest you start moving out from tomorrow; then you will not have to face the bulldozers."

His statement, as well as others given below, were recorded by the legal adviser to the squatter leaders.

He added: "We are asking the Bantu Affairs Administration Board to start prosecutions for illegal entry. I must point out to you that the punishment for illegal entry has been doubled, and that this is an indication of how seriously the government views this matter."

Mr Botha and senior officials of the BAAB including the chairman, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, met 10 members of the combined Modderdam Road and Unibell committees. It has been estimated that there are between 20 000 and 30 000 squatters in this area, at Bellville South.

The meeting was called at the request of the squatters' leaders, who were accompanied by their legal adviser. At the outset Mr Botha asked each member of the squatters' deputation to identify himself and to provide his shack number and certain background details.

The squatters then handed over a prepared statement as a basis for discussion. Following are the points made in this statement, with the replies given by Mr Botha to each of them, as recorded by the legal adviser to the squatter leaders:

● We wish to make it clear that we want to live as families — husband, wife and children together.

Mr Botha: I don't think anyone will fight you on that wish. But you can exercise that wish only in your homelands.

● Where the father is absent, children grow without parental guidance — and parental discipline.

Mr Botha: I agree; this applies to all races, all over the world.

● We are aware that we come here as single men under the labour recruitment system whether to bring our wives or not.

Mr Botha: I differ from you a little. No one took you by the collar and brought you here to work. It is your own free choice to come here. I know the arguments that there is no work in Transkei. But you have come here at your own request.

● The separation of husband and wife promotes illegitimacy and the divorce rate.

Mr Botha: I agree.

● We refuse to go to KTC (the emergency camp at Nyanga) because of negative experience there. The legal-illegal categorization is not in our interest. We want to move to any land as a whole organic community — with legal guarantees against any form of persecution.

Mr Botha: We are not proposing to move you to KTC. You must go back to where you came from. Only those who qualify and whose wives also qualify may go to KTC. Those people will be on a waiting list for houses.

● We would also like to have some clarification regarding change of laws, especially by Mr Cruywagen — and especially the pass laws.

Mr Botha: We fully realize that the influx control and pass laws give a great deal of hardship. The government is giving attention to these things, but as things stand today there is influx control, and we must accept that. If this were not so, many more people would stream here. The government wants to see how influx control can be made easier. But so far as I am aware, they are not talking of abolishing it.

● Laws should be changed to allow us to live as families — because we cannot continue living like this.

Mr Botha: We can argue for a long time about this. But I can tell you this: That no law is going to be changed to allow all families from Transkei and Ciskei to come and live here.

● We are concerned about mixed marriages in our community.

Mr Botha: I am also concerned.

● We have stayed as a peaceful community without violence and crime, because we are determined to stay together.

Mr Botha: We are pleased with you on this; it is commendable, and it is a point in your favour. But you cannot stay here together.

● We do not want to commit any violence. We are making an appeal to the authorities to help us out of our plight.

Mr Botha: We have been trying for a long time to help you.

● We are concerned about costs involved in our removal.

Mr Botha: No one financed you to bring your wives here, or to put up your shacks; nor are they going to finance you to put up new shacks.

Having replied to all the points made in the squatters' statement, Mr Botha addressed them in general terms:

"We have a lot of sympathy for you," he said, "and with a lot of the things you are saying. But you have taken the law of the country into your own hands. You have nobody's permission to put up shacks and bring your wives here. That is like making your own laws.

"Since 1975 we have been advising people they should mend their ways, and take their families back to where they came from. In 1975 there were cases that were won by squatters, and as a result the law had to be changed.

"The law again had to be changed in 1977, which shows that the government must be serious in this thing."

One of the squatter leaders, Mr Kenneth Kewana, said he was born in the Cape Peninsula and did not know the Transkei. "But while I qualify under Section 10 to stay here, my wife who is from Lady Frere does not qualify. What must I do — divorce her?"

Mr Botha: You should have thought of the consequences before you married her.

Mr Kewana: But love is love . . .

When another member of the delegation asked if it would be possible for an extension of three months to be granted, Mr Botha replied that this would not be possible and he advised the squatters to start moving immediately. "We'd like to get it done nicely," he said.

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen told the squatters: "The BAAB is not in a hurry. But we would like to have your co-operation and help in

9/7/77 (305) N.Argus

'I only wanted my family to be, with me'



MR Kenneth Kewana with his family outside the shack in the Bellville South squatter camp he calls home. From left: Valentia, seven months, his wife Primrose, Shepherd, 3, Silvia, 6, and Abigail, 7.

MR Kenneth Kewana, 32, one of thousands of black squatters who must by law leave the Bellville South camps, has spent 10 years of his life living in the bush and working in Cape Town for his family.

By CHRIS PROPHET

In 1973, his was one of the first shacks erected along Modderdam Road. A headache for authorities, the area now has over 4 000.

'I wanted my family to be with me,' says Mr Kewana, a 'legal' entrant to the Peninsula. 'My wife came from Transkei to join me. My children did not know who I was. They called my father 'father,' my mother 'mother.' Even today they still call me 'boetie,' as if I was their brother.'

His wife, Primrose, is an 'illegal' entrant. Life revolves around staying one jump ahead of the law but the continual hide-and-seek is 'worth it just to have my family with me.'

Mr Kewana says he will probably stay at the camp until official demolition starts. 'I really do not know where I am going to move to. Maybe I am going to build another shack somewhere they do not know about. My wife must go back but this she does not want to do.'

When he is forced to move he will find 'a place.'

'Probably under worse conditions. And always further, always further away from work.'

Mr Kewana has weathered 10 Cape winters in Peninsula shanties, his 7-year-old daughter Abigail has weathered four. Hardships and insecurity have bonded the family together.

Of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act and influx control Mr Kewana says: 'We know it's a law. We are not against the law. We just hope it will be changed. We want our families to be with us. No matter what the circumstances, as long as my family is with me it's all right.'

The camp in which Mr Kewana lives is, under the conditions, neat and tidy. There is little litter and an obvious pride in humble dwellings. Some have even planted flowers outside front doors.

Of the health situation Mr Kewana says: 'We never drink dirty water and my children have never been sick.'

Of his hopes for the future Mr Kewana, a machine operator in the textile industry, says he may one day have a rented house. 'But I cannot really say what I hope. I live from day to day, to keep my job and feed my family.'

Whenever he returns from work, he turns a corner and looks to see if his shanty has been demolished. On Tuesday his children told him they feared this was to happen. 'I said: 'Don't worry. I will speak to them.'

CAPE TIMES 8/7/77

305

Family of 10 live in street

Staff Reporter

A FAMILY of 10 is living in a Grassy Park street. They were evicted from a cottage two weeks ago and have no prospects of accommodation.

Mr and Mrs John Maggot, who have eight children, five of whom are under the age of 18, were evicted from their cottage on a plot of private ground. The owner of the plot wants to build on the site.

Since then they have been waiting for alternative accommodation but have found none.

The two families living in Hendricks Cottage in Daniels Crest, Grassy Park, received eviction notices in February.

Mr William Curtis, who lived in the other part of the house with his family of eight, has not yet moved.

Miss Celeste Santos of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation said yesterday that both families had been put on the Divisional Council waiting list.

She had approached the Department of Community Development but they could not offer any solution.

Miss Santos said the Cape Times-supported SHELTER fund could not help because land was not available to provide temporary accommodation.

Appeal goes out to aid squatters

MR DENNIS HENDRICKS, chairman of the Belhar Ratepayers' Association, has appealed to the residents of Belhar in Bellville South to go to the nearby Rifle Range site this weekend to help displaced squatter families re-establish their homes.

Coloured squatters at the Modderdam Road camp are being moved to Rifle Range, on the outskirts of Kuils River, and Mr Hendricks said yesterday that most of the families were likely to move at the weekend.

"The Belhar Sables Club will be out in force and we are hoping that as many residents as possible at Belhar will also go down to Rifle Range to help these families get resettled."

Mr Hendricks said a Peninsula firm had responded to his appeal for certain materials, published in the Cape Times yesterday, with an offer of corrugated cardboard for lining the interiors of the re-erected shacks.

"We will be needing large quantities of corrugated cardboard, bale-boards or planking of any kind that we can use for putting floors into the shacks, to get the occupants off the wet ground.

"We would be most grateful to any firm that can let us have discarded materials of this kind. Whether or not they require payment, we would appreciate it if these firms would get in touch by telephoning my home, 94-0843, at any time, or the SHELTER fund's office at Kenilworth Centre, 61-1722, between 10am and 1pm."

Mr Hendricks, who is representing SHELTER in the efforts being made to help the coloured squatters who have to move to Rifle Range, has full authority from the fund to buy any materials needed.

However, he is reluctant to spend money on new materials because of the uncertainty that has arisen about the length of time the displaced families will be allowed to remain at Rifle Range. On Wednesday Mr Hendricks was told by a Department of Community Development official that this would be "only a few months".

(305)

CAPE TIMES 9/7/77

Squatter policy: Olivier 'shocked'

PROFESSOR N J OLIVIER, MP for Edenvale, told the Cape Times yesterday that he was shocked and bewildered at the official reaction to the pleadings of black squatters who have been warned to move.

"One sympathizes with people like Mr Botha, Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, who have the duty and responsibility to implement the law," he said. "But this in no way exonerates them or the government for enforcing a policy which can only be described as inhuman and destructive in the extreme of sound race relations.

"This policy will in my mind only make a mockery of all our talks of moving away from race discrimination, for this is without doubt one of the worst forms of racial discrimination in South Africa. No other person but a black man is by law compelled to live without his wife and children.

Housing

"It is generally accepted that the only solution to the squatter problem is the provision of adequate housing and until such time as this is provided, 'squatting' in one form or another will have to be accepted. It would be far better if this fact is recognized and the squatting properly controlled, for example in an emergency camp or a site and service scheme. In this way, at least the dangers to public health could adequately dealt with, and proper community facilities like schools, clinics and transport could be provided. To chase people from one squatter camp to another is no answer," Professor Olivier said.

"The problems in the Western Cape have been aggravated by the government policy not to provide family housing for blacks, their abortive attempts to decrease the number of blacks working in the Western Cape and their refusal to allow wives and children who do not qualify in terms of the Urban Areas Act to live with their husbands and fathers.

"The lives of both these blacks and their employers have been adversely affected.

"The blacks have no say in the determination of policy and the making of laws. There is thus a grave obligation on the law makers not to enforce a system which is unacceptable and abhorrent to those on the receiving end.

"Blacks have come — and will continue to come — to our industrial areas in order to support themselves and their families, regardless of what the law may say, and their wives and children will continue to join them regardless of legal impediment and government policy. To try to implement a policy which runs counter to a basic human right, to sell one's labour and have one's wife and children with you, is trying to achieve the impossible. This policy carries the seeds of its own destruction and must lead to increased frustration and deep bitterness.

"What we need is less ideology and more humanity, less callousness and a greater concern for the needs of others, fewer restrictions and more liberties.

"One hopes even at this stage that the authorities will reconsider their stated policy to remove these people from what is generally known to be a well ordered community and desist from implementing the policy of separating families."

Squatters to appeal to UN

W/E ARGUS 9/7/77

305

By Rashid Seria

THE Modderdam Road and Unibell squatters, who face bulldozers or prosecution if they refuse to move from the Bellville South area, are to appeal to the United Nations and the U.S. to intercede on their behalf.

This follows the refusal of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board to consider the squatters' pleas not to be sent back to their homelands but to be allowed to live together as families in the Peninsula, even if it means changing the country's influx control laws.

The squatters also urged the authorities not to move 'legal' families to Nyanga but to give them other land where they could squat with legal guarantees as 'one community.'

JOINT MEETING

The Modderdam Road squatters' committee has already issued a statement appealing to the United Nations and the United States to intercede on their behalf.

But a joint decision by the Modderdam and Unibell communities to bring international pressures on the Nationalist Government is expected to be taken at a joint public meeting tomorrow morning.

At a mass meeting on Thursday night, soon after the authorities refused to review the evictions, the squatters reaffirmed their decision not to move from the Modderdam and Unibell camps.

Many 'legal' squatters also decided not to move voluntarily to sites offered by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board at the KTC emergency camp in Nyanga.

WARNED

Squatter leaders in Modderdam and Unibell today again appealed to the Government to try to settle the squatters' plight amicably.

They warned the authorities of growing bitterness among the squatters, and said they feared unpleasantness might arise if the squatters, who were determined not to move, were forced out.

WESTERN PROVINCE HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

WP Colts Tour to Southern Cape (George)

To assist the players with their tour ex greatly
appreciated. TICKETS are 20 cents each PRIZE
is a PORTABLE RADIO. The DRAW will be m Y 1977
and the winner contacted by telephone. T rt.

tcalf.

QUESTION: Which horse won the 1977 Durba ER

Name and Address

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

	Answer

Squatters fasting in protest

THE Modderdam and Unibell squatters have appealed to the public to join them in a three-day sunrise-to-sunset fast, starting today, in protest against the decision to move them from the Bellville South area.

The squatters have also re-stated their determination not to move from the Bellville South area or to return to the homelands but to shift to vacant land opposite their camps because they have nowhere else to go.

As part of the three-day abstinence period, the squatters, at a public meeting at the weekend, also appealed to married couples not to sleep together in sympathy with

A Modderdam woman said their husbands left their wives and children in the homelands to look for work in Cape Town.

Some of them stopped sending money home after a while and the family suffered in the homelands where work was scarce.

When the wives came to Cape Town in search of their husbands they often found them living with women who qualified to live in the Peninsula and refused to return to the homelands.

Mrs H. Plaatjies, Unibell's chairwoman, asked if the laws were not causing divorces by separating a wife from her husband which God said, 'no man shall put asunder'.

African squatter women yesterday strongly criticised the influx control laws which, they said, were the cause of the squatter camps in the Peninsula.

A Modderdam woman said their husbands left their wives and children in the homelands to look for work in Cape Town.

Some of them stopped sending money home after a while and the family

AREGUS 11/7/77 (30S)

11/7/77

305

Burger

gesê die swart plakkers van Modderdam sal nie veg as „die Regering" hulle wegvat nie. „As ons huise platgestoot word, sal ons oorkant die pad op uitkoms wag. Ons sal van ons siek kinders verloor. Dit het tevore gebeur.

„Ons wil met niemand vyande maak nie. Ons wil nie veg nie. Ons doen net 'n beroep dat ons gehelp word."

'n Vroulike lid van die plakkerskomitee het gesê sy het in 1952 in die Kaap aangekom. Sy het geen verblyfdokumente nie.

SKEIDING

Sy het agt kinders, van wie nie een hier is nie omdat hulle nie dokumente het nie. „Ek is soos 'n slang wat in die gras wegkruip. Ons het hier deur lyding gekom en nou word ons soos vuil water uitgegooi."

Die vroue het Kaap toe gekom omdat hul mans nie vir hulle geld stuur nie en hulle hul kinders nie kon onderhou nie. In die Kaap ontdek hulle dat die mans by ander vroue woon, van wie sommige verblyfdokumente het.

Weens dit het die vroue besluit om te bly, sê die vroulike komiteelid. Die skeiding verbrokkel gesinne. Sy doen 'n beroep op die witmense om raad te gee. „Die reën val op ons en die koue byt ons. Ons weet nie wat ons sonde is nie. Ons is nie teen enige redelike aanbod van die Regering nie.

„Wat is ons toekoms as ons hier uitgegooi word? Kyk na my wat in die bosse rondwaal. Ek kan net bid."

„Ons is geen misdadigers nie. Hier (in die plakkerskamp) is geen geweld nie en almal is veilig. Iedereen kan in die nag in die kamp kom en hy sal vind dat die komiteelede die orde handhaaf.

„Wat ons bitter maak, is dat ons nie met die Regering wil bots nie. Ons wil nie baklei nie. Ons wil 'n vreedsame gemeenskap wees. Ons wil weet hoe ons met die Regering kan oorleg pleeg om 'n oplossing te vind. Ons probleem is die skeiding van ons gesinne."

'n Beroep is op die mense gedoen om nie ná die vergadering rond te gaan en kwaad te stook nie.

Die byeenkoms het 'n sterk godsdienstige inslag gehad. Dit is deur 'n kerkdiens voorafgegaan. Godsdienstige liedere is gesing en die byeenkoms is met gebed afgesluit.

'n Ou gryskop het uit die Bybel aangehaal en 'n beroep op almal gedoen om hulle voor God te verootmoedig deur drie dae te vas. Drie keer per dag moet om uitkoms gebid word en die mans moet in daardie tyd nie by hul vroue slaap nie.

Sowat vyftien blankes wat verskillende hulporganisasies en dertien kerke verteenwoordig, het die vergadering bygewoon. Daar was ook 'n aantal bruin simpatiseerders.

Van die blanke sprekers het gesê hulle het al die moontlike gedoen om die owerhede te beweeg en hulle kan nie raad gee nie. Die swartes moet nou maar sê waarmee hulle kan help.

Hulle het onderneem om hul kerke en organisasies te vra om saam met die swartes te vas en te bid.

305



'N GROOT getal swart plakkers van die kamp by Modderdam in Bellville-Suid het gister 'n vergadering gehou om te besluit wat hulle moet doen as hul plakkershuise platgestoot sou word. Blankes en bruinmense het ook die vergadering bygewoon. Hier sing 'n bruin koor 'n godsdienstige lied.

VERGADERING BY MODDERDAM

Plakkers doen beroep op hulp

„ONS weet nie waar ons môre dié tyd is nie. Ons het geen hoop nie. Ons doen 'n beroep op die Regering om ons te help," het mnr. G. Gwadela gisteroggend op 'n stil en ordelike vergadering van etlike duisende swart plakkers by die Modderdamkamp gesê.

„Ons wil niks afdwing nie. Selfs al sou ons huise môre verwoes word, sal ons langs die pad gaan sit en op God wag vir uitkoms."

Mnr. Gwadela was voorsitter van die vergadering waarop besin sou word wat die plakkers te doen staan noudat hulle opdrag ontvang het om hul hutte te sloop. Die hoof-Bantoekommissaris in Wes-Kaapland, mnr. Fanie Botha, het reeds aangekondig dat swart plakkers wat wettig in die kamp woon, aansoek kan doen om huise in die noodkamp by Nyanga op te rig.

Diegene wat onwettig in die Skiereiland woon, sal in oorleg met die Wes-Kaaplandse hoof-Bantoekommissaris gehelp word om na hul plekke van herkoms terug te keer.

As net die broodwinner van die gesin wettig in die Skiereiland woon, sal sy gesin deur middel van gratis treinvervoer gehelp word om na die tuisland terug te keer.

Mnr. Gwadela, wat weer gepraat het, het gesê die mans het 'n eed gesweer om by die vroue te bly. „As ons ons vroue verlaat, sou ons 'n eed teenoor God verbreek."

'n Ander swart vrou het gesê hulle wou nie na Kaapstad kom nie. Weens die toestand van hul huwelike en om dit te red, móés hulle kom. Hulle kon geen huisvesting kry nie en nou word hulle uit die plakkerskamp gegooi.

Nog 'n swart vrou het gesê sy is in Kaapstad gebore, maar het geen woning nie. „Ek moet die hele tyd weghardloop. Die witman bewerkstellig die verwydering tussen ons en ons mans. Die mans kan hier bly, maar ons mag nie. Ons is onder Farao se juk. Ons is slawe in Egipte."

'n Swartman het gesê hulle is daarvan deeglik bewus dat hulle geen wetlike reg het om daar te wees nie.

VAS

(305)

Squatters say they won't go

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Modderdam Road squatters would watch their homes being destroyed. They would not resort to violence — but they would not leave Modderdam, Mr. J. Owadels, chairman of the Modderdam Squatters' Committee said yesterday.

Mr. Owadels was chairman of a meeting held at Modderdam yesterday to discuss the statement by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board that if the Modderdam squatters did not move their houses would be cleared away by mechanical means.

Nearly 3 000 attended the meeting, which adopted a motion not to move but not to resort to violence and to fast for three days starting from sunset last night in protest against the Government decision to move them.

The meeting decided to appeal to the 13 churches of the Western Province Council of Churches to join them in their fasting.

Mr. P. J. Nelani, one of the representatives from Unibell squatters' committee who attended the meeting, said that everyone should stand together as one large family.

"We want to appeal to all Churches, especially those 13 of the Western Province Council of Churches, to join us in our fasting as a mark of solidarity," said Mr. Nelani.

Mrs. Mac, who addressed the meeting on behalf of the Coloured people, said that she found it unfortunate that the Government caused situations where people living happily with each other were forced to move apart.

"I would like to express our solidarity with the African people," she said.

According to observers the meeting, which lasted for nearly five hours, was addressed by many people from the floor.

A heavy religious overtone prevailed and the meeting was opened and closed with a prayer.

..15 - Room A207

Ř. Sha...ein
L. Klein
E. Myrowitz
D. Ashton
J.M. Stern
D. Falthun
P. Armstrong
R.R. Kleinveldt
J.J. Hooper

Group 15 - Mon. 11.15 - Room B20
(Tutor G. Raine)

C. Keet
M.L. Taljaard
C.Shrire
B. Fine
C.F. Viljoen
B. Pike
R. Sparks
T. Yossilowitz
E. Rabinowitz
K. Lee Son
N. Ade
G. Wolman
J. Pope

Group 16 - Mon. 11.15 - Room B21
(Tutor D. Moffett)

I. Geller
P.J. Avery
B. Pi...
A.J. Du...
C.C...
P.C...
M. Lee
C. Shinton
E.J. Herma
R. Whiting

Group 17 - Mon. 2.15 - Room B16
(Tutor D. Hendrie)

M. Bonl
C.A. Rand
D. Craig
A. Marchesini
D. Nel
A. Blerk
C. Albertyn
A. Boardman
A. McGinn
J. Grinton
P. Ridge
L. Freeze
S. Nisbet
D. Gough

Group 18 - Tues. 9.25 - Room A213
(Tutor B. Robb)

H. Haefeli
D.F. Saunders
D. O'Connor
K. Maggs
G.W. Norval
K. van Velden
B. Katz
A.C. Broadley
D.A. Boswell
N. Currin
G.J.D. Wragg
S.E. Joffe
E. Myrowitz
L. Bondi
S.M. Jaffe
R. Shave
G.S. Walker
A. Falconer
D. Owen
Vignoli de Sallo Soula,C.F
B. Dury
M.S. Aitken

Volunteers help to erect shacks

ABOUT 30 volunteers helped coloured squatter families evicted from their homes at Modderdam Road to re-establish themselves at Rifle Range on the outskirts of Kuils River at the weekend.

The volunteers, who helped erect shacks for about 120 people, included members of the Sable non-racial service club, a leading architect, and residents of Belhar.

The chairman of the Belhar Ratepayers' Association and SHELTER representative, Mr Dennis Hendricks, yesterday said there had been a reasonable response by Belhar residents to an appeal for help at Rifle Range, but a major aim was to get the new community organized along "self help" lines.

The assistant secretary of the ratepayers' association, Mr Arthur September, conducted a survey of children in the camp as part of a plan to prevent their studies from being interrupted.

Several loads

It was intended to arrange for buses to take the children to Belhar schools.

Mr Hendricks said a good response to an appeal for building material had resulted in several loads of corrugated iron, timber and cardboard being delivered to the camp, but more was needed. People or firms wishing to supply materials should contact the Range was very good and he was pleased with results.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the SHELTER trustees, Dr O D Wollheim, yesterday said the organization had approved grants to Shawco and Cafda to help to build and waterproof homes in Vrygrond and Elsie's River. He said progress at Rifle

SHELTER had spent about R4 000 on materials and this would rise to about R18 000 when the 300 to 400 units for the camp had been erected. The residents were expected to pay about a third of the cost of the materials, but no plan

Firms which made donations last week were Woolworths, OK Bazaars, Bresits Exhaust Systems, Old Mutual, Bruply and Pep Stores.

One man had spent a week of his leave helping construct the dwellings, and the Department of Community Development had also given valuable assistance.

A major problem, said Mr Hendricks, was the distance of the camp from transport. It was hoped a bus service could be arranged.

Meanwhile, a spokesman

between 10am and 1pm or Mr Hendricks at home, 94-0843.

Group 18 - Tues. 9.25 - Room A213
(Tutor B. Robb)
H. Haefeli
D.F. Saunders
D. O'Connor

3.

Group 14 - Mon. 11.15 - Room A207
(Tutor J. Brodie)
P.W. Henning
E. Effune
M. Sewitz
M.H. Leibowitz
S.E. Joffe
R. Shattens
L. Klein
E. Myrowitz
D. Ashton
J.M. Stern
D. Falthun
P. Armstrong
R.R. Kleinve
J.J. Honner

305

Modderdam squatters decide to stay at their camp

Staff Reporter

THE Modderdam Road squatters would watch their homes being destroyed. They would not resort to violence — but they would not leave Modderdam, Mr J Gwadela, chairman of the Modderdam squatters' committee, said yesterday.

Mr Gwadela was chairman of a meeting held yesterday at Modderdam to discuss the Bantu Affairs Administration Board's statement which said that if the Modderdam squatters did not move their houses, these would be cleared away by mechanical means. About three thousand people attended the meeting which adopted a motion resolving not to move but not to resort to violence and to fast for three days starting from sunset last night in protest against the government's decision to move the Modderdam squatters.

The meeting resolved to appeal to the 13 churches of the Western Province Council of Churches to join them in their fasting to show solidarity with their resolution.

Mr P J Nelani, one of the representatives from the Unibell squatters' committee who attended the meeting said that everyone should stand together as one large family.

"We want to appeal to all churches, especially those 13 of the Western Province Council of Churches, to join us in our fasting as a mark of solidarity with us in our stand against the separation of families," Mr Nelani said.

Situations

Mrs Mac, who addressed the meeting on behalf of the coloured people present, said that she found it unfortunate that the government caused situations where people living happily together were forced to move apart.

"I would like to express our solidarity with the African people," she said.

Women's movement supports squatters

Staff Reporter

THE 3 000-strong Cape Town Women's Movement last night expressed its support for the Modderdam squatters.

A statement last night by the chairman of the movement, Mrs Barbara Broer, urged members to show their "identification with the people of Modderdam" by joining them in their three-day sunrise-to-sundown fast.

The statement also urged members to join the squatters and sleep alone to "symbolize the separation of husband from wife".

"We ask churches of all denominations to conduct services to coincide with the sunrise, noon and sunset prayers.

"We also urge members to visit the people of Modderdam this week and to sign the statement on Family Life which will be available there," the statement said.

Women's council call on laws

THE president of the Cape Town branch of the National Council of Women, Mrs M L Lindsay, yesterday appealed to the government to suspend the enforcement of what she called "dangerous laws".

"It is inhumane to destroy the home a family is living in, whether it is done legally, with or without warning. It is inhumane even if it is considered justifiable or necessary," she said.

Family

...re dangerous laws because our society in South Africa is based on the family and a law that breaks up the family is doing harm to its foundations. They are also dangerous laws because enforcement can give rise only to disruptive and anti-social feelings; despair, resentment and worse.

"Let us beware of condoning inhumanity or what appears sensible, practical or even compelling reasons. These are alternatives, and we urge that considerations of humanity be given first place in planning them and carrying them out," she said.

Vignoli de Sallo Soula,C.F
B. Dury
M.S. Aitken

...be, I can call upon, and will rea...
P.G.M.(S.D.), I express my thanks ...
accepting the fact that correspondence ...
pter is conducted from the P.G.L. ...
nd efficient typist has, in the ma...
of P.G.L. hours of work and I am ...
ng and vital assistance (in this regard ...
so Asst. Grand Scribe E., namely M.E. ...
Group 816 Room 812 Mon - Fri
pnal thanks and those of Supreme ...
ctive liaison on behalf of Supreme ...
C. Shinton
Edward Heera
Bro. Whitey ...

Die Burger 12/7/77 (305)

CRUYWAGEN:

Plakkery bring net ontbering

DIE opruiming van plakkersbuurte in die Skiereiland moet voortgaan, want onbeheerste plakkery kan net groter ontberings meebring — ook vir die gevestigde gemeenskappe.

Só lui 'n persverklaring wat gister in Kaapstad uitgereik is deur mnr. W. A. Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake. Hy het gister oor die swart plakkersprobleem samesprekinge gevoer met die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-Administrasieraad en die Hoofbantoekommissaris, mnr. F. Botha.

„Daar sal met groot omsigtigheid opgetree word om ontberings en onnodige ontwrigting te voorkom, maar daarvoor is die samewerking van die plakkers en ander instellings van deurslaggewende belang. Inligtingspamflette wat versprei is, dui aan watter stappe gedoen moet word, en die Hoofbantoekommissaris is altyd beskikbaar om hulp en raad te verleen."

HULPSKEMA

Mnr. Cruywagen het op almal wat by die saak betrokke is, 'n ernstige beroep gedoen om begrip te hê „vir dié ernstige probleem, wat nie met kitsoplossings oorbrug kan word nie".

Volgens die verklaring is samesprekinge ook gevoer met die voorsitter en kuratorium van die organisasie Shelter op versoek van mnr. Lionnel Murray, L.V. vir Groenpunt. Volgens mnr. Cruywagen word geldelike hulp van dié organisasie verwelkom en sal besonderhede van 'n hulpskema vir die swart plakkers in oorleg met die amptenare van die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad uitgewerk word.

GEWELD

Volgens mnr. R. Roberts, skakelman van die Komitee vir Tydelike Huisvesting in die Kaapse Vlakte, dring die swart plakkers van Bellville-Suid aan op 'n persoonlike samespreking met mnr. Cruywagen.

Bellville-Suid se swart plakkers het eergister op 'n mondervergadering op die Regering 'n beroep om hulp en begrip gedoen. Volgens mnr. W. Gwadela, voorsitter op dié vergadering, is die plakkers geen voorstanders van geweld nie en wil hulle met die Regering oorleg pleeg oor die oplossing van die plakkerprobleem.

Intussen trek groot getalle bruin plakkers uit die plakkerskampe Unibell, Modderdam en Werkgenot na die ou skietbaan naby Belhar, waar hulle met die hulp van die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou hervestig word.

Volgens mnr. J. Walters, Adjunk-sekretaris van Gemeenskapsbou, was 112 bruin gesinne uit die 390 gistermiddag reeds hervestig. „As die weer saamspeel, hoop ons om binne twee weke klaar te wees met die hervestiging."

monthly wage rate as compared to the monthly interest rate, and then comparing that variable against the cost of imports and the money supply. His research leads into attempts to close the money wage gap, and also raises issues as to what extent the government attempts to control the price of capital but not the price of labour.

Pippa Green of the S research', examining adult edu training students and people in projects involving intermediat aim of her work is to teach the Bla ity the opportunity to develop s

ARGUS 12/7/77

Squatters forced out by heavy rain

305

A NUMBER of squatters at the Bellville South squatter camp are moving out because of heavy rain which has flooded the low-lying areas.

Today people were dismantling shacks and moving to higher ground.

'A number of people will probably sleep in the open tonight,' Mr G. Mack, representative for the Unibell camp, said.

Other squatters were trying in vain to empty flooded homes with buckets.

Yesterday a shack occupied by Mr Norman Stefan was demolished by officials purporting to be from the Public Works Department. Mr Stefan had moved to the shack because of flooding in another area.

'They must have thought the shack was a new structure,' neighbours said. 'They demolished it and Mr Stefan had to move his furniture to Modderdam Road.'

Police arrived and told Mr Stefan he could not leave his furniture there. He said he had nowhere to go and was told to rebuild the shack, which he did.

Martin Nicol, a st aged in a study of the history of nce 1907. This is turning into a t Workers' Union - the largest unio hether or not unionisation has b ons.

Professor Sheila van der Horst of the Centre for Inter-Group Studies is wholly engaged at present in editing a project on how South Africa can move away from discrimination. She has just completed papers dealing with employment and wages and discrimination in that area and with discriminatory practices in voluntary organisations. Papers are being prepared in this project on state pensions and welfare, housing, health, education, religion and the public service. Professor van der Horst pointed out that much of the material which is coming out of this project is aimed at combating public misinformation about what is legal and what is illegal in South Africa regarding job reservation, apprenticeship and so forth.

Mrs. Sacks from Economic History is engaged in a study of the role of the Coloured labourer in the development of manufacturing industry in the Western Cape. I was particularly interested to hear from her that traditionally White labour was used to manufacture womens' underwear. Mrs. Sacks is looking at the textile and furniture industries and the increasing entry of women into the labour market in the historical period that she is examining.

Group 7: Sean Archer

I will start with Simon Bekk rsity of Stellenbosch, was
the one sociologist in our g ee broad areas of research,
The first he described as ar and conflict regulation
and he is in particular work of concepts of conflict
regulation to South Africa ar more papers on this subject.
The second is an area which rom members of other groups,
that is, a community survey p near Welkom in the Free
State Goldfields which was h UPRU and focused mainly
on the social side of the e available to the community
like buildings and sportsf , Dr. Bekker said, has
thrown up a number of key a community, including:
- first, the difficulty th ıave in obtaining legal
information and the lack c chnical skills generally,
- second, the lack of empl n projects of this kind on
the skills within the com the overlooking of what
might be called 'internal within the community
itself,
- third, the problem of r is a very definite trade-off
between doing things in t ficient way on the one hand,
and, on the other hand, c e opportunities for work,
which might be slower, b erm perhaps is more effective,
That was the second of h earch, the third - again,
something which you have vious groups - is the broad
project on the sociologi lack man in the Western
Cape, looking mainly at l social dimensions; for
example looking at squa e Vrygrond, Lourdes Farm,
Crossroads and single m of the African townships.

Sue Hampton is attache rticular interest in Black
literature. She star Black South African literature to
stimulate interest fro ar and the campus in general
in this subject. Thi generally neglected by the South
African public - there d as an enormous gap in the
reading range of Whit most of the group's activities
are arranging talks a llecting manuscripts, publications
of articles, essays d trying to make contact with
Black poets and writ ct that she mentioned was with

ARGUS
12/7/77
305

Pledge to lessen suffering for squatters

THE Modderdam-Unibell squatter removals is to continue but every effort will be made to avoid hardship and unnecessary suffering.

This has been made clear by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, after he made a special visit to Cape Town yesterday to discuss the squatter situation.

In a statement issued today, Mr Cruywagen said the removals would continue because uncontrolled squatting created hardships for established communities.

CO-OPERATION

In avoiding hardships and unnecessary suffering, the co-operation of the squatters and other interested parties was needed.

The steps to be followed in the removal had been outlined in information pamphlets distributed to the squatters and the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner was available to give advice and help.

Mr Cruywagen also appealed to all concerned to appreciate the considerable problem, one which, he said, could not be overcome by simple solutions.

SYMPATHETIC

Mr Lionel Murray, MP for Green Point, who arranged for Mr Cruywagen to meet SHELTER representatives, said today the Minister had agreed to give sympathetic consideration to requests to allow unqualified wives of squatter husbands working for long periods in the Peninsula to remain here.

'But Mr Cruywagen was quite firm that those who are without work and have entered the Peninsula contrary to the law, will have to go.'

According to Mr Murray, SHELTER's representations for the migrant labour system to be reviewed will also be put to the Cabinet by Mr Cruywagen.

12/7/77

CT.

305

and that's official

prevented further flooding by building walls of sand round their shacks. A number of shanties were under water late yesterday.

Mr Zalisele Cekiso, who lives at Crossroads, left his house on Sunday night and slept in an old car with his family.

Heavy rain was also reported in the Boland area. At Worcester 25 mm of rain was recorded.

A correspondent there reports that the weather turned cold. It was not possible to ascertain whether snow had fallen on surrounding mountains, because of heavy mist.

The Automobile Association said that part of the national road near Bellville, at present under construction, was dangerous after heavy rain.

A spokesman for the Cape Town traffic department said traffic was slowed by the rain but not disrupted.

The only reported damage in the City occurred when a water main burst at the corner of Adderley and Darling Streets, flooding pavements.

CAPE TIMES 12/7/77 305

More rain than usua

Staff Reporters

FLOODS were reported in several parts of the Western Cape yesterday after heavy downpours described by a weather forecaster as "more than usual".

Yesterday's deluge ended a weekend of sunshine, and weathermen at D F Malan Airport predict more rain today.

In Malmesbury there was flooding when the Berg River, which runs through the town, burst its banks. A butchery, a meat processing plant and a hotel on the banks were flooded. Municipal workers packed sandbags around the buildings.

Last night the river had subsided and the situation was back to normal.

Flooding was also reported in Vredenburg where houses were surrounded by swirling waters. Streets were swamped and traffic was brought to standstill.

The Vredenburg town clerk, Mr A Fourie, said the flooding was bad, but would give no further details. "You must come and see for yourselves."

Essential services in Cape Town were not disrupted by the heavy rain and wind which had lashed the Peninsula since Sunday night.

Flooding, however, was reported in Elsie's River, Bonteheuwel, Bishop Lavis, Bridgetown and various squatter camps.

At the Crossroads emergency squatter camp near Nyanga, residents

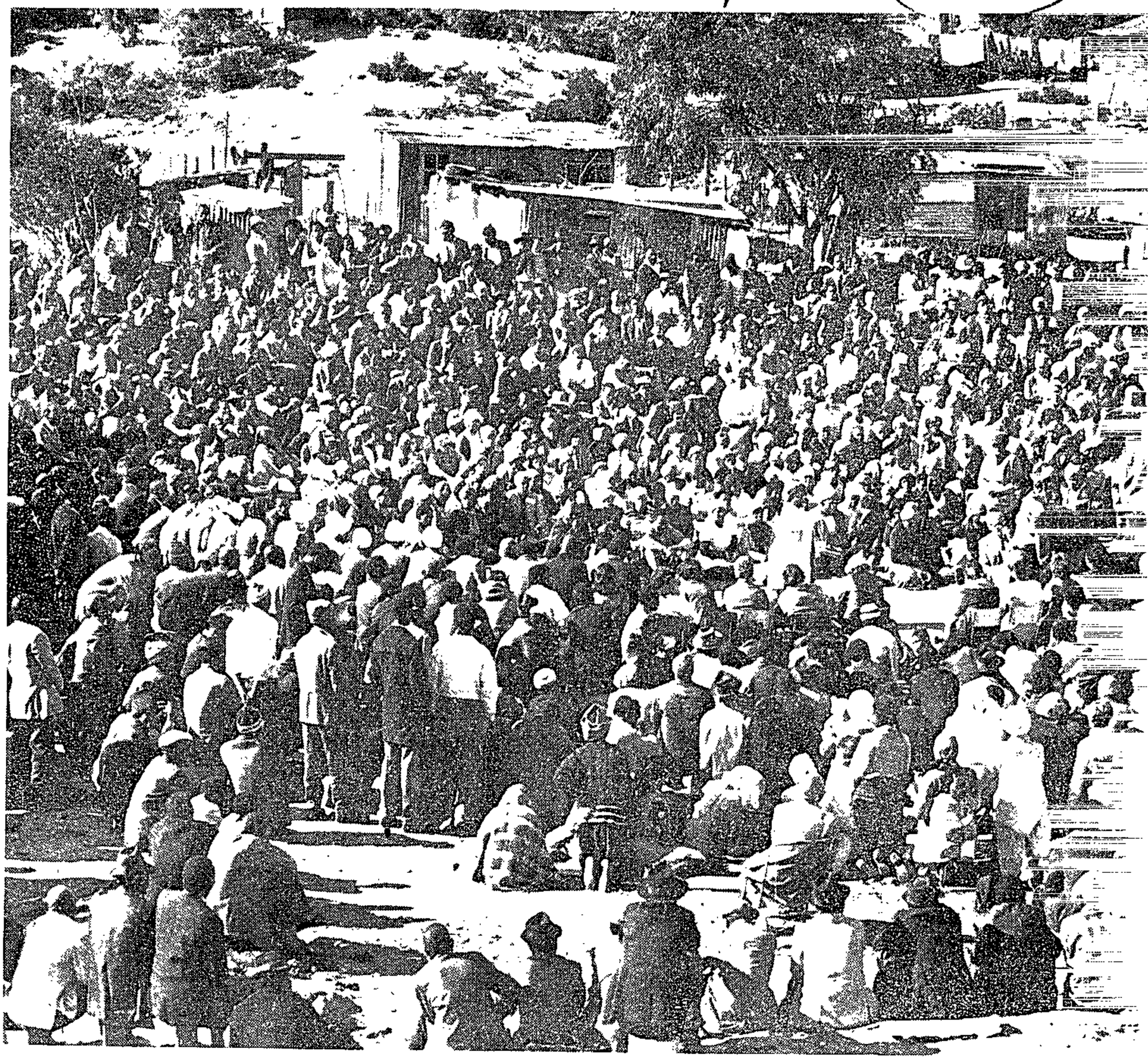




Top: Shacks and public conveniences at Crossroads, the emergency squatter camp near Nyanga, were surrounded by water more than 6 cm deep, putting residents out in the cold and heavy rain yesterday.

Above: While their husbands were at work Mrs Regina Cekiso, left, and Mrs Florence Pitsana of Crossroads, the emergency squatter camp near Nyanga, struggled to prevent floodwater from seeping into their shanties [illegible]

CAPE TIMES 12/7/77 (305)



Part of the gathering of Modderdam Road and Unibell squatters that was called on Sunday, in the shanty-town complex, to discuss the latest eviction orders issued by the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board. The squatters restated their determination not to move out and not to return to the homelands. They also decided to go on a three-day fast, in protest against the decision to evict them.

Squatters: Cruywagen flies in

(305)

CAPE TIMES 12/7/77

Chief Reporter

ON A SPECIAL flying visit to Cape Town yesterday in connection with the Modderdam Road squatters, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W A Cruywagen, gave an assurance that every effort would be made to avoid hardship and unnecessary disruption.

Mr Cruywagen came to Cape Town for talks with the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr F H Botha, and with members of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board. At the request of Mr Lionel Murray, MP for Green Point, he also met representatives of the SHELTER organization.

SHELTER was represented by the chairman of the board of trustees, Mr D A St C Hennessy, Dr O D Wollheim, also a trustee, and Mr Revel Fox, the fund's technical and planning adviser.

The object of the meeting was to discuss ways to alleviate the tension that has developed in the Modderdam Road camps. The BAAB has declared its intention to demolish the entire squatter settlement in the vicinity of the University of the Western Cape at Bellville South. A spokesmen for the squatters — who are said to number between 20 000 and 30 000 in this area — have said the people will not move.

Statement

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula BAAB, issued a statement last night after the special meeting.

He said financial help from the SHELTER organization was welcomed, and details of an assistance scheme would be worked out with officials of the BAAB.

He added that, in reply to the representations made to him by the SHELTER deputation, Mr Cruywagen had made these points:

- In the interests of all concerned it was of the greatest importance that the removal of the squatter situation be continued, as uncontrolled squatting could also create hardships for established communities;
- The greatest consideration would be given to avoiding hardship and unnecessary disruption in the removal of the shanty towns.

"However, the co-operation of the squatters and other bodies is of the utmost importance in this matter.

Appeal

"Advice notices that have been distributed indicate the steps to be followed, and the BAAB and the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner are always available to give advice and help."

The statement said the Deputy Minister wished to make a sincere appeal to everyone concerned to appreciate the considerable problem that the squatter situation presented; a problem that could not be overcome by simple solutions.

"The co-operation of everyone is essential for a

Continued on page 2

Talks on squatters

Continued from page 1

purposeful, judicious and sympathetic approach to a problem, the solution of which can eventually be only to the benefit of all concerned."

Asked to comment on the statement last night, Dr Oscar Wollheim, the founder-trustee of SHELTER, said the SHELTER representatives had met Mr Cruywagen at Mr Lionel Murray's request.

"We asked for postponement of any contemplated immediate removals of squatters until the weather improved. We also asked that the number of families to be accommodated in the Cape Peninsula be vastly increased by the inclusion of women married to 'qualified' men who had come to the Peninsula to join their husbands.

"Further, by the inclusion of men who, although not qualified under Section 10, have been in regular employment in the Peninsula for some considerable time.

"Finally, we asked the Deputy Minister to give urgent and immediate consideration, with the Cabinet, to the elimination of the migrant labour system."

Dr Wollheim said the SHELTER trustees were grateful to Mr Cruywagen for his willingness to meet a deputation and to discuss what was generally considered to be a most serious problem.

ARGUS 13/7/77 (30S

APPEAL TO U.N. DROPPED

THE Modderdam Road squatters have decided not to ask the United Nations and the United States to intercede on their behalf because their legal representative believes it is against South African law.

But an officer of the United States Consulate yesterday visited the Modderdam camp 'to get first-hand information' to send to the U.S. Government.

In a statement given last week to the Weekend Argus by some members of the Modderdam squatters' committee, they said they intended to appeal to the UN and U.S. to intercede on their behalf following the Government's decision to clear the Modderdam, Unibell and Werkgenot camps in Bellville South.

Today the squatters issued another statement saying they would not make representations to the UN and the U.S. They had been advised that this would seriously contravene the law.

The statement is understood to refer to the Terrorism Act (No 83 of 1967).

'While the committee acknowledges that the issue is a fundamental one involving human rights of families to live together, it considers that this constitutes a moral issue for the South African Government to deal with.'

Mr Tom Williams, a political and economics officer at the U.S. consulate, said today the first-hand information he had gained on the squatter situation would be passed on to his Government.

● It is understood that the section of the Terrorism Act of 1967 that influenced the squatters against approaching the UNO referred to possible offences in dealing with foreign governments or bodies, and in embarrassing the administration of the affairs of the State.

TABLE 5: Agricultural and Fodder Crop Production, Vegetable Sales, Number of Fruit Trees and number of livestock 1971

MAIZE Prod.(200lbs)	GRAIN SORGHUM Prod.(200lbs)	WHEAT Prod. (200lbs)	OTHER CEREALS Prod.(150lbs)	SUNFLOWER SEEDS Prod.(100lbs)	GROUND NUTS (SHELLED) Prod.(200lbs)	GROUND NUTS (UNSHELLED) Prod. (75lbs)	LEGUMES Prod.(200lbs
73 874 992	5 601 567	14 353 805	2 741 497	2 275 472	2 250 004	2 085 776	1 086 294

TOBACCO Prod.(kgs.)	CHICORY Prod.(kgs.)	SEED COTTON Prod. (lbs)	SUGAR Prod.(m
28 510 966	53 923 106	54 274 988	10 478

VEGETABLES Sales (R)
48 278 755

CITRUS TREES (B)(2) No. of trees	CITRUS TREES (N-B)(2) No.of trees	BANANAS PINEAPPLES GRANADILLAS Amt.reaped	OTHER S FRUI No.of t
7 806 158	1 183 288	279 114	2 211

GRAPES (B)(2) No. of vines
216 619 116

GRAPES (N-B)(2) No.of vines	OTHER DECIDUOUS FRUIT(B)(2) No.of trees	OTHER DECIDUOUS FRUIT (N-B)(2) No.of trees	CATT No.
26 372 483	12 740 609	5 063 193	7 842 520

No.	No.	No.	HORSES,MULES, DONKEYS No.
29 425 782	2 135 218	890 826	273 621

OSTRICHES No.	POULTRY No.
70 670	20 504 684

The Cape Times, Wednesday, July 13, 1977 3

Squatter appeal to US, UN denied

THE combined Modderdam Government or UN should be and Unibelt Squatters' approached to intercede on Committee said in a statement their behalf, and has been yesterday that it had not made advised that any such or authorized any approach would constitute a representations to the United contravention of the Nations or to the United law of South Africa."
States Government.

Nor was it the committee's The statement, issued intention to make such through the committee's representations, the statement attorneys, said that to avoid added. unauthorized and misleading

"It has been brought to the statements of this nature, the attention of the committee committee had decided that that a statement has been future statements would be issued attributed to this issued only through its committee, which states that attorneys, Fuller, Moore and representations have been or Son.
will be made on behalf of the threatened squatter communities to the UN and/or the United States Government.

"The committee has taken legal advice with regard to the suggestion that the US

Footnote: No statement to the effect that the squatters' committee had appealed or intended to appeal to the UN or to the United States Government for help has appeared in the Cape Times.
● The law referred to in the statement is the Terrorism Act.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

TELEPHONE 69-8531 (Ext. 453 440)

LOPMENT RESEARCH UNIT

RESEARCH DIVISION,
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS,
BEATTIE BUILDING,
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN,
RONDEBOSCH.
7700.

16th June 1977.

Dear Colleague,

RESEARCH WORKSHOP: C UDIES

A copy of the Workshop We hope that you will find it useful.

We would be grateful i R1,00 to help cover the cost of producing and .

Thank you very much - or attending.

Yours sincerely,

Francis W.

FRANCIS WILSON

N.B. !

Squatters are being torn apart'

ARGUS 14/7/77

305

THE Civil Rights' League today called on the authorities to proclaim 'Modderdam - Unibel-Werkgenot' an emergency camp.

In a statement, the chairman, Dr Ken Hughes, said: 'They (the squatters) want to stay where they are. All they ask for is security of tenure and elementary services — water and refuse removal. For the rest, they are prepared to carry on being an orderly, socially productive community.

'Is that too much to ask?'

Referring to the Modderdam residents, Dr Hughes said during the past 18 months they had developed a neighbourly and crime-free community in which coloured and African families had co-operated with and cared for each other.

TORN APART

'They have struggled against great difficulties — a complete lack of water and sanitation, insecurity and constant harassment.'

Dr Hughes said the residents were desperate.

'The community is being torn apart, with coloured people being told to go to Rifle Range (Skietbaan) near Kuils River, and those Africans who qualify to Nyanga (KTC site).'

'Illegal' Africans had been told to apply for assistance to return to the homelands.

'That is to say, families have been told to split up, with the men remaining here to work and the women and children going "home,"' Dr Hughes said.

'The Africans, "legal" and "illegal," feel they have been pushed from pillar to post — Werkgenot, KTC, Kraaifontein, Modderdam — and they cannot face another move.

'They want to stay where they are,' he said.

'The Civil Rights' League endorsed the Women's Movement's stand on family life and urged the authorities to proclaim Modderdam-Unibel-Werkgenot an emergency camp,' he said.

DIE BURGER 15/7/77 (305)

Modderdam-plakkers het nog nie verskuif

GEEN swart plakkers van die Modderdam-kamp in Bellville-Suid het nog na hul plek van herkoms teruggekeer of na 'n ander kamp by Nyanga verskuif nie, het mnr. A. Maclachlan, hoofdirekteur van die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-Administrasieraad, gister by navraag gesê.

Swart plakkers in dié kamp wat wettig in die Skiereiland is, is onlangs deur die raad versoek om na 'n ander kamp by Nyanga te verskuif, waar hul naam op waglyste vir huise geplaas sal word.

Die onwettiges is versoek om na hul plekke van herkoms terug te keer voordat die hutte in Modderdam gesloop word.

„Tot dusver het niemand gehoor gegee nie", het mnr. Maclachlan gesê.

Die raad het nog nie tot 'n datum besluit wanneer die hutte gesloop sal word nie.

SKAKELING

Die plakkers het gister in 'n persverklaring ná 'n vergadering van die Modderdam- en Unibell-plakkerskomitee die begeerte uitgespreek om 'n onderhoud met mnr. W. A. Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, te kry.

Die komitee stel voor dat 'n skakelkomitee gestig word waarin lede sal dien wat deur die staat benoem is, asook verteenwoordigers van die plakkers.

Die komitee meen dat skakeling tussen die plakkers en die owerheid so verbeter sal word.

SKIETBAAN

Bruin plakkers van die kampe Modderdam, Unibell en Werkgenot in Bellville-Suid trek steeds in groot getalle na die ou skietbaan naby die bruin woonbuurt Belhar.

Hulle word toegelaat om daar te plak totdat huisvesting beskikbaar is. Dienste word deur die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou verskaf.

Sowat 160 bruin gesinne is reeds daar gevestig, het 'n woordvoerder van die Departement gister gesê. Sowat 145 gesinne het reeds hul hutte opgerig, terwyl die ander tydelik in tente woon.

Die woordvoerder meen dat minstens tweehonderd gesinne nog tot einde aanstaande week verskuif sal word.

By die ou skietbaan is genoeg plek vir alle bruin plakkers van die drie kampe in Bellville-Suid, het hy gesê.

Sowat vyftien van die Departement se amptenare werk voltyds om die plakkers te help trek, het hy bygevoeg.

REAKSIE

Volgens die woordvoerder is die reaksie so goed dat die Departement se vragmotors nie kan voorbly om plakkers se besittings na hul nuwe tuiste te bring nie. Die Departement van Openbare Werke sal binnekort die pad na die Unibell-kamp rybaar maak vir vragmotors.

Intussen dra sommige plakkers hul besittings tot by die spoorlyn en die teerpad by die kamp waar dit opgelaai word, het hy gesê.

Volgens 'n verslag van die Kaapse afdelingsraad se huisvestingskomitee, is daar tans 2 996 plakkershutte in die raad se gebied. Op 26 Junie is 1 463 onwettige plakkershutte gesloop.

SOUTHERN AFRICA LABOUR AND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH UNIT

RESEARCH DIVISION,
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS,
BEATTIE BUILDING,
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN,
RONDEBOSCH.
7700.

TELEPHONE 69-8531 (Ext. 453 4

305

Squatters ask for meeting with Cruywagen

CAPE TIMES 15/7/77

Chief Reporter

THE COMBINED Modderdam and Unibell squatters' committee proposed in a statement yesterday that a liaison committee be established, for effective communication between State officials and the squatter communities.

The committee also asked for a meeting as soon as possible with the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W A Cruywagen. It expressed disappointment that when Mr Cruywagen flew to Cape Town on Monday to deal with the squatter problem, he did not take the opportunity to meet the Modderdam/Unibell committee.

In its statement the committee said it had carefully considered the request of the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr F H Botha, that the people of Modderdam should co-operate with the authorities to avoid confrontation and violence.

"The committee again affairms its wish that the squatters of Modderdam and Unibell should continue to live peacefully as families within the law. It notes with appreciation the undertaking by the deputy minister that the problem would be approached with compassion and in a humanitarian manner.

"To give practical content to this wish, the committee proposes that a liaison committee be established comprising officials to be nominated by the State and eight representatives nominated by the squatter communities concerned.

"The liaison committee should meet regularly to enable the officials to communicate effectively with the communities, and vice versa. The committee could:

- Convey to the squatters official information and requests;
- Convey to the authorities the problems and wishes of the squatters;
- Provide a forum to deal with problems and misunderstandings that may arise;
- Help with the practical arrangements involved in moving a large number of people;
- Help assess individual families that are to be dealt with on their merits, according to official statements; and
- Work out principles to be applied in dealing with individual families.

"The committee notes that Mr Lionel Murray, MP, and certain representatives of the SHELTER organization met the deputy minister this week and, while it appreciates their interest and concern, it considers it would be preferable for the representatives of the squatter communities themselves to communicate with the deputy minister."

The statement, issued through the committee's legal adviser, said it had been made clear at earlier meetings with Mr Botha and other officials that the officials were not the authors of the laws, nor did they determine the policies by which they were applied.

"The committee therefore considers it is essential that it be afforded an opportunity to meet the deputy minister to consider the situation. It therefore respectfully requests that he make himself available for such a meeting as soon as possible."

Dear Colle

RESEARCH WO

A copy of t
find it use

We would be
cost of prod

Thank you ve

Yours sincer

FRANCIS WIL

6th June 1977.

that you will

elp cover the

g.

N.B. !

No. 1322 15 Julie 1977

KENNISGEWING INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 6 (5) VAN DIE WET OP DIE VOORKOMING VAN ONREGMATIGE PLAKKERY, 1951 (WET 52 VAN 1951)

NOODKAMP TE GROOTDRINK IN DIE LANDELIKE GEBIED VAN KENHARDT, LANDDROSDISTRIK GORDONIA

Kragtens bevoegdheid aan my verleen by artikel 6 (5) 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 die Noodkamp wat ingevolge artikel 6 (1) van die voormelde Wet te Grootdrink in die landelike gebied van Kenhardt, binne die landdrosdistrik Gordonia opgerig is en beskryf is in Goewermentskennisgewing 2356 van 22 Desember 1972, met ingang van die datum van afkondiging van hierdie Kennisgewing, nie meer 'n Noodkamp is vir die doeleindes van genoemde artikel 6 van voormelde Wet nie.

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

No. 1322 (305) 15 July 1977

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 6 (5) OF THE PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL SQUATTING ACT, 1951 (ACT 52 OF 1951)

EMERGENCY CAMP AT GROOTDRINK IN THE RURAL AREA OF KENHARDT, MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF GORDONIA

Under the powers vested in me by section 6 (5) of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act 52 of 1951), I, Stephanus Jacobus Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, hereby declare that the Emergency Camp, established in terms of section 6 (1) of the said Act at Grootdrink in the rural area of Kenhardt, in the Magisterial District of Gordonia and described in Government Notice 2356 of 22 December 1972, shall, with effect from the date of the publication hereof, no longer be an Emergency Camp for the purpose of the said section 6 of the above-mentioned Act.

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

LOW MORALE AT KRAAIFONTEIN

A harrowing day in a squatter camp

C.T. 17/6/77

BOS

By a member of the Black Sash

WE VISITED Kraaifontein squatter camp this week and it was warm and sunny after all the rain. People were out drying clothes and bedding but we found the morale was really low.

Perhaps the hopelessness of it all hits them more than ever when the rain stops and, taking stock, they see how very wet their possessions are. We saw women washing clothes and nappies in half-drums of rain water. The washing lines were full, so at least the rain has brought this relief. We saw women coming back to camp with empty water carriers; they had obviously been unable to obtain drinking water.

The Kraaifontein squatters have no water supply at all as at the beginning of April, the Divisional Council of Stellenbosch told the residents of the nearby housing scheme that they were forbidden to supply water to the camp.

So they must obtain water where and when they can and it is obviously an enormous problem for them.

Children's sores

The children were out in the sun playing with a ball here and there. They seem to be the least affected but of course most of them are really dirty and some we saw covered with sores caused by the sand and lack of water.

A few children coming home from school looked clean and spruce. One can appreciate the effort the mothers must have put into sending the children to school under these appalling conditions.

We talked to the mothers about their babies. Some were feeding them themselves but most were being fed on powdered milk. Evidently there is no way of obtaining this at a reduced cost. Some of the small babies looked very frail and one seemed to be suffering from scabies. We asked the mother to take her to hospital as soon as possible. One two-month-old baby was living on a diet of boiled water and bush tea; she had had no milk for two weeks.

We talked to the women about their husbands, and all morning we heard of more and more men being out of work. Some men were out looking for work but many were standing around, aimlessly. One feels the futility and hopelessness of the whole situation. What can one say to a woman who starts to sob when talking to you or to a man who turns away as he does not want you to see how wretched he feels?

We saw the new small huts which have been erected by the Divisional Council of Stellenbosch to replace those demolished earlier this year. Mr X showed us his new hut (his three-roomed home was demolished by the Divisional Council of Stellenbosch) which he refused to move into. These new empty huts, not being occupied by the squatters, are being used as toilets. There is no sanitation of any kind in the camp.

Some families told us that they have no income at all each month and others are existing on incomes ranging from R1 – R14 a month.

We heard that one recently erected hut put up by an elderly couple had been demolished and that they had both been arrested and fined R40, or 40 days, for moving into the area.

However, we met and talked to other families who have recently moved into the camp. With rising unemployment more and more people will not be able to meet their rent requirements in the housing schemes, and so, having been evicted, must surely move into the squatter camp.

One cheerful thought in a harrowing day was the spirit of true fellowship among these people. One crippled woman we found sitting in a hut quite alone. She is completely cared for by her neighbours, who do everything for her. It was good to hear that she is collected by a hospital vehicle for treatment.

At last we left to go back to our families, hot baths and a comfortable night ahead.

(305)

Squatters claim siege of terror at camp



MRS ALETTA LACKAY: 'We can't sleep at night since my son was robbed and stabbed.'

SEVERAL squatter families from Modderdam and Werkgenot claim they are living under a 'terror siege' at night at their new resettlement camp (near the rifle range) where there have been several violent incidents since they moved to the area three weeks ago.

At the weekend a 17-year-old squatter girl was raped several times at the camp and her boyfriend was shot in the neck.

A man was robbed and stabbed three times. The squatters believe there have been other crimes which were not reported to the police.

Cut off

More than 200 coloured squatter families have already been resettled at the new camp which is far from public transport, shops, schools, telephones and the police station.

Several squatter parents said they had taken their children out of school because they were too scared to allow them to walk through about two kilometres of dense bush to the schools at Bellville South.

Some women said they had given up their char jobs because they feared being mugged or raped by thugs they believed lurked in the bushes.

Orderly

The squatters say they stayed in peaceful, orderly and crime-free surroundings in Modderdam and Werkgenot, but now are too frightened to leave their shanties at night.

A friend of the 17-year-old rape victim said today: 'When we called for help when my friend was dragged away, the people put out their lamps and candles.'

At Modderdam, she said, the squatters knew each other and there was a committee to see to the squatters' safety.

Mrs Aletta Lackay, whose son, Gawie, was robbed and stabbed on his birthday at the weekend, said: 'They can say what they want to about Werkgenot, but at least we didn't live in terror there.

'We can't sleep in this area because we are so scared.'

She said she had allowed her daughter to go to school today because she had been given a lift, and she was planning to wait for her child at the edge of the bush to accompany her home.

She said she was in danger of losing her char job which she had held for seven years because she had not been to work since moving to the rifle range.

Another squatter woman said her husband had been forced to arm himself in case he was mugged by skollies on his way home from work.

Warning

Mrs Elizabeth Michaels said she refused to allow her children to go to school at Bellville South because it was too risky for them to walk through the bush.

● Mr J. Walters, the deputy regional representative of the Department of Community Development, warned that crime would not be tolerated.

Squatters involved in criminal offences would be evicted immediately and action had already been taken against one family, he said.

Mr Walters said no force was being applied to move families from Modderdam. Those who did not want to move could remain.



MRS ELIZABETH MICHAELS, centre, and her 15-year-old daughter Marianne, right, and grandchild, Magdalene, stroll along a street in the new squatter area. 'At night we are too frightened to leave our shanty.

TERREUR-BERIGTE ONTKEN

Plakkers byna hervestig

DIE BURGER 20/7/77

305

SOWAT 90 persent van die bruin plakkersgesinne in die kampe Modderdam, Unibell en Werkgenot in Bellville-Suid behoort teen einde vandeesweek by die ou skietbaan naby die bruin woonbuurt Belhar hervestig te wees, het 'n woordvoerder van die Departement van Openbare Werke gister gesê.

Volgens die woordvoerder was daar sowat 390 bruin gesinne in dié drie kampe, van wie sowat 350 hulle bereid verklaar het om by die ou skietbaan hervestig te word.

Sowat twintig gesinne word elke dag deur amptenare van die Departement gehelp om daarheen te trek. Dienste word deur die Departement verskaf. Die gesinne mag daar woon totdat ander woonplek beskikbaar is.

Die meeste van dié mense is baie ordentlik, en strenge beheer sal in die kamp uitgeoefen word, het die woordvoerder gesê.

KLAG

Saterdagnag se beweerde verkragting van 'n sewentienjarige meisie van dié kamp is die eerste en enigste klag wat die polisie nog van die kamp se inwoners gekry het, het lt. kol. D. P. J. Viljoen, distrikspeurhoof van Athlone, gister gesê.

Hy het kommentaar gelewer op berigte dat die plakkers snags in vrees lewe en geterroriseer word, en 'n beroep gedoen op mense om dadelik aanklagte by die polisie in te dien. Alle aanklagte sal dadelik ondersoek word.

Die swart plakkers van Bellville-Suid (sowat 2 600 gesinne) se versoek om 'n onderhoud met mnr. W. A. Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, kan nie toegestaan word nie, het brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen, voorsitter van die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-administrasieraad, gister gesê.

SKAKELKOMITEE

Daar kan ook nie aan 'n versoek voldoen word dat 'n skakelkomitee gestig word waarin lede van die plakkerskomitee en lede wat deur die staat benoem is, sal dien nie, het hy gesê.

Geen wettige swart plakker het nog na die K.T.C.-noodkamp by Nyanga verskuif nie, terwyl die onwettiges steeds plak en nie na hul plekke van herkoms teruggekeer het nie.

Die plakkers se woordvoerder het gesê hy meen baie min van die swart plakkersgesinne is wettig hier. Hoewel die kamp by Nyanga 'n groot verbetering op die kampe in Bellville-Suid is, meen die gesinne hulle moet by die onwettiges staan en nie padgee nie.

Eviction threat for 100 families

Staff Reporter

MORE THAN 100 families at Macassar near Somerset West could be evicted because they cannot pay their rent and the Cape Times-supported SHELTER fund cannot help.

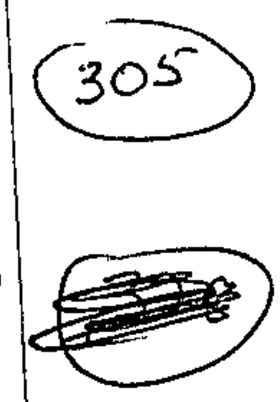
Dr O D Wollheim, spokesman for the fund's board of trustees, said yesterday the question of SHELTER supporting these families, which was welcomed by a member of the Stellenbosch Divisional Council in press reports at the weekend, had not been brought before the board.

But he felt this was not within the scope of the fund and not one of the purposes for which money was given by the public. It would create a dangerous precedent.

Mr F H. Stevens, public relations officer for the Stellenbosch Divisional Council, who made the suggestion regarding SHELTER aid, said yesterday that the council was trying to supply necessary services without payment but that this could not carry on indefinitely.

Unemployment has risen sharply in the Helderberg area and many building firms have closed, the canning firms are in their off-season and a large motor firm in Blackheath has put its staff on short time.

Mr Stevens said that if families in difficulty informed the council of their plight their cases would be considered sympathetically.



Deadlock as squatters' requests are refused

CAPE TIMES 21/7/77 (305)

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

A POTENTIALLY dangerous deadlock has developed in the Modderdam Road/Unibell situation, in which a squatter community about the size of the population of Fish Hoek is facing imminent eviction.

Last week the Combined Modderdam/Unibell Squatters' Committee asked that a meeting be arranged between the committee and the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W A Cruywagen. It also asked that a liaison committee be established for effective communication between State officials and the squatter communities.

Both requests have been turned down.

Turned down

The squatter committee's legal adviser expressed surprise yesterday at this latest development in the impasse between the squatters and the State.

"Although I have had no direct reply yet to the committee's appeal to the authorities, I shall now have to report to them that their requests have been turned down, and then await further instructions from the committee," said the adviser.

"Basically, what the committee had asked for was a meeting with Mr Cruywagen to discuss the policy involved, and for a liaison committee in which the practicalities could be discussed.

"In other words we were trying to get dialogue going, in what has become a desperate situation for many thousands of people. No one knows precisely how many squatters there are in the Modderdam/Unibell area of Bellville South, but estimates are that it could be anywhere between 30 000 and 40 000 people.

"This is about the size of the population of Fish Hoek."

Coloured squatters in the Bellville South area, who are a minority group there, are being moved to the Rifle Range site near Kuil's River, but African families in this vast squatter complex have so far refused to move.

At a press conference on July 4 the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr F H Botha, and senior officials of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board said work would have to start in the near future on demolition and removal of all structures erected by squatters in the Bellville South shanty-town complex.

Squatters not legally qualified to be in the Peninsula were instructed to return to the homelands; "qualified" men with "unqualified" families were instructed to send their families back to the homelands, and in cases where whole families were qualified the BAAB said they could apply for sites in the KTC emergency camp at Nyanga.

At a series of meetings and in statements, the squatters' leaders have appealed against the breaking up of squatter families and of the Modderdam/Unibell communities.

Last week Mr Cruywagen flew to Cape Town to meet representatives of the SHELTER organization at the request of Mr Lionel Murray, MP.

After hearing appeals on behalf of the squatters from the SHELTER representatives, Mr Cruywagen said the squatters would have to be moved "in the interests of all concerned". He gave assurance, however, that every effort would be made to avoid hardship and "unnecessary disruption".

The refusal of the squatters' latest requests has brought about a stalemate.

FIN. MAIL
22/7/77

305

CITY AFRICANS

Sword of Damocles

No society or people can survive without doing reasonable justice to other people ... The focus of concern of the Foundation during the initial period should constitute the general area and condition of housing. That is to say, the normalisation of land tenure for urban blacks ... Mr Justice Jan-Hendrik Steyn, executive director, Urban Foundation of SA.

The Urban Foundation should take a look at the quality of Kenneth Kewana's life. He was born in Cape Town about 40 years ago, has a steady job, no criminal record and has never committed a technical offence under the pass laws.

In 1961 he married a woman from Lady Frere, an "illegal" and a "homelander". Because she can never acquire urban tenure, the Kewanas' pursuit of family life together is illegal. Because their children don't qualify for a house in one of the African townships either, they squat. That, too, is illegal.

Kewana, who is a member of a committee representing more than 30 000 Africans squatting at Modderdam and Unibell in Bellville South near Cape Town tried to explain his plight to Frikkie Botha, Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner (Western Cape), at a recent meeting where the imminent removal of the squatter communities was discussed.

Kewana: "I was born in Cape Town and do not know the Transkei, but while I qualify under Section 10 to stay here, my wife who is from Lady Frere does not. What must I do — divorce her?"

Botha: "You should have thought of the consequences before you married her."

Kewana: "Aikona, love is love ..."

Against terrible odds, the people of Modderdam and Unibell have forged an organic community with dignity and pride, free of crime and violence. "This is commendable, a point in your favour," Commissioner Frikkie Botha told the squatters' committee on July 7. But, as Botha explained, officials cannot talk policy; they merely carry it out.

Squatting, the community leaders of Modderdam and Unibell are now saying, is an expression of opposition to policy. "We are trying to say, respectfully, that we are no longer prepared to accept a situation which demands, as a condition to the pursuit of the things normal human beings aspire to, that we spend our working lives separated from our families."

The communities whose homes are under official notice to be demolished by "mechanical commitment" and their occupants removed to places befitting their legal status — bachelor quarters or the Bantustans — would not have been able to survive for so long if they did not have the qualities that make up a well-ordered society. Not only are they law-abiding, they are as industrious as economic circumstances permit.

So why not let them stay? In houses financed by the Urban Foundation, if the local Baab is strapped for cash.

On his recent visit to the Peninsula, to take a look at the local squatter situation (but without talking to the squatters themselves) Deputy Bantu Affairs Minister Willem Cruywagen gave NRP Member of Parliament, Lionel Murray, private assurance that the people of Modderdam/Unibell would not be moved until the rainy season is over.

This may be a point for Vorster, PW Botha and the Urban Foundation to ponder: that the tenure of 30 000 black people in Cape Town will be terminated when the Cape's winter rains end.



Love may be love . . . but not when the demolishers arrive

Squatters, authorities contact essential — MP

305

Chief Reporter CAPE TIMES 22/7/77

PROFESSOR N J OLIVIER, MP for Edenvale, said yesterday that it was essential, if confrontation was to be averted, that lines of communication be kept open between the squatter communities of Bellville South and the authorities who were ordering them out of the area.

The squatters at Bellville South — and it has been estimated that there are more than 30 000 of them — have been warned by the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board that the entire area is to be cleared of shanties "in the near future".

A request by the Combined Modderdam/Unibel Committee for a meeting with the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W A Cruywagen, has been turned down. The committee's proposal that a liaison committee be established for effective communication between squatters and State officials has not been accepted.

The squatters' legal adviser was informed yesterday however that "there is no objection to the squatters designating two spokesmen or representatives out of their Bantu ranks to serve as channels of communication".

Professor Olivier said he was very disappointed to learn that Mr Cruywagen would not be meeting the squatters' representatives, as requested by them.

"The squatters feel they should be able to talk to the people at the top, the policy-makers, and I think it is most regrettable that they are being denied an opportunity for such contact.

Reasonable

"As for the squatters' appeal for the setting up of a liaison committee for effective communication between State officials and the squatter communities, what could be more reasonable than this?

"Had this proposal been fully accepted it would at least have kept the lines of communication fully open — and in the situation that has developed at Modderdam Road, communication is surely essential if confrontation is to be averted.

"And in the light of recent experience we can surely not afford further confrontation in issues of this kind."

Replying

In a replying letter received yesterday by the squatters' legal adviser, the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr F H Botha, does not mention the squatters' proposal that a liaison committee be established.

But he says "there is no objection to the squatters designating two spokesmen or representatives out of their Bantu ranks to serve as channels of communication.

"They can start to exercise their functions as soon as qualifying families wish to move to the KTC emergency camp in Nyanga and non-qualifying families wish to come forward for the help which has been extended to them — ie rail fare to their places of origin."

Mr Botha says in the letter that "this communicating arrangement does not, as far as we are concerned, confer any duties or powers on the spokesmen".

He adds: "I regret to advise that I am not in a position to recommend that the Deputy Minister, Mr Cruywagen, should make himself available to meet the squatters."

305

CITY AFRICANS

Sword of Damocles

No society or people can survive without doing reasonable justice to other people ... The focus of concern of the Foundation during the initial period should constitute the general area and condition of housing. That is to say, the normalisation of land tenure for urban blacks ... Mr Justice Jan-Hendrik Steyn, executive director, Urban Foundation of SA.

The Urban Foundation should take a look at the quality of Kenneth Kewana's life. He was born in Cape Town about 40 years ago, has a steady job, no criminal record and has never committed a technical offence under the pass laws.

In 1961 he married a woman from Lady Frere, an "illegal" and a "homelander". Because she can never acquire urban tenure, the Kewanas' pursuit of family life together is illegal. Because their children don't qualify for a house in one of the African townships either, they squat. That, too, is illegal.

Kewana, who is a member of a committee representing more than 30 000 Africans squatting at Modderdam and Unibell in Bellville South near Cape Town tried to explain his plight to Frikkie Botha, Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner (Western Cape), at a recent meeting where the imminent removal of the squatter communities was discussed.

Kewana: "I was born in Cape Town and do not know the Transkei, but while I qualify under Section 10 to stay here, my wife who is from Lady Frere does not. What must I do — divorce her?"

Botha: "You should have thought of the consequences before you married her."

Kewana: "Aikona, love is love ..."

Against terrible odds, the people of Modderdam and Unibell have forged an organic community with dignity and pride, free of crime and violence. "This is commendable, a point in your favour," Commissioner Frikkie Botha told the squatters' committee on July 7. But, as Botha explained, officials cannot talk policy: they merely carry it out.

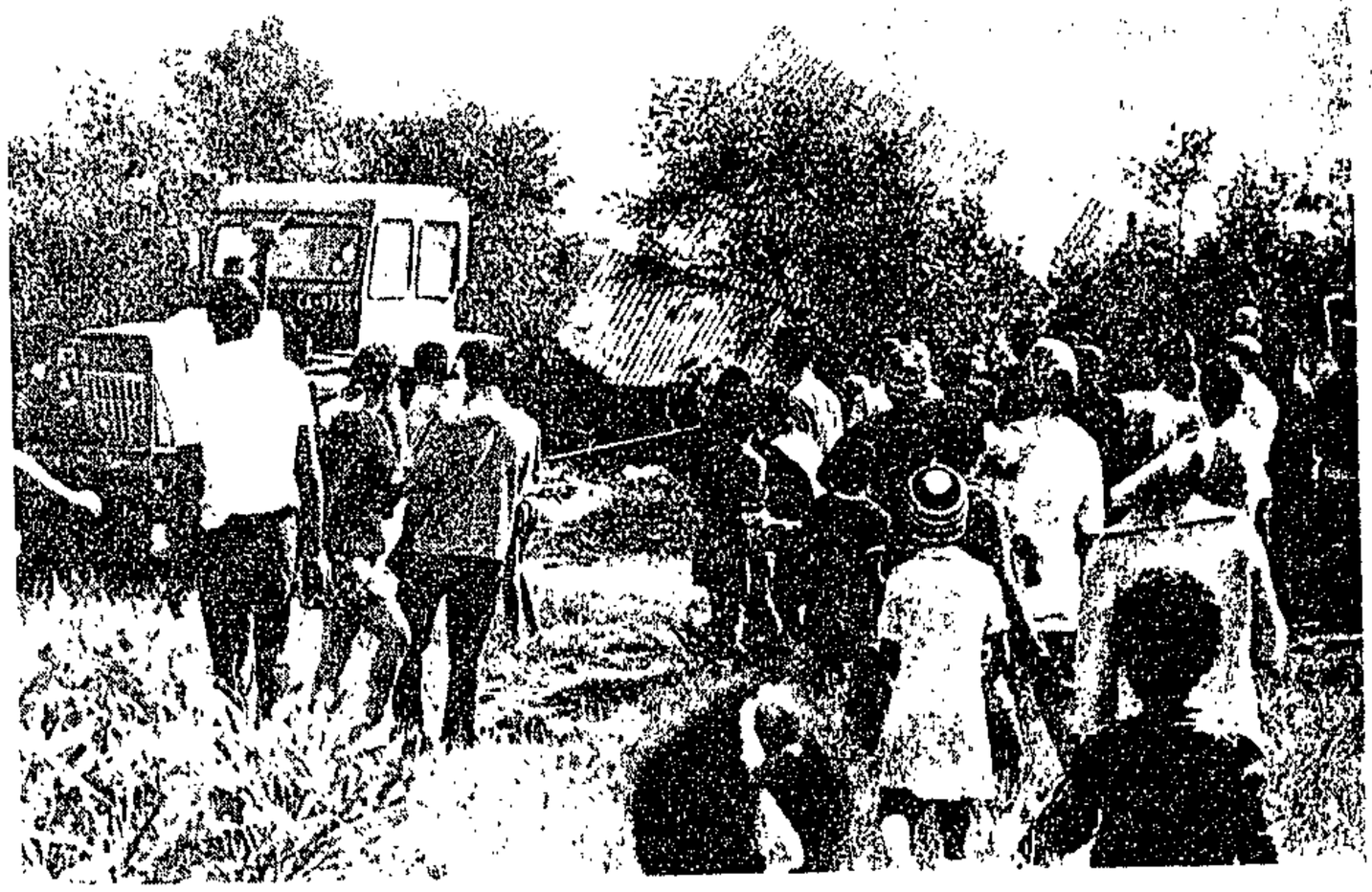
Squatting, the community leaders of Modderdam and Unibell are now saying, is an expression of opposition to policy. "We are trying to say, respectfully, that we are no longer prepared to accept a situation which demands, as a condition to the pursuit of the things normal human beings aspire to, that we spend our working lives separated from our families."

The communities whose homes are under official notice to be demolished by "mechanical commitment" and their occupants removed to places befitting their legal status — bachelor quarters or the Bantustans — would not have been able to survive for so long if they did not have the qualities that make up a well-ordered society. Not only are they law-abiding, they are as industrious as economic circumstances permit.

So why not let them stay? In houses financed by the Urban Foundation, if the local Baab is strapped for cash.

On his recent visit to the Peninsula, to take a look at the local squatter situation (but without talking to the squatters themselves) Deputy Bantu Affairs Minister Willem Cruywagen gave NRP Member of Parliament, Lionel Murray, private assurance that the people of Modderdam/Unibell would not be moved until the rainy season is over.

This may be a point for Vorster, Pik Botha and the Urban Foundation to ponder: that the tenure of 30 000 black people in Cape Town will be terminated when the Cape's winter rains end.



Love may be love ... but not when the demolishers arrive

grazing as expressed in

ther species excluded.

es a fallen block of Cave

s classed in the Eragrostis

ortus grassland community

is - Heteropogon contortus -

and community,

rubland community, which

sion following a weakening

is - Elionurus argenteus -

otic factors (Staples &

ened, usually with the

and Tristachya leucothrix,

ades out more grass

opogon contortus and

ies Brachiaria serrata

s and Aristida congesta

on of all the clay soils of

ched, upland situations on

image is based on the

panied by a light-olive-

robably contributes to this

er prevents positive grass

habitat hold the key to

is less than 5 per cent and

made.

ARGUS 22/7/77

Squatters can act as link — official

305

THE Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr F. H. Botha, has told the Modderdam-Unibell squatters that he has no objection to two squatters acting as a communication link between the authorities and the squatters.

The squatters asked last week that an official liaison committee be established.

Mr Botha says in a letter to the squatters' legal representative that the two squatters can assume this role as soon as qualifying families express their wish to move to the emergency camp in Nyanga and non-qualifying families come forward for rail fares back to their places of origin.

The two squatters could advise people and direct them to the right offices for attention.

The squatters have repeatedly said they are not prepared to move to the camp in Nyanga or return to the homelands.

Family stability is vital — Cardinal

Cape Times 23/7/77

Chief Reporter

THE Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, Owen Cardinal McCann, said yesterday that he supported the efforts of the SHELTER organization to secure concessions, particularly for the African squatters of Moddérdam, Werkgenot and Unibell, in Bellville South.

"I have already written to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development appealing to him to have compassion on these people. Whatever the legal position may be, this is a situation where higher considerations should prevail. I stress particularly the aspect of family stability.

"It is an important and vital factor in the life of the individual and of the community. Stable family life contributes to the welfare and good order of the community.

"One is not dealing here with an isolated case. The fact that there are so many families who in spite of the prohibition of influx control have come here, is an indication of the feeling of these people that they need to live together as families."

Cardinal McCann said the migratory labour system had been condemned by the major churches including the Ned Geref Kerk. He realized this system could not be changed overnight, but said amendments should be made — "and this presents a case for amendment or mitigation of the system.

"I would submit that there is a higher law, the law of Christ who said: 'What God has joined together, let no man put asunder.'

"The present law forbidding husband and fathers to have their wives and children living with them is a disregard of the unity of the family taught by Christ."

305

Appeal to churches to speak on squatters

Chief Reporter

THE joint Modderdam/Unibel Squatters' Committee said after an emergency meeting yesterday that it wished to appeal "to the conscience of a Christian society, which surely cannot allow families to be forcibly separated."

At the same time the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, Owen Cardinal McCann, disclosed that he had already written to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha "appealing to him to have compassion on these people".

The squatter committee's emergency meeting was called to consider the implications of the official reaction to its proposal that a meeting be arranged between the committee and the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W A Cruywagen.

The committee also proposed the setting up of a liaison body for effective communication between the squatters and State officials.

Both proposals were turned down, although the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr F H Botha, said "there is no objection to the squatters designating two spokesmen or representatives out of their Bantu ranks to serve as channels of communication."

Warned

Mr Botha, and members of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, recently warned that all shacks in the Modderdam Road/Unibell area at Bellville South would have to be demolished soon and that "unqualified" residents in the area would have to return to the homelands.

It was estimated that there could be more than 30 000 squatters in the area — most of them Africans.

In a statement after its emergency meeting yesterday the squatters' committee said that above all it was anxious to avoid a situation of confrontation and possible violence.

Solution

"Its proposal was intended as a gesture to enable discussions to take place which could lead to a satisfactory solution to the crisis.

"We are God-fearing people and wish to obey the laws of the land and the moral laws of God. The destruction of our homes and the repatrition of our wives and children will separate families whom God has joined together.

"We claim no legal right to live as families. We appeal to the conscience of a Christian society. Surely such a society cannot allow families to be forcibly separated.

"It is now time for the churches and all religious people to speak on this matter. We appeal to them to do so."

SHELTER



Cheques payable to:
Cafda-Shelter
P.O. Box 2180
Clareinch, 7740

Donations may also be made to the SHELTER office in Kenilworth Centre, between 10am and 1pm. Telephone 61-1722. A list of the latest donations received will be published next Friday.

Meeting on Squatters at UCT

A PUBLIC meeting is to be held in the Jameson Hall, University of Cape Town, at 1pm on Tuesday on the Modderdam Road squatter-eviction issue, it was announced yesterday.

UCT Students' Representative Council said it had been called on by 15 student organizations to hold the meeting.

The Rev David Russell would be the main speaker.

The SRC and the student organizations are backing the "charter of family life" that the squatters' committee has asked the public to sign.

23/7/77

CT.

(305)

Dr Nash to appear

Staff Reporter

DR MARGARET NASH, secretary of the Diocesan Board of Social Responsibility, was warned to appear in the Bellville Magistrate's Court on September 13 following her arrest at the Werkgenot squatter camp yesterday on charges of trespass and hindering the police.

She was released on R50 bail. Dr Nash entered the camp carrying a large wooden cross and a Bible.

City demo: 7 charged

Staff Reporter

SEVEN PEOPLE who took part in a procession of cars bearing squatter related slogans through the City centre on Wednesday, appeared in the Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of unlawfully demonstrating in a prescribed area.

Father Basil Aubrey van Rensburg, 40, of the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church in District Six; three nuns of the Holy Family of the Grassy Park Convent, Sister Denyse Esther Fiore, 32, Sister Mary Louisa Money, 36, and Sister Theresa Paul, 50; Sheila Emmerencia Coltham, 31; Rosemary Helen de Waal, 37; and Richard Ledger, 35, were not asked to plead.

All seven were granted R50 bail.

The trial was postponed to September 21.

Mr A S McCarthy was on the Bench. Mr P D Theron appeared for the State. Mr L Bozalek from Mallinick, Ress and Richman and Co., appeared for Father Van Rensburg, Sister Fiore, Sister Money and Sister Paul.

Swartes wat plak verdubbel in twee jaar

DIE Bantoe-plakkersprobleem van sowat 25 jaar gerede in die Kaapse Skiereiland is deur die owerheid dermate uitgewis dat daar sowat 6 jaar gelede geen geïdentifiseerde swart plakkerskampe in dié gebied was nie. Daarna het die probleem vererger en vermé ná Pase 1975 so toegeneem dat daar vandag minstens 51 000 swart plakkers in die gebied Groot Kaapstad is.

Hierdie feite en dié in die res van hierdie artikel blyk uit onderhoude wat gevoer

Deur Theoniel Potgieter en David Bishop

is met mnr. F. H. Botha, Hoof-Bantoesakekommissaris vir Wes-Kaapland, brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen, voorsitter van die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-administrasieraad (B.S.A.R.), en mnr. A. McLachlan, hoofdirekteur van laasgenoemde raad.

Die plakkerskampe van 20, 25 jaar gelede soos Windermere en Cook se Bos, is ingevolge die Stadsgebiedewet opgeruim en dié swartmense wat wettig in die Skiereiland was, is in die nuwe swart dorpe Guguletu en Nyanga gehuisves. Die onwettiges is teruggestuur.

Bantoe-plakkery is hierdeur so „totaal uitgewis" dat daar vyf jaar gelede geen geïdentifiseerde swart plakkerskampe was nie, sê mnr. Botha. Daar was wel Kleurlingkampe waar Bantoes in klein getalle ingesypel het. Hierdie getalle het toegeneem en wanneer dit merkbaar geword het, is teen die mense opgetree.

Die keerpunt was Pase 1975, toe tussen 300 en 400 swart plakkersgesinne van elders in die Skiereiland na Kruispad getrek het. In die hof is later kennis geneem van plakker-verklarings dat hulle deur amptenare aangesê is om na Kruispad te gaan.

In die lig van die gesondheidsgevaar het die B.S.A.R. basie ede onste verskaf en wou teen die plakkers optree, maar die plakkers het hul reg om daar te bly met welslae tot in die Hooggeregshof verdedig. As redes het die hof aangevoer dat die B.S.A.R. nie die eienaar van die grond is nie, maar wel die Afdelingsraad; dat die mense aangesê is om daar te plak; en dat die verskaffing van basiese dienste neergekom het op 'n kondonering van hul aanwesigheid.

Die misverstand oor die besitreg van die grond het ontstaan deurdat die B.S.A.R. by sy totstandkoming in 1973 gemeen het hierdie grond is aan hom oorgedra. Dit is van owerheidswee algemeen so aanvaar totdat die hof anders uitsluitsel gegee het.

Die Kruispad-plakkers se welslae in die hof het daartoe gelei dat die storie tot in die tuislande begin loop het dat daar 'n plek in die Kaap was waar swartmense met sanksie van die hof kon plak.

Die Kaapse afdelingsraad het in oorleg met die Administrateur Kruispad tot noodkamp verklaar, die getal hutte in dié kamp vasgepen en basiese geriewe verskaf. Die instroming van swartmense het egter voortgeduur en so is Bellville-Suid se plakkerskampe by die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland gebore — Modderdam, Unibell en Werkgenot (laasgenoemde was reeds een keer tevore opgeruim).

Volgens syfers wat mnr. MacLachlan verskaf het, het die getal swart plakkers van 26 Julie verlede jaar tot 3 Junie vanjaar verdubbel van 25 996 mense (5 189 hutte) tot 51 189 mense (7 339 hutte). Die opvallendste toename was dié in Bellville-Suid se kampe, waar daar verlede jaar 750 hutte met 3 750 mense was en vanjaar 3 500 hutte met 26 000 mense. Die meeste van dié plakkers is die vroue en kinders van trekarbeiders.

Die owerheid het nou begin optree teen Bellville-Suid se plakkers. Die bruinmense is na die ou skietbaan naby Belhar verskuif met die hulp van die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou, terwyl die B.S.A.R. kennisgewings aan die swart plakkers bestel het. In die kennisgewings is die plakkers aangeraai om self die gebied te ontruim en daardeur die sloping van hul hutte te voorkom. Die swart plakkers wat wederregtelik na die Skiereiland gekom het, word gevra om na hul plek van herkoms terug te keer, terwyl die wettige gesinne — na raming net sowat tien — by die noodkamp K.T.C. by Nyanga hervestig sal word.

Die swart plakkers het egter in onlangse samesprekinge met die B.S.A.R. en in verskeie persverklarings laat blyk dat hulle nie van plan is om die gebied vrywillig te ontruim nie en tans dreig 'n dooie punt tussen die B.S.A.R. en Bellville-Suid se swart plakkers.

Op die vraag wat die B.S.A.R. gaan doen as die plakkers nie op sy beroepe ag slaan nie, het mnr. Botha gesê hul hutte gaan beslis gesloop word.

„Ingevolge die gewysigde Wet op die Verbod op Onregmatige Plakkery hoef geen kennisgewing vooraf op onwettige plakkers gedien te word nie. Uit bloot menslike oorwegings het die raad egter besluit om eers kennisgewings aan die mense te bestel voordat sloping begin. Ons hoop dat die mense self hul hutte sal afbreek. Niemand is nog vervolg nie, omdat baie van die plakkers mislei is om na die Kaap te kom," het hy gesê.

Op die vraag wat van die inwoners van die plakkerskampe gaan word nadat hul hutte gesloop is, het mnr. Botha gesê: „Ons sal dié probleem oorkom wanneer hy ontstaan. Intussen hoop ons dat die mense tot ander insigte sal kom en die kampe self sal ontruim."

Die B.S.A.R. het onderneem om gratis treinkaartjies aan swartmense te verskaf wat vrywillig na hul plek van herkoms wil terugkeer.

In die meeste ander plakkerskampe van swartmense het die getal hutte in die laaste jaar verminder, omdat die hutte getel en vasgepen was en ontruimdes en nuwes afgebreek word. Dit het egter nie altyd gepaard gegaan met 'n afname in inwonerstal nie: in Kruispad het die getal hutte bv. in die jaar verminder van 3 600 tot 3 095, maar die getal mense het toegeneem van 18 600 tot 21 000.

Die ander grootste konsentrasies van swart plakkers is, met verlede jaar se syfers in hakies: Houtbaai 38 (41) hutte met 208 (220) mense, Philippi 40 (55) hutte met 220 (280) mense, Tucker se eiendom in Houtbaai 40 (50) hutte met 220 (250) mense, Kuilsrivier-Suid 36 (37) hutte met 216 (185) mense, Elsiesrivier (210 (250) hutte met 1 250 (1 250) mense, Table View 300 (350) hutte met 1 730 (1 750) mense, Kraaifontein 43 hutte met 233 mense en Noordhoek 42 hutte met 285 mense.

Wat is die vernaamste redes vir swart plakkery? Daar is in Kaapstad 'n agterstand van 1 500 huise vir wettige Bantoes, maar daar word gehoop om dit met 'n projek van R1 miljoen uit te wis deur kwartiere wat voorheen vir gesinshuisvesting bedoel was en nou deur enkele mense bewoon word, weer vir gesinne gereed te maak. Wettige swart plakkers mag by KTC-kamp by Nyanga plak totdat hulle huise kry.

Weens die agterstand in die swart woningbou vind klein getalle gesinne wat wettig hier is, dit gerieflik en ekonomies om meerder te plak as om in oorbewoonde toestande te loseer. Maar die vernaamste oorsaak van die plakkery is duidelik die onwettige instroming van swartmense uit die platteland en die Transkei — veral vroue en kinders en kontrakwerkers wat hul gesinne met die vader wil verenig, sê die B.S.A.R.

Die onafhanklikheid van Transkei het heelwat te doen met hierdie instroming, sê mnr. Botha. Baie swartmense van die tuisland het die onafhanklikwording vertolk as 'n vryheid om te trek waarheen hulle wil en te werk waar hulle wil. Dit is vergemaklik deur die toegewing dat Transkei-burgers 14 dae in blanke gebied mag vertoef — voorheen was dit 72 uur.

Die inlywing van die Ciskeidistrikte Lady Frere en Herschel by Transkei het ook sy uitwerking gehad. Baie van die inwoners wat nie Transkeiers wou word nie en ook nie na die Ciskei wou trek nie, het die Kaap gekies. Vroeg verlede jaar was daar bv. reeds vyfhonderd gesinne uit Lady Frere in Kruispad.

'n Ander faktor wat die instroming aanhelp, is die berigte oor die aandag wat nou op Regeringsvlak aan instromingsbeheermaatreëls geskenk word en wat in sommige kringe lei tot 'n verwagting van verslapping in dié maatreëls. Daarby lei die „simpatieke aandag wat die plakkers uit sommige oorde kry" tot 'n verwagting dat hulle in die Kaap sal mag bly en dalk selfs huise sal kry. Dit lok meer plakkers — ook met die idee dat hoe gouer jy in die Kaap is, des te beter jou kans om te bly wanneer daar uiteindelik beslult word wie mag bly en wie moet teruggaan.

Die proses van verstedeliking is in elk geval deesdae 'n wêreldwye verskynsel met sy eie komplekse stel van sosiaal-ekonomiese oorsake. In Kaapstad se geval word dit bevorder, wat swartmense betref, deur verskeie faktore.

Hoewel die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-administrasieraad, wat vyftig inspekteurs in diens het, die instroming moet probeer keer, is die taak vir hom te groot en is die instromingsbeheer dus heeltemal ondoeltreffend.

Die B.S.A.R. kla jaarliks sowat 25 000 „onwettige" swartmense aan, maar dit verhelp nie die praktiese posisie nie. Nadat hulle skuldig bevind is, moet hulle na 'n ander hof verwys word voordat hulle na hul plek van herkoms teruggestuur kan word — en selfs dan klim die teruggestuurde dikwels op die eerste stasie af en keer terug Kaap toe.

Die bestryding van onwettige instroming en die daaropvolgende plakkery word vererger deur die feit dat werkgewers geredelik onwettige Bantoes in diens neem. Talle grondeienaars meen ook iemand anders moet plakkery op hul grond keer, terwyl dit volgens die Wet op die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plakkery die eienaar se plig is om dit te doen. Eienaars van grond waarop tans onwettig geplak word in die Kaapse Skiereiland, sluit in staatsdepartemente, die afdelingsraad, die stadsraad en private persone.

Uit die verskerping van wetgewing wat swart plakkery moet help voorkom het die Regering in die afgelope Parlementsitting laat blyk hoe hy hierdie probleem wil aanpak. Die strafbepalings t.o.v. oortreders van instromingsbeheermaatreëls en die indiensneming van onwettige Bantoes is verdubbel, hoewel amptenare in die Skiereiland meen dit is nog nie voldoende om as afskrikmiddel die probleem te help oplos nie. Dit is prakties feitlik onmoontlik om onwettige Bantoes terug te stuur en te verseker dat hulle nie terugkom Kaap toe nie. Al moontlike manier om instromingsbeheer te laat werk, is om die straf vir oortreders 'n voldoende afskrikmiddel te maak, sê die B.S.A.R.

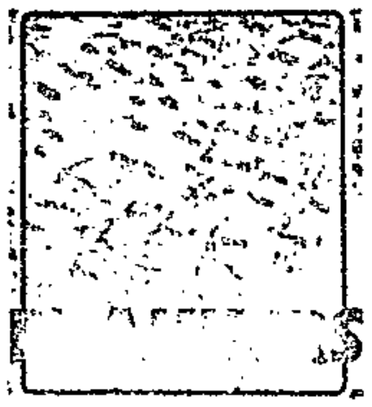
Noodkampe vir plakkers mag net ná oorleg met die Minister van Gemeenskapsbou of die Minister van Bantoe-Administrasie en -Ontwikkeling (in die geval van swartmense) afgekondig word. Dit is ook ingevolge dié wet dat die Minister die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-administrasieraad aangewys het om die hutte van swart plakkers op die staatsgrond in Bellville-Suid op staatskoste te sloop.

In die volgende artikel word meer gekonsentreer op bruin plakkers.

Só lui artikel 10

ARTIKEL 10 van die Wet tot Wysiging van die Natuurellewette beheer die beweging na en verblyf in stadsgebiede deur swartmense. Daarvolgens mag geen Bantoe langer as 72 uur in 'n voorgeskrewe gebied (stadsgebied) bly nie tensy hy sedert geboorte onafgebroke daar gewoon het, tien jaar aaneenmekaar vir dieselfde werkgewer daar gewerk het of vyftien jaar onafgebroke daar gewoon het sonder om veroordeel te word tot meer as R100 boete of ses maande gevangenisstraf, die vrou, ongetroude dogter of seun onder agttien is van 'n Bantoe onder die twee vorige bepalings, of 'n wettige kontrakwerker is.

Sedert 1968 word geen kontrakte van langer as 'n jaar aan swart werkers toegestaan nie.



Artikel 12 van dieselfde wet onderwerp Bantoes van buite Suid-Afrika aan nog strenger maatreëls en lui dat hulle geen kwalifikasie vir verblyf kan kry nie. Artikel 13 bepaal dat instromingsbeheermaatreëls nie van toepassing is op Bantoes wat in die myne en sekere ander gebiede werk nie, asook nie op Bantoes wat die Republiek met 'n wettige paspoort binnekom nie.

Die posisie van die burgers van Transkei is nog nie opgeklaar nie en dit is nog onduidelik onder watter van hierdie artikels hulle sal val.

305

... plak verdubbel in twee jaar

[illegible] tot nood- [illegible] die getal hutte [illegible] vasgepen en [illegible] verskaf. Die [illegible] swartmense [illegible] en so [illegible] se plakkers- [illegible] Universiteit [illegible] gebore — Unibell en (laasgenoemde [illegible] keer tevore

[illegible] wat mnr. [illegible] verskaf het, het [illegible] plakkers van [illegible] jaar tot 3 verdubbel van [illegible] (5 189 hutte) mense (7 339 [illegible] toe- in Bellville-Suid [illegible] daar verlede [illegible] met 3 750 vanjaar 3 500 [illegible]00 mense. Die [illegible] plakkers is [illegible] van trek-

[illegible] het nou begin [illegible]-Suid se bruinmense is [illegible] naby Bel- met die hulp [illegible] van Ge- [illegible], terwyl die [illegible]gewings aan [illegible] bestel het. [illegible]gewings is die [illegible] om self [illegible] en daar- van hul hutte Die swart plak- [illegible] na die [illegible] het, word hul plek van te keer, terwyl gesinne — na [illegible] tien — by K.T.C. by [illegible] sal word. plakkers het [illegible] samespre- B.S.A.R. en persverklarings

laat blyk dat hulle nie van plan is om die gebied vrywillig te ontruim nie en tans dreig 'n dooie punt tussen die B.S.A.R. en Bellville-Suid se swart plakkers.

Op die vraag wat die plakkers mislei is om na die Kaap te kom," het hy gesê.

Op die vraag wat van die inwoners van die plakkerskampe gaan word nadat hul hutte gesloop is, het mnr. Botha gesê: „Ons sal dié probleem oorkom wanneer hy ontstaan. Intussen hoop ons dat die mense tot ander insigte sal kom en die kampe self sal ontruim."

B.S.A.R. gaan doen as die plakkers nie op sy beroepe ag slaan nie, het mnr. Botha gesê hul hutte gaan beslis gesloop word.

„Ingevolge die gewysigde Wet op die Verbod op Onregmatige Plakkery hoef geen kennisgewing vooraf op onwettige plakkers gedien te word nie. Uit bloot menslike oorwegings het die raad egter besluit om eers kennisgewings aan die mense te bestel voordat sloping begin. Ons hoop dat die mense self hul hutte sal afbreek. Niemand is nog vervolg nie, omdat baie van nie altyd gepaard gegaan met 'n afname in inwonertal nie: in Kruispad het die getal hutte bv. in die jaar verminder van 3 600 tot 3 095, maar die getal mense het toegeneem van 18 000 tot 21 000.

Die B.S.A.R. het onderneem om gratis treinkaartjies aan swartmense te verskaf wat vrywillig na hul plek van herkoms wil terugkeer.

In die meeste ander plakkerskampe van swartmense het die getal hutte in die laaste jaar verminder, omdat die hutte getel en vasgepen was en ontruimdes en nuwes afgebreek word. Dit het egter

Die ander grootste konsertrasies van swart plakkers is, met verlede jaar se syfers in hakies: Houtbaai 38 (41) hutte met 208 (220) mense, Philippi 40 (55) hutte met 220 (280) mense, Tucker se eiendom in Houtbaai 40 (50) hutte met 220 (250) mense, Kuilsrivier-Suid 36 (37) hutte met 216 (185) mense, Elsiesrivier (210 (250) hutte met 1 250 (1 250) mense, Table View 300 (350) hutte met 1 730 (1 750) mense, Kraaifontein 43 hutte met 233 mense en Noordhoek 42 hutte met 285 mense.

Wat is die vernaamste redes vir swart plakkery? Daar is in Kaapstad 'n agterstand van 1 500 huise vir wettige Bantoes, maar daar word gehoop om dit met 'n projek van R1 miljoen uit te wis deur kwartiere wat voorheen vir gesinshuisvesting bedoel was en nou deur enkele mense bewoon word, weer vir gesinne gereed te maak. Wettige swart plakkers mag by KTC-kamp by Nyanga plak totdat hulle huise kry.

Weens die agterstand in die swart woningbou vind klein getalle gesinne wat wettig hier is, dit gerieflik en ekonomies om meerder te plak as om in oorbewoonde toestande te loseer. Maar die vernaamste oorsaak van die plakkery is duidelik die onwettige instroming van swartmense uit die platteland en die Transkei — veral vroue en kinders en kontrakwerkers wat hul gesinne met die vader wil verenig, sê die B.S.A.R.

Die onafhanklikheid van Transkei het heelwat te doen met hierdie instroming, sê mnr. Botha. Baie swartmense van die tuisland het die onafhanklikwording vertolk as 'n vryheid om te trek waarheen hulle wil en te werk waar hulle wil. Dit is vergemaklik deur die toegewing dat Transkei-burgers 14 dae in blanke gebied mag vertoef — voorheen was dit 72 uur.

Die inlywing van die Ciskei-distrikte Lady Frere en Herschel by Transkei het ook sy uitwerking gehad. Baie van die inwoners wat nie Transkeiers wou word nie en ook nie na die Ciskei wou trek nie, het die Kaap gekies. Vroeg verlede jaar was daar bv. reeds vyfhonderd gesinne uit Lady Frere in Kruispad.

'n Ander faktor wat die instroming aanhelp, is die berigte oor die aandag wat nou op Regeringsvlak aan instromingsbeheermaatreëls geskenk word en wat in sommige kringe lei tot 'n verwagting van verslapping in dié maatreëls. Daarby lei die „simpatieke aandag wat die plakkers uit sommige oorde kry" tot 'n verwagting dat hulle in die Kaap sal mag bly en dalk selfs huise sal kry. Dit lok meer plakkers — ook met die idee dat hoe gouer jy in die Kaap is, des te beter jou kans om te bly wanneer daar uiteindelik besluit word wie mag bly en wie moet teruggaan.

Die proses van verstedeliking is in elk geval deesdae 'n wêreldwye verskynsel met sy eie komplekse stel van sosiaal-ekonomiese oorsake. In Kaapstad se geval word dit bevorder, wat swartmense betref, deur verskeie faktore.

Hoewel die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-administrasieraad, wat vyftig inspekteurs in diens het, die instroming moet probeer keer, is die taak vir hom te groot en is die instromingsbeheer dus heeltemal ondoeltreffend.

Die B.S.A.R. kla jaarliks sowat 25 000 „onwettige" swartmense aan, maar dit verhelp nie die praktiese posisie nie. Nadat hulle skuldig bevind is, moet hulle na 'n ander hof verwys word voordat hulle na hul plek van herkoms teruggestuur kan word — en selfs dan klim die teruggestuurde dikwels op die eerste stasie af en keer terug Kaap toe.

Die bestryding van onwettige instroming en die daaropvolgende plakkery word vererger deur die feit dat werkgewers geredelik onwettige Bantoes in diens neem. Talle grondeienaars meen ook iemand anders moet plakkery op hul grond keer, terwyl dit volgens die Wet op die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plakkery die eienaar se plig is om dit te doen. Eienaars van grond waarop tans onwettig geplak word in die Kaapse Skiereiland, sluit in staatsdepartemente, die afdelingsraad, die stadsraad en private persone.

Uit die verskerping van wetgewing wat swart plakkery moet help voorkom het die Regering in die afgelope Parlementsitting laat blyk hoe hy hierdie probleem wil aanpak. Die strafbepalings t.o.v. oortreders van instromingsbeheermaatreëls en die indiensneming van onwettige Bantoes is verdubbel, hoewel amptenare in die Skiereiland meen dit is nog nie voldoende om as afskrikmiddel die probleem te help oplos nie. Dit is prakties feitlik onmoontlik om onwettige Bantoes terug te stuur en te verseker dat hulle nie terugkom Kaap toe nie. Al moontlike manier om instromingsbeheer te laat werk, is om die straf vir oortreders 'n voldoende afskrikmiddel te maak, sê die B.S.A.R.

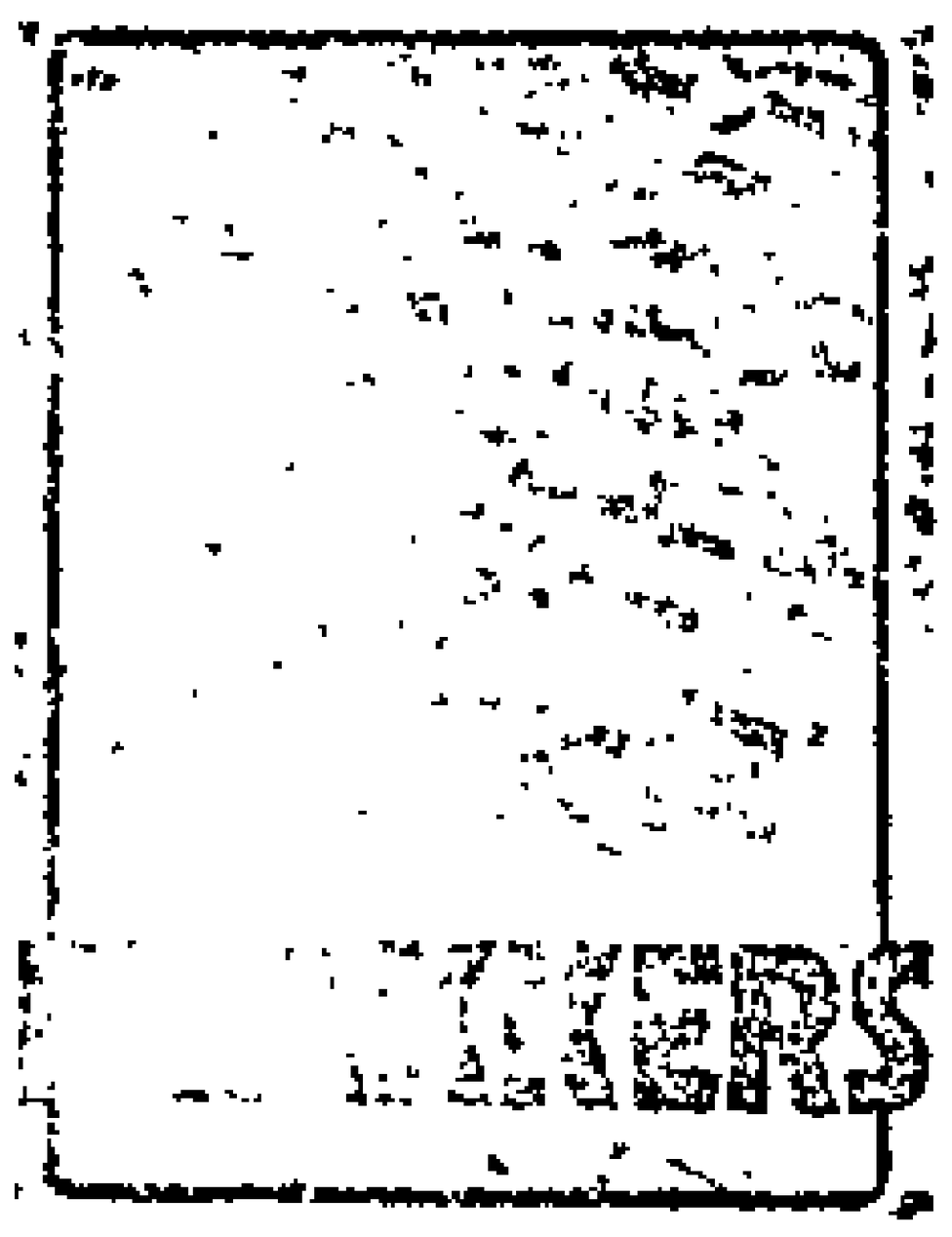
Noodkampe vir plakkers mag net ná oorleg met die Minister van Gemeenskapsbou of die Minister van Bantoe-Administrasie en -Ontwikkeling (in die geval van swartmense) afgekondig word. Dit is ook ingevolge dié wet dat die Minister die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-administrasieraad aangewys het om die hutte van swart plakkers op die staatsgrond in Bellville-Suid op staatskoste te sloop.

In die volgende artikel word meer gekonsentreer op bruin plakkers.

Só lui artikel 10

ARTIKEL 10 van die Wet tot Wysiging van die Naturellewette beheer die beweging na en verblyf in stadsgebiede deur swartmense. Daarvolgens mag geen Bantoe langer as 72 uur in 'n voorgeskrewe gebied (stadsgebied) bly nie tensy hy sedert geboorte onafgebroke daar gewoon het, tien jaar aanmekaar vir dieselfde werkgewer daar gewerk het of vyftien jaar onafgebroke daar gewoon het sonder om veroordeel te word tot meer as R100 boete of ses maande gevangenisstraf, die vrou, ongetroude dogter of seun onder agttien is van 'n Bantoe onder die twee vorige bepalings, of 'n wettige kontrakwerker is.

Sedert 1968 word geen kontrakte van langer as 'n jaar aan swart werkers toegestaan nie.



Artikel 12 van dieselfde wet onderwerp Bantoes van buite Suid-Afrika aan nog strenger maatreëls en lui dat hulle geen kwalifikasie vir verblyf kan kry nie. Artikel 13 bepaal dat instromingsbeheermaatreëls nie van toepassing is op Bantoes wat in die myne en sekere ander gebiede werk nie, asook nie op Bantoes wat die Republiek met 'n wettige paspoort binnekom nie.

Die posisie van die burgers van Transkei is nog nie opgeklaar nie en dit is nog onduidelik onder watter van hierdie artikels hulle sal val.

Dié handel vir plakkers baie gevaarlik

Deur Ons Stadsverslaggewer

ONWETTIGE handel in Kruispad en op Lourde se plaas neem steeds toe, en dit is verbasend dat geen voedselvergiftiging nog aangemeld is nie, sê dr. F. K. Mitchell, mediese gesondheidsbeampte van die Kaapse afdelingsraad, in 'n verslag wat gister op die maandelikse vergadering voorgelê is.

In Kruispad het die aantal hutte van 3 127 op 1 Januarie tot 3 073 einde verlede jaar verminder. Op Lourde se plaas het die hutte van 625 tot 660 toegeneem. Dit dui op 'n bevolking van sowat 3 820.

Die agttien krane wat water aan Kruispad se ongeveer sewentienduisend inwoners verskaf, is tot twintig vermeerder. Pogings is aangewend om watervermorsing te verminder. 'n Tuinslang is aan die krane gekoppel en dr. Mitchell sê dit het baie bygedra om vermorsing te voorkom.

Die algemene peil van higiëne om die hutte in Kruispad het aansienlik verbeter. Dr. Mitchell beveel aan dat die aantal vullishouers tot drieduisend vermeerder word en dat rommel en vullis elke drie tot vier maande verwyder word. Dit sal hopelik help om 'n trots onder die inwoners te laat posvat.

Op Lourde se plaas was daar tot Maart vanjaar geen vullisverwyderingsdiens nie en vullis moes deur die inwoners op die terrein begrawe word. Driehonderd groot konkas is daarna in die kamp geplaas en die houers word een maal per week skoongemaak. Dr. Mitchell beveel aan dat die houers tot minstens seshonderd vermeerder word. As geld beskikbaar is, moet meer harde paaie gebou word en

Anger over demolitions in wet weather

CAPE TIMES 28/7/77

305

Chief Reporter

PUBLIC CONCERN over the plight of the Cape Peninsula's vast squatter community gave way to anger and indignation yesterday after the demolition of shacks in the Milnerton area in Tuesday's wet and wintry conditions.

Welfare organizations and individuals dealing with the squatters reported a steady flow of calls from anxious and angry members of the public.

While public concern was focused mainly on the Milnerton situation yesterday, there is also growing anxiety about the plight of the estimated 30 000 squatters in the Modderdam/Unibell area at Bellville South.

So much so, that Senator Brian Bamford of the Progressive Reform Party has sent an urgent telegram to the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W A Cruywagen, asking him to come to Cape Town to talk to the squatters' leaders.

When Mr Cruywagen made a flying visit to the City recently on the Modderdam issue he did not see members of the squatter committees.

Both the Mayor of Milnerton, Mr Theo Marais, and the Town Clerk, Mr J S de Villiers, denied yesterday that it was at the request of the Milnerton Municipality that the Cape Divisional Council was demolishing shacks in the municipal area.

'We do not remove shacks'

"My council is right out of the picture in this," said Mr De Villiers. "We ourselves do not remove shacks because we do not own the land, and we certainly in this instance did not ask for the removal of shacks in the municipal area."

However, Mr W R Vivier, secretary of the Cape Divisional Council, repeated yesterday that it was at the request of the Milnerton Town Council that shacks had been demolished at Table View on Tuesday. He said he did not wish to elaborate on this.

"As for the weather at the time, we stopped the demolition work immediately the rain started. We have a very sympathetic approach in these matters, and it is a standing instruction of mine that demolitions must not be carried out when it is raining."

The public outcry yesterday was mainly against demolitions and evictions being enforced in cold and rainy weather.

Dr O D Wollheim, chairman of the executive of the Cape Flats Distress Association and founder-trustee of the SHELTER fund, said he had been under great pressure to sup-

Continued on page 2

Tents must be taken down, says council

By ENRICO KEMP

THE DIVISIONAL Council yesterday ordered that tents supplied and erected by members of the public and Shawco for squatters whose dwellings were demolished at the Table View camp this week be taken down.

The order came from Mr W R Vivier, secretary of the Council, who said; "The council will not permit tents to be erected as alternative accommodation for the people whose shacks have been demolished." He had asked people in tents to take them down, he said.

Meanwhile Mr Rommel Roberts, an official of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA) said that a further 15 shacks at the camp were scheduled for demolition. He estimated the number of homeless at between 90 and 100 people.

Mr D A J Livesey, Warden of Shawco, said yesterday that his organization was prepared to co-operate with the council "if they had been given" at least seven days' notice of the proposed eviction of these people.

"I am not prepared to have our three tents taken down and leave those people in the street," he said.

Mr Roberts toured the camp yesterday and spoke to several squatters. He claimed that the council had "now demolished 38 shanties."

Mr Vivier said the council had only demolished six shacks. He said: "21 shacks were demolished by the squatters themselves."

However, Mr Roberts said that he had encountered only one man who admitted to demolishing his own shack.

Mr Vivier confirmed that 15 more shacks were scheduled for demolition and added that the council had now given the Table View squatters till this evening to evacuate their homes.

He emphasized that only the homes of people who moved into the area after January 1, 1976 were being demolished.

A temporary truce was declared in the demolition operation yesterday when the council's demolition team could not resume work as planned.

However, Mr Vivier said: "No squatters will be allowed to settle on Divisional Council ground."

Demolitions

Continued from page 1

ply tents for the homeless families, but that he had had to point out that public money would be squandered by the erection of tents on land that the squatters could not occupy legally.

"Our hands are tied in this matter," he said. "Although we have helped hundreds of squatter families who are legally entitled to be here, in authorized areas, we may not erect structures in areas where it is illegal to do so."

Dr Wollheim said he wished to repeat his appeal to the authorities — local as well as State — to postpone the entire shack-demolition operation in the Peninsula till October at least, when there should be better weather.

"I also appeal to the authorities not to demolish shacks till they have made proper arrangements either for the resettlement or the transportation of the squatters concerned."

In another appeal yesterday Professor Nic Olivier, MP for Edenvale, said there were two basic but simple considerations that should be uppermost in the minds of responsible citizens.

"First and foremost is that people are squatting because alternative accommodation is not available, and that until alternative accommodation is made available it is heartless and inhuman to break down what there is — particularly in this unfavourable weather.

"No community has the right"

"To the authorities these structures may simply be 'shacks', to the people living there it is 'home'. And no community has the right to evict people from their homes without providing other accommodation, or at least indicating where else they could erect homes of their own.

"With relations between urban blacks and government agencies at an all-time low water mark, it is in my opinion absolutely essential that nothing be done to aggravate the situation and increase the frustrations and mistrust felt by blacks."

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, when asked yesterday why eviction orders had been served on the Modderdam Road squatters in mid-winter, replied that people who were pleading the cause of the squatters seemed to overlook that people also arrived in the Peninsula in the winter.

In any event, he added, the BAAB had not yet evicted anyone in the Modderdam area.

"Bantu have been coming into the Peninsula area at the rate of 2 000 a month, and while one hears objections to these people being asked to move out in winter, one does not hear objections to the fact that they are streaming into the Peninsula at an escalating rate — in the winter as well as in the summer months.

"In any event, my board first issued orders on the Modderdam people in the summer months — towards the end of last year."

An intolerable situation

Brigadier van der Westhuizen added: "Where there were 25 000 Bantu squatters in the Peninsula at the end of June last year, there are now 51 000, and this is creating an intolerable situation, with health and unemployment problems that should be self-evident.

"The inflow has increased drastically, and a great many of the Bantu coming here are not coming for economic reasons. Contract workers here have been sending money to their families in the homelands, and these families can live just as cheaply in the homelands as they can live here.

"What is more, the homelands themselves benefit from such income, whereas they lose it when families move to the urban areas of the Republic.

"And if some of these people have to live in poverty, it is surely better from their own point of view to live in poverty in their homelands than in the urban areas where unemployment, with its attendant problems, is on the increase.

"One certain thing is that these people cannot be allowed to keep streaming into the Peninsula like this. Without control, tremendous problems could be created for everyone, including the Bantu themselves.

28/7/77
CT
305

305

PRP outlines squatter crisis in city

Argus 28/7/77

The Argus Political Staff

THE main factors in the crisis situation reported to be developing among the 30 000 squatters in the Modderdam-Unibell area have been outlined in a memorandum compiled by the Progressive Reform Party.

The memorandum warns of a serious deterioration in the situation if the authorities proceed with forced removals and 'the breaking-up of family life.'

On the demands of the squatters, the memorandum says the community is not opposed to being moved to alternative accommodation.

What they are opposed to is the insistence of the Department of Bantu Administration that families will be broken up and that wives and children will be sent to the homelands, it says.

The squatters, according to the memorandum, have requested that all families except 'totally illegal families' be allowed to remain in the Peninsula.

NOT CRIMINALS

They accepted that people falling in the category of 'totally illegal families' might have to be removed from the Peninsula.

They made no special plea for these families, except to say that they were not criminals and had come to the Peinsula in search of work. They had come from places where there was no work.

'The squatters accept they may have to be rehoused or moved within the Peninsula, but are militant in their views about being sent out of the Peninsula,' the memorandum says.

The squatter community of Modderdam-Unibell is described as 'exceptionally well-organised.'

They are reported to have a 35-man committee and are able to relay information throughout the area within 30 minutes.

Other points in the memorandum include:

● The question on who is finally responsible for the demolition of squatters' dwellings and the fate of the large squatter communities has become 'blurred'. All the authorities see the dangers and as a result there is much 'buck-passing'.

● There is a growinb discontinuity and contradiction between statements bv the Government and the actions of its bureaucracy.

● The 'Squatters Bill' was gazetted about four weeks ago and the Department of Bantu Affairs has warned that all shanties will be cleared 'in the near future'.

● The demolition carried out has been done by the Department of Public Works. The administering authority is the Bantu Administeration Board — 'and it is they whoi recently said all illegal structures will be demolished.'

The memorandum describes the attitude of the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr F. H. Botha, to the squatters as 'disquieting'.

Duisende huise, maar nog te min

Deur Theoniel Potgieter en David Bishop

IN die afgelope vyf jaar is in Suid-Afrika 61 591 huise vir Kleurlinge gebou teen 'n koste van meer as R150 miljoen. Verlede jaar alleen is daar in die gebied van die Kaapse Stadsraad en die Kaapse Afdelingsraad 6 025 wooneenhede vir bruinmense voltooi, teen die einde van die jaar was daar nog 14 983 in aanbou en 'n verdere 13 521 nog goedgekeur.

Tog was die huisbehoefte vir Kleurlinge in die gebied groot Kaapstad volgens die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou teen einde verlede jaar nog sowat 30 000 wooneenhede. In die plakkerskampe van die Kaap woon minstens 120 000 bruinmense en volgens sommige navorsers is daar vir elke plakker ook minstens een swak gehuisveste Kleurling in die dorpsgebiede.

Die Erika Theron-verslag bereken dat 39 persent van alle stedelike bruin gesinne swak gehuisves is. Die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou bereken dat 33 000 huise jaarliks vir bruinmense gebou moet word om die agterstand in te haal en dan voor te bly. Dit kan gedoen word — mits die geld daar is.

„Die swart plakkers van die Kaap is 'n ideologiese probleem: die meeste van hulle is onwettig hier en daar kan dus nie vir hulle huise gebou word nie. Die bruin plakkers is 'n probleem van die plaaslike owerhede; dit hang af van hoe vinnig daar voldoende huisvesting verskaf kan word."

Die Kleurling-bevolking van die Skiereiland het van 1960 tot 1970 met 43,3 persent toegeneem van 417 881 tot 598 952. Volgens die Theron-verslag is die bevolkingsaanwas by dié bevolkingsgroepe sowat 3 persent per jaar.

Die rede vir die bruin plakkersprobleem is hoofsaaklik hierdie groot bevolkingsaanwas, die voortdurende verstedelikingsproses met sy baie sterk sosiaal-ekonomiese en maatskaplike dryfvere en die feit dat woningbou in die Kaap en omgewing lank nie tred gehou het met hierdie faktore nie.

Die woningnood onder die Kaap se bruinmense word verder geklompliseer deur onder meer die ernstige oorbewoning in die meeste gevestigde dorpe, lae en ongereelde inkomste wat dit moeilik maak vir baie om huur te betaal (veral in die huidige ekonomiese slapte en werkloosheid) die feit dat daar geen onbenutte woonplek is nie (soos by ontwikkelde gemeenskappe, bv. die blankes nie) en die feit dat nuwe woonbuurte soms ver van die middestad en werkplekke is met gebrekkige openbare vervoer daarheen, ens.

'n Ander faktor is verskuiwings ingevolge die Groepsgebiedewet, wat lei tot 'n verlies aan wooneenhede. Tot einde 1974 is 41 718 Kleurling-gesinne reeds in die hele Kaapland hervestig en moes 15 606 nog hervestig word.

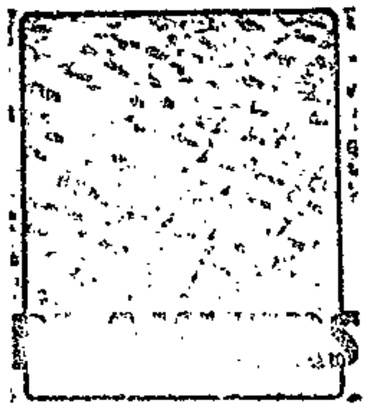
Die plakkery wat uit hierdie woningnood gespruit het, is „aangehelp" deur die sg. plakkerboere, wat geredelik hul grond beskikbaar gestel het vir plakkery — teen betaling. Daarby het plaaslike owerhede duidelik jare lank nie hul bouregulasies streng toegepas ten opsigte van plakkershutte nie. Soos een Kapenaar sê: „As die bouregulasies so streng toegepas was op plakkershutte soos op verandering aan huise, was die woningnood onder die bruinmense al lankal baie duideliker onder die aandag en het die plaaslike owerhede al lank gelede met groter woningbouprogramme begin om die probleem op te los."

Geld vir die oprigting van huise vir bruinmense word deur die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou verskaf en na plaaslike owerhede gekanaliseer. Die Departement keur die planne en die uitleg goed. Die huise word dan soos volg gebruik: 37½ persent vir die hervestiging van plakkers (dit hoef nie die nuwe huise te wees nie, maar kan 'n gelyke getal huise wees wat ontruim is deur mense wat die nuwe huise betrek), 37½ persent vir die verligting van oorbewoning en 25 persent vir die Departement se eie doeleindes, soos hervestiging uit krotbuurte en ingevolge die Groepsgebiedewet. Die hervestiging van die bruin plakkers wat nou in die tydelike kamp by die skietbaan by Belhar is, sal ook in hierdie laaste groep val.

Amptenare van die Departement beklemtoon dat hierdie persentasies in besondere gevalle gewysig kan word. In die laaste twee projekte in Mitchell se Vlakte is die verhouding 60:20:20 gebruik, terwyl projekte by Lavender Hill en Kalksteenfontein 100 persent vir die hervestiging van plakkers is.

Die twee vernaamste plaaslike owerhede wat gemoeid is met die bruin plakkers van Kaapstad en omgewing is natuurlik die Stadsraad (berig hiernaas) en die Kaapse Afdelingsraad.

In die Afdelingsraad se gebied is daar meer as 12 000 plakkershutte. Die grootste konsentrasies is by Kruispad (hoofsaaklik swartes), Lourde se Plaas, Grassy Park en Elsiesrivier. Die getal hutte is op 31 Julie 1975 vasgepen en nadat Kruispad vroeg verlede jaar oorgeneem is, is die getal hutte daar op 30 September vasgepen nadat



almal getel en genommer was. Hutte wat ná hierdie datums opgerig word, word gesloop.

Sedert 1 November verlede jaar word basiese dienste in Kruispad gelewer en 'n heffing ingevorder. Dieselfde geskied sedert 1 April vanjaar by Lourde se Plaas. By Kruispad was die heffing R10 per maand per gesin, maar dit is nou verlaag tot R7. By Lourde se Plaas is die heffing R8 per maand per gesin. Volgens 'n amptenaar het die plakkers aanvanklik goed betaal, maar word deesdae net tussen 30 persent en 50 persent van die gelde ontvang. Sommige plakkers betaal by geleentheid maande vooruit.

Die basiese dienste wat in hierdie gevalle gelewer word, is die maak en instandhouding van paaie, die aanlê van water, vullis- en nagvuilverwydering, 'n algemene gesondheidskliniek twee maal per week en 'n amptelike kantoor.

Sedert die vaspenningsdatums tot 24 Junie vanjaar is 1 463 ontruimde en nuwe hutte deur die Afdelingsraad gesloop. Hy is nou weer besig met slopings in die Potsdamkamp by Table View.

Die totale getal wooneenhede in die Afdelingsraad se woonbuurte vir Kleurlinge het in die laaste ses jaar met gemiddeld 1 500 per jaar gestyg. Teen einde 1971 was daar 5 033 eenhede (3 462 vir verhuur en 1 571 vir eiennaarskap) en teen einde Junie vanjaar 14 083 (9 680 vir verhuur en 4 403 vir eienaarskap).

Die Afdelingsraad se grootste huisvestingskemas in terme van getal eenhede is Ocean View, Grassy Park, Lotusrivier, Uitsig, Louw se Bos, Clarke se Landgoed en Belhar. Daarby bou die raad nog onder meer in Atlantis en Mitchell se Vlakte.

Volgens die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou is die agterstand in bruin woningbou in die Afdelingsraad se gebied tans sowat 8 100 wooneenhede.

Stadsraad se planne

DIE Kaapse stadsraad is van plan om die bruin plakkersprobleem in sy regsgebied binne drie jaar op te los deur die verskaffing van voldoende vaste huisvesting, luidens 'n verslag van die stadsingenieur, mnr. J. G. Brand. Vir dié doel sal alles in die stryd gewerp moet word om vir 'n druk bouprogram genoeg geld te kry.

Volgens dié beleid sal so vinnig moontlik voortgegaan word met die bouprogram in Mitchell se Vlakte. Dié skema moet ontwikkel word tot 'n moderne dorp met 'n hoë omgewingspeil en goeie gemeenskapsgeriewe sodat huurders in die bestaande goedkoop huise daarheen getrek kan word. Goedkoop huise wat op dié manier ontruim word kan aan die plakkers beskikbaar gestel word.

Volgens die huidige ooreenkoms met die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou moet vir elke 1 000 huise wat in Mitchell se Vlakte gebou word, 375 ontruimde huise aan plakkers beskikbaar gestel word.

As die geld beskikbaar is, wil die stadsraad in die volgende 3½ jaar 21 766 huise in Mitchell se Vlakte bou. As dié oogmerk bereik word, sal 8 162 goedkoper huise aan plakkers beskikbaar wees.

Sedert 1967 het die stadsraad altesame 19 269 huise vir bruinmense teen 'n koste van R85,9 miljoen opgerig.

Luidens die verslag is vertragings 'n groot probleem in die uitvoering van die huisvestingsprogram. Dit het byvoorbeeld elf jaar geduur voordat die eerste huise in Mitchell se Vlakte voltooi was.

Om die groot instroming van plakkers in sy regsgebied te voorkom, het die stadsraad die bestaande getal hutte op 11 Desember 1974 vasgepen. Alle hutte wat ná daardie datum opgerig was, is gesloop.

Einde Junie vanjaar was daar 6 512 plakkershutte in die gebied van die stadsraad. Bereken teen 6 mense per hut, is daar dus minstens 37 290 plakkers.

Luidens die verslag word bruinmense oorwegend deur die volgende faktore genoodsaak om te plak:

*** Baie is uit vaste woonplekke gesit weens hul versuim om huurgeld te betaal en weens swak gedrag;**

*** 'n Groot getal wil permanent gehuisves wees, maar kan die geldelike verpligtinge nie nakom nie;**

*** Vir baie is geen huisvesting beskikbaar nie;**

*** Baie bruinmense plak omdat hulle die stremmende atmosfeer in die huisvestingskema ondraaglik vind.**

Die groot bevolkingsaanwas en armoede word beskou as die grootste enkele probleme van die bruin gemeenskap — veral van die plakkers. Dié probleme is nou verweef; as die bruinmense se ekonomiese posisie verbeter word, sal die bevolkingsaanwas verminder.

In die lig van dié faktore word in die verslag aanbeveel dat lone verhoog word sodat meer bruinmense huise kan bekostig. Dit kan lei tot groter produktiwiteit en 'n meer verantwoordelike houding onder die „onbehuisbares" (mense wat reeds jare in krottoestande woon en dit moeilik vind om in permanente huise aan te pas).

Handel- en nywerheidsinstellings moet wat huisvesting betref, omsien na hul laagbesoldigde werknemers.

Daarby beklemtoon die verslag dat te veel klem geplaas word op die bou van huise, en te min aandag geskenk word aan die menslike behoeftes van plakkers. Maatskaplike opheffingswerk moet gedoen word.

Volgens opnames wat deur die afdelingsraad en die Navorsingseenheid vir Stedelike Probleme aan die Universiteit van Kaapstad gedoen is, verdien tussen 50 en 60 persent van die Skiereilandse bruin plakkers minder as R100 per maand. Sowat 15 persent van die plakkers in die stadsraad se regsgebied word as „onbehuisbaar" beskou en volgens mnr. Brand is 'n groot welsynprogram nodig om die mense voor te berei vir permanente huisvesting.

365

bv. die blankes
feit dat nuwe
ver van die
werkplekke is
openbare ver-
ens.
is verskui-
die Groepsge-
i tot 'n verlies
de. Tot einde
Kleurling-ge-
die hele Kaap-

ter

en moes 15 606

y wat uit hier-
gespruit het,
" deur die sg.
wat geredelik
ikbaar gestel
y — teen beta-
het plaaslike
jare lank
gesiens streng
van plak-
een Kape-
bouregula-
toegepas was
soos op ver-
huise, was die
die bruin-
baie duideli-
ndag en het
hede al lank
woningbou-
om die pro-

oprigting van
word
tement van

Stadsraad se planne

DIE Kaapse stadsraad is van plan om die bruin plakkersprobleem in sy regsgebied binne drie jaar op te los deur die verskaffing van voldoende vaste huisvesting, luidens 'n verslag van die stadsingenieur, mnr. J. G. Brand. Vir dié doel sal alles in die stryd gewerp moet word om vir 'n druk bouprogram genoeg geld te kry.

Volgens dié beleid sal so vinnig moontlik voortgegaan word met die bouprogram in Mitchell se Vlakte. Dié skema moet ontwikkel word tot 'n moderne dorp met 'n hoë omgewingspeil en goeie gemeenskapsgerlewe sodat huurders in die bestaande goedkoop huise daarheen getrek kan word. Goedkoop huise wat op dié manier ontruim word, kan aan die plakkers beskikbaar gestel word.

Volgens die huidige ooreenkoms met die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou moet vir elke 1 000 huise wat in Mitchell se Vlakte gebou word, 375 ontruimde huise aan plakkers beskikbaar gestel word.

As die geld beskikbaar is, wil die stadsraad in die volgende 3½ jaar 21 766 huise in Mitchell se Vlakte bou. As dié oogmerk bereik word, sal 8 162 goedkoper huise aan plakkers beskikbaar wees.

Sedert 1967 het die stadsraad altesame 19 269 huise vir bruinmense teen 'n koste van R85,9 miljoen opgerig.

Luidens die verslag is vertragings 'n groot probleem in die uitvoering van die huisvestingsprogram. Dit het byvoorbeeld elf jaar geduur voordat die eerste huise in Mitchell se Vlakte voltooi was.

Om die groot instroming van plakkers in sy regsgebied te voorkom, het die stadsraad die bestaande getal hutte op 11 Desember 1974 vasgepen. Alle hutte wat ná daardie datum opgerig was, is gesloop.

Einde Junie vanjaar was daar 6 512 plakkershutte in die gebied van die stadsraad. Bereken teen 6 mense per hut, is daar dus minstens 37 290 plakkers.

Luidens die verslag word bruinmense oorwegend deur die volgende faktore genoodsaak om te plak:

*** Baie is uit vaste woonplekke gesit weens hul versuim om huurgeld te betaal en weens swak gedrag;**

*** 'n Groot getal wil permanent gehuisves wees, maar kan die geldelike verpligtinge nie nakom nie;**

*** Vir baie is geen huisvesting beskikbaar nie;**

*** Baie bruinmense plak omdat hulle die stremmende atmosfeer in die huisvestingskema ondraaglik vind.**

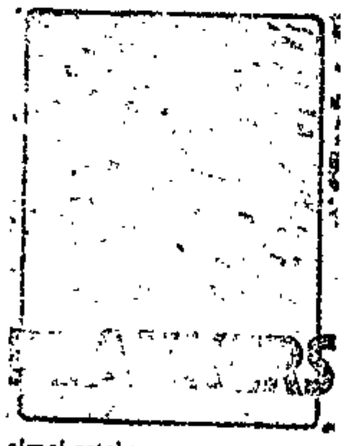
Die groot bevolkingsaanwas en armoede word beskou as die grootste enkele probleme van die bruin gemeenskap — veral van die plakkers. Dié probleme is nou verweef: as die bruinmense se ekonomiese posisie verbeter word, sal die bevolkingsaanwas verminder.

In die lig van dié faktore word in die verslag aanbeveel dat lone verhoog word sodat meer bruinmense huise kan bekostig. Dit kan lei tot groter produktiwiteit en 'n meer verantwoordelike houding onder die „onbehuisbares" (mense wat reeds jare in krottoestande woon en dit moeilik vind om in permanente huise aan te pas).

Handel- en nywerheidsinstellings moet wat huisvesting betref, omsien na hul laags besoldigde werknemers.

Daarby beklemtoon die verslag dat te veel klem geplaas word op die bou van huise, en te min aandag geskenk word aan die menslike behoeftes van plakkers. Maatskaplike opheffingswerk moet gedoen word.

Volgens opnames wat deur die afdelingsraad en die Navorsingseenheid vir Stedelike Probleme aan die Universiteit van Kaapstad gedoen is, verdien tussen 50 en 60 persent van die Skiereilandse bruin plakkers minder as R100 per maand. Sowat 15 persent van die plakkers in die stadsraad se regsgebied word as „onbehuisbaar" beskou en volgens mnr. Brand is 'n groot welsynprogram nodig om die mense voor te berei vir permanente huisvesting.



konsentrasies is by Kruispad (hoofsaaklik swartes), Lourde se Plaas, Grassy Park en Elsiesrivier. Die getal hutte is op 31 Julie 1975 vasgepen en nadat Kruispad vroeg verlede jaar oorgeneem is, is die getal hutte daar op 30 September vasgepen nadat almal getel en genommer was. Hutte wat ná hierdie datums opgerig word, word gesloop.

Sedert 1 November verlede jaar word basiese dienste in Kruispad gelewer en 'n heffing ingevorder. Dieselfde geskied sedert 1 April vanjaar by Lourde se Plaas. By Kruispad was die heffing R10 per maand per gesin, maar dit is nou verlaag tot R7. By Lourde se Plaas is die heffing R8 per maand per gesin. Volgens 'n amptenaar het die plakkers aanvanklik goed betaal, maar word deesdae net tussen 30 persent en 50 persent van die gelde ontvang. Sommige plakkers betaal by geleentheid maande vooruit.

Die basiese dienste wat in hierdie gevalle gelewer word, is die maak en instandhouding van paaie, die aanlê van water, vullis- en nagvuilverwydering, 'n algemene gesondheidskliniek twee maal per week en 'n amptelike kantoor.

Sedert die vaspenningsdatums tot 24 Junie vanjaar is 1 463 ontruimde en nuwe hutte deur die Afdelingsraad gesloop. Hy is nou weer besig met slopings in die Potsdamkamp by Table View.

Die totale getal wooneenhede in die Afdelingsraad se woonbuurte vir Kleurlinge het in die laaste ses jaar met gemiddeld 1 500 per jaar gestyg. Teen einde 1971 was daar 5 033 eenhede (3 462 vir verhuur en 1 571 vir eienaarskap) en teen einde Junie vanjaar 14 083 (9 680 vir verhuur en 4 403 vir eienaarskap).

Die Afdelingsraad se grootste huisvestingskemas in terme van getal eenhede is Ocean View, Grassy Park, Lotusrivier, Uitsig, Louw se Bos, Clarke se Landgoed en Belhar. Daarby bou die raad nog onder meer in Atlantis en Mitchell se Vlakte.

Volgens die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou is die agterstand in bruin woningbou in die Afdelingsraad se gebied tans sowat 8 100 wooneenhede.

Amptenare van die Departement beklemtoon dat hierdie persentasies in besondere gevalle gewysig kan word. In die laaste twee projekte in Mitchell se Vlakte is die verhouding 60:20:20 gebruik, terwyl projekte by Lavender Hill en Kalksteenfontein 100 persent vir die hervestiging van plakkers is.

Die twee vernaamste plaaslike owerhede wat gemoeid is met die bruin plakkers van Kaapstad en omgewing is natuurlik die Stadsraad (berig hiernaas) en die Kaapse Afdelingsraad.

In die Afdelingsraad se gebied is daar meer as 12 000 plakkershutte. Die grootste Gemeenskapsbou verskaf en na plaaslike owerhede gekanaliseer. Die Departement keur die planne en die uitleg goed. Die huise word dan soos volg gebruik: 37½ persent vir die hervestiging van plakkers (dit hoef nie die nuwe huise te wees nie, maar kan 'n gelyke getal huise wees wat ontruim is deur mense wat die nuwe huise betrek), 37½ persent vir die verligting van oorbewoning en 25 persent vir die Departement se eie doeleindes, soos hervestiging uit krotbuurte en ingevolge die Groepsgebiedewet. Die hervestiging van die bruin plakkers wat nou in die tydelike kamp by die skietbaan by Belhar is, sal ook in hierdie laaste groep val.

Raad het net hutte sonder nommers gesloop

DIE plakkershutte in Table View wat eergister gesloop is, was almal ongenommerde hutte wat ná 'n sekere datum daar opgerig is. Hutte wat voor dié datum opgerig en genommer is, word nie gesloop nie, het mnr. W. R. Vivier, sekretaris van die Kaapse afdelingsraad, gister gesê.

Mnr. Viviers het gesê daar is minder as honderd plakkershutte in die raad se gebied in Table View. Die raad het eergister 6 ongenommerde hutte gesloop, terwyl die plakkers self 21 hutte afgebreek het nadat hulle verlede Maandag kennisgewings ontvang het.

Die hutte, en nog dertien wat die raad gaan sloop, is ná 1 Januarie verlede jaar opgerig en ongenommer, het mnr. Vivier gesê.

Hutte wat voor dié datum gebou is en nommers het, word nie afgebreek nie.

Volgens mnr. Viviers sal die tente wat aan sommige plakkers verskaf is, nie deur die raad toegelaat word nie. Dit word as ongemagtigde strukture beskou.

Hy het daarop gewys dat geen hutte in die reën gesloop is nie. Die sloping is gestaak toe dit duidelik was dat dit sou reën.

Geen hut is gister gesloop nie.

305

So lyk die Kaapse probleem

KRUISPAD en Modderdam is deesdae in die nuus en bekende name vir die meeste Kapenaars. Elsiesrivier en Vrygrond beteken ook dieselfde — plakkers.

Maar wie ken Unibell, Snake Park, Welcome, Ruimteweg en Werkgenot; Klein se Plaas, Sweet Home Farm, Lourde se plaas en Japhta's Farm; Kokkerotjiedorp, Strontyard, Cato's Block, Hardevlei, en Kaagkraal — en Pretty Place en Skandaaldorp?

Dit is nog name van plakkerskampe van die Skiereiland — woonplek van minstens 170 000 bruin- en swartmense. Die kampe — sommige bestaan uit duisende hutte en sommige uit net 'n paar — lê veral op die Kaapse Vlakte. Van Muizenberg in die suide staan die groepies sinkhuise kol-kol in Diepriver en Retreat, Lotusrivier en Grassy Park, Philippi, Athlone, Nyanga, by die lughawe D.F. Malan en verder langs Modderdamweg tot in Elsiesrivier en Bellville. Daar is ook verspreide groepies plakkers tot by Simonstad, Houtbaai en Kommetjie in die suide en onderkant Milnerton in die noorde.

Swak gehuisves

Plakkery kan beskou word as die sigbare deel van 'n groter probleem — die gebrek aan gerieflike en geskikte huisvesting. Hieruit blyk dadelik die probleme wat wag as jy die getal plakkers in die metropolitaanse gebied van Kaapstad wil bepaal. As met „plakkers" verstaan word almal wat glad nie of swak gehuisves word, is dit feitlik onmoontlik, veral weens „onsigbare" plakkery in agterplase en die verskynsel van oorbewoning in die nieblanke woongebiede.

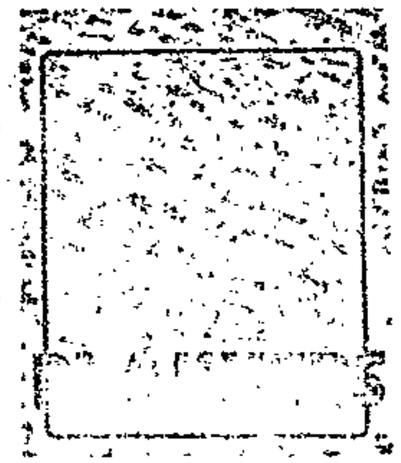
Prof. S. P. Cilliers het in 1972 al die getal mense wat in Kaapstad en omgewing in plakkerstoestande woon, op sowat 175 000 gestel. Navorsers sê 'derdie syfer heidig al verouderd en selfs in amptelike kringe word toegegee dat die getal mense in plakkerskampe reeds minstens 170 000 moet wees.

Die Minister van Gemeenskapsbou, mnr. Marais Steyn, het vanjaar in die Parlement gesê daar is minstens 120 000 bruin plakkers in Kaapstad en omgewing, terwyl die voorsitter van die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-administrasieraad (B.S.A.R.), brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen, in 'n onderhoud met Die Burger die getal swart plakkers op 51 000 gestel het.

Genommer

'n Mens kan ook die getal hutte neem en vermenigvuldig met 'n gemiddelde getal inwoners. Dit gee 'n getal wat in vergelyking met bogenoemde konserwatief lyk. In die gebied van die Kaapse Afdelingsraad is daar nou sowat 12 100 bekende hutte, in die Stadsraad se gebied 6 656 en in die gebied van ander munisipaliteite in metropolitaanse Kaapstad sowat 3 000. Teen 'n gemiddeld van 5,7 mens per hut ('n syfer wat deur die Afdelingsraad in sy berekeninge gebruik word) gee dit meer as 125 000 plakkers.

Hier moet egter in gedagte gehou word dat dit die getalle is van hutte wat bekend is en in die meeste gevalle genommer deur die plaaslike owerheid. Enkele plakkershutte kom oor die hele Skiereiland voor en almal is beslis nie getel nie. Daarby het die plaaslike owerhede op verskillende datums die getal hutte



in bekende plakkerskampe vasgepen en alle nuwe strukture word afgebreek. Dit lei daartoe dat meer mense buite sig plak en dat die getal inwoners per hut in bekende kampe toegeneem het. Opnames van die B.S.A.R. bevestig laasgenoemde punt.

Vriendelik

Die huise in die plakkerskampe is feitlik deurgaans van sinkplate gebou. Die plate word meer as 'n halwe meter diep in die grond begrawe, want plakkers ken die krag van die Swart Suidoos. Die toestande in die plakkerskampe wissel en hang saam met die kwessie of die kamp deur 'n plaaslike owerheid beheer word en basiese dienste kry, of nie.

'n Besoek aan Kruispad, wat tot noodkamp verklaar is en waar paaie gemaak word, water en mediese dienste verskaf word en vullis en nagvuil gereeld verwyder word, is nogal 'n openbaring. Die motors staan nie (soms twee by een hut), die mense groet vriendelik, die kinders lag breed en plek-plek lyk dit of elke tweede hut 'n winkeltjie is. Een rantjie is by die afdelingsraad se inspekteurs bekend as Hillbrow — die hutte daar is duidelik beter as die ander en word natuurlik in die winter nie oorstroom nie. In Lourde se Plaas, ook 'n beheerde kamp met dienste, is hutte met rankplante en diefwering en by een staan glo dikwels 'n duur Britse sportmotor!

Afgebreek

In die onbeheerde kampe is dit dikwels 'n ander verhaal. Poele water word gebruik as vullishope en in die algemeen is die gevolge sigbaar van die afwesigheid van vullis- en nagvuil-verwydering. Water moet soms ver gehaal word en kos is dikwels duur. Die toestand kan gevaar inhou vir epidemies, veral met die baie staande water ná groot reëns.

In sommige kampe, soos bv. Modderdam, ontstaan 'n sterk gemeenskapstruktuur en word elke week vergaderings gehou. Hier word sake bespreek en inwoners wat oortree het, selfs gestraf. Skool word informeel gehou deur vrywilligers. In Unibell is vyf sulke „skole". In Modderdam is 'n struktuur opgerig om die „skool" te huisves, maar dit is deur die owerheid afgebreek omdat dit ná die vaspenningsdatum gebeur het.

Sommige kampe bestaan feitlik net uit swart- (Kruispad) of bruinmense (Lourde se Plaas), maar in talle woon hulle deurmekaar. In Modderdam wat daar volgens 'n opname in 'n stadium 463 swart huishoudings (20 gemeng en 88 bruin).

Wette

Die meeste plakkers werk; volgens opnames in 16 kampe deur die Stadsraad en Afdelingsraad was die werkloosheidsyfer daar 21 persent.

Deur Theoniel Potgieter en David Bishop

Ander opnames toon dat feitlik 'n derde van die huishoudings meer as een verdiener insluit. Hoewel werkloosheid onder die plakkers dus baie hoër as die gemiddelde is, werk verreweg die meeste plakkers.

Volgens die navorsingseenheid vir stedelike probleme van die Universiteit van Kaapstad verdien amper 'n derde van die plakkers minder as R80 per maand en 60 persent minder as R120, terwyl 5 persent meer as R240 verdien.

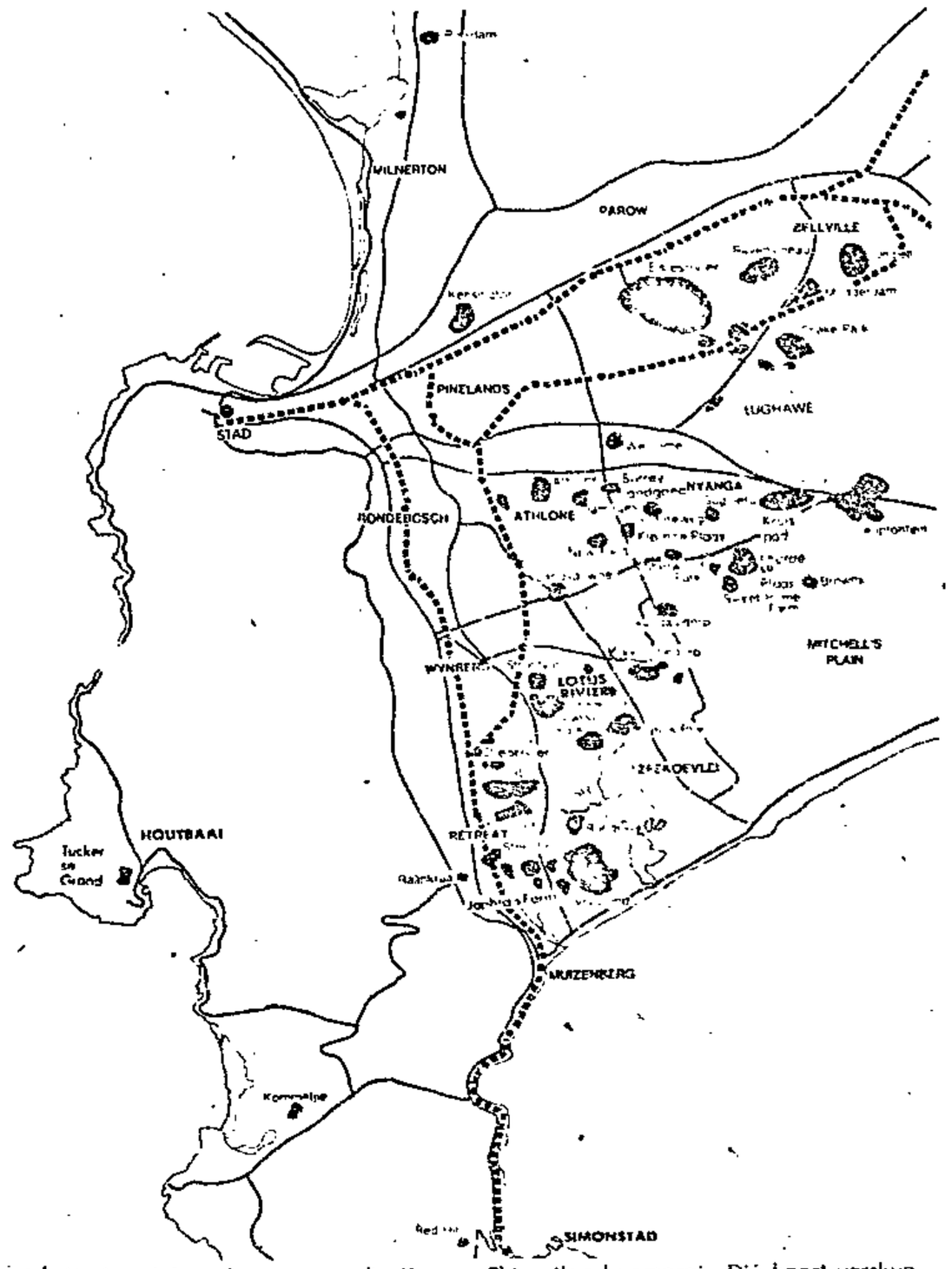
'n Baie belangrike faktor is die verskil tussen die posisie van bruin en swart plakkers. Dit kan byna gesien word as twee afsonderlike probleme deurdat verskillende wette op hulle van toepassing is en hulle deur verskillende owerheidsliggame beheer word. Hoewel Bantoes bv. in 'n kamp kan wees wat deur 'n plaaslike owerheid beheer word, is die verantwoordelikheid om onwettiges te vervolg en moontlik na hul plek van herkoms terug te stuur ingevolge instromingsbeheer, dié van die Bantoesake-Administrasierade. Die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou bekommer hom bv. weer net oor huisvesting vir bruinmense en het geen jurisdiksie oor swartes nie.

Ingewikkeld

Waar die probleem in terme van die Kleurling dus teoreties opgelos kan word deur eenvoudig meer huise te bou, is die posisie van die Bantoe ingewikkelder. 'n Opname in Modderdam het bv. getoon dat daar 75 swart huishoudings was waarvan een lid wettig permanent in die Kaap was, 267 huishoudings waarvan een lid wettig op kontrak hier was en 20 huishoudings bestaande uit bruin en swart.

Kaapstad se plakkerprobleem is groot en ingewikkeld. Die eerste oogopslag toon ook dat presiese getalle en toestande moeilik vas te stel is, en dat daar dus geen maklike of eenvoudige oplossing kan wees nie — indien wel in terme van oplossing gepraat kan word.

Môre word gekyk na die geskiedenis van plakkery in die Kaap, die bepalings van die wet daarteen, en die oorsake daarvan.



SÓ lê die plakkerskampe oor die Kaapse Skiereiland versprei. Dié kaart verskyn in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge se publikasie The Squatter Problem in the Western Cape en is gegrond op inligtinge wat tot einde verlede jaar ingewin is.

which ~~they~~ might ~~consider to open up for~~ be opened to participation ~~for~~ by people outside. The idea of more institutionalised liaison with Stellenbosch and U.W.C. from th any concre 305

ARGUS 26/7/77

Milnerton squatters may be homeless today

PEOPLE living in a large squatters' camp near Milnerton faced the prospect of being left homeless after the Divisional Council of the Cape gave them one day's notice that it intended demolishing their homes today.

Residents of the camp, Richmond Park, asked a six-man delegation to approach the Athlone Advice Office in Mowbray for help.

One of the delegation, Mr Kenneth Genu, a building worker who has lived at Richmond Park with his wife and three children for more than 10 years, said: 'If my house is broken down today there would be so much trouble for me, I don't know what I would do.

'I have lost my pay at work today to come here to ask someone to help us. I think somebody can.'

Mrs R. N. Robb of the Athlone Advice Office, which is run by the Black Sash and the South African Institute of Race Relations, said the law allowed authorities to remove shacks and their contents without judicial authority.

'The only thing we can do now is appeal to public opinion to stop it,' she said.

All six men in the delegation said they were legally entitled to be in the Peninsula, although their wives and families were not.

Mr Genu said the shacks at the camp had been numbered since 1975. This gave occupants some hope of recognition of their permanency.

His shack had been demolished in 1973, he said.

A divisional council spokesman was not available today. The council was at its monthly meeting.

//Anothe ie public
and/or started
talkin ave
mechan cussion
on the to
expand e
rather more
recent hat was
probab

Gro

I must y work-
shop s room
trying l be
about take
this have
some things
I say were given

~~To begin with~~ Medics ~~were~~ were the maj... ~~we~~ us
a bit ~~of reign~~ of rein to ~~begin to~~ discuss problems in medical research, which I think have a certain amount of application to research in general. Firstly, we agreed researchers that ~~research~~ must somehow maintain a the balance between dealing with community ~~problems~~ priorities and doing research in a esoteric isolated academic way. ~~despite the spin-offs which may occur from such sort of research.~~ ~~The importance once again of~~ We need to implementing our research findings ~~would be making~~ and make sure that knowledge ~~was~~ is in fact applied. We discussed the need for more interdisciplinary contact in medicine certainly. ~~and that often~~ the teaching that is carried out determines was research is likely to happen ~~in future because it is the teaching of~~ of students which defines their orientation on the little things that they are likely to be interested in. PART // //~~Anyway~~ Once the medics had had their say we got on to more important things. It was decided that for in-depth research, it may well be ~~likely~~ that ~~in fact~~ units like Saldru or UPRU offer advantages which people don't have in their isolated departments, perhaps because resources are more readily available, perhaps because ~~the~~ outside people ~~are funding it~~ provide funds and expect to see results, so that ~~then you have got to produce the goodies so that~~ people actually get on and do the work; Perhaps also because there are more opportunitites for inter-action ~~and perhaps as important~~ inter dependence. ~~the guys know that they have got to do the work because other people are waiting for that work, so that they can get on and do their work.~~

Student 'solidarity' with squatters

CAPE TIMES
27/7/77
305

A "DECLARATION OF SOLIDARITY" with the people of Modderdam Road, in Bellville South, was adopted at a public meeting in the Jameson Hall, University of Cape Town, yesterday, attended by more than 800 people, most of them students.

Flooded squatters can have shacks

CROSSROADS squatters whose shacks are in flooded low-lying areas will be allowed to move their homes to higher ground, the Divisional Council of the Cape decided at its monthly meeting yesterday.

Squatters at the council camp at Lourdes Farm have already been given permission to move and so far 20 shacks have been rebuilt on drier ground.

In a report to the council, the Medical Officer of Health, Dr Frank Mitchell, said permission could be given to swamped squatters to move in consultation with the health department and the squatter control supervisor.

Dr Mitchell also recommended that the refuse removal system at both camps be improved and that a general sweep be made through the camps every three or four months to remove litter.

At Crossroads, 426 births have been reported to the authorities during the first six months of the year; there have been 128 deaths.

There are more than 3 000 structures at the camp, housing about 17 000 people. A total of 75 cases of various types of tuberculosis were reported in the camp between January and the end of June and 17 patients were admitted to hospital.

Three cases of typhoid fever occurred in the two camps during this time.

The reports on the camps were adopted by the council and Dr Mitchell was complimented on his work at Crossroads.

The meeting chaired by Mr Nicholas Haysom, president of Nusas and chairman of the Students' Representative Council (SRC) at UCT, called on those present to support a social action fund. They were also asked to go to Modderdam Road squatter camp and sign the squatters' "charter of family life".

The main speaker, the Rev David Russell, described the eviction order served on the squatters by the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board as "a totalitarian decree", and the move to demolish the homes of an estimated 30 000 people as "Hitlerian".

The basic reason why the squatters were in Cape Town, Mr Russell said, was economic pressure and rural poverty. Most of them had come to Cape Town to find work and make a living, and most of them wanted to live as families.

The law was making it a crime for these people to live as families. "In fact, family life has become a crime in Cape Town," Mr Russell said.

"It has become illegal for a man to harbour his own wife; that is why I use the terms 'totalitarian', and 'Hitlerian'."

Addressing the students, Mr Russell said: "This is the South Africa you are being asked, and forced to defend.

"We see in actions of this kind the utter hypocrisy of statements by Mr Pik Botha when he tells the world we are moving away from discrimination on grounds of colour.

Moral standards

"The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said at Vienna he was prepared to defend South Africa's moral standards to the world. I ask him to come to Modderdam Road, and repeat those words to the people there."

The full resolution adopted at the meeting noted:

- The continued harassment of depressed communities such as at Modderdam Road, by local authorities;
- The repressive legislation such as the Group Areas Act, the Prevention of Illegal Squatters Act and the pass laws under which these communities are forced to live;
- The determination of communities to organize and maintain a peaceful existence as families under difficult conditions; and
- The fact that members of these communities work in our factories and homes, ensuring our high standard of living.

The resolution condemned "the forced evictions, raids and other repressive action against those people living 'illegally' in the urban areas of South Africa", and declared:

- Its solidarity with the people of Modderdam Road and
- Its support for all depressed communities facing harassment in other parts of the country.

Only a few people abstained from voting when the resolution was put to the meeting. There was no response when Mr Haysom asked if anyone wished to speak in support of a counter-statement issued on the campus before the meeting.

The statement was headed: "Pamphlet to the student body on the futility of a mass meeting and ridiculousness of sporadic liberal outbursts of concern." A footnote said: "Published by another ad hoc student committee at UCT".

305

Family life a 'crime' in city, says Russell

FAMILY life had become a crime in Cape Town where it was at times illegal for a man to harbour his own wife, the Rev David Russell told a crowd of about 900 students at the University of Cape Town.

Speaking at a mass meeting about the Modderdam Road evictions, Mr Russell referred to the recent eviction notices served on some families in Modderdam as 'totalitarian, even Hitlerian decrees.'

'The official policy of the government makes it a crime for the vast majority of blacks to live with their families,' he said.

He attacked a recent statement by Mr F. Botha, Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner in the Western Cape that 'squatters who wish to live with their families should do so in the homelands.'

SELFISHNESS

This ignored the very reason for the squatter problem, said Mr Russell.

'The reasons are really terribly simple and horrifying. For reasons of racial greed and selfishness, the Government does not want Africans in Cape Town.'

The Government was only prepared to put up with urban Africans as long as it needed money or labour. However, there was no concern for the families of black workers, he said.

He said the choice facing many squatters was one of starvation or crime.

If they wish to live with their families in the homelands, they would 'literally starve' because of the rural poverty.

HYPOCRISY

If they chose to bring their families into the urban areas, they would be committing a crime.

Mr Russell said the evictions were signs of 'naked racial discrimination' and added that certain Cabinet Ministers were guilty of 'utter hypocrisy' when they talked of moving away from racial discrimination.

He called on students and members of the public to go out to Modderdam Road and sign the charter for Family Life.

He said this action would be a step in freeing the land from the 'shackles of proletarian domination'.

26 hutte van plakkers gesloop

DIE BURGERS 27/7/77

305

MINSTENS 26 plakkershutte in die Table View-gebied en in die Potsdam-plakkerskamp op die Malmesburypad is gister deur die Kaapse afdelingsraad gesloop.

Minstens ses hutte van swart plakkers is gisteroggend in Table View gesloop nadat die plakkers eergister van die afdelingsraad kennisgewings ontvang het om die hutte te ontruim.

In die Potsdam-plakkerskamp het die meeste hutte wat gesloop is, aan swart plakkers behoort. Die hutte van enkele bruin plakkers is ook gesloop, is verneem.

Daar is sowat vyfhonderd hutte in dié kamp.

Die hutte in Table View is gister in die reën afgebreek. Tente is deur die Kaapse Vlakte se Komitee van Tydelike Huisvesting verskaf aan die sowat 35 plakkers wat dakloos gelaat is. Onder hulle was sowat 22 kinders, het mnr. R. Roberts, voorsitter van die komitee, gister gesê.

Mnr. W. R. Vivier, sekretaris van die Kaapse afdelingsraad het gesê hy sal vandag kommentaar lewer op die sloping.

Mnr. Roberts het gesê die meeste van die plakkers in Table View wie se hutte gesloop is, werk in die omgewing en bly al lank daar.

Die plakkershutte in Table View is tussen die bosse versprei, terwyl Potsdam 'n kamp sowat 13 km buite Kaapstad is.

Nog hutte sal na verwagting vandag in Table View gesloop word.

305

ARGUS 27/7/77

Plan to lease 112 plots for squatters

THE Cape Town City Council heard this week that the National Housing Commission had no objection to its plans to lease 112 plots — 30 at Kalksteenfontein and 82 on the old mental hospital site near Bishop Lavis — to SHELTER for the housing of squatters.

The committee was also told that SHELTER would prefer to buy the sites.

A letter from a firm of solicitors acting for SHELTER asked the City Council how much they would cost.

The letter also asked the council to apply to the Department of Community Development on behalf of SHELTER for approval of the transaction.

The National Housing Commission has made it clear that only squatters who qualified in terms of the Housing Act should be housed, and that strict control of the scheme must be exercised by the City Council.

The housing committee has asked staff to quote a price for the plots as soon as possible.

A council spokesman said: 'The sites will be sold or leased at cost.'

Family life a 'crime' in city, says Russell

FAMILY life had become a crime in Cape Town, where it was at times illegal for a man to harbour his own wife, the Rev David Russell told a crowd of about 900 students at the University of Cape Town.

Speaking at a mass meeting about the Modderdam Road evictions, Mr Russell referred to the recent eviction notices served on some families in Modderdam as 'totalitarian, even Hitlerian decrees.'

'The official policy of the Government makes it a crime for the vast majority of blacks to live with their families,' he said.

He attacked a recent statement by Mr F. Botha, chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner in the Western Cape that 'squatters who wish to live with their families should do so in the homelands.'

SELFISHNESS

This ignored the very reason for the squatter problem, said Mr Russell.

'The reasons are really terribly simple and horrifying. For reasons of racial greed and selfishness, the Government does not want Africans in Cape Town.'

The Government was only prepared to put up with urban Africans as long as it needed money or labour. However, there was no concern for the families of black workers, he said.

He said the choice facing many squatters was one of starvation or crime.

If they wish to live with their families in the homelands, they would 'literally starve' because of the rural poverty.

HYPOCRISY

If they chose to bring their families into the urban areas, they would be committing a crime.

Mr Russell said the evictions were signs of 'naked racial discrimination' and added that certain Cabinet Ministers were guilty of 'utter hypocrisy' when they talked of moving away from racial discrimination.

He called on students and members of the public to go out to Modderdam Road and sign the charter for Family Life.

He said this action would be a step in freeing the land from the 'shackles of proletarian domination'.

DANES BLOCK FUNDS OVER SA SPY

(327) Argus 25/1/80

Argus Correspondent

COPENHAGEN. — Denmark has suspended all payments to the International University Exchange Fund because of the Williamson spy scandal.

Spy claims exaggerated —students

Political Staff

THERE are no signs at this stage of any students inside South Africa having been compromised by the infiltration of the International University Exchange Fund in Geneva by police spy Mr Craig Williamson

Mr Carsten Andersen, secretary of the Danish Youth Council, said: 'We will not be sending any more money to Geneva until this business has been investigated.'

Mr Andersen went on: 'We act as the body between the Danish Government and the IUEF and last year we sent them about R1,8-million. Of this R216 110 was for use in South Africa.

'Although the money is handled by people who may be members of the African National Con-



Mr Piers Campbell, acting director of the fund — its director, Mr Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, has gone into hiding in Sweden — said the IUEF had no official objectives regarding South Africa apart from continuing to provide funds for various 'libertation movements' education programmes, publications, and victims of apartheid. About 25 percent of the fund are used in this way.

On Mr Williamson's probable disclosures, Mr Campbell said: 'About 10 people now risk sentences of between 10 and 20 years on charges of treason and more than 100 others risk being banned under the act dealing with fund-raising.'

About 85 percent of the

25/1/80

327

Argus

Some of them suspect that claims that large numbers of students and student organisations inside the country are now in trouble because of Mr Williamson's activites are probably exaggerated.

The claims were made at a Press conference this week by the director of the IUEF, Mr Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, who said the organisation had not only assisted 'South African exiles but also many people inside the country.

PRECLUDED

The president of Nusas, Mr Andrew Boraine, pointed out today that his organisation was the largest student body in the country and because it was an 'affected organisation' it was precluded by law from receiving assistance from organisations like the IUEF.

'I do not know of any contact, recently anyway, with the IUEF. I have heard of no students being in trouble because of their connections with the IUEF.'

DENIED

The Affected Organisations Act of 1974 prohibits named organisations like Nusas from receiving funds from abroad and provides for fines of up to R20 000 or 10 years imprisonment, or both, for transgressions.

Yesterday the Student Representative Councils of the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand denied an allegation that they received funds from the IUEF for their student magazines.



Captain Craig Williamson

gress, it is only used for educational or humanitarian purposes.

'We make very close checks to ensure that the money is not used for any political purpose.

'Most of it goes to buy books to help black prisoners with their studies, or to give financial support to the families of people who have been imrprisoned.'

International attention was focused on the IUEF when Mr Craig Williamson, deputy director of the fund, informed the director that he was a captain in the South African Security Police.

The IUEF is not solely n anti-apartheid organisaon. The largest part of work is as a scholarp agency.

rom the governments of Holland, Sweden, Norway, Canada, and until now, Dennmark.

Denial

The remaining 15 percent comes from non-governmental organisations in those five countries as well as a small amount from Belgium and West Germany. The non-governmental organisations are mostly church bodies.

In 1979, the IUEF awarded 3 000 scholarships to South American and African refugees. The Africans came from all over southern Africa.

The IUEF has consultative status with the United Nations agency, Unesco. The budget for 1979 was about R8-million.

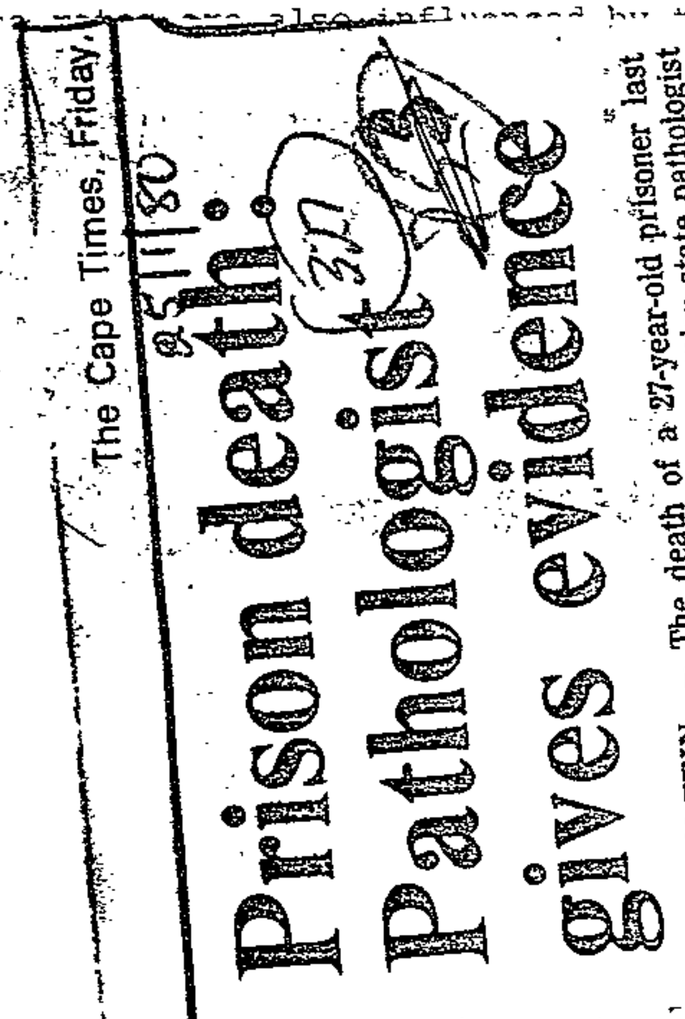
Mr Anderson said he had spoken to Mr Eriksson in Sweden last night.

'He told us that a Brigadier Coetzee had said at their meeting in Zurich last week that less than five percent of IUEF money going into South Africa reached the people it was intended for.

'But this isn't true, because we would have found out about this.'

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in ques-


The Cape Times, Friday, 25/1/80

Prison death: Pathologist gives evidence

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The death of a 27-year-old prisoner last year was caused by multiple injuries, a senior state pathologist told the Regional Court here yesterday.

Dr L van Ieperen, who conducted a post-mortem on the prisoner, John Nkumkuma, who died in an Aliwal North surgery on July 19, said initially the cause of death was reconcilable with a head injury.

He said later that he had changed his opinion after discussing the case with the Aliwal North District Surgeon, Dr G M Middleton.

Seventeen warders of Goedemoed jail in the Rouxville district have pleaded not guilty a charge of culpable homicide, arising from the death of Mr Nkumkuma.

The accused are: Sybrandt A Gous, 21, Petrus D Snyman, 32, Jacobus Willers, 30, Gerrit J Steenkamp, 21, Quinton J Thompson, 18, Herman Oosthuizen, 21, David T Mhungwana, 28, Mzoli C Zingane, 28, Elliott M Mbhuga, 28, Wellington T Mgidi, 28, Mzanfwele Diko, 27, Abraham Ntholeng, 27, Samuel Ntlai, 25, Victor Kometsi, 43, Jackson M Mboyi, 24, Simonlebona, 41, and Patrick Khomari, 22.

Dr van Ieperen said under cross-examination that sub-dural bleeding could have been caused by a blow on the forehead. Mr Nkumkuma could have hit his head on a stone resulting in haemorrhage.

Dr Middleton said that a prisoner was brought to his surgery on the afternoon of July 19. He had general bruises and abrasions and was "deeply unconscious".

Wounds on a lower limb appeared compatible with dog bites.

Because of localized bleeding an immediate operation had been performed. A hole was drilled in the skull region above the left ear so as to relieve the haemorrhage on the brain.

"Before the operation could start, the patient had a cardiac arrest. My partner and I applied resuscitation. After the surgery had been performed, another cardiac arrest occurred.

"Resuscitation then proved unsuccessful and the patient died."

Dr Middleton said it was "highly unlikely" that the bruises found on Mr Nkumkuma's body could have contributed to the brain haemorrhage. The brain injury was irreversible.

The hearing continues today.

inclusion. Two

pectations of life have been included: (1) e_o - the expectation of life at birth, and (2) e_{45} - the expectation of life at 45 years of age. Characteristically women have a better expectation of life than men, and Fig. 6 indicates that this is so for both whites and 'coloureds'. In fact, so marked is this difference that at e_{45} 'coloured' females have a better expectation of life than white males. What is perhaps of some concern is that the gap between the expectation of life for males and females is widening. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the 'coloured' community, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom Male:Female deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at e_o has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either e_o or e_{45}, have reached expectations of Life in 1970 which are as high as the [illegible] 29. What also gives some cause for concern is that al- [illegible]tion of Life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, [illegible] at the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a [illegible] has occurred in the white community.

all, D.J. and Aird, L. eds. (1976): unity Medicine, Volume 2: Health Information, itoring, Oxford University Press, London.

enderson, M.M. eds. (1976) : Fundamental Science, its Uses in Health , Administration, and Evaluation, Oxford New York.

-1940) : Report on the Vital Statistics of the ica. Annual 1926-1938, Government Printer,

·1965) : Bureau of Census and Statistics, outh Africa and South West Africa, Reports 961, RP 45/1965, RP 63/1965, Government , Pretoria.

5. South Africa (1971-1977) : Department of Statistics, Reports of Deaths, Reports 07 - 03 - 01 to 07 - 03 - 12, Government Printer, Pretoria.

6. South Africa (1948) : Official Year Book No. 23, 1946, Chapter XXIX, Government Printer, Pretoria.

7. Van Tonder, J.L. and Van Eeden, I.J. (1975) : Abridged Life Tables for all the population groups in the Republic of South Africa (1921-1970), Report S-34, Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria.

8. Preston, S.H., Keyfitz, N. and Schoen, R. (1977) : Causes of Death; Life Tables for National Populations, Seminar Press, New York

9. Sadie, J.H. (1970) : S. Afr. J. Economics, 38, 1.

10. Doll, R. (1976) : Monitoring of Government Statistics, in Seminars in Community Medicine, Volume 2. ibid.

Nattrass counters Rees' proposition that subsidised public provision of medical care inevitably leads to overcrowding or over-provision by discussing alternative modes of rationing health services which are more equitable than price, involving, for example, indicators of health needs. She also notes difficulties in collection and use of data relevant to the objectives and performance of health progran

Archer (Ch.9) sees not two bu
of participation by the priva

(i) private medical practic
(ii) voluntary insurance, wi
(iii) prepaid group practice;
(iv) National Health Insuran
public sector) for all
population. This grou
insurance, benefits re
(v) comprehensive and univ
the U.K. or Eastern Eu

These alternatives are analys

However, for Archer and Nattr
medical care are only part of
of promoting health?

2.3 Choice of Health Progr

Looking at historical experi
in public health in the West
nutrition, water, sewerage,
Moreover, 'in the medical sector, interestingly
few who hold publicly that in rich countries simply expanding inputs of a given kind and given quality (GP's, specialists, hospital structures, equipment, drugs), will increase output'. However, he argues further, that the path to greater health by expanding conventional health care inputs available to the poor majority of the population may be less efficient than that which seeks to provide more of the basic health requisites, by the kind of socio-economic development which was historically responsible for declining mortality and morbidity in 'developed' countries. This argument can be tested by the evaluation and analysis of particular programmes; some such studies are described in the section on Nutrition Policy. Nevertheless, it is necessary to have a broad indication of the sorts of policy which should be tested and evaluated.

Sorkin (*73) describes various ways in which health programmes may contribute to overall development goals - by increasing productivity, by raising the number of man hours available and by opening uninhabitable areas to economic exploitation. Describing the links between nutrition and productivity in low income countries he shows that nutrient deficiency can be a severe economic handicap.

explicitly with the choice of health programmes are
10), Westcott (Ch.11) and Raine (Ch.15).

e application of techniques of economic analysis
between the identification and choice of objectives
which should be made by a process in some way
oice of means to achieve these ends, which can be
nical grounds, including the relative prices of inpu
es involves such things as selecting infant mortalit
th care. The second kind of choice, known in econo
ice of technique, involves the question whether this
ucting more hospitals, or child health clinics, or
and so forth.

desirability of any programme, it is necessary to
satisfies the objectives, and then, whether it is t
bing so. Economic methods (such as cost-benefit
te answers to these questions, but the conclusions
bjective' in any absolute sense; they depend on the
eginning. They are thus 'objective' only in that
ations of particular value judgements for the choice

2.4 Choice of Objectives

When there are many objectives, it is necessary to know their value relati to each other - e.g. the relative importance of TB and obstetric care, of reducing mortality or increasing Gross National Product (GNP). This will in part, determine their priority in the allocation of funds. Nattrass notes that: 'Establishing a set of public sector objectives is always extremely difficult in cases where people or groups of people have differe preferences and indeed is frequently impossible without recourse to dictatorship'.

Mystery woman was Williamson's wife

fpm 25.1.80

327

By TONY STIRLING
Chief Reporter

THE "mystery" woman photographed with Mr Craig Williamson, self-confessed Security Police spy, on his arrival at Jan Smuts airport on Wednesday has been identified as his wife Ingrid.

And yesterday the World Health Organisation expressed concern because Mrs Williamson had had access to certain confidential and sensitive documents at the WHO's offices in Geneva, where she had been working.

Also, Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu is about to undertake an investigation into Mr Williamson's activities.

Some reports have suggested that Mrs Williamson arrived back in South Africa 10 days ago — at the time she and her husband disappeared in Geneva.

Both Mr Glen Moss, president of the University of the Witwatersrand Students' Representative Council when Mr Williamson was on the executive, and Mr Cedric de Beer, another Moss SRC member, have identified Mrs Ingrid Williamson from photographs which appeared in newspapers yesterday.

Sources close to Mr Williamson believe that his wife may have been responsible for him "blowing his cover".

Mrs Babs Bacher, Mrs Williamson's mother, said she thought her daughter would probably have asked her husband to reveal his role and to end his activities with the International University Exchange Fund.

She agreed her daughter's conscience may have troubled her.

Mr and Mrs Williamson have been keeping a low profile after their arrival and have not been seen near the homes of their relatives in Johannesburg.

It is probable that Mr Williamson is still undergoing debriefing by the Security Police.

Undesirable publications list

CAPE TOWN. — Two editions of "South African Outlook" (vol 111 no 1 300 October 1979, and vol 111 no 1 301 November 1979) published by Outlook Publications, Rondebosch, have been found undesirable the Directorate of Publications announced yesterday.

The Christian Institute of South Africa's publication, "Detention and Detente in Southern Africa" was also found undesirable while John Parker's book, "Rhodesia — Little White Island" was found undesirable and possession has been prohibited.

The Publications Appeal Board had decided that the publication, "Milcom" produced by Milcom (Nusas, Rondebosch) was not undesirable.

From today it will be an offence to import and/or distribute the following publications:

(Name of author or producer in brackets)

South African Outlook — vol 111 no 1 300 October 1979 and vol 111 no 1 301 November 1979 (Outlook Publications (Pty) Ltd Rondebosch)

Marxist Leninist Philosophy (A P S Fagerlund Der Spiegel no 12 (Der Spiegel Publishing)

[illegible] — series nos 393 413 485 527 (Rhodesia) and no 151 (Zimbabwe Update)

Outstanding Fighter for Freedom 20th [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 1980 calendar (Publication)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

From today it will be an offence to possess the following undesirable publications:

[illegible]

Both September and October issue [illegible]

Special Edition on the Five Nations [illegible]

[illegible]

Anti Apartheid News November 1979 (Anti Apartheid Movement Limited England)

Workers Unity no 16 November 1979 (South African Congress of Trade Unions London England)

Bandeira June 1973 (unknown)

From today it will no longer be an offence to import and/or distribute "Milcom" produced by Milcom (Nusas, Rondebosch). — Sapa.

The spy who defected: a bookworm and a loner

By JAYNE LA MONT and BRIAN O FLAHERTY

A LONER, a gentle bookworm who had difficulty in restricting his active mind to any one sphere, a man with a deep love for his country and his family — that is the portrait of a BOSS defector seen through the eyes of his parents.

For the first time since their son Arthur Archibald McGiven defected to Britain in December to reveal himself as a former BOSS spy and DONS official, and lift the veil of secrecy clothing South Africa's intelligence service, his parents Mr and Mrs A "Mac" Mc Given spoke openly of their youngest son.

Mr and Mrs McGiven have refused to speak to newspapers since their son made headline news in Britain and South Africa with his revelations about the workings of DONS/Boss, "because we know nothing, anything we do say can only jeopardise Arthur".

But in two exclusive interviews with the Rand Daily Mail at their home in Rosebank, Johannesburg, this week they painted an intimate picture of their son, whom they didn't know was leading a double life as a spy.

Bewildered by the disclosures their son made about his work with the Bureau for State Security (BOSS) and then the Department of National Security (DONS), they admit to not quite grasping the full implications of it.

"We never discussed that sort of thing. I always thought he was just an ordinary, normal chap," Mr McGiven said. "The first thing we knew of this business was when the Rand Daily Mail phoned us on holiday asking us to comment on his claims. I just couldn't believe it was Arthur they were talking about."

The only contact they have had with their son since he left South Africa has been one telephone call and a letter in which he described Britain's cold weather and the attractions of London's art galleries.

"He called us just after the news broke. We asked him if he was sure he was doing the right thing.

"He also dropped us a line saying he found the weather cold and all that. He was not really discussing that with us. He did say he was sorry if he caused us any trouble but he wrote mostly about visiting art galleries."

Even the letter did not reveal his whereabouts — he gave his parents a forwarding address. It is only known that Arthur Mc Given is living at a secret address in the south of England.

"We have avoided talking about it because Arthur is not a child. He is 36 and whatever he did he must have known there would be consequences. He must have discussed it with himself and made a decision after summing up the consequences.

"I can't understand what it is all about, if I did I could talk more. I can't say whether he did it for South Africa or he did it against South Africa. It is one of the two but I don't think he would do anything to harm his country.

His mother, Mrs Alma McGiven, uses the corner of a pristine apron to dab away a tear as she speaks about her son.

"He was always a great bookworm and a bit of a loner, especially after he left school. When he was a lad I was always teasing him about his reading.

"Often I would go to his room in the morning to tell him it was time to get ready for school. He would be lying awake, reading a book. He would continue reading — the book in one hand while he dressed."

Mr McGiven sums up his son by saying: "He was never very good at sports and spent a lot of time at home, reading. We have always been a close family, but not emotionally so. We were never further than a phone call away from him.

"He would probably miss his mom most of all, I suppose. He and I argued a lot, not viciously but the normal thing between a father and son. If he said no I said yes and that sort of thing."

Both parents seemed to notice a subtle change come over their son after he left Jeppe Boys' High School in 1961.

Although he had a number of friends at school, his father noticed that when he left he no longer mentioned his social life and never brought any friends home.

"At one stage we felt he might be ashamed of us and that was why we never met his pals. But we visited him often and he came around to us whenever the weather was fine. He gave no hint of why we never met his friends," Mr McGiven said.

"He was a loner. Most people always have a few chaps you can call your pals, but Arthur is different. He had his books and never was the type of person to frequent pubs. He had no vices as such.

"He could speak on any topic, he knew a lot of information on a variety of subjects but seemed to have difficulty in confining his mind into one field. He was interested in everthing around him and questioned everything," he said.

When Arthur McGiven left South Africa he gave all his books to charities.

"They were piled for about 2m along the wall and about a metre high. They ranged from science fiction to highly specialised philosophy manuals. The SPCA got most but the technical books went to Homes and Orphans," Mrs Mc Given said.

In 1962 Mr McGiven enrolled at the University of the Witwatersrand, but left to work for a while.

"Everybody is questioning why he attended university for so long, but in reality Arthur attended Wits and the Potchefstroom University. During the period from when he first enrolled to 1974 when he graduated he left to work full time in an adverstising firm and for the Johannesburg municipality.

"While he was working he studied through Unisa. He didn't seem to make any friends. He also moved around quite a lot, living in three different flats in Johannesburg before he went to Pretoria," Mr McGiven said.

Mr McGiven said it did puzzle him that his son did not complete his university career in a shorter period, "but he was pretty involved in the SRC and I imagined that was the reason, but it was strange because he was a good scholar."

After graduating from Wits in 1974, Arthur McGiven began working at the SABC and moved to Pretoria. His family saw even less of him.

"We visited him sometimes on a Sunday afternoon and he would pop over to us once in a while. He was riding a small motorcycle and his visits were determined by the weather," Mr McGiven said.

The pattern of a loner, seemingly content with his books and studies, continued.

"He seemed to keep himself to himself a lot in Pretoria I suppose from necessity from what I can see now. In the afternoons he used to go to a small swimming pool near his flat and in the evenings he went to the University of Pretoria where he was taking Political Science 3."

The picture of Arthur McGiven as a loner — shying away from close contact with people — was confirmed by former student leader colleagues on the Wits Students' Representative Council.

They remember him as "the kind of person who breezed in, and breezed out again". A student politician on a liberal campus . . . and a politician that no one really took seriously.

He was, they say, an "old-time liberal", who achieved senior status as the vice-president of one of the four SRC executives he served on but did not really walk the "corridors of power". His task was liaison with the Afrikaans universities.

Mr Glenn Moss, who was SRC president when Mr McGiven served as vice-president, said the former BOSS spy made no real attempt to infiltrate the Left wing on the body but was under suspicion as a possible informer because he didn't appear to have a "specific commitment to student politics and the SRC".

"Arthur made statements at times which were at variance with other things he said or did. I can't remember specific examples but it showed contradictions. It was never clear why he wanted to be involved. There was no political commitment or even an ego commitment — which sometimes exists."

Another reason for suspicion was Mr McGiven's age. He was 30 while most of the student leaders were much younger.

"We inherited him on our SRC. I think he was originally elected in a by-election in 1972.

"During the 1972-73 term he served as the executive member in charge of the Wits Students Press organisation and after a furore over the campus newspaper, Wits Student, he drew up a student editors' code of conduct. This code was originally rather rigid and constraining and we pushed about 40 amendments to change its content.

"He was appointed as external vice-president during my term as president. His duties were to maintain contact with the Afrikaans universities. He was not close to the centre of the SRC and neither he nor the other vice-president Mr Derek Brune (who was later revealed as a Security Policeman) deputised for me if I wasn't around."

Did McGiven have access to secret or confidential material as a senior member of the SRC? "As an executive member he would have had access to planning documentation or Nusas projects being implemented by the SRC.

"But this stuff wasn't unlawful or subversive. It was public, legal politicil activity. There was no confidential stamp on it. Certainly he would have had knowledge of things before they actually took place but that is all. There were certainly no communist party activities going on.

"He was never an agent provocateur. He was rather withdrawn and kept a low profile. He never pushed people into things."

McGiven seemed to avoid student social life and didn't mix in the circle of student politicians. He was not on visiting lists or parties. His friends, it seems, were outside the campus.

"He was a pretty easy going chap. He talked quite freely about trivia but never got drawn into major conversations. He was proud of himself for having knowledge of irrelevant facts. He gathered knowledge about absolutely ridiculous things — if you wanted to know whether a lion purred, he would know."

Despite concerns that Mr McGiven was possibly a security risk he wasn't regarded as sinister or malicious. There was nothing to indicate that was a spy.

"I can't remember him probing about particular issues but he was quite a keen notetaker. At seminars he would tell me he was going to take notes so we would have a record and subsequently gave them to me to be typed. Obviously this helped with his information gathering process."

Mr McGiven stayed on the SRC the following year, again with a relatively unimportant post.

Mr Andrew Hardy, a member of the SRC, said: "McGiven sort of latched on to me. We both attended legal theory lectures. We used to talk as we walked from the lecture hall to the SRC offices.

"He was very genial and spoke about everything under the sun. He had a tremendous ability to talk about trivia . . . to talk for hours about nothing.

"He struck me as a very lonely man . . . I would think he still is. I never mixed with him socially — he just didn't mix. He seemed to isolate himself from any deep personal relationship. He was a loner and never had a gang of friends around him like the others.

"Arthur was intelligent and astute, more so than was indicated by his academic achievement. He was easy going and not malicious.

"He never probed my political beliefs. He never did anything funny except once when I applied to attend a Nusas congress. Each person is screened by the SRC executive. Arthur's questions were quite penetrating.

"Most of our talks were about trivial things. One conversation we had was about motorbikes. He asked me what it was like to ride one. I offered him a ride but he didn't take it up.

"About two weeks later he arrived with his own bike, helmet and bright red jacket. He was so pleased with the bike. He injured his foot trying to start it the second day and was hobbling around for two or three weeks afterwards.

"He once mentioned an American student at Wits, whom he described as a wild American — against the Vietnam War. He said he suspecte the man worked for the CIA.

"Another time he said ha flippantly that the only politic party he supported was th Scottish Nationalist Party.

"The only time he spoke ser ously was when he stood as candidate for SRC president fc the 1974/75 term.

"He only spoke seriousl when he stood for the SR presidency against Micha Mendelowitz for the 1974/7 term. It only became clear tha he was the other candidate few days before the election."

Mr McGiven lost the electic but only resigned from the SR early in 1975. He then went o to work for the external servic of the SABC.

"This seemed strange t some people because they di not expect the organisation t employ Wits liberals. Arthu just disappeared. Most SR people tend to visit the campu after leaving to attend mee ings."

Arthur McGiven — a con plex, private person sudden shot into the spotlight. Som might have suspected him leading a double life, othe never knew him well enough t speculate.

But his parents, the people whom he was closest, quietl sum it up: "To us he was ju our son. We didn't know him anything thing else and w didn't probe his life. We ju love him."



Brenda Buthelezi, 14, who has been paralysed since birth. Yesterday, for the first time she sat in a wheelchair. With her are her mother, Mrs Dorsley Buthelezi, and Mr Stephen Grenfell, who donated the wheelchair.

Picture: RALPH NDAWO

GP drivers unhappy about race

SAO PAULO. — The Brazilian Grand Prix looks likely to go ahead tomorrow, although many drivers are still unhappy about the state of the Interlagos circuit.

"In some parts the car bumps about so much you can't steer straight. On some corners it's so bad I can hardly focus," said Ireland's Derek Daly after the first day's unofficial practice.

Australian Alan Jones, winner of five of his last seven GPs was also unhappy about the course.

"It's unnecessarily bumpy," he said. "I won't be back next year if the track is in the same condition but seeing as we're here now we might as well race."

But he added: "The layout of the circuit is really fantastic, except it goes the wrong way."

Their comments came after Brazilian driver Emerson Fittipaldi went crashing into the fencing after a tyre burst during unofficial practice, damaging his number one car.

The 7,96 km Interlagos circuit, with its tight bends and hills, stages the only Grand Prix run anti-clockwise.

Derek Ongaro, circuit check inspector for the International Auto Sports Federation, gave Interlagos the all-clear on Wednesday. He said the organisers had made essential modifications to the course and the drivers' criticism stemmed from the fact that the latest cars were faster.

Before the Argentine Grand Prix, won by Jones on January 13, drivers protested that the Buenos Aires Circuit was breaking up.

Only a third of the 24 starters completed the race, after the drivers voted narrowly in favour of going ahead.

"It was very near to a strike, the vote was 50-50" said Daly. "All the younger drivers without Formula One experience wanted to race."

Jones, in his British Williams car, look the combination that threatens to dominate this year's racing, though local fans are expecting great things of their Brazilian heroes.

Nelson Piquet, driving a Brabham, finished second in Argentina.

The French Ligier team of Didier Pironi and Jacques Laffite look like setting the pace when official practice begins.

— Sapa- Reuter

Prisoner was hit with rifle butt, club warder

Staff Reporter

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The warder who escorted escaped prisoner John Nkumkuma, 27, from a mountain near Goedemoed Prison, told the Bloemfontein Regional Court yesterday that he saw warders attack Nkumkuma with a rifle butt and a club.

Warder Tarrington Sibali was giving evidence in the trial in which 17 warders of Goedemoed Prison, near Aliwal North, are charged with culpable homicide following Nkukuma's death shortly after his recapture on July 19 last year.

They are: Mr Sybrandt Abraham de Beer Fackulynn Gous, 21, Mr Petrus Daniel Saaiman, 32, Mr Jacobus Willers,30, Mr Gerrit Jacobus Steenkamp, 21, Mr Quinton John Thompson, 18, Mr Herman Oosthuizen, 21, Sergeant David Phathein Mlangwana, 26, Mr Mzolisi Conning Zingane, 28, Mr Elliot Mthobisi Bhuqa, 28, Mr Wellington Tembani Mgidi, 26, Mr Mzwandili Diko, 27, Mr Abraham Mpholeng, 27, Mr Samuel Ntlai, 25, Mr Victor Kometsi, 43, Mr Jackson Mboji, 24, Mr Simon Lebona, 41, and Mr Patrick Khomari, 22. They have all pleaded not guilty.

In evidence Mr Sibali said he and Mr Makhosem Ndzibe, a fellow warder, heard a whistle blow after they had been dropped off on the far side of a mountain near the prison.

Both he and Mr Ndzibe went in the direction of the blast and found Nkumkuma, held him by the arms and started walking towards the prison.

A warder whom Mr Sibali identified as Mr Thompson ran up to them and hit the prisoner in the chest and stomach with the butt of an FN rifle.

Mr Sibali then identified Mr Gous as the one who came up and hit the prisoner on the right hip with a club.

Mr Sibali said: "He held the club in both hands, I saw him hit the prisoner once and then heard someone tell him not to hit the man.

"We let go of the prisoner as we thought the warder was going to hit us too", he said.

Mr Sibali then told the court that Mr Gous told Nkumkuma to get up and run.

"The man walked, he tried to run but he was limping," he said.

Another warder, whom Mr Sibali had heard called Saayman, ran up and told the prisoner: "Run back to the prison the same way you ran away from it."

He then kicked Nkukuma who fell down and was hit by the warder with his fists.

Mr Sibali said he saw the man called Saayman strike the prisoner about five times in the face.

The group then ran off towards the prison and he and Mr Ndzibe walked behind at a distance of 50m, Mr Sibali said.

He did not see Nkumkuma again.

According to Mr Ndzibe, who gave evidence earlier this week, Mr Saayman hit Nkumkuma with a rifle butt. Mr Gous had hit the prisoner once in the face and Mr Willers hit Nkumkuma with a club.

The hearing continues on Monday.

ds blade in fter 8 months

labourer did ...ware that ...his lung

...ging up ...diagnosed. through his Villiersdorp

...hour, open the cardio- ...iellenbosch ...berg hospi-

team, who ...l reasons, ...gues were ...cribed the

" victims,

...y to have said.

by a fellow

The blade of the pen-knife came away from the handle and lodged about 5cm from the surface of his back.

The bleeding stopped and the wound healed.

Last week a Villiersdorp doctor sent him to Tygerberg for further examination of his lung.

Open heart surgery was decided on when the blade was discovered.

It had completely pierced the lung and the point lay well into the heart, 2cm from a major artery.

During the operation, which lasted nearly three hours, the heart was pulled forward and the knife removed. An hour later Chrisjan started to cough blood and went into shock.

He was taken back into the operating theatre and half of his lung was removed.

Chrisjan said yesterday he was not feeling any pain.

He is unmarried and, although he was born in Ladysmith, he has worked on the farm Gelukstroom for many years.

He will start work there again as soon as he has recovered.

"It's only now that he realises how serious it was," the ward sister said.

No move away from race bias, says Sash

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The director of the Black Sash Advice Bureau in Johannesburg, Ms Sheena Duncan, does not think there has been any move away from racial discrimination in industry.

Ms Duncan said this during an address to the executive meeting of the South African Institute of Race Relations at their annual conference, held at the University of Cape Town on Wednesday.

Ms Duncan was referring to an address by Professor P J van der Merwe, deputy chairman of the National Manpower Commission, at the meeting earlier on Wednesday morning.

Ms Duncan said as long as South Africa retained its Group Areas Act it could not talk about "moving away" from racial discrimination in any way.

"We are talking about the workers from the 'black states' as if they are foreigners and not South Africans, which is totally incorrect," she said.

She said there was a "total exclusion" of all the black

...o face trial

R49 000 is missing

out his Kremlin agent

His ability as a stenographer, however, was just the start. An inveterate student, he passed his police exams to the commissioned ranks with flying colours — frequently getting top marks in the country.

In the early 60s, while serving as an attached member of the then top secret Republican Intelligence (later to become the Bureau for State Security) under Colonel Att Spengler, he handled agents such as Gerard Ludi and impressed his senior officers with his ability.

"As a handler, he was without equal," says one policeman. "He had the ability to penetrate the impossible with his men. He understood his agents, what made them tick and their problems — and he had the ...ack of being able to get his men into the right frame of mind. They knew what was expected of them and what their targets were. He motivated them."

Says another: "He was tough and demanding and often autocratic in his approach — but his men respected him, even when he demanded the impossi...."

During all of this, and the upheaval of the early 60s, ... young police officer was continuing his studies and ... obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree from Unisa, majoring in political science and history.

This was followed by an honours degree at the Rand Afrikaans University, awarded for his study of the Palestine question, and later his Master's degree.

Brigadier Coetzee, who returned to the Security Police shortly before the establishment of the Bureau for State Security, was head of the Security Police at John Vorster Square in the early 1970s when Williamson first joined the force as a student on the Wits campus.

Over the years he had cropped up in several prominent trials, ranging from the Fischer trial to the Prisons Act trial against the Rand Daily Mail and the Essop case after the death of detainee, Ahmed Timol.

He was in charge at John Vorster Square Security when Soweto erupted in 1976 — and his boss in Pretoria at that time was the man with whom he had first worked at Republican Intelligence, General Mike Geldenhuys, the present Commissioner of Police.

"He really is a protege of General Geldenhuys. They made a formidable team," says another policemen.

"Even those people who have had the misfortune to be up against Coetzee respect him. Even if they are on opposite sides, he has the reputation of being a fair — if somewhat devious — opponent. He's certainly not someone to tangle lightly with."

Final word from Brigadier Coetzee, barely 48 hours after his return from Switzerland. Why did he go himself?

"My man could have been in a very dangerous position. I had to be there myself to evaluate the position and decide whether to pull him out.

"He was on the point of going on a protracted trip where I could not reach him. Someone had to be there to take that decision. It's not something you can do from a distance," he explains.

And what if allowing him to continue would have exposed him to a very real danger.

Brigadier Coetzee pauses. "Well, that is why I had to go there myself to decide . . ."

And how many more "moles" does the masterspy handle?

"You mean my man in the Kremlin?", he quips in response.

But you never really know when Brigadier Coetzee is joking.

Press

...reau. The late Appeal Judge, ... Justice H J Potgieter, was ... chairman and for many ...nths did a lengthy and in-...epth study of intelligence ser-...ces throughout the world."

General Van den Bergh, ...uoting from the Potgieter ...ommission report, explained ... he had been appointed as head of BOSS, because it was felt that the previous intelli...gence service did not fulfill the ...equirements and that a central ...elligence organisation was ...alled for.

He was due to become the ...xt Commissioner of Police but in 1968 this appointment was cancelled after a meeting of the Cabinet Defence Committee and that he had to take over security matters and that he would be called Security adviser to the Prime Minister.

General Van den Bergh was informed of the decision by Mr Vorster and told a central intelligence organisation had to be established and was instructed to start on the establishment of such an organisation. He then carried out his instructions.

"I trust that the SA Press is still objective enough to decide whose version they will accept: that of Judge Potgieter or that of the traitor McGiven.

"With regard to the surveillance, mail interception, telephone tappings and so forth, I would like to say that some of the persons mentioned are good friends of mine and could talk freely with me about any problem affecting South Africa and still will.

"Why I would then impose very expensive and time-consuming tailing and surveillance on them, only McGiven knows and the SA Press understands.

"Others I don't know at all and I am not aware of their existence.

"As far as it affects Mrs Suzman, her political views and affairs are an open book and Mr Vorster as Prime Minister never ever discussed her or her activities with me or vice versa.

"But whether this also af...ts all her correspondents ... friends I don't know."

General Van den Bergh then ... Judge Potgieter who ...: "According to evidence ...re me, I am convinced of ...e necessity that under certain ...rcumstances, postal items ...y be opened and telephone ...versations intercepted."

He then quoted a Dutch com...sion into intelligence and ...urity services, President ... Kennedy, former FBI di... J Edgar Hoover and the ...ieter Commission again on ...lligence and security ser...s and their functions and ...



Mr Craig Williamson pictured in May, 1974 . . . the University of the Witwatersrand SRC leaflets he was distributing were confiscated by police.



Williamson . . . under strain.

BILTONG FOR A SPY

By Barry Streek,
Daily Dispatch
Political Correspondent

Seven months ago I flew to Europe with three insignificant gifts — a packet of kudu biltong a packet of mealie meal and a packet of samp.

For people in South Africa they may seem like odd gifts but for exiles who cannot lay their hands on them they are like gold.

The exiles will tell you there is a kind of corn meal in Europe but that it is definitely not the same as ordinary South African mealie pap. Samp and biltong are unobtainable in any form.

The samp I took to Donald Woods, or more particularly his children who were addicted to it when they were in South Africa.

Following a special request a year previously, the biltong and the mealie meal were for an old friend, Craig Williamson.

The revelation now that he was — all the time I knew him — a member of the South Africa security police has been shattering.

Indeed, when the news came through about his confession to the head of the International University Exchange Fund, Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, I refused to believe it and wanted to believe that in the machinations of exiled politics (and those are always heavy) someone was trying to do a hatchet job on Craig.

Regrettably, even that belief has been shattered and slowly, along with many others in South Africa, I have had to come to terms with the simple fact that Captain Craig Williamson, of the South African Police, had deceived us throughout ten years or so.

It was a briliant spying operation. That much has to be conceded. For all the double-dealing and deception which must inevitably be associated with any spying operation, the fact is that an agent of the South African Police became in a short space of time a key figure in one of the leading anti-apartheid organisations in the world.

At the time of his unmasking, Craig Williamson's official position was liaison officer between the socialist parties of Europe and the liberation movements. Unofficially, he was in the front line of the world-wide campaign against South Africa.

That is an incredible achievement. It would be like the Russian KGB sending an agent to the United States and that agent becoming a key official in the Ford Foundation or the Council on Foreign Affairs.

What is remarkable for those of us who knew one side of Craig Williamson as a friend and colleague in the struggle for a better South Africa is that he was able to carry out his double life for so long and so successfully.

We all knew that he had been in the police force. Like some people, he had opted to join the police rather than do military training.

In the understandably paranoic world of student politics, a background in the police force was hardly ideal as a credential but gradually he established himself at the University of the Witwatersrand and worked himself into the SRC and Nusas.

His introduction to Nusas, I learnt this week, was through the efforts of the then regional director of Nusas, Chris Wood, who in February 1973 was one of the eight people banned following the publication of the interim report of the Schlebusch Commission.

At the time he became active in student politics. He was a very large, even gross, beer-drinking and jovial student. It was in the Wits student pub, The Dev, that I first got to know him over many beers.

He stopped drinking suddenly during a Nusas congress. After one big party, he nearly beat up a waiter or a cook who had annoyed him — he is a strong man — and then found himself driving down the wrong side of a double-carriage freeway.

He got such a shock that when I last saw him he had not touched a drop since, which showed his discipline.

Within student politics, he was basically a background operator. When things had to be done, Craig Williamson would do them. When the books of the Student Travel Service got into a shambles and it lost money, he was the person who put it right.

When he joined the Nusas executive as a full-time employee, he was the treasurer, the person who oiled the creaky machine and kept it going.

That was how I knew him, — a friendly, reliable and committed person who you never got close to but who seemed to be on the level.

It was no surprise when, along with many others, he skipped the border in 1976 or 1977 to avoid military service. The army had apparently called him up after the Minister of Police had publicly warned that ex-policemen would be liable for military service. From Botswana, he ended up in Geneva and the IUEF.

Whenever anyone goes into exile and you know they cannot come back, it is saddening. And many of us were saddened when he and his wife left South Africa, apparently for good.

It was, therefore, pleasant for me to see him in Geneva in mid-1978. He had changed. He was far more serious, unrelaxed and fairly difficult to chat to. I put it down to the pressures of the work in IUEF.

As his wife confirmed to me, he was working incredibly hard — quite how hard only became apparent this week — and he was travelling all over Europe and Africa on a United Nations passport.

When I was in Geneva, there was some anti-apartheid conference at the luxurious International Labour Organisation buildings and he was heavily involved in that. I thought that might have something to do with the strain.

He did, however, seem to have adjusted to exile. Many exiles do not adjust and they end up being very frustrated. Almost a year later, I took the biltong and the mealiemeal. There was an IUEF board meeting on and because he was so busy I hardly saw him. He was even more unrelaxed, but then he was deputy director of the organisation and the pressures must have been great.

Then, just before I left Europe in July, he came to Donald Woods' house, where I was staying in London. He was much more relaxed and we spent a fascinating hour or so discussing the situation in Rhodesia. His analysis of the international manoeuvering was succinct and chilling.

That was the last time I saw Craig. Then, this week's shattering news.

Now I understand why he was unable to relax in Geneva and why he was so uptight. The double life must have drained him.

There are many people who now say they did not trust him and that they were uncertain about his politics.

Even if that has the advantage of hindsight and even if it is true, there are many others, like me, who liked him and who trusted him. He was elected to the Wits SRC and he was elected to the Nusas executive. (Indeed, on the Wits SRC executive at one stage there was almost a majority of government agents — Lieutenant Derek Bruno, of the security police, as one vice-president, Arthur McGiven, of Boss, as another vice-president and Captain Williamson as treasurer. And it was the strongest centre within Nusas.

Whatever the suspicions at the time, he was accepted and supported by a group of suspicious and fairly neurotic people. He got to the top of IUEF on the recommendation of the ANC and the PAC.

It was an outstanding performance but, for those of us taken in by it, depressing.

S.Post 27.1.85

(327)

SA spy did not penetrate the ANC

POLICE SPY Captain Craig Williamson had not succeeded in penetrating the African National Congress and was providing little new information about the banned organisation.

This emerged in a London newspaper interview with Arthur McGiven, a former Bureau of State Security (BOSS) agent who defected to Britain in November.

McGiven expects a "Red scare" will now follow the operation in which Williamson was involved when he was deputy director of the anti-apartheid International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) in Geneva, Switzerland.

He told the Sunday Observer newspaper there was likely to be an upsurge in political trials in South Africa and Williamson's remaining role was to act as the "star" witness in trials of people involved in IUEF activities in South Africa.

Williamson exposed himself as a police spy last week, three years after he "fled" South Africa. In fact, McGiven says, he was sent to Geneva to execute a joint BOSS-Security Police spying operation code named "Operation Daisy".

The confidential papers of the IUEF, including the contents of fund director Mr Lars Eriksson's safe, which was opened by Williamson, all passed into the BOSS office.

McGiven says in one case, an IUEF project was actually initiated by BOSS. The Rural and Educational Development Trust was set up by Mr Karl Edwards, a BOSS agent, on the Bureau's instructions.

The trust, like the Educational Research Trust which Edwards also ran, was designed to replace the Black Community Programmes (in which the late Steve Biko was involved) which were banned in 1977.

The trusts ran a variety of educational and technical training projects in South Africa, which also allowed IUEF to make contact with a wide range of black activists. This suited the purposes of South African intelligence.

But the planning of "Operation Daisy" remained such a closely-guarded secret that Edwards (BOSS number 1653) and Williamson (Security Police number RS 167) did not initially know about each other. They once lunched together at a Johannesburg steakhouse and afterwards each submitted a report on the conversation to their superiors.

Both reports landed simultaneously on McGiven's desk, much to his amusement.

The coming trials are likely to make much play with a fund known as "Southern Vaduz, Liechtenstein. IUEF would sometimes make formal appeals to its supporters for funds for projects which had in fact been terminated.

But 'Red scare' likely to follow exposure

These monies would then find their way to Southern Futures to be used for what McGiven terms "more overtly political activities".

Some money from Southern Futures was passed to the Pan African Congress and to the ANC.

Another penetrated IUEF operation was the South African News Agency (Sana), a network of sympathisers which fed news about South Africa back to Sana through Botswana.

Through "Operation Daisy", South African intelligence became aware of all the network's details and occasionally fed minor titbits of disinformation into it.

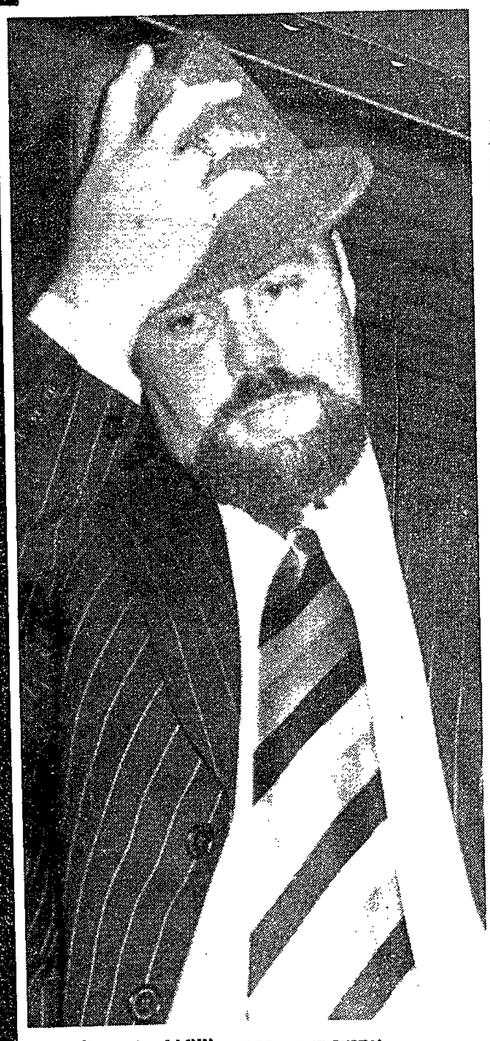
For the most part, however, they were content to watch and record. Williamson in Geneva received the information from Sana and published it in a bulletin, now entitled (his choice) "Apartheid".

Williamson also supplied information about the International Defence and Aid Fund, and its correspondence with IUEF about which of the two groups should supply funds for the aid of South African prisoners, their legal expenses and support of their families.

BOSS acquired a full file of all black applications to IUEF for overseas bursaries, often in letters smuggled out of South Africa.

It looks as if Dr Renfrew Christie will shortly go on trial. Arrested last year on his return to South Africa, Dr Christie had been working on a thesis at Oxford University in England.

Documents supplied by Williamson to the security police alleged he had links with the ANC, and apparently included a letter from Ms Irene Ginwala of the ANC asking Christie to collect information about South Africa's nuclear programme. —SUNDAY POST Correspondent



Captain Williamson, superspy.

'He was a super spy'

WHILE their aims and ideals may be poles apart, the spymasters and the betrayed in the Williamson case have one opinion in common — Captain Craig Williamson was a super agent.

This week, people as diverse as the associate director of the International University Exchange Fund, an executive in the black consciousness movement in Britain, a former president of Nusas, and the South African Minister of Police all said what a brilliant spy Williamson had been.

But others were not taken in. Rumours about Wiliamson circulated persistently, but they did not prevent his rise to the position of deputy director of the IUEF.

As associate director of the IUEF, Mr Piers Campbell, said: "In the South African situation there are always rumours about people, and most of these have to be discounted. This worked to Williamson's advantage."

The Williamson spy scandal broke this week when the director of the IUEF, Mr Lars-Gunar Eriksson, made public the fact that he had been informed of Williamson's true identity, and had been asked by the head of the South African security police to maintain Williamson's cover at the IUEF.

Mr Eriksson said Williamson had told him who he really was at a meeting in Zurich on January 18. They had then been joined by Brigadier Johan Coetzee who had asked that Williamson's cover be maintained for six to 12 months.

Mr Campbell described his shock at Williamson's confession as "mind blowing".

"To have done what he did, he must have been a superb actor. We were close friends."

The father of Williamson's godchild, Mr Chris Matebane, said: "When I heard about these revelations I was devastated in a personal sort of way. I had regarded Craig as a friend."

Mr Matebane, a Black Consciousness Movement executive, met Williamson when he was on the SRC at Wits and Mr Matebane was a member of the SRC at the University of the North (Turfloop).

Mr Matebane said he was "stupefied when I realised my friend, Craig, was in fact Captain Wil-

Rapport 27/1/80

SA SPIOEN HET GELD GEKRY VIR SCHUITEMA

(327)

Deur JOHAN DE WET

KAPT. CRAIG WILLIAMSON, Suid-Afrikaanse spioen by die International University Exchange Fund, het ook in Genève gereël dat die „vryheidsvegter" Berend Schuitema geld kry vir sy stryd teen Suid-Afrika.

Op hierdie wyse het Schuitema waarskynlik gehelp om die net nouer te trek teen een of meer mede-Suid-Afrikaners wat met duistere werk besig is. Maar of dit so is, wil of kan Schuitema nie sê nie.

Hy het kapt. Williamson twee keer in 1978 ontmoet, eers in Mei in Genève en toe in Augustus of September in Londen, het Schuitema vandeesweek aan RAPPORT gesê.

..In Genève het ek ook by die Williamsons gaan eet en so sy vrou, Ingrid, ontmoet. Sy het egte Suid-Afrikaanse bobotie voorgesit."

Berend is 'n eertydse medewerker van die digter Breyten Breytenbach en het einde verlede jaar na Suid-Afrika teruggekeer om, soos hy sê, Breyten se onskuld te kom bewys. Die Veiligheidspolisie het Berend verlede week vrygelaat nadat hy meer as dertien weke ondervra was.

..Ek het nooit kon droom dat Craig 'n spioen is nie," sê hy. Terwyl hy ondervra is, is hy wel gekonfrontreer met dokumente wat met die IUEF te doen gehad het, maar selfs toe kon hy nie dadelik snap dat dit kapt. Williamson se werk is nie.

Hy sê hy het eers nadat hy weer in die sel terug was, besef dat kapt. Williamson 'n spioen kon wees.

..Bevestiging vir my vermoede het ek eers vandeesweek gekry toe ek in die koerante lees dat Craig in Switserland erken het dat hy vir die Suid-Afrikaanse polisie werk."

Berend sê dit het hom getref dat Craig sowel as sy vrou eintlik beter luisteraars as geselsers was. „Maar ek het gemeen dis omdat hy in sy werk maar altyd moet luister na mense se vertoë om geldelike hulp.

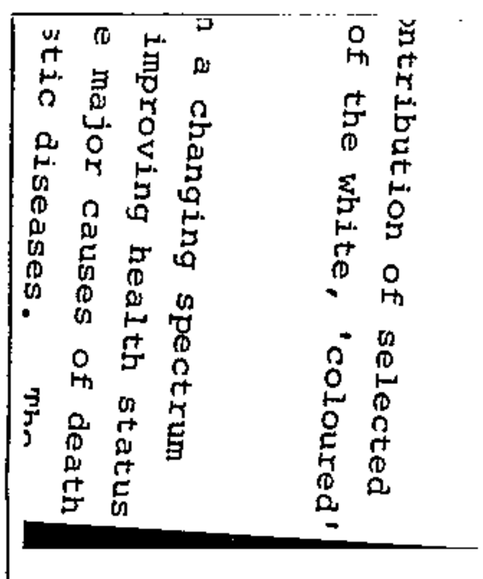
..Die belangrikste is dat ek hom so volkome vertrou het. Ek het dit gedoen omdat ek in die doelstellinge van die IUEF geglo het en geweet het die direkteur, Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, is geen Kommunis nie."

Dat Kapt. Williamson selfs tot in Moskou was, kan hy nou goed glo. Dit het hom met sy laaste besoek getref dat Williamson genaakbaarder teenoor die Suid-Afrikaanse Kommunistiese Party geklink het.

..Dit was natuurlik alles net 'n set om sy werk beter te kon doen," sê Schuitema.



KAPT. GRAIG WILLIAMSON, Suid-Afrika se jongste top-spioen, by sommige van die kratte wat moontlik verdoemende getuienis teen vyande van die Repu-



ntribution of selected
of the white, 'coloured'
n a changing spectrum
improving health status
e major causes of death
stic diseases. The

Rapport
27/1/80
327

'n Verdomde leuen, sê bitter generaal

Rapport 27/1/80

(327)

Van HENNIE PRETORIUS

„EK sê met nadruk dit is 'n verdomde leuen. Ek daag iedereen in die wêreld uit om dit te bewys". Só praat genl. Lang Hendrik van den Bergh oor 'n bewering in 'n oorsese tydskrifartikel dat mnr. P. W. Botha vroeg in 1977 verneem het dat die Buro vir Staatsveiligheid sy telefoon onderskep het.

Dit sou die lont van „Muldergate" aangesteek het. Dit sou geëindig het met 'n stille oorname van die Buro deur die militêre.

Die generaal, wat met RAPPORT wou gesels oor „ondermynende onwaarhede," het bygevoeg: „Mnr. P. W. Botha kan dit (die onderskepping) immers bevestig as dit so is, maar hy doen dit nie, en ontken dit nie. Waarom nie?"

En genl. Van den Bergh antwoord só op sy eie vraag: „Ek glo omdat hy hom nie só wil verneder deur hom in enige opsig met so 'n valse en smerige artikel te assosieer nie."

Hy meen enige regdenkende mens sou John Fullerham se artikel in Now, onder opskrif Day of the Generals, as vergesogte snert met minagting verwerp.

Tog is dit hier herdruk, sê genl. Van den Bergh. Daarom wil hy enkele van die skreiende leuens uitlig, sodat Jan Alleman kan sien hoe laag en subtiel ondermynend vyande van Suid-Afrika kan wees en hoe daar soms saamgespeel word.

Die generaal sê voorts: Alle telefoononderskeppings in Suid-Afrika kan net met die goedkeuring van die Posmeester-Generaal wees. Sal hy dit bevestig of ontken? „Ek weet dis benede hom, want hy sal nie sulke gemors lees nie. Selfs McGiven, wat tot enigiets in staat is, maak nie so 'n bewering nie."

Volgens die artikelskrywer is die Buro vir Staatsveiligheid (nou die Departement van Nasionale Veiligheid) ná die Armskor-gebou ('n militêre gebou) oorgeplaas, en dit staan nou onder militêre beheer. „Enige leser kan nou na die Concillium-gebou in Skinnerstraat, Pretoria, gaan, waar hulle my ou departement sal vind.

„Dit is dieselfde gebou waar dit nog altyd was. Dis nou onder beheer van een van my vorige hoof-adjunkte, mnr. Alec van Wyk, 'n voormalige polisie-offisier."

Op die voorblad van die tydskrif Now is 'n skets van mnr. John Vorster, dr. Connie Mulder en genl. Van den Bergh met die byskrif: „Suddenly Boss Chief Van den Bergh accuses Vorster of lying as a shocked Connie Mulder looks on."

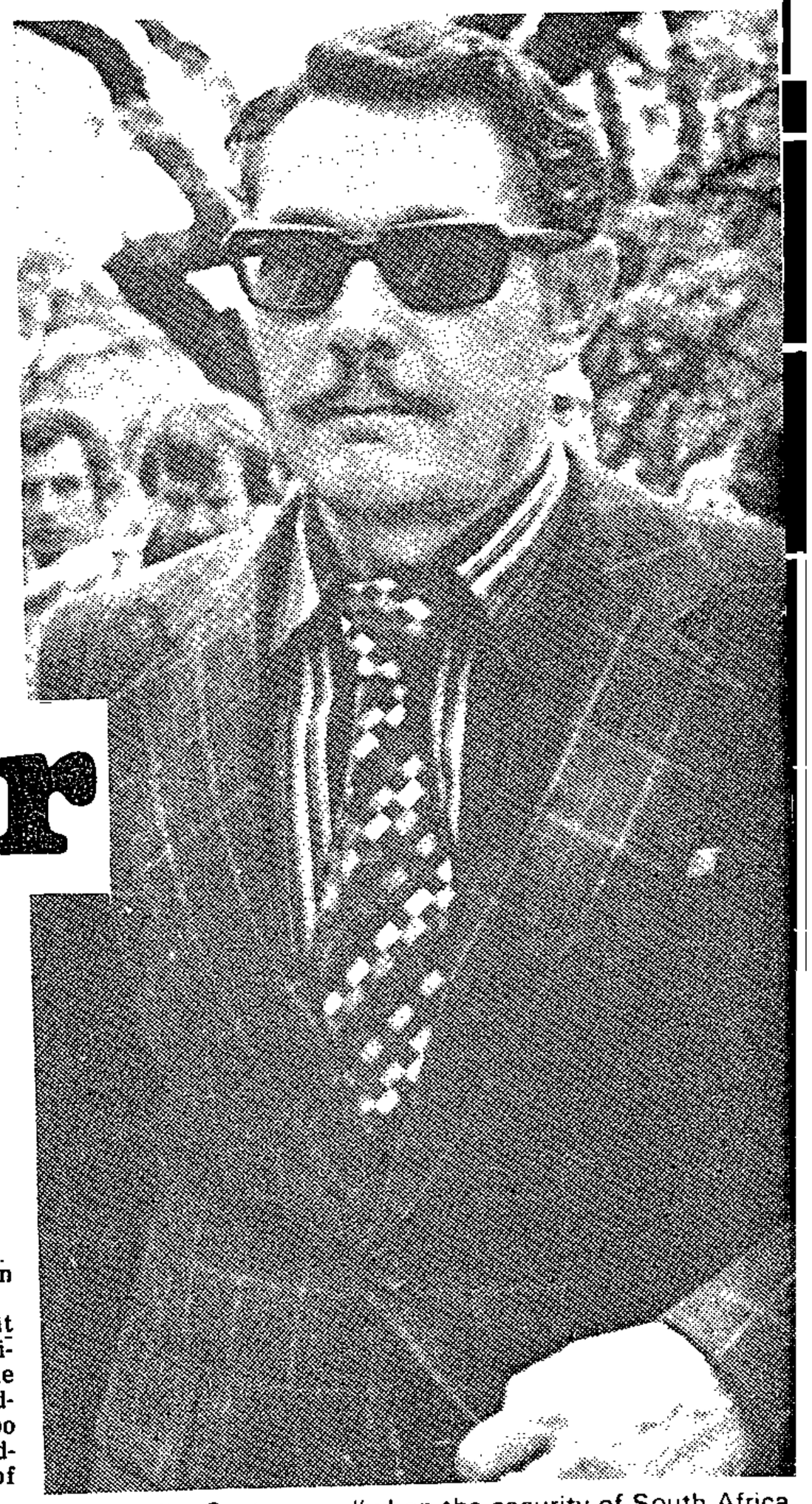
Genl. Van den Bergh: „Geen taal beskik oor, afdoende byvoeglike naamwoorde om hierdie kwaadwillige valsheid te beskryf nie. Maar dit is gepubliseer en versprei."

Op laas die vraag aan genl. Van den Berg: Wat is dan eintlik die rede waarom hy so verbitterd is? — „Omdat die Erasmus-kommissie nie my getuienis aan die mense bekend wil maak nie."

*Genl. Van den Bergh het dit ook teen die „selferkende verraaier" Arthur McGiven en dié deel van die SA Pers wat sy dinge vir soetkoek opgeëet het.

EXPRESSCOPE LOOKS AT AN AMAZING EXPLOIT





● Capt Craig Williamson . . . now back at his desk in Security Police headquarters in Pretoria. After three years infiltration he has returned with a "mountain of documents" about anti-Government elements overeas.

How spymaster brought agent in from cold

THE country's Security Police chief and spymaster, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, re-entered Johannesburg under a false name — and while overseas ran the risk of being arrested for espionage as the astonishing Craig Williamson espionage drama unfolded in Switzerland this week.



he, himself, ran the risk of being deported.

"It would have been a sorry spectacle," said Brig Coetzee, "if the Swiss authorities had arrested and tried me under their laws".

He emphasised that, as a police officer, he was duty bound to uncover all he could about terrorist infiltration.

"That is my business. What [illegible] business

also have uncovered him in London.

It has been alleged that student newspapers of the universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand received considerable financial support. Swapo and the ANC were also allegedly backed, and a sum of R100 000 has been mentioned.

● The IEUF handles an annual budget of about R6 000 000.

● Brigadier Coetzee . . . "when the security of South Africa is at stake I would disregard the niceties."

'A risk, but it was worth taking — he was in danger'

By KITT KATZIN

27/1/1980

Highly-placed South African intelligence sources feared that if Brig Coetzee, who masterminded the unmasking of Braam Fischer, underground leader of the South African Communist Party, had been arrested abroad because of his direct involvement in espionage activities, the consequences for South Africa, diplomatically and politically, would have been severe.

They say Brig Coetzee ran enormous risks — and if he had been detected the consequences to South Africa could have been very embarrassing.

And in an interview with me this week, Brig Coetzee told part of the dramatic story of his sensational and unexpected dash overseas.

The 50-year-old brigadier, regarded as one of South Africa's most brilliant Police officers and spymasters, concedes that there were dangers and risks attached to his dramatic venture, but that every one of them was worth taking in the circumstances.

■■■

"The life of one of my men was in danger," he says, "but more than that: I took possession of documentation showing that the International University Exchange Fund sustained terrorists and assisted them to infiltrate South Africa.

"Where the security of the State is at stake, I would disregard the niceties and have absolutely no scruples in travelling to Moscow or Tanzania to collect evidence about planned terrorist invasions."

He claimed that contrary to reports, he did not visit Switzerland, where it was said he met both top spy Craig Williamson who penetrated the IUEF, and his fund boss, Mr Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, Swedish director of the IUEF.

It was at that meeting that Williamson, 31, broke his cover and informed Mr Eriksson, in Brig Coetzee's presence, that he had been spying on the IUEF, where he had risen to be deputy director, for the past three years.

The meeting, said Brig Coetzee, took place at a "border town", which means the men met in one of four countries — Austria, Germany, Italy or France.

But whichever country it was, intelligence sources in Pretoria believe that Brig Coetzee and Captain Williamson ran enormous risks — and could have been arrested on espionage charges.

Though Captain Williamson did not spy as such on the internal affairs of Switzerland, he nonetheless used Switzerland as a base to mount his espionage network.

Espionage laws in Switzerland, which is a neutral country, and its neighbours, are stringent. And if Captain Williamson and Brig Coetzee, who "handled" the former Witwatersrand University SRC student, and directed his Swiss-based operations from Pretoria, were arrested, or even questioned about their activities, serious diplomatic and political consequences for South Africa may have followed.

Already, according to intelligence sources, it seems doubtful whether Brig Coetzee or other senior South African security officers will ever be allowed to visit Switzerland again for official intelligence business.

Brig Coetzee acknowledges that if his and Captain Williamson's operations had been uncovered by the Swiss authorities, or if he or Captain Williamson had been arrested, problems could have resulted.

He said Captain Williamson could have been arrested and dle in the domestic affairs of other countries, spy on them, or bedevil diplomatic relations.

"Any police officer doing my job in any part of the Western world would hold the same view. He would have no choice."

Brig Coetzee said he travelled abroad on a valid passport, but declined to comment when I put it to him that he had returned under a false name.

Brig Coetzee revealed that:

● Captain Williamson's wife, Mrs Ira Williamson, hoped to be a doctor and had studied medicine at Geneva University. She came back to South Africa with her husband, and on Friday made enquiries about continuing her studies in Durban, Pretoria or Johannesburg.

"Yes," said Brig Coetzee, "Mrs Williamson also spied for South Africa."

I was told that Security Police had been monitoring the activities of a medical committee of the ANC, consisting of three doctors, whose object is to undermine medical services in South Africa by cutting the country off from improved and new medical technology.

■■■

● Captain Williamson had, as deputy director of the IUEF visited Cuba and other communist countries, including Russia.

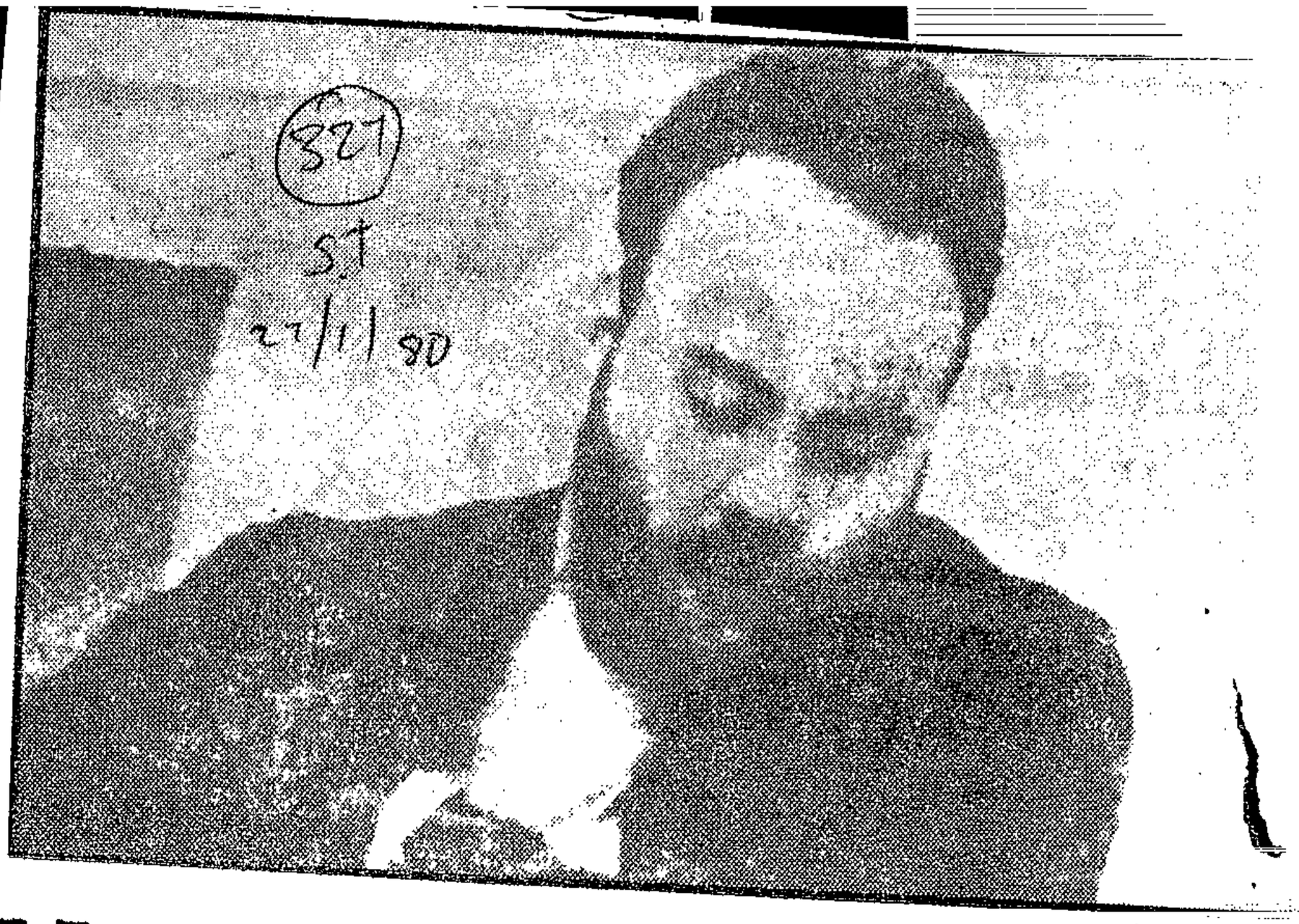
Meanwhile, as a result of information brought back by Captain Williamson, hundreds of Black students from Southern Africa and Latin America have been compromised.

Security Police are sifting through a mountain of documents which contain the names and addresses of IUEF contacts in anti-apartheid movements in South Africa.

● Mrs Williamson, who has gone into hiding, is a South African citizen. Her father, who is of Danish extraction, lives in Europe and is married to a South African.

● One of the reasons why Captain Williamson had exposed himself as a spy was because his undercover activities were leading him to countries behind the Iron Curtain where he could have been tried and shot.

He also feared that Mr Arthur McGiven, the former Bureau for State Security spy, who defected and skipped South Africa last year



Now McGiven names spy No 2

From London Bureau

THE Craig Williamson spying exercise, codenamed Operation Daisy, was a joint enterprise of Boss and the South African Security Police, according to Boss defector Mr Arthur McGiven.

In an interview in The Observer today, Mr McGiven names another prominent member of Nusas, Mr Karl Edwards, as a spy — this time for Boss.

Trials

The Observer reports:
A new wave of political trials is expected in South Africa following the exposure of Mr Williamson, deputy director of the International University Exchange Fund, as a captain in the Security Police.

Mr Williamson will probably be a star witness in the trials of people involved in the fund's activities in South Africa.

His first evidence may be given in the trial of Dr Renfrew Christie, the South African-born economist who was arrested on his return from St Anthony's College, Oxford, last year.

The depth to which the fund was penetrated by South African intelligence has been revealed to the Observer by Mr McGiven, the officer of Boss (Bureau for State Security) who defected to Britain recently.

Mr McGiven says that Operation Daisy was a joint enterprise of Boss — now the Department of National Security — and the Security Police.

In one case, a fund project was actually initiated by Boss. The Rural and Educational Development Trust was set up by Mr Karl Edwards, a Boss agent, on the bureau's instructions.

The trust ran educational and technical training projects in South Africa and allowed the fund to make contact with a wide range of black activists. This suited the purposes of South African intelligence.

But the planning of Operation Daisy remained such a closely guarded secret that Edwards (Boss No 1653) and Williamson (Security Police No RS167) did not initially know about each other. They once lunched together at a Johannesburg steak house and afterwards each submitted a report on the conversation to their superiors.

Reports

Both reports landed simultaneously on Mr McGiven's desk, much to his amusement.

The coming trials are likely to make much play with a fund known as Southern Futures, located in Vaduz, Liechtenstein. The International University Exchange Fund would sometimes make formal appeals to its supporters for money for projects that had in fact been terminated. This money would then find its way to Southern Futures, to be used for what Mr McGiven terms overtly political activities.

Some money from Southern Futures passed to the Pan-Africanist Congress and to the African National Congress.

Another fund operation penetrated was the South African News Agency (Sana), a network of sympathisers that fed news about South Africa back to Sana through Botswana.

Through Operation Daisy, South African intelligence became aware of all the network's details and occasionally fed misleading titbits of disinformation into it.

Williamson also supplied information about the International Defence and Aid Fund and its correspondence with the International University Exchange Fund about which group should supply funds for the aid of South African prisoners, their legal expenses and support of their families. Boss acquired a full file of all black applications to fund for overseas bursaries, often in letters smuggled out of South Af

THE SUPER SPY AND 'OPERATION DAISY'

From VIVIENNE HORLER

'As an officer and a gentleman, I would not like anything unpleasant to happen to you...'

WHILE their aims and ideals may be poles apart, the spymasters and the betrayed in the Williamson Case have one opinion in common — captain Craig Williamson was a super spy.

This week people as diverse as the associate-director of the IUEF, an executive in the black consciousness movement in Britain, a former president of NUSAS and the South African Minister of Police all said what a brilliant agent Williamson had been.

Others were not taken in. Rumours about Williamson circulated persistently, but they did not prevent his rise to the position of deputy director of the fund.

As associate director Piers Campbell said: "In the South African situation there are always rumours about people, and most of these have to be discounted. This worked to Williamson's advantage."

The Williamson spy scandal broke this week when the director of the fund, Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, made public the fact that he had been informed of Williamson's true identity, and been asked by the head of the South African Security Police to maintain Williamson's cover.

Eriksson said Williamson had told him who he really was at a meeting in Zurich on January 18. They had then been joined by Brigadier Johan Coetzee, who had asked that Williamson's cover be maintained for six to 12 months.

Brig. Coetzee was then alleged to have said, according to Mr Campbell: "As an officer and a gentleman, I don't like discussing things like this, but I would not like something unpleasant to happen to you or your family."

The Brigadier is also alleged to have threatened Eriksson with a smear campaign.

Eriksson said he would think about the matter, and then made plans to go into hiding. He is now in a "safe house" in Sweden under police protection.

Campbell, who is acting as director of the fund while Eriksson is in Sweden, told the **Sunday Tribune** that "here in Switzerland, and possibly in Sweden, staff have felt worried. The South African security forces have a bad reputation for violence."

In 1977 Williamson, a former vice-president of NUSAS, "escaped" into Botswana

He developed the internal programmes and was particularly involved with the channelling of secret funds to South Africa. In December last year he told Eriksson he wanted to devote himself more to the internal programme and contacts with the ANC and other Southern African liberation movements.

This was agreed and Williamson resigned his deputy directorship, with the idea of becoming a paid consultant of the fund, concentrating on South African liberation movements.

At this stage he began talking of problems about the health of his wife Ingrid. When he suddenly did not turn up for work about 14 days ago, it was assumed the "problems" were keeping him at home.

Then he telephoned to arrange for a meeting with Eriksson at which he dropped his bombshell.

Campbell said: "We began to get worried and thought at first he may have been blackmailed. We began to suspect something was wrong. We weren't suspicious of him prior to his disappearance."

Dzingai Mutumbuka, education secretary of ZANU, told Eriksson of his sspiucions, but later the same day Eriksson told the annual assembly of the fund he retained the fullest confidence in Williamson.

This week former NUSAS president Duncan Innes said he became suspicious of Williamson after hearing rumours. "While he was in South Africa he went to Botswana illegally on a number of occasions. The fact he was able to do so with such ease made me suspicious. It was as though someone was turning a blind eye."

But Erik Bacher, who works in Belgium, said he could not "imagine" his son-in-law could be a spy. "On the contrary, I thought he had left South Africa because of student demonstrations and problems with the government.

"I didn't know him very well. I didn't approve of the marriage because I thought my daughter was too good for him."

Williamson's return to South Africa has left the fund worried about people who run projects assisted by them.

"There is a good chance they will be arrested, said Campbell.

But he added: "The fund's work will not stop. We will have to build up our whole network from scratch. We're determined to do this. We will not take this lying down."

This week Captain Craig Williamson (right) flew back to South Africa after being exposed as a spy for the Security Police. Now Williamson is expected to give evidence at a series of trials.

I got money from spy Schuitema

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

CAPTAIN Craig Williamson, Security Branch spy in the International University Exchange Fund in Geneva, gave anti-apartheid campaigner Berend Schuitema money for his anti-South African activities.

The money — about R2 400 at current value — was used in the movement's work of discrediting South Africa in the Netherlands and elsewhere in Europe.

Mr Berend Schuitema, founder of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in the Netherlands, said in an interview in Johannesburg yesterday that Capt Williamson had given him money on two occasions.

The first time was in May, 1978, when Mr Schuitema was in Geneva raising money for his Amsterdam-based operations.

"I was on my normal rounds, plugging my own network, when I called on Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, IUEF director. I never really dealt with Williamson, but on that occasion I asked for money for my operation and Williamson gave me a cheque for 1 000 Swiss Francs (R1 980 at current value)."

He dined with Capt Williamson and his wife, Ingrid, at their home.

The second occasion was in London, in about September of the same year.

"On that occasion Williamson gave me the money in an envelope. It was £200 (R370 at current value) in £20 notes."

Mr Schuitema said he was given the money on a "resources basis".

"What I was supplying him was ideological information. At that time I was writing a lot on Euro-communism and its relation to the South African Communist Party. Also, the resultant problems involved for the national liberation movements."

Mr Schuitema believed Captain Williamson was willing to supply him with more money.

"However, he did wish to treat it as a security matter — he did not want it known that he was supplying me with money."

Asked why Mr Eriksson had not blown the whistle on Capt Williamson, then his deputy director in the IUEF, when suspicions about his activites were raised as far back as two years ago, Mr Schuitema said "slandering" was common practice within the exile movements.

"Lars is an old hand at that game. He also has an axe to grind with the SACP and perhaps he decided to use Williamson for his own purposes. It would have been a common interest to attack the SACP," Mr Schuitema said.

McGiven confirms '3rd man'

London Bureau

LONDON. — Arthur McGiven, who defected from the Department of National Security (DONS), has told The Observer in London of the extent to which South African intelligence had penetrated the International University Exchange Fund and confirmed that another ex-Nusas officer, Karl Edwards, was a DONS agent.

But the newspaper said yesterday he had previously disclaimed any knowledge of the Craig Williamson affair on the grounds that Williamson's personal safety had not been assured and because many "innocent IUEF collaborators" in South Africa might have been endangered.

The Observer said that "Operation Daisy" — the code name for the penetration of the IUEF — was secret and that Williamson and Karl "Zak" Edwards, whose DONS number was 1653; according to Mcgiven, never knew each other initially.

Williamson was likely to be the chief State witness in a wave of political trials, the newspaper speculated.

South African exiles in London agree with an Observer claim that the South African News Agency (Sana), operating out of Botswana, was penetrated by SA intelligence.

It was also claimed that an IUEF fund known as Southern Futures was used for overt political activities that contributors were apparently not aware of.

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges [illegible] lower or higher levels are selected.

[illegible] s and the 'coloured' communi- latter for whom Male:Female [illegible]9 years in 1970. For whites 7,0 years in 1970.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either [illegible] of Life in 1970 which are as high as the gives some cause for concern is that annot be expected to improve indefinitely, d' life expectancy is levelling off at a in the white community.'

[illegible] pns of so gi[illegible] canno[illegible] ured' [illegible] ed in

and Ai[illegible] cine, xford

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

White, K.L. and Henderson, M.M. eds. (1976) : Epidemiology as a Fundamental Science, its Uses in Health Services Planning, Administration, and Evaluation, Oxford University Press, New York.

South Africa (1929-1940) : Report on the Vital Statistics of the Union of South Africa. Annual 1926-1938, Government Printer, Pretoria.

South Africa (1961-1965) : Bureau of Census and Statistics, Report on Deaths, South Africa and South West Africa, Reports UG 26/1961, RP 17/1961, RP 45/1965, RP 63/1965, Government Printer, Pretoria.

South Africa (1971-1977) : Department of Statistics, Reports of Deaths, Reports 07 - 03 - 01 to 07 - 03 - 12, Government Printer, Pretoria.

South Africa (1948) : Official Year Book No. 23, 1946, Chapter XXIX, Government Printer, Pretoria.

Van Tonder, J.L. and Van Eeden, I.J. (1975) : Abridged Life Tables for all the population groups in the Republic of South Africa (1921-1970), Report S-34, Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria.

Preston, S.H., Keyfitz, N. and Schoen, R. (1977) : Causes of Death; Life Tables for National Populations, Seminar Press, New York

Sadie, J.H. (1970) : S. Afr. J. Econ. 38, 1.

Doll, R. (1976) : Monitoring of Government Statistics, in Seminars in Community Medicine, Volume 2. ibid.

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the calculation of rates is important for comparative purposes since they take into consideration the underlying population, for the providers of health care the actual numbers are also of importance. This [illegible] groups which [illegible]tion, for [illegible]graphic pro- and this pro- ureds'. d 1970 are, .



Vague laws 'on increase'

Staff Reporter

THE law is becoming increasingly arbitrary in South Africa and the rest of the world, says Mr Michael O'Dowd, manager of the Anglo American Corporation of SA Limited and chairman of the Free Market Foundation.

In the latest edition of Business Law, Mr O'Dowd questions the "ostensible" advantage of flexibility in discretionary government over government by law.

"Under bureaucracy we lose the element of foreseeability and personal independence that is ensured by the law while not gaining in speed, flexibility or fairness," he says.

Mr O'Dowd gives three examples of how the erosion of the rule of law in favour of the discretion is taking place.

● The first, which South Africa suffered from a great deal in Dr Verwoerd's time, Mr O'Dowd says, is the creation of a "government policy" which is apart from and outside the law.

● The drafting of legislation, deliberately or through carelessness, in such vague terms that it is impossible to know what it means so that one is to wait and see how it is applied, is on the increase in South Africa.

Mr O'Dowd says if the courts in diction of the courts is excluded, such legislation places general discretionary powers in the hands of officials. If included, the result is that ultimately the courts will be called upon to write the law that the legislature should have written.

● The third is the framing of criminal legislation in such broad terms that it is "impossible" to comply with it and everybody is in contravention of the law. Whom to prosecute then becomes a matter of discretion, Mr O'Dowd says.

ed in Fig. 6. tive and is sion. Two e expectation ears of age. men, and In fact, a better oncern is s is widen- ' communi-

[illegible] the latter for whom Male:Female deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at e_o has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either e_o or e_{45}, have reached expectations of Life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of Life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

REFERENCES

1. Acheson, R.M., Hall, D.J. and Aird, L. eds. (1976): Seminars in Community Medicine, Volume 2: Health Information, Planning and Monitoring, Oxford University Press, London.

2. White, K.L. and Henderson, M.M. eds. (1976) : Epidemiology as a Fundamental Science, its Uses in Health Services Planning, Administration, and Evaluation, Oxford University Press, New York.

3. South Africa (1929-1940) : Report on the Vital Statistics of the Union of South Africa. Annual 1926-1938, Government Printer, Pretoria.

4. South Africa (1961-1965) : Bureau of Census and Statistics, Report on Deaths, South Africa and South West Africa, Reports UG 26/1961, RP 17/1961, RP 45/1965, RP 63/1965, Government Printer, Pretoria.

5. South Africa (1971-1977) : Department of Statistics, Reports of Deaths, Reports 07 - 03 - 01 to 07 - 03 - 12, Government Printer, Pretoria.

6. South Africa (1948) : Official Year Book No. 23, 1946, Chapter XXIX, Government Printer, Pretoria.

7. Van Tonder, J.L. and Van Eeden, I.J. (1975) : Abridged Life Tables for all the population groups in the Republic of South Africa (1921-1970), Report S-34, Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria.

8. Preston, S.H., Keyfitz, N. and Schoen, R. (1977) : Causes of Death; Life Tables for National Populations, Seminar Press, New York

9. Sadie, J.H. (1970) : S. Afr. J. Economics, 38, 1.

10. Doll, R. (1976) : Monitoring of Government Statistics, in Seminars in Community Medicine, Volume 2. ibid.

Boycott motion fails

PORT ELIZABETH — About 2 000 people attended a Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organsation meeting here yesterday to decide what action to take on the continued detention of their leaders.

Mr Thozamile Botha, Mr Phalo Tshume and Mr Mono Badela are being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act and Mr Dan Qeqe under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

It took the executive over an hour to dissuade the crowd from insisting that they take action on the matter. The meeting wanted three resolutions to be adopted to force the authorities to release the men.

They were:

To stay away from work today;

To persuade children to boycott schools; and

To boycott white businesses in town.

The executive maintained there was no motivation for the resolutions and said to organise a stay-away would require organisation which could not be done overnight.

During the meeting a motion of no-confidence in the executive, for failing to keep their promise that they would take action after 14 days if the men were not released, was defeated.—DDR

Whisson (*14), Watts (*7) and Holdstock (*15) show that diviners and herbalists continue to practise widely in the town as well as country. Westcott (Ch.12) and Holdstock note that problems d extend far beyond the strictly medical, to a wide variety of p relationships and material losses or needs.

Monica Wilson (Vol.2) and Schweitzer (Vol.2) also regard many priests in independent churches as indigenous healers; they s a large part of their role and utilise a variety of traditiona symbolic processes to this end. They are consonant with the environment of their adherents. Schweitzer attributes their important role to the conflict which indigenous healing may present to Christian beliefs, and perhaps also to the fact that the movement is particularly concerned with problems resulting from urbanisation.

A number of reasons are presented for the frequent hostility towards such healers from Whites and from the medical profession in particular.

(i) Lack of knowledge, in itself engendering suspicion. The world views underlying indigenous healing are for the most part inaccessible to the Western-trained White doctor, and may appear inconsistent with a scientific approach. Such experience medical doctors have of the outcome of indigenous treatment is often biased as it is 'based on samples of patients who came to them after a failure in the hands of a traditional practitioner' (Solomon). She adds 'The fact that many of their own patients perceive treatment failure at their hands and seek out help in the traditional sector goes unreported. The case of the Thalidomide baby should be a constant reminder'.

(ii) The harmfulness of some treatments which is perceived, resulting in physical illness or death. However, harmfulness may also be partly related to:

(iii) The presence of charlatans practising beside healers who have undergone an apprenticeship, which she notes is a matter of concern to qualified healers. They would prefer the recognition of a professional association, but Wilson feels that the best control is exercised by patients themselves, who go to those who help them.

(iv) Whites tend to confuse divining and witchcraft (Wilson).

(v) The belief in a personal causation of disease can exacerbate quarrels or personal anxiety. Wilson concedes that there is some truth in this charge, although in the case of mental illness the belief in personal causation may be, in a sense, accurate; and divining techniques may be anxiety-relieving as well as anxiety-causing.

No mention is made of professional jealousy among competing practitioners.



Accused evaded military training quiz — witness

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

A 17-YEAR-OLD State witness told the Johannesburg Terror trial that one of the accused evaded replying to questions on the kind of military training they were to undergo in Botswana.

The youth, who may be 33 were to return to South Africa and fight the "white man".

The witness also said not be mentioned was Mr Nkumbi refused to tell being questioned by Ad- about or describe vocate M Besslian for the the type of training they defence, in the Terrorism were to receive. He said Act trial of Mr Elias there was still a long Nkumbi and a 17-year-old way to go and he would youth last week. disclose it while they

The two appeared be- were near the place. fore Mr J L de Villiers Mr Nkumbi was repre- in the Johannesburg Re- sented by Advocate M gional Court. Allegations Besslian and the 17-year- against them are that at old youth was represent- the beginning of 1979, Mr ed by Advocate C R Mai- Nkumbi and the youth ler, all instructed by Pri- tried to recruit people at scilla Jana. or near Soweto to undergo military training which would in turn endanger the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

The youth when giving evidence for the State, said Mr Nkumbi only told him that the kind of military training in Botswana was not like the one at Lenz Military Base near Soweto.

He said Mr Nkumbi also told him that after undergoing training they

'illness

Various
to Wester
that the

In view o
improveme
psycho-an
Vol.2).

Most of the papers recommend some degree of recognition of indigenous healers on the grounds that they are effective, often more so than their Western-trained counterparts, though a better understanding of the reasons for this effectiveness may be needed before scientifically trained health personnel can support this. Additional grounds are that so few medical practitioners are available in many urban and rural locations. Holdstock notes that there are as yet 'no registered Black clinical psychologists or psychiatrists in any of the urban townships, there is only a handful of social workers'. A large proportion of physical ailments are psychosomatic and less likely to be treated effectively by Western medicine. Further, recognition would enable a dialogue to take place which would result in an attitude less damaging to the patient on the part of Western-trained doctors (Watts *7) and enable both sides to learn from each other.

9. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

9.1 Historical Background.

Solomons (Vol.2) describes the origins of the mental health service in South Africa. Overcrowding grew from 8% in 1916 to 25% in 1960. Commissions

Much planning theory does assume that the state can simply 'set' public sector objectives without recourse to the community on particular issues. However, in a democratic government, conflicts in society will be reflected in impediments to identifying public sector priorities at the policy formulation level.[8]

Nattrass also feels that problems of poor communication between groups, inadequate understanding of the complementarity and conflict between objectives and conflicts of interest hinder definition of objectives, but can, to some extent, be overcome by the use of simple health indicators and the adoption of clear policy criteria. Westcott does not think that differences of interest are thus reconciled but that the net outcome is embodied in the value judgements fed into policy evaluation. The formal methods embody and clarify the outcome of the conflicts. It is an open question whether formalising a judgement will alter the nature of the debate and the outcome.

Westcott discusses various methods of choosing objectives, but notes that before it becomes possible to tell whether any re-allocation of funds between programmes is required, it is necessary to know how much is being spent on each objective. From this exercise, some idea of present priorities (as they exist in operation) is gained, and incongruities may spring immediately to view, e.g. the existence of some programmes where marginal extra funds are extremely fruitful and others where they would have minimal effect. In this case, a transfer of funds from one to the other is probably indicated.

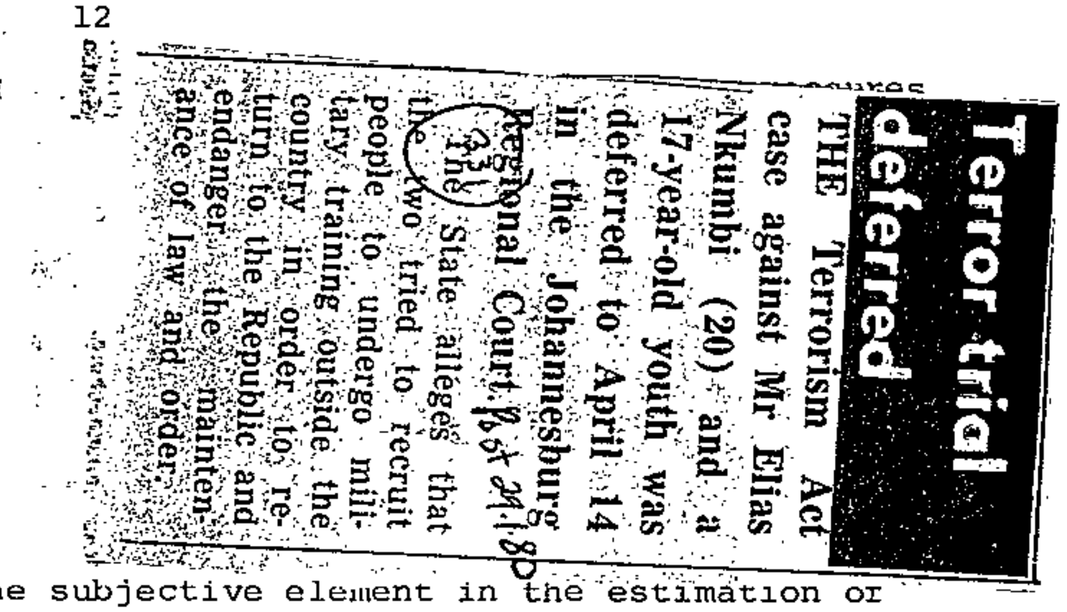
Beyond this, explicit criteria must be adopted. Indicators of health status, (e.g. life expectancy, morbidity) may be adopted as ultimate objectives. Programmes to combat different diseases or serve different areas may be chosen according to how much they contribute to these ends. Decisions are still needed on the relative importance of, say, reducing death and reducing illness, though many measures affect both.

Fehrsen (*28) proposes that three simple indicators be collected initially in South Africa as a guide and benchmark for health policy: infant mortality, nutritional status and the tuberculosis infection risk. He argues that this data can be collected by small teams of well-trained nurses.

Besides data on health status, one would need to know:

(a) how much various progra
by evaluating existing
Frankish (Vol.2) and T

(b) the cost of each progr


Terror trial deferred

THE Terrorism Act case against Mr Elias Nkumbi (20) and a 17-year-old youth was deferred to April 14 in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday.

The two tried to recruit people to undergo military training outside the country in order to return to the Republic and endanger the maintenance of law and order.

The State alleges that

Market prices may be used in
governing the proportion of v
deficiencies of market price
correct these when calculati
e.g. a lower wage where ther
on other policy decisions, the subjective element in the estimation of shadow prices should be borne in mind when considering the cost of any health programme. The two considerations, cost to the government budget and cost to society, should be kept conceptually separate; the latter is the one which should count, the former only insofar as there are limits on the amount of funds which can be raised and disbursed publicly. Thus, a relationship is obtainable between funds spent and improvements in health, and expenditure allocated accordingly.

Even where such data do not exist, it does not follow that this approach is inapplicable. Information on costs and expected benefits is essential in order to make rational decisions about the allocation of resources, and any method of decision-making, if it tries to be rational, will make guesses where no information is available. Westcott and Raine both point out that it is better to make estimates explicit and testable than to proceed on the basis of untested assumptions. The use of epidemiological criteria, therefore, provides a framework for decision-making and should also stimulate the collection of the required data.

The same information is required by a cost-benefit approach which, however, also incorporates value judgements of more dubious validity. Instead of estimating the benefits in terms of health status, it needs to quantify them in money terms, and thus render them directly comparable to costs. If the benefit-cost ratio is greater than one, then the project is worth doing. No other technique can tell this; it can only rank programmes in order of priority, and this within a very narrow range. It also makes health projects comparable to other projects and enables a rational decision to be taken on the proportion of funds allocated to the health sector in toto. Unfortunately, however, rationality is sometimes achieved at the expense of accuracy, and the rather broad value judgements which go into deciding the value of health in money terms (particularly the value of

Terror man given leave to appeal

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — Leave to appeal against the death sentence of convicted terrorist James Mange was granted in the Supreme Court here today.

Application for leave to appeal against the conviction and 13-year jail sentence of fellow accused Vusumusi Zulu was refused.

Mr Justice Hefer said he still regarded Mange's case to be one of extreme treason.

But he found there was a reasonable prospect of the Appeal Court coming to a different view.

Arguing the application Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC, said the death sentence in this case was a discretionary one and should be applied only in extreme cases.

Mr Kentridge asked whether society really required the extermination of Mange.

"There is no reason why a long term of imprisonment should not be adequate," he said.

On sentence, Mr Kentridge said South Africa had a long history of treason trials.

He said sentences in most cases had been "lenient."

In the case of Zulu, Mr Justice Hefer found there were no reasonable prospects of the Appeal Court coming to a different opinion, and refused the application.

Inkatha backs old ANC line

29/1/80
Ann

327

JOHANNESBURG — The Inkatha movement, led by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, fully subscribed to the principles of the banned African National Congress, as originally laid down by its founders, Inkatha's publicity and strategic chairman, Mr Gibson Thula, said here yesterday.

Addressing a meeting at the Institute of Race Relations, Mr Thula said the movement believed in multi-strategy involvement by every group for the liberation of South Africa's black people.

In the movement's eyes every black organisation involved in the black man's struggle for liberation was relevant.

Referring to white South African 'liberal' groups, Mr Thula said they had a tendency to 'categorise' black South Africans into rural and urban blacks.

This was regrettable because blacks all over the country were subjected to the 'oppressive system' of the South African Government.

'Blacks are one because of their subjection to oppression.'

Mr Thula called for a national convention at which every South African, banned, banished or in exile, would be represented and South Africa's constitution and destiny discussed.

He said Inkatha believed in a unitary South African State. 'This issue is not negotiable and we are not prepared to compromise on it.'

He saw the talks between Inkatha and the National Party as the start of greater things to come and they could lead to a national convention, he said. — (Sapa.)

Nattrass counters Rees' proposition that subsidised public provision of medical care inevitably leads to overcrowding or over-provision by discussing alternative modes of rationing health services which are more equitable than price, involving, for example, indicators of health needs. She also notes difficulties in collection and use of data relevant to the objectives and performance of health programmes.

Archer (Ch.9) sees not two but a number of alternatives with varying degrees of participation by the private se

(i) private medical practice q
(ii) voluntary insurance, with
(iii) prepaid group practice;
(iv) National Health Insurance public sector) for all or population. This group m insurance, benefits remain
(v) comprehensive and universa the U.K. or Eastern Europe

These alternatives are analysed i

However, for Archer and Nattrass, medical care are only part of a w of promoting health?

2.3 Choice of Health Programme

Looking at historical experience, in public health in the Western wo nutrition, water, sewerage, housin Moreover, 'in the medical sector, few who hold publicly that in rich given kind and given quality (GP's equipment, drugs), will increase outpu ever, he argues further, the path to greater health by expanding conventional health care inputs available to the poor majority of the population may be less efficient than that which seeks to provide more of the basic health requisites, by the kind of socio-economic development which was historically responsible for declining mortality and morbidity in 'developed' countries. This argument can be tested by the evaluation and analysis of particular programmes; some such studies are described in the section on Nutrition Policy. Nevertheless, it is necessary to have a broad indication of the sorts of policy which should be tested and evaluated.

Sorkin (*73) describes various ways in which health programmes may contribute to overall development goals - by increasing productivity, by raising the number of man hours available and by opening uninhabitable areas to economic exploitation. Describing the links between nutrition and productivity in low income countries he shows that nutrient deficiency can be a severe economic handicap.

The papers which deal explicitly with th of health programmes are aine (Ch.15).

of economic analysis and choice of objectives process in some way ese ends, which can be e relative prices of inpu selecting infant mortalit of choice, known in econo he question whether this ild health clinics, or

e, it is necessary to nd then, whether it is t such as cost-benefit , but the conclusions se; they depend on the jective' only in that gements for the choice

know their value relati to each other - e.g. the relative importance of TB and obstetric care, of reducing mortality or increasing Gross National Product (GNP). This will in part, determine their priority in the allocation of funds. Nattrass notes that: 'Establishing a set of public sector objectives is always extremely difficult in cases where people or groups of people have differe preferences and indeed is frequently impossible without recourse to dictatorship'.

Botswana exiles say blown
SA spies were in caboots

BY TONY STIRLING
Chief Reporter

SECURITY Police spy Captain Craig Williamson and undercover "Zak" Edwards, were working in cahoots, according to exile BOSS agent Mr Karl sources in Botswana.

"There is definite evidence they were working in collaboration," a top source told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday.

He said, however, that it was the suspicions of exiles in Gaborone which had eventually led to a situation in which Mr Williamson had been forced to "blow his cover".

"There was such a mass of circumstantial evidence that were spies that exiles here had their information given to pair to organisations overseas, and Capt Williamson was being put under pressure as a result of the information which was being passed on.

Many of these people were students sent from South Africa to see Capt Williamson, at the IUEF in Geneva, which was funding "most of the projects" in South Africa.

"At first he tried to make out that he was spreading these stories himself, but eventually so much information had built up against him that he had to blow himself," the source said.

Sources said exiles operating in Gaborone had begun to destroy Mr Edwards' information network operating in South Africa because of their overwhelming suspicions about him.

The sources confirmed that Capt Williamson is in a position to name many people in South Africa whom he provided with funds for projects in his capacity as a deputy director of the International Universities Exchange Fund.

Both Capt Williamson's own accounts and reports from overseas have confirmed that for some time prior to his return to South Africa, serious suspicion existed that he was a spy.

The IUEF director, Mr Lars Gunnar Eriksson, has come under heavy fire for his failure to act against Capt Williamson after suspicions against him had been voiced by many people, including the former Nusas president, Mr Duncan Innes.

Mr Eriksson, described by student leaders who know him as "strongly anti-communist", also failed to act against Capt Williamson and the Security Police Chief, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, after the spy himself told him that he was a Security Police captain.

Both policemen were present when Capt Williamson's role was disclosed to Mr Eriksson in Zurich.

● DONS defector Mr Arthur McGiven has confirmed to The Observer in London that Mr Edwards, 31, a former Nusas officer, was an agent for the department. But The Observer said the South African penetration of the IUEF was secret, and that Capt Williamson and Mr Edwards did not know each other initially.

But because there was strong suspicion about Capt Williamson, the students going to see him about IUEF projects were being advised from Gaborone "from a certain stage onwards" to pass on incomplete or false information, the sources said.

"Consequently, the money that he provided from the IUEF was not always used for the projects Williamson was told about, once the exiles were certain that their suspicions about him were correct."

Both Capt Williamson's own accounts and reports from overseas have confirmed that for some time prior to his return to South Africa, serious suspicion existed that he was a spy.

Arms sales up after siege

Pretoria Bureau

MANY Pretoria residents are stocking up with arms in the wake of the Silverton bank siege.

And the Police have urged them to learn how to handle their guns.

This was the advice of Colonel Leon Mellet, of the Police Directorate of Public Relations, after a reported rise in firearm sales since the attack on a Pretoria bank last week.

A number of Pretoria arms dealers reported an increase in arms sales.

One dealer, Mr P C du Plessis, reported that his sales had doubled since Friday.

"What worries me is that many people who do not know how to handle firearms are buying arms impulsively because they are frightened.

"People who know little about shooting are now rushing to buy arms. My sales of ammunition and cleaning equipment have gone up as well, because guns left lying in mothballs are now being taken out.

"I can show a person how to clean his firearm and how to load and unload it, but I can't teach him how to fire it in a place like my shop. I believe people should leave things like the Silverton incident to the police. We don't want a lot of old women running around shooting wildly."

Mr Dawid Jacobs, another gun dealer, reported a slight increase in sales since last Friday. He believed most people who bought firearms were capable of handling them.

"I would say that 80% of the people who buy guns can handle them. It is not just anyone who can get a firearm licence."

Col Mellet said that for firearms to be of any use people had to learn how to handle them. He advised people to take courses in the handling of firearms.

"People aren't safe simply because they possess a firearm. Firearms can only be effective in trained hands. They must also become familiar with the law regarding the use of firearms, so they know when they are entitled to use them."

Col Mellet pointed out that correct handling of firearms included proper safe-keeping.

"Firearms shouldn't be carried in places like cubby-holes because they can easily fall into the wrong hands," he said.

He said the police had not yet had to deal with the problem of over-zealous individuals who interfered with police actions like Silverton.

"Our main concern is with the crowds of curious onlookers who hinder our operations."

IUEF may fire director

By STANLEY UYS
London Editor

LONDON. — The International University Exchange Fund met yesterday to discuss the Williamson spy case. It is expected that the agency's director, Mr Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, will be asked to resign.

Criticism about Mr Eriksson's role in the Williamson affair has been mounting steadily during the past week.

It is now strongly suspected that he knew of Captain Craig Williamson's real identity as a security branch agent well before the Captain "blew" his own cover.

Following further disclosures at the weekend by BOSS defector Arthur McGiven, it now appears that Mr Eriksson was running a secret political fund in Lichstenstein — to finance South African revolutionaries — without the knowledge of the IUEF board.

Mr McGiven has claimed that Mr Eriksson was co-director of the fund — called "Southern Futures" — with a former Nusas leader now working for the International Labour Organisation, Mr Neville Rubin.

However, the Rand Daily Mail established from Swiss sources yesterday that Mr Eriksson's co-director in Southern Futures was not Mr Rubin, but his father, Dr Leslie Rubin, a former South African senator now living in America.

Terrorists held

JOHANNESBURG — South African Police have arrested three trained Russian-armed terrorists and apprehended several others.

This follows the two recent terror attacks at the Volkskas bank in Silverton and the Soekmekaar Police Station in the Northern Transvaal.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, announced yesterday that a number of arrests had been made in connection with the Silverton siege and that the Security Police had confiscated a large quantity of sophisticated Russian-made arms, ammunition and explosives.

Security police had also found several forged documents and other Russian-made equipment following intensitve investigations after the terror attacks.

"I also take great pleasure in announcing that police have made a major breakthrough in their investigations following the terror attack on the Soekmekaar Police Station earlier this year," Mr Le Grange said.

"Three trained terrorists have been arrested following this attack and a number of sophisticated Russian arms as well as ammunition, explosives and other equipment were confiscated."

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, last night refused to reveal where and when the arrests had been made.

"We will not reveal any more details at this stage. The investigations are of a delicate nature and this might hamper them," he said.

The arrests came after a year of terror violence which saw four terrorists killed, one wounded and several escaping.

Two policemen lost their lives and four were wounded in the terror attacks on police stations. Two civilians lost their lives and more than 30 were wounded.

The most daring of the terror attacks were aimed at police stations. On June 28 last year, three armed men attacked the Moroka police station in Soweto killing one policeman and wounding several others, including civilians.

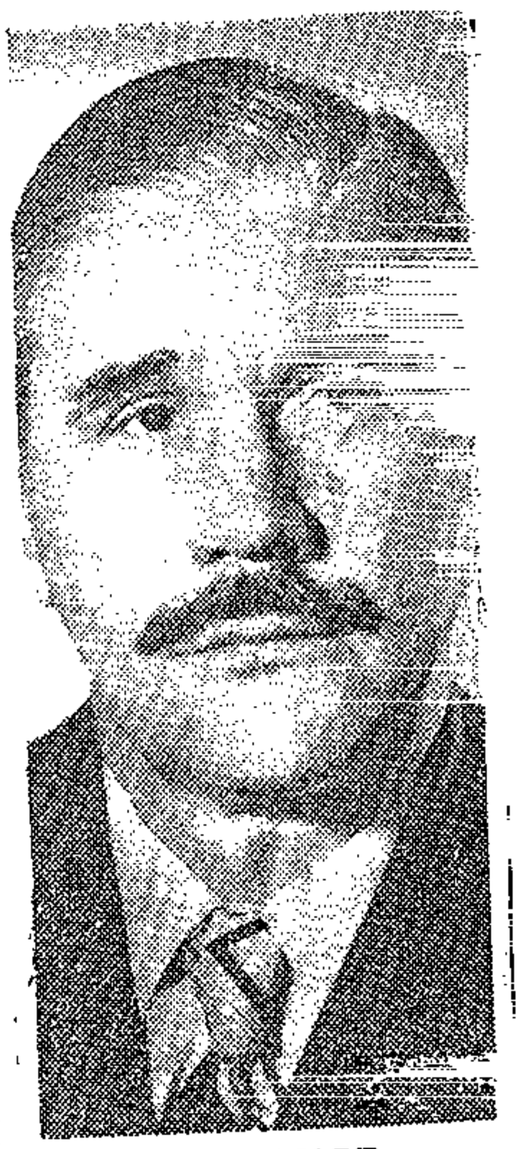
On November 2, three armed men attacked the Orlando police station in Soweto, killing a policeman and wounding two others.

On January 4, this year, three terrorists attacked the police station in Soekmekaar. Nobody was injured in the attack.

● In Pretoria, messages of condolence from the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and the minister of police were read out at two separate funeral services yesterday for the two victims of the Silverton siege.

Altogether about 1 000 people attended the services.

Mrs Annetjie de Klerk, 37, wife of a police captain, was buried from the NG Kerk, Police College, yesterday morning and 19-year-old Miss Cindy Anderson, was buried at 3 pm from the Methodist Church, Andries Street. — DDC-SAPA.



MR LE GRANGE . . . breakthrough.

Silverton siege trio identified

JOHANNESBURG — The three terrorists shot dead in the Silverton bank siege all came from Diepkloof, Soweto.

Two of the terrorists, Mr Wilfred Madela and Mr Humphrey Makhubo, were close friends before they fled the country in 1977.

In 1978 they were both arrested with another man in Swaziland, five kilometres from the Oshoek border post with South Africa, and served between nine and 12 months' in prison after being found guilty of possessing a Russian-made machine pistol and a hand-grenade.

The third terrorist of the Silverton siege, also of Diepkloof, but whose family has not yet been traced, was Mr Fanie Stephen Mafoko.

This was revealed yesterday shortly after the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, announced the South African Police had arrested several people in connection with the Silverton siege, and seized several forged documents.

Police yesterday told the families of Mr Madela and Mr Makhubo to identify their bodies at the Pretoria mortuary, and to claim them if they wished.

[redacted]

been trained in Angola. The siege lasted six hours before a crack police squad burst into the bank and killed them with shotgun blasts. Two women died at the hands of one of the terrorists.

Last night mourners gathered at the homes of Mr Makhubo and Mr Madela — both aged 26 — and prayer meetings were held.

Mr Madela's mother, a widowed schoolteacher who did not wish to be named, said Mr Makhubo and her son had been very close friends and lived across the road from one another.

Brig Johann Coetzee, chief of the South African Security Police, said last night: "We have followed the routine procedure concerning the formal identification of the three terrorists.

"That is, the families were notified that they may come to identify the bodies and then make arrangements to claim the bodies."

Mr Makhubo's father, Mr Isaaiha Makhubo, a Soweto businessman, said: "I was preparing to go the the Platters show in the city when I was summoned by my family to come home immediately.

"On arrival at home I was given a message that I

at Protea Police Station. It was to identify a body in Pretoria today."

Mr Makhubo said he did not know any further details and would speak to the press after his trip to Pretoria.

He said however, he had a son named Humphrey, but would not say whether his son was connected with the siege.

Mrs Madela said a man had come to her place of employment yesterday and told her to report at the Protea Police Station today.

She would be told to proceed to the Pretoria Government mortuary to identify a body. She did not specify if the body she was going to identify had any connection with the Silverton bank siege.

But the pictures seen in newspapers of one of the corpses lying on the bank floor resembled that of her third-born son.

"I will be able to say after identification of this corpse whether it is my son's or not," she said.

She would not say more because "such deaths were pitiable and would evoke public reaction. Please bear with me".

Mrs Madela said all she wanted to do if the body in Pretoria turned out to be her son, was to give him an ordinary and simple

[redacted]

was chosen for this analysis as the Department of Health
keover of Homeland services shortly afterwards, and a
on of expenditure cannot be made for later years.
hese changes do not, however, appear to have markedly

117

URE OF THE HEALTH CARE SECTOR

uth Africa allows a broad definition of health
addition to services which clearly lie within
lth services which cover preventative measures such as
n immunisation, medical examinations of schoolchildren,
able for South Africa is used. In

Swiss Govt protests at SA spy activity

BERN. — The Swiss Government yesterday ordered an official protest to be sent to the South African Government denouncing the "illegal activities" of South African spies operating in Switzerland.

At a regular cabinet session government officials heard a report by the Minister of Justice and Police, Mr Kurt Furgler, based on police inquiries made since the disclosure that a Geneva-based international aid organization had been infiltrated by South African agents.

After hearing the report the cabinet members immediately ordered the Foreign Ministry to send an official protest to the South African Embassy in Bern, to be relayed to Pretoria.



Captain Craig Williamson

Two of the agents concerned were Captain Craig Williamson, the former deputy director of the International University Exchange Fund, and another IUEF aide, Mr Karl Edwards.

It was not clear whether Mr Furgler's report referred to any other espionage activities.

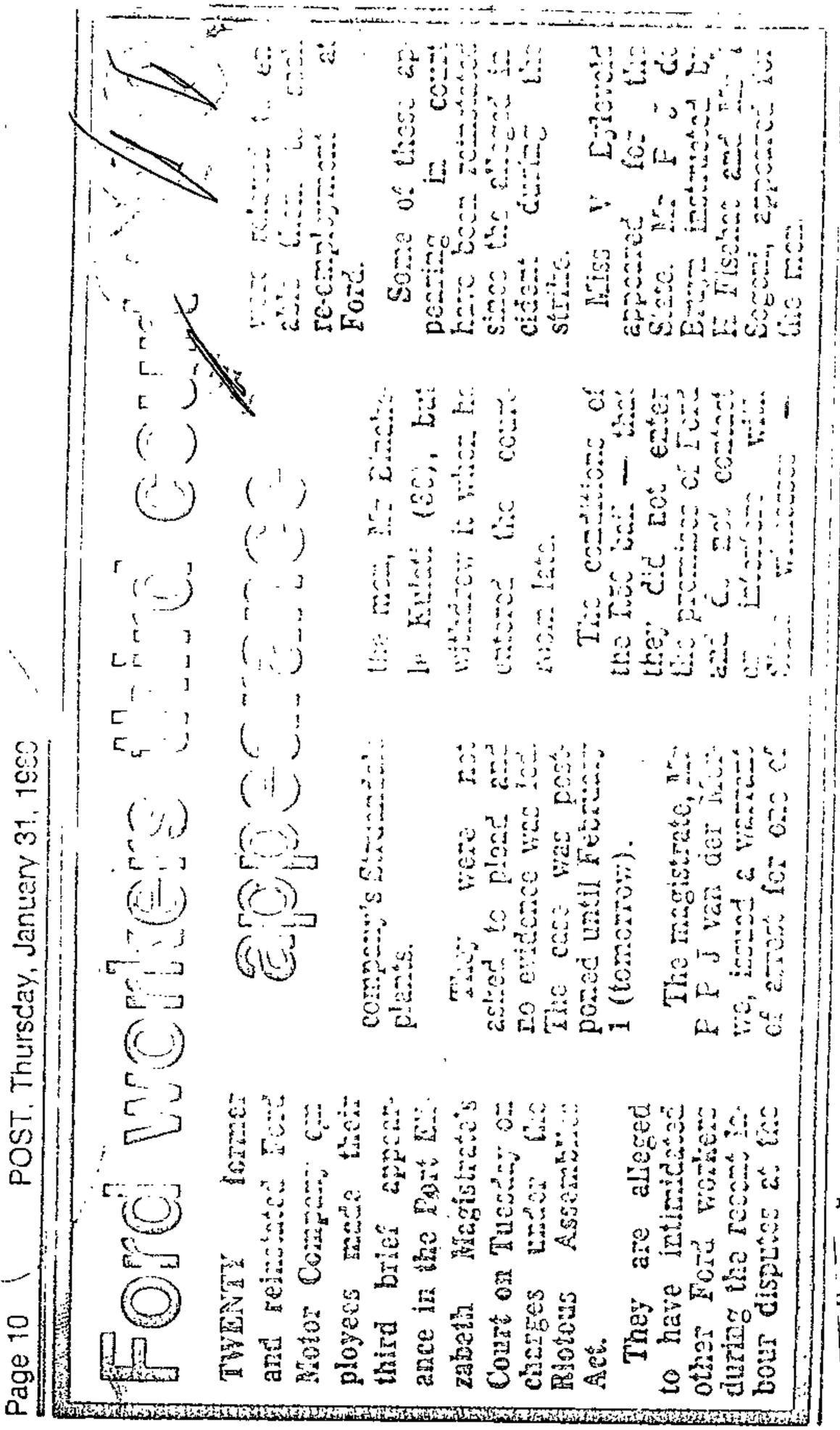
South African security police have already admitted that Captain Williamson worked as a police agent while with the IUEF, and the organization has confirmed reports that Mr Edwards too doubled as a South African informer.

After the cabinet session a Swiss Government spokesman, Mr Walter Buser, said that if he had known of the espionage activities earlier action would have been taken.

Everyone involved, he told reporters, "would have been arrested and tried in Switzerland on charges of espionage".

● At a recent news conference in Sweden the IUEF secretary-general, Mr Lars Gunner-Erikssen, said he had met both the head of the South African security police, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, and Captain Williamson in Zurich. During the meeting both men had threatened him, he said, and tried to persuade him to keep Captain Williamson on at the organization. Both men have now returned to Johannesburg. — Sapa-AP

individual citizen himself and not the system, thus one should change the behaviour of individuals and not the behaviour of the system. Such a


Page 10 POST, Thursday, January 31, 1980

FORD WORKERS

TWENTY former and reinstated Ford Motor Company employees made their third brief appearance in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court on Tuesday on charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

They are alleged to have intimidated other Ford workers during the recent labour dispute at the

Some of these appearing in court have been remanded since the dismissal in client during the strike.

Miss V Edwards appeared for the State. Mr F ... Evans instructed by E Fischer and Partners, appeared for the men.

The conditions of the bail — that they did not enter the premises of Ford and do not contact ... — will remain in force until ... from late.

the men, Mr Elizabeth in Kwazakele (EC), but withdrew it when he entered the court ...

company's Elizabeth plants.

They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led. The case was postponed until February 1 (tomorrow).

The magistrate, Mr P P J van der Merwe, issued a warning of arrest for one of

of the political and argument becomes 'victim- ut symptoms, many of onditions that determine arcely be blamed for wages which do not llnesses that flow from ctory machinery or food s to examine the perpetuate its inade- igh-cost high-technology vices, the political avagant technical care he poor, these all are dicine and the potent- ed and instead it is and ineffective. :o health policy r modern medicine, reased citizen parti- ition of medical s reinforcing the y of individuals to ndividual dependence dations at the level dividual and advocates with their own s Waitzken points out:

lk is quite This way ather than decrease in Consequently rol the health

considerably extended, h assume that health are needed in promoting

health care are reforms in wider social structures together with reforms in medical structures. The two are inseparable if medicine is to become more effective. Clearly, reforms sited in the health system alone will have little impact on general health levels in society until they are accompanied by social structural change; conversely, social structural reforms must include reforms to medical structures if the health of a population is to be improved. It is reactionary to argue that medical reforms by themselves are insignificant and have to wait upon changes in socio-economic structures. Consequently, within South Africa, changes in the current organisation of South African medicine could be of considerable significance.

Turning now to an examination of the current organisation of South African medicine, one can discover certain key features that characterise it and may hinder future efforts to make it more effective. At present, the formal structure of South African medicine is typified by four interrelated key features.

First, although figures are not easily available to demonstrate this, it is evident that the bulk of specific medical resources are devoted to health services which are curative rather than to those which are preventative and inhibit the occurrence of illness or in some way remove the situation in which illnesses are likely to occur.[1] South Africa, in placing its fiscal emphasis on curative rather then preventative medicine, is not alone in the world, as is reflected by the statement of the Director-General of the World Health Organisation that half of the health care expenditure in the Western World is directed to people who will die within the next twelve months (Cox, 1977:730). The decision within South Africa to commit health care resources primarily to curative medicine is at the same time a decision that medicine should be disease and hospital oriented rather than health and community oriented. This decision has vital consequences, for, as previously argued, it is doubtful that curative medicine, which inevitably is essentially technological, can be effective medicine and contribute at all significantly to the promotion and improvement of health in the population.

Second, South African medicine is organised primarily to serve the needs of the white population and the needs of the urban population. Yet the

TOTALITARIANISM — GENERAC

1 ~~JANUARY 1980~~ — 21 February 1980

1 JANUARY 1980 — 31 JANUARY 1980

Transkei's Sabata is re-elected

UMTATA. — Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo of the Tembus was unanimously returned, in his absence, as head of the Transkei Democratic Progressive Party at a party congress in Umtata yesterday.

Chief Sabata, on bail pending trial on charges under the Transkei Public Security Act and Transkei Constitution Act, was not allowed to attend the conference.

Miss Florence Mancotywa, also on bail on charges under the same Acts, was unanimously re-elected publicity secretary.

Mr C S Mda, MP for Bizana, was re-elected deputy-leader; Mr Babini Pikashe national organiser and Mr A S Xobololo, treasurer.

Mr W M Dweba was elected secretary and Mr J M Ndika, chairman. — Sapa.

Mkele is deported

RDM 1/11/80 ~~423~~ 327

UMTATA. — A former committee member of the banned Black Community Programmes organisation, Mr Nimrod Mkele, of Johannesburg, has been deported from Transkei.

The head of the Security Police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, said in Umtata yesterday that Mr Mkele, who was released last week after 28 days in detention, was advised to leave Transkei because he was "involving himself too much in the country's politics".

Col Ngceba said it had also been found that Mr Mkele was not a Transkeian and that his passport had been issued under false pretences.

"No official deportation order was issued, but he was simply advised to leave and was then accompanied by police across the Umzimkulu bridge on Saturday." — Sapa.

TABLE II

	WHITE		COLOURED		BLACK	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-398)	115 1.2%	15 1.9%	120 3.9%	139 4.4%	49 2.1%	56 2.9%
Hypertensive Diseases (400-404)	212 2.2%	127 15.8%	190 6.1%	276 8.8%	273 11.4%	212 11.0%
Ischaemic Heart Diseases (410-414)	5737 58.8%					
Cerebrovascular Diseases (430-438)	1587 16.3%					
Total Circulatory Diseases (390-458)	9752 100%					

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

DONS speaks out on spy defector

By IAN HOBBS in London and CHRIS MARAIS in Johannesburg

THE Department of National Security, formerly BOSS, yesterday said former spy Mr Arthur McGiven, who is being kept in a secret hideout in Britain, had "misused his position" to obtain certain documents.

The publication of these documents now threatens to expose the inner workings of the intelligence network.

In a strongly worded statement released yesterday, DONS denounced Mr McGiven as displaying "anti-social behaviour" while working for them.

It said he had misused his position to "gain scraps of untested and unevaluated material and use it for his own gain, out of context and out of perspective".

Mr McGiven, 36, who has transcripts of alleged BOSS-DONS surveillance on both English and Afrikaans student groups, church groups and their leaders, the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the Progressive Federal Party, is being kept in a secret hideout by The Observer newspaper, which has started publishing his revelations.

The news of the "snooping" has caused a political furore among the ranks of

Opposition parties and is a definite embarrassment for DONS.

Mr Alec van Wyk, present head of DONS, said yesterday:

"When there is mention of interception, it is done by means of post and telegraph, authorised in terms of Article 118 A of Law 44 of 1958, but this represents a small percentage of the information reaching the department.

"It is important to emphasise that all the material reaching the department undergoes a process of sifting, whereby the relevant is separated from the irrelevant."

Discussing Mr McGiven's statement that Mrs Helen Suzman of the PFP had had her mail intercepted, Mr Van Wyk said:

"I want to state categorically that there are no files on Mrs Suzman or any other member of an acknowledged political party in the department.

"What does happen, however, is that snippets of information on public figures do reach the department — that is unavoidable."

However, both Mrs Suzman and Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, have reacted angrily to the news of the DONS "snoop allegations".

Mrs Suzman said she would take the matter up in Parliament and Mr Marais called for a commission of inquiry into this alleged invasion of privacy.

Mr van Wyk said Mr McGiven had started working for BOSS as a "source" who provided certain information "at a fee".

"Then he joined us as a full-time member, and was employed as a sifter, which is a junior position in the department.

"In this capacity he had no access to evaluated and translated information of a higher grade."

"It is also astounding that Mr McGiven, if he indeed got the impression that the department was acting beyond its legal powers, neglected to bring it to the attention of his superintendent, his departmental head or the Minister.

"Instead of this, he left the country under false pretences with allegedly stolen documents which on their own can only create a distorted image.

"The Prime Minister has already requested a full report in connection with this matter."

of the response of C* to increments of income has led to a specification of interesting properties of the individual's utility function.

Specifically, an individual is said to have constant relative risk-aversion (RRA) if an increase in income, price ratios held constant, leads to a new risk-bearing optimum C* which involves proportionately more holdings of claims for each and every state (i.e., the new C* lies on a ray from the origin through the original C*). Geometrically, if this held everywhere the individual's preference map in Fig. 2 must be homothetic. It can be shown that the condition for constant RRA is:

$$-\frac{c_s v''(c_s)}{v'(c_s)} = R \qquad (1.5)$$

where R is a constant. If R is an increasing function of income (increasing RRA), a rise in income leads to a new C* proportionately closer to the 45° line than the original C* -- and the reverse if R is a decreasing function of income (decreasing RRA).

An individual is said to have constant absolute risk-aversion (ARA) if a rise in income results in a final C* position representing equal absolute increases in state-claim holdings in comparison with the original C*, for each and every state. This corresponds g
parallel to the 4
condition for con

$$-\frac{v''}{v'} =$$

where A is a cons

Political escapers in Lusaka

Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Three political prisoners who escaped from a maximum security prison in Pretoria last month have arrived here, but refused to give details of their escape.

Alexander Moumbaris, Steven Lee and Timothy Jenkins were introduced to the Press by the president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo.

Moumbaris said they had escaped without assistance from any prison official and that they had left the country with the assistance of the ANC, the South African Communist Party and Umkhonto we Sizwe.

'We were not supplied by our captors with keys and other help but, in spite of this, a Prison Department official has been arrested,' Moumbaris said.

An ANC spokesman said the men had just arrived in Lusaka. He said they would be leaving shortly for Europe.

During the news conference the escapers produced maps of Pretoria Central Prison which they had drawn in captivity.

They distributed them to newsmen — including representatives of Soviet and East European newspapers.

Escaped trio in Lusaka

2/1/80

The Star's
Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Three whites who escaped from a maximum security prison in Pretoria last month have arrived in Lusaka but refused to give details of their escape and flight to a neighbouring country.

The three, Alexander Moumbaris, Steven Lee and Timothy Jenkins, were introduced to the Press by the president of the banned African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo.

Mr Moumbaris read a statement in which he said he and his friends had escaped without assistance from any prison official.

They had got out of the country with the assistance of the underground machinery of the ANC, the South African Communist Party and Umkhonto we Sizwe.

"We were not supplied by our captors with keys and other help but in spite of this a Prison's Department official has been arrested," Mr Moumbaris said.

The three men are to leave for Europe soon.

During the conference, the escapers produced alleged maps of Pretoria Central Prison which they said they had drawn in captivity.

Skiers rescued

PARIS — Helicopters yesterday rescued 15 skiers stranded for two days by snowstorms in the French Alps. Rescuers said they were all in good health.

Bleak outlook for civil rights



Drift is toward a martial outcome

2/1/80
327

PROFESSOR A S MATHEWS, professor of law at Natal University, believes, however, that pressures from within and abroad might still bring evolutionary change.



What promise do the 1980s hold for civil liberties and the rule of law? The response to that question in southern Africa now is likely to be the whole gamut of emotions from despair to cynicism, to adapt the famous saying of Dorothy Parker that some actor had run through all the emotions from A to B.

The auguries for the next decade look so bleak as to make gloomy pessimism about the revival of the rule of law and civil rights the most realistic attitude of the political forecaster.

The question whether this will remain so during the 80s cannot be answered until a reasonably clear description has been assigned to these two notions — civil liberties and the rule of law.

I propose to clarify civil rights by distinguishing them from political and social rights. Ralf Dahrendorf, in his book "Society and Democracy in Germany" has differentiated these three categories of right in the clearest language that I know.

Dividing citizenship into three elements — political, social and civil — he proceeds to define the first as "the right to participate in the exercise of political power, as a member of a body invested with political authority or as an elector of the members of such a body."

The social element is described by him as "the whole range from the right to modicum of economic welfare and security to the right to share to the full in the social heritage and to live the life of a civilised being, according to the standards prevailing in the society."

Finally, the civil element "is composed of the rights necessary for individual freedom — liberty of the person, freedom of speech, thought and faith . . . and the right to justice."

This last element, the civil rights aspect of citizenship, is the one with which I am concerned in this article chiefly because it comprises the liberties most closely associated with the rule of law.

Though there are wider and narrower definitions, the rule of law is most frequently, and most sensibly, in my view, represented as a juridical doctrine linked to the fundamental freedoms of the individual.

In simple language we may describe the rule of law as the legal protection of the basic rights of the individual. These rights encompass the protection of his person and his liberty of movements, association, conscience and expression.

The best shorthand expression for this cluster of liberties is "civil rights" and the objective of those who believe in the rule of law is to afford a legal guarantee to civil rights. It is unwise to make the rule of law stand for either less or more than this.

The narrower doctrine is one which requires the regular and faithful application of the enacted laws of the society, whatever their content and however much they may limit or deny individual rights.

The broader doctrine attempts to guarantee through law all the citizen's rights, political, social and civil. This tends to make it nebulous and ineffective.

Neither the narrow approach which makes the rule of law a synonym for order, nor the broad one which makes it a synonym for human justice, is acceptable.

I shall opt in this article for the golden mean — the theory that the rule of law means the legal protection of civil rights.

While it is clearly important that a person's civil rights should be protected from violations from any quarter, the rule of law is primarily concerned with their protection against those in authority. The doctrine is concerned, in other words, with the vindication of individual rights against the holders of political power. This means that in respect of civil rights the Government must be **under law.**

The metaphor of a government under law tends to be vague and needs further clarification. No government official can be said to be subject to law unless his power to limit the citizen's basic rights is circumscribed by legal rules which provide clear standards for the exercise of that power and specific criteria for the circumstances in which it may be used to qualify or deny basic rights.

Let us consider a concrete example. A law gives the Minister of Justice the power to detain a person if in his opinion that person is a threat to State security. The decision to detain depends entirely on the Minister's discretion which makes the application of the law subjective and unpredictable.

This may be contrasted with a law which gives the Minister power to detain where there is evidence that the person concerned advocates violence as a means of political or social change. In this instance the Minister's decision cannot be capricious and must be tested against an objective standard (the advocacy of violence) and against the evidence adduced to show that the standard has been satisfied in the particular instance.

Of course, the rule of law requires that the testing be done by an independent authority like the courts, and not by the Minister himself or by officers loyal to him or his Government.

What this all adds up to is the proposition that there can be no rule of law if the rules which affect the citizen's civil liberties are vague and imprecise. Both the ruler and the ruled must be subject to precise laws administered by independent tribunals so that the government cannot be, at the same time, lawgiver, prosecutor and judge in matters of the individual's freedom.

This was understood many years ago by Bracton when he said: "The King ought not to be subject to man but under God and the law, because the law makes the King."

It is quite clear in present-day South Africa that the rule of law in the sense of the legal protection of civil rights is no longer honoured. Anyone may be detained or banned and deprived of freedom of movement, speech or association on the mere "say so," of a government officer, and such a person has no legal redress.

People are daily tried, convicted and imprisoned under broad and vague political crimes according to disturbing rules of procedure for activities that are frequently not criminal in most western democracies.

Is there a chance that we shall see an improvement in this situation in the next decade?

Social prediction is a hazardous occupation more akin to gambling than to science. The factors which the forecaster needs to take into account are multitudinous and set in a context of continuous change. In spite of the obvious risks I shall hazard some broad predictions about the future of civil rights and the rule of law.

The first prediction will surprise nobody unless he is incurably idealistic or euphoric. We shall not achieve either during or at the end of the '80s a political order in which civil rights and the rule of law will flourish.

Looked at in comparative terms they will not have achieved anything like the degree of recognition that they presently enjoy in free western societies like Britain, America or Sweden.

The most important reason for this is that the real struggle between those who have power and wealth in South Africa and those who do not is only now beginning, and, far from being resolved, will greatly intensify in the next decade.

Since both civil rights and the rule of law are institutions designed to restrain and qualify power, they will have little appeal to (and receive small recognition from) either those who are determined to preserve power and privilege or those who seek to wrest it from the present possessors.

These institutions have never flowered in a society where major unresolved political and social issues divide major groups of the people.

If I may return for a moment to the three categories of right (political, social and civil), this means that, while the rule of law does not seek to guarantee political and social justice, its attainment is heavily dependent on the creation of a social system in which power and wealth are distributed in a substantially equitable way. Civil rights and the rule of law require a foundation of political and social justice.

My second prediction is contingent on the path chosen by South Africa's power-holders in the '80s. According to my present reading of their political behaviour, they are not yet committed to resolving the problems of power and wealth by negotiating with the excluded groups within the society or with those western nations which, with increasing difficulty, are maintaining support for evolutionary rather than revolutionary change in the country.

The opportunity for evolutionary change in South Africa remains, even at this late hour, within the grasp of the Government. To win western backing for a negotiated settlement involving a phased programme of reform, the Government will have to match the promising noises that its leaders are now making with more action and with a negotiating stance that implies a willingness to make substantial concessions.

If it does not actively pursue this policy, or allows the chance of negotiation to go by default, the conflict in the '80s will become increasingly militarised.

As we have seen in Rhodesia, where solutions have been sought primarily by military means, civil rights and the rule of law are among the first victims.

The second prediction therefore comes to this: the continuation of the present drift towards a martial outcome to the South African conflict will lead to the extinction in the '80s of the last remnants of civil rights in South Africa.

Is the burden of my message for civil libertarians "naught for your comfort"? Not quite. Folly is perhaps not the inevitable bedfellow of the modern South African politician.

Pressure from within and the chill wind from abroad may yet induce him to take the bold steps that are needed to ensure that change is largely peaceful and orderly.

If his coercive response to political challenges is increasingly diluted by the politics of negotiation and conciliation, the revival of civil rights and the rule of law may yet become a realistic goal.

In the reform struggle that lies ahead civil libertarians will need to unite courage and determination in their strategy with moderation in their expectations — in short, to develop both a strong arm and a cool head.

The remaking of a society, even if by negotiation between political rivals, cannot be entirely without convulsions and disorders. In the early and middle phases of change we shall probably eliminate only the grosser violations of civil rights and the rule of law.

Habits of thought and action will not change overnight and it will take time to accustom political actors to the ideas of divided authority, qualified power and due process of law.

But even the partial realisation of those worthy goals in the 80s is worth all the sacrifice and effort that will be required to attain them.

This message has a special relevance for white South Africans. Under the present dispensation it is the blacks who feel the need of civil rights and the rule of law. By the end of the '80s the roles could well be reversed so that whites rather than blacks will crave the protection that these institutions afford against the despotic tendencies of political man.

331

Newspaper's office bugged, court told

Star 24/1/80

Own Correspondent

A Pretoria Regional Court heard today how Security Police had tapped the telephone of the Post newspaper at its office in the Pretoria News building.

This evidence was given at the trial of eight men and a 16-year-old boy accused of contravening the Terorism Act by either recruiting people or themselves being recruited for military training outside South Africa.

The accused include a Post journalist, Mr Thami Mkhwanazi, who was based at the Pretoria News building.

A Security Police expert in languages, Major A M Heysteck, today translated some of the 16 cassettes of conversations on the Post telephone which had been tapped.

The first tape translated to the court was an alleged conversation between Mr Jeremiah Majatladi, one of the accused, and Mr Mkhwanazi. It revealed there was a plan to make people aware "because there is no turning back."

Mr Mkhwanazi is alleged to have said in the conversation: "I will phone contacts in Johannesburg to fix the matter."

Mr Majatladi is alleged to have replied: "The people are impatient. They want to go tomorrow."

In a second tape-recorded conversation between Mr Mkhwanazi and a friend, who may not be named, it was said that many people "wanted to join the armed struggle."

Newspaper's office bugged, court told

Star 2/1/80

331

328

Own Correspondent

A Pretoria Regional Court heard today how Security Police had tapped the telephone of the Post newspaper at its office in the Pretoria News building.

This evidence was given at the trial of eight men and a 16-year-old boy accused of contravening the Terorism Act by either recruiting people or themselves being recruited for military training outside South Africa.

The accused include a Post journalist, Mr Thami Mkhwanazi, who was based at the Pretoria News building.

A Security Police expert in languages, Major A M Heysteck, today translated some of the 16 cassettes of conversations on the Post telephone which had been tapped.

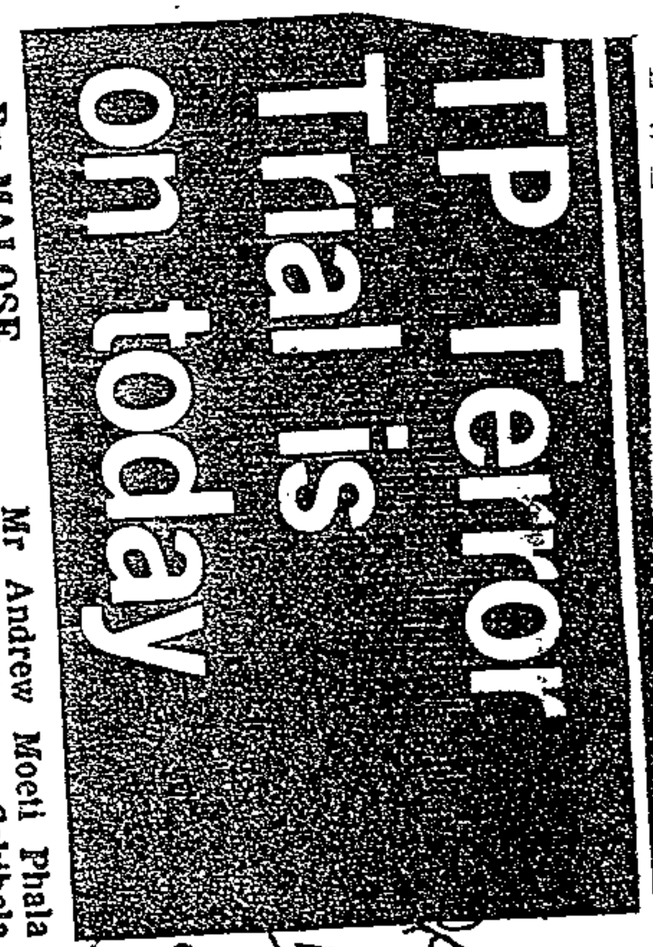
The first tape translated to the court was an alleged conversation between Mr Jeremiah Majatladi, one of the accused, and Mr Mkhwanazi. It revealed there was a plan to make people aware "because there is no turning back."

Mr Mkhwanazi is alleged to have said in the conversation: "I will phone contacts in Johannesburg to fix the matter."

Mr Majatladi is alleged to have replied: "The people are impatient. They want to go tomorrow."

In a second tape-recorded conversation between Mr Mkhwanazi and a friend, who may not be named, it was said that many people "wanted to join the armed struggle."

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.



TP Terror Trial is on today

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

THE Pretoria Terror Trial resumes today in the Pretoria Regional Court.

Appearing on charges under the Terrorism Act is Thami Mkhwanazi (28), a POST reporter and eight other Atteridgeville youths.

They are Mr Jeremiah Kgokong Majatladi (23), Mr Ronald Ephraim Mamoepa (18), Mr Lebogang Christy Mokone (18), Mr Petrus Carel Senabe (22), Mr Andrew Moeti Phala (18), Mr Deacon Sekibela Mathe (22), Mr Cornelius Mapheti Leeuw (18) and a 16-year-old youth.

They have pleaded not guilty before Mr W F Krugel to enticing, encouraging and persuading several youths to undergo military training outside the Republic and then return to overthrow the Government by violent means.

The State also alleges that they conspired to encourage others at Atteridgeville and at the Pretoria News building last May to receive military training outside the country that would have been of use to endanger the maintenance of law and order in the country.

At an earlier hearing last month State witnesses told the court that they were compelled to make statements because they were detained and also frightened of what might happen to them.

A State witness had told the court that he was approached by a security police major and asked to be their informer. He had been told that Mr Mkhwanazi was the most important accused in the trial.

He told the court that he had heard from one of the accused, Mr Majatladi, that Mr Mkhwanazi had stated that a man was known in Ga-Rankuwa who organised people who wanted to undergo military training.

Mr Mkhwanazi had asked the youths to pose for pictures which he hoped to publish in the newspaper after they had left the country.

REFERENCES

1. Department of Statistics (1977). Census of Hospitals and Establishments for In-Patients. Report 20-06-01. Government Printer, Pretoria.

2. Department of Statistics (1977). Report on Deaths 1974. Report 07-03-10. Government Printer, Pretoria.

3. Department of Statistics (1976). Report on Bantu Deaths in Selected Magisterial Districts 1974. Report 07-03-08. Government Printer, Pretoria.

4. Department of Statistics (1976). South African Statistics 1976. Government Printer, Pretoria.

5. Department of Statistics (1974). Report on Bantu Deaths in Selected Magisterial Districts 1968 to 1971. Report 07-03-04. Government Printer, Pretoria.

6. South Africa. Act 58 of 1970.

7. Department of Bantu Administration and Development (1975). Report of the Department 1974/5. Report RP 114/1975. Government Printer, Pretoria.

8. Chiang, C.L. (1968). Introduction to Stochastic Processes in Biostatistics. Wiley, New York.

9. City of Cape Town (1977). Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health 1975. p.110. Cape Town.

10. Department of Statistics (1976). Population Census 1970: Age Marital Status and Type of Dwell... Repo...

11. Mart... Univ... Repo...

12. Knut... the...

13. Depa... Dise... Gove...

14. Depa... 1977, p... ...) the Health Act, No. 63 of ...Department of Health, Pretoria.

15. Department of Health (1978). Infant Mortality Rates in South Africa. Epidemiological Comments Dec. 1978, 1-21.

* * * * * *

327

DONS chief's denial 'naive'

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — South Africa's new security chief, Mr Alex van Wyk, was last night invited to buy a copy of the London Observer on Sunday if he doubted Department of National Security (DONS) defector Arthur McGiven's claim that there was an extensive file on Mrs Helen Suzman, including copies of intercepted mail.

Mr Andrew Wilson, an Observer journalist controlling McGiven's story, said: "I have in my hand a pile of documents McGiven took from Mrs Suzman's file.

"Indeed, if Mr van Wyk's department no longer has files on Mrs Suzman and a number of other people, it could be because they are now in the Observer offices.

"What is more, many are original documents, not photocopies. Whenever one mentions Mrs Suzman, the documents carry the reference number 24596.

"There is absolutely no reason why we should doubt Mr McGiven or the clearly genuine material he has handed to us. We find the statement (by Mr Van Wyk) that there are no files on Mrs Suzman or any other member of an acknowledged political party very naive."

The Observer is to publish another extensive article from the documents McGiven handed to them this Sunday and again the following week.

Thirty-six-year-old McGiven, who fled to Britain in November after resigning as a senior intelligence officer with DONS, is living at a secret address somewhere in England.

It is believed that he will give a full press conference after the Observer has completed publication of the material he stole while he was serving with DONS and the former Bureau of State Security (BSS).

The Foreign Office and Home Office have not yet reacted overtly to his presence in Britain and the possibility exists of a row if his claim that BSS had "targets" in Britain is borne out.

A Home Office spokesman said McGiven entered Britain on an ordinary entry permit and has not yet made any appeal for an extension of the permit or for permanent residence.

McGiven claims that he only joined BSS and DONS in order to expose their activities. It is still believed that he will appeal to the Home Office on humanitarian grounds for permission to live permanently and safely in Britain.

He is described as an intelligent and sensible man and people who have been in contact with him, do not doubt his story that he only joined BSS to expose its activities.

is needed in measurement and reporting techniques. These aspects will be discussed in chapters three and four.

At present social accounting is unable to present data in any forceful manner. However, social accounting is rapidly gaining acceptance and with increased research and experimentation the concept could rapidly gather momentum. In the following chapter the response in overseas countries will be examined.

Argus 3/1/80 (327)

McGiven affair: call for clarity

Political Staff

THE Burger has expressed concern about aspects of the McGiven affair and has called for clarity.

In an editorial today the newspaper said it hoped clarity would be obtained speedily on certain matters, following the allegations made by a former member of the Department of National Security.

It was all very well to point at the shortcomings of the staff member concerned, but the truth was that there had been a blunder with his appointment.

The newspaper was referring to Mr Arthur McGiven, whose allegations have been published in the London Observer after his defection from the department.

The Burger said it had been a mistake to keep him in the service when concern had arisen about his behaviour, as was now said by the department's retiring head.

Referring to Mr McGiven's allegations about large-scale telephone tapping and interception of private mail, the newspaper said it was convinced that if undesirable practices had occurred in the past on the scale alleged, the Government would give an assurance that these had been stopped.

The choice of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in appointing a new head of the department had shown that 'old books have been closed off and a new direction is being followed.'

Snooping is a KGB tactic, says Suzman

RDM 3/1/80

327

By CHRIS MARAIS

The surveillance of Opposition politicians by the Department of National Security — as reported by DONS defector Mr Arthur McGiven — was a tactic better suiting a country behind the Iron Curtain, Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party said yesterday.

Mrs Suzman, reported to be one of the surveillance victims, told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday the activities of DONS, formerly BOSS, were similar to those of the KGB, Russia's secret police.

"I cannot see how any of the intercepted letters I received or sent had anything to do with prejudicing the security of the State," she said from Cape Town yesterday.

Mrs Suzman supported the call by her political opponent, Mr Jaap Marais of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, for a commission of inquiry into the surveillance of Opposition politicians by DONS.

DONS will wait for further publication of its alleged activities by The Observer newspaper in London before presenting a full report on the leak to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

DONS chief, Mr Alec van Wyk, said yesterday he did not think further revelations by former spy Arthur McGiven on the activities and targets of DONS would be "news".

McGiven, who left South Africa in September last year with about 50 stolen DONS documents, is being kept hidden by the Observer, which published the first instalment of his information on Sunday.

The first article dealt with mail interception and telephone tapping of politicians in the HNP, Mrs Suzman, student and Church leaders.

This Sunday, The Observer will publish a report on DONS "targets" in Britain.

"Everyone knows we are interested in organisations like the Pan African Congress and various Communist bodies in Britain," Mr Van Wyk said. There is also nothing new in the story about the structure of DONS.

"But we will wait and see what The Observer says this Sunday before completing the report that the Prime Minister has requested."

Commenting on Mr Van Wyk's earlier statement that DONS held no file on her, Mrs Suzman said:

"Then someone must explain to me how an employee of DONS could obtain the contents of a non-existent file."

One of the letters allegedly intercepted came from Mr Winston Churchill, a British MP.

"Winston's letter could only have come out of a file — it is authentic," Mrs Suzman said.

Meanwhile, the Rand Daily Mail's Cape Town Correspondent reports, Mr McGiven was a vice-president on the Students' Representative Council of the University of the Witwatersrand in 1974. He also served for two more terms on the SRC.

Mr McGiven was on the Wits SRC at the time he says he spied on student leaders for the State.

This was disclosed to the Cape Times by the president of the Wits SRC, Mr Norman Manoim.

In the year Mr McGiven was a vice-president, the other vice-president was an undercover Security Police agent, Lieutenant Derek Brune.

A number of Wits student leaders were banned and tried under South Africa's security legislation during the mid-Seventies — the time Mr McGiven said he was spying on Wits students for BOSS.

Mr Mc Given told The Observer that — after the failure of the Schlebusch Commission to stifle the Left-wing student movement — BOSS launched a campaign code-named "Operation Castor Oil", designed to counter Nusas's growing strength.

According to the report, Operation Castor Oil, among other things, funded groups of conservative students on the English campuses for printing Rightwing pamphlets, and subsidized a sophisticated Rightwing campus newspaper at Wits named Campus Independent.

● Editorial comment — Page 8

Terminal actions represent making the best of one's existing combination of information and ignorance. For example, you might decide whether or not to take an umbrella on the basis of your past history of having been caught in the rain. In statistical theory, terminal action is exemplified by the balancing of Type I and Type II errors in coming to a decision (e.g., accepting or rejecting the null hypothesis) on the basis of the evidence or data now in hand. In contrast with the classical statistical problem, which may be likened to the decision situation of an isolated Robinson Crusoe, in the world of affairs studied by economics many interpersonal arrangements -- insurance contracts, futures markets, guarantees and collateral, the corporation and other forms of sha[illegible] enterprise -- serve [illegible] widen the terminal-act options ava[illegible] we shall see, these market process[illegible] for sharing risks and returns amon[illegible] in the economy.

Informational actions are nor[illegible] decision is deferred while awaiting [illegible] dence that will, it is anticipate[illegible] statistics, informational actions [illegible] data to be collected: choice of s[illegible] size, etc. Again, in the world of[illegible] actions open up ways of acquiring [illegible] sampling techniques studied in ste[illegible] be purchased, or inferred by moni[illegible] or even stolen. To a degree, inf[illegible]

Nat paper concerned over Dons

Own correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Cape Nationalist newspaper, Die Burger, has expressed concern about aspects of the McGiven affair and has called for clarification.

In an editorial today the newspaper said it hoped clarity would be obtained speedily on certain matters, following the allegations made by a former member of the Department of National Security.

The newspaper was referring to Mr Arthur McGiven whose allegations have been published in the London Observer after his defection from the department.

Referring to Mr McGiven's allegations about large-scale telephone tapping and interception of private mail, the newspaper said it was convinced that if undesirable practices had occurred in the past on the scale alleged, the Government would give an assurance that these had been stopped.

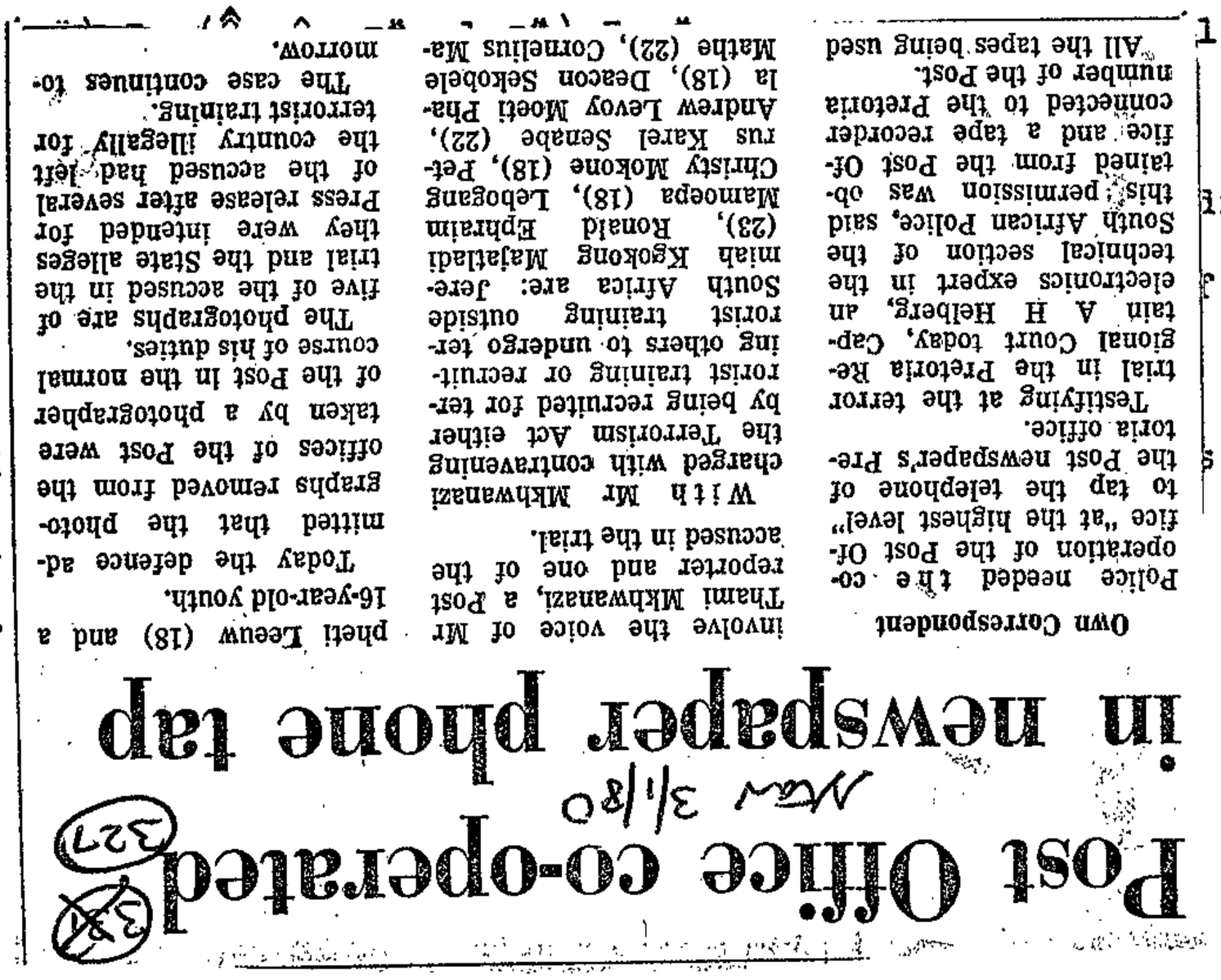
de-
vi-
l
lew
e
rans-
he
y
hers,
dis-

Marschak 1968], and involves technicalities that cannct be pursued here. Instead, what follows is an informal presentation (based mainly on Schlaifer [1959]) illustrating, by direct construction, the development of a personal cardinal preference-scaling function for use with the expected-utility rule (1.1).

For the purposes of this discussion, we will assume that the contingent consequences c are certainties, and also that c represents simply the quantity of generalized income. Let $\hat{c}$ represent the worst consequence (lowest level of income) contemplated by the individual, and $\hat{\hat{c}}$ the best consequence (highest level of income). As "cardinal" preference scales allow free choice of zero and unit interval, we can let $v(\hat{c}) = 0$ and $v(\hat{\hat{c}}) = 1$. Now consider the intermediate level of income c^*. We can suppose that the individual is indifferent between having c^* for certain and having some chance of success π^* in a prospect or "reference lottery" involving $\hat{c}$ and $\hat{\hat{c}}$. What numerical value can we attach to this common level of utility to allow use of the expected-utility rule? The answer is simply, the probability π^*. Thus

$$u(c^*) = \pi^* u(\hat{\hat{c}}) + (1 - \pi^*) u(\hat{c}) = \pi^* \quad (1.2)$$

Fig. 1



Post Office co-operated in newspaper phone tap

Own Correspondent

Police needed the co-operation of the Post Office "at the highest level" to tap the telephone of the Post newspaper's Pretoria office.

Testifying at the terror trial in the Pretoria Regional Court today, Captain A H Helberg, an electronics expert in the technical section of the South African Police, said this permission was obtained from the Post Office and a tape recorder connected to the Pretoria number of the Post.

All the tapes being used involve the voice of Mr Thami Mkhwanazi, a Post reporter and one of the accused in the trial.

With Mr Mkhwanazi charged with contravening the Terrorism Act either by being recruited for terrorist training or recruiting others to undergo terrorist training outside South Africa are: Jeremiah Kgokong Majatladi (23), Ronald Ephraim Mamoepa (18), Lebogang Christy Mokone (18), Petrus Karel Senabe (22), Andrew Levoy Moeti Phala (18), Deacon Sekobele Mathe (22), Cornelius Ma-

phetl Leeuw (18) and a 16-year-old youth.

Today the defence admitted that the photographs removed from the offices of the Post were taken by a photographer of the Post in the normal course of his duties.

The photographs are of five of the accused in the trial and the State alleges they were intended for Press release after several of the accused had left the country illegally for terrorist training.

The case continues tomorrow.

winning in
nothing. H
generates t
is his pref

transa re the tax benefit,

pure e louded by accounting

pressu

2.3.4 Balanc

Hendri the principle object-

ions t ies are consistently

being the application of

LIFO entory valuation,

assum rices, tends to become

meani states the current

inven

The a on working capital

revea e whereas in real terms

there ening of the working

capit

Example 6

LIFO is applied g the current year

and the LIFO adj erence between the

FIFO valuation a d of year inventory)

is R10. The ta a bank balance of

R20 and that tax

Escapers swear to pursue struggle

LUSAKA — Three prisoners who escaped from Pretoria Central Prison last month appeared at a Press conference here yesterday and swore to pursue their struggle against South Africa's apartheid system.

The three — South Africans Steven Lee and Timothy Jenkins, and Alexander Moumbaris, an Australian citizen born in Egypt of Greek parents and decribed as "an internationalist" — were introduced by Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress, a party banned in South Africa.

The men refused for security reasons to give details of their escape or of how and when they reached Zambia, but said they planned to go to Europe as soon as possible to continue their activities.

All three were serving long jail sentences in Pretoria after being found guilty of anti-apartheid activities. They said they were among 10 white political prisoners in the jail.

A statement read out by Mr Moumbaris said they were members of the ANC, the South African Communist Party and the Peoples Army, Umkonto We Sizwe.

The underground machinery of the three organisations "played an essential role in getting us to where we are now," the statement said.

Mr Moumbaris said he and his wife were arrested in July 1972 at the Botswana-South African border. He was sentenced the following year to 12 years' jail, but his French-born wife was released after four months because she was pregnant and through the intervention of the French Government.

Answering questions, all three said white resistance to the apartheid system was on the increase, with a marked climb in the number

Escaped men talk to Press in Lusaka

LUSAKA. — The three men who escaped from Pretoria Central Prison on December 11 appeared at a Press conference in Lusaka yesterday and swore to pursue their struggle against South Africa's apartheid system.

South Africans Steven Lee and Timothy Jenkins and Alexander Moumbaris — an Australian citizen born in Egypt of Greek parents — were introduced by Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress.

The men refused to give details of their escape or of how and when they reached Zambia, but said they planned to go to Europe as soon as possible to continue their activities.

All three were serving long jail sentences in Pretoria after being found guilty of offences under the Terrorism Act.

A statement read out by Moumbaris said they were members of the ANC, the South African Communist Party and the Peoples' Army, Umkhonto We Sizwe.

The underground machinery of the three organisations "played an essential role in getting us to where we are now", the statement said.

Moumbaris said he and his wife were arrested in July 1972 at the Botswana- South African border. He was sentenced the following year to 12 years jail, but his French-born wife was released after four months because she was pregnant and through the intervention of the French Government.

The charges against Moumbaris included helping guerrillas cross the border from Swaziland and Botswana, preparing for sea-borne landings "by a number of comrades" on the Transkei and Zululand coast, displaying a banner saying "ANC fights" in Durban, and sending political pamphlets through the post.

The charges against Lee and Jenkins were producing and distributing ANC and Communist Party leaflets by post, causing at least 26 pamphlet bomb explosions and fixing a banner reading "ANC lives" to a Cape Town park gate, they said.

The two men were arrested together in March 1978, held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, and sentenced in June 1978. — Sapa-Reuter.

I tapped Post phone, says police captain

331

RDM 3/1/80

By SAM MASEKO
Pretoria Bureau

A SECURITY Police captain told a Pretoria Regional Court magistrate yesterday that he had tapped the Post newspaper's telephone after being suspicious that one of the terror trial accused, Mr Thami Mkhwanazi, 28, had connections with banned organisations outside South Africa.

Captain F P J Nel said he bugged the telephone, in the newspaper's Pretoria office, from May 22 to May 30 to tape Mr Mkhwanazi's conversations. He got 16 conversations in this manner, six of which were relevant to the present Terrorism Act trial in which Mr Mkhwanazi is appearing with eight Atteridgeville youths.

Mr Mkhwanazi, a reporter for Post, Mr Jeremiah Kgokong Majatladi, 23; Mr Ronald Ephraim Mamoepa, 18; Mr Lebogang Christy Mokone, 18; Mr Petrus Karel Senabe, 22; Mr Andrew Moeti Phala, 18; Mr Deacon Sekibela Mathe, 22; Mr Cornelius Mapheti Leeuw, 18, and a 16-year-old youth have all pleaded not guilty.

The State alleges that they enticed, encouraged and persuaded several Atteridgeville youths to undergo military training outside SA and then return to overthrow the Government by violent means.

The State also claims that the accused conspired to entice and encourage other youths in Atteridgeville and at the Pretoria News building last May to receive military training outside the country so as to tamper with the maintenance of law and order.

Capt Nel said he had been permitted by the Security Police and by the Department of Posts and Telecommunications to tap the newspaper's telephone.

He said under cross examination by defence counsel, Mr A Wilson, SC, that he installed a device to the telephone and discovered that Mr Mkhwanazi had conversations with people outside the country.

He told the court that he could not have made a mistake with the bugging device because there was only one telephone in the Post's office in Pretoria. Major A M Heystek told the court that he had translated the tapes. The conversations had taken place in southern Sotho, Tswana, northern Sotho, Xhosa and in English.

Maj Heystek, who read the translations in court yesterday, said Mr Mkhwanazi had said during his conversations with Mr Majatladi, one of the accused, that there were 18 youths who wanted to leave the country for military training outside SA.

Mr Mkhwanazi said he had to "conscientise" the public by reporting about the detention and release from detention of Pretoria youths by the police, Maj Heystek said.

On May 22, Mr Mkhwanazi spoke with a certain Amanda about the youths who wanted to leave the country "to join the struggle".

Amanda allegedly told him that he should see someone named Pale at Garankuwa and arrange transport for the youths.

On May 23 Mr Mkhwanazi was told by Mr Majatladi that there were seven youths who wanted to skip the country. He then told Mr Majatladi that there were four in Soweto who would leave with the seven.

Maj Heystek said Mr Mkhwanazi said he wanted to have photographs of the youths taken, and the youths should leave a statemement at his office so it could be published on the front page of his newspaper after the youths had left.

The youths should say in the statement that they were tired of being persecuted by the police and that they had been angered by the hanging of a former Mamelodi High School student, Solomon Mahlangu. They should also say they would be leaving the country for scholarships abroad.

Maj Heystek said Mr Mkhwanazi said he had to write the story to instil fear among whites so as to bring about change in the country.

The hearing continues today.

Marschak 1968], and involves technicalities that cannot be pursued here. Instead, what follows is an informal presentation (based mainly on Schlaifer [1959]) illustrating, by direct construction, the development of a personal cardinal preference-scaling function for use with the expected-utility rule (1.1).

For the purposes of this discussion, we will assume that the contingent consequences c are certainties, and also that c represents simply the quantity of generalized income. Let $\hat{c}$ represent the worst consequence (lowest level of income) contemplated by the individual, and $\hat{\hat{c}}$ the best consequence (highest level of income). As "cardinal" preference scales allow free choice of zero and unit interval, we can let $v(\hat{c}) = 0$ and $v(\hat{\hat{c}}) = 1$. Now consider the intermediate level of income c^*. We can suppose that the individual is indifferent between having c^* for certain and having some chance of success π^* in a prospect or "reference lottery" involving $\hat{c}$ and $\hat{\hat{c}}$. What numerical value can we attach to this common level of utility to allow use of the expected-utility rule? The answer is simply, the probability π^*. Thus

$$u(c^*) = 250, \text{ a su} \qquad (1.2)$$

vidual a su

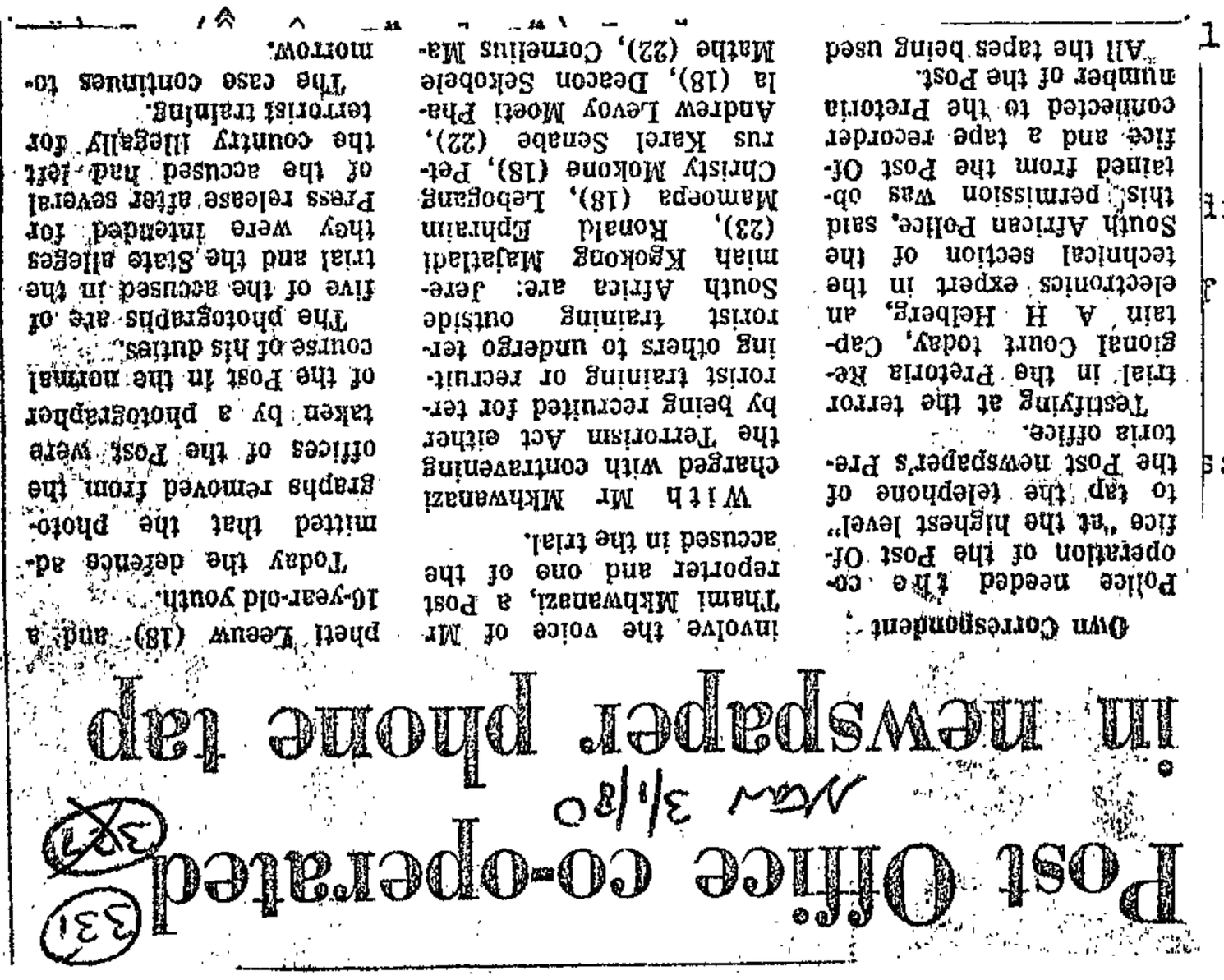
winning in

nothing. H

generates t

is his pref

Fig. 1



Post Office co-operated in newspaper phone tap

Own Correspondent

Police needed the co-operation of the Post Office "at the highest level" to tap the telephone of the Post newspaper's Pretoria office.

Testifying at the terror trial in the Pretoria Regional Court today, Captain A H Helberg, an electronics expert in the technical section of the South African Police, said this permission was obtained from the Post Office and a tape recorder connected to the Pretoria number of the Post.

All the tapes being used involve the voice of Mr Thami Mkhwanazi, a Post reporter and one of the accused in the trial.

With Mr Mkhwanazi charged with contravening the Terrorism Act either by being recruited for terrorist training or recruiting others to undergo terrorist training outside South Africa are: Jeremiah Kgokong Majatladi (23), Ronald Ephraim Mamoepa (18), Lebogang Christy Mokone (18), Petrus Karel Senabe (22), Andrew Levoy Moeti Phaahla (18), Deacon Sekobele Mathe (22), Cornelius Matthew Zeeuw (18) and a 16-year-old youth.

Today the defence admitted that the photographs removed from the offices of the Post were taken by a photographer of the Post in the normal course of his duties.

The photographs are of five of the accused in the trial and the State alleges they were intended for Press release after several of the accused had left the country illegally for terrorist training.

The case continues tomorrow.

the world are defined deterministically, since acquisition of information does not ordinarily eliminate all uncertainty. If the states are "Rain" versus "Shine," and the informational action is "Look at barometer," the consequences will only be improved likelihoods of behaving appropriately in each state -- since the barometer reading is not a perfect predictor of Rain or Shine.

1.1.4 The Utility Function and the Expected-Utility rule

In the theory of decision under uncertainty, utility as an index of preference attaches both to consequences c and to acts a. We shall sometimes find it convenient to distinguish the two by the notations v(c) and u(a), the problem being to derive the u(a) for evaluating actions from the primitive utility valuations v(c) for consequences.

To choose an act is to choose a row of the consequence matrix, as in Table 1. Given the assignment of probabilities to states, this is also choice of a probability distribution or "prospect." A convenient notation for the prospect associated with an act a, whose consequences $c_a = (c_{a1},\ldots,c_{aS})$ are to be received with respective probabilities $\pi = (\pi_1,\ldots,\pi_S)$, is

$$a \equiv (c_{a1},\ldots,c_{aS};\ \pi_1,\ldots,\pi_S)$$

Or, more compactly:

$$a \equiv (c_a,\pi)$$

The connection between the preference s[illegible]d the preference scaling of consequences is [illegible]umann-Morgenstern "expected-utility rule":

$$u(a) \equiv \pi_1\, v(c_{a1}) + \ldots + \pi_S [illegible](c_{as}) \quad (1.1)$$

Nkondo case

BLOEMFONTEIN — Mr Justice F. S. Smuts yesterday postponed judgment until an unspecified date following an urgent application to the Free State Supreme Court to claim habeas corpus for Mr Winston Nkondo, an alleged member of the banned ANC, who was arrested at Ladybrand while on route from Swaziland to Lesotho.

PO gave right to tap phone, court told

Argus 3/1/80

331

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Co-operation with the post office — at the highest level — was needed by the police to tap the telephone of the Post newspaper at its Pretoria office.

Testifying at the terror trial in a Pretoria Regional court today, Captain A H Helberg, an electronics expert in the technical section of the South African police, said this permission had been obtained from the post office and a tape recorder had been connected to the Pretoria number of the Post.

This had been done on May 22, last year and at the instruction of Captain F J P Nel, the investigating officer in the case, the tap had been removed on June 1, the court heard.

Captain Helberg told the court the tape was activated by the receiver being picked up for outgoing calls, and when the last digit of the number was dialled for an incoming call.

All the tapes being used in court involve the voice of Mr Thami Mkhwanazi, a reporter for the Post living in the Pretoria black township of Atteridgeville, and one of the accused in the trial.

Along with Mr Mkhwanazi the other Atteridgeville residents charged with contravening the Terrorism Act by either being recruited for terrorist training, or recruiting others to undergo terrorist training outside South Africa are: Jeremiah Kgokong Majatladi, 23, Ronald Ephraim Mamoepa, 18, Lebogang Christy Mokone, 18, Petrus Karel Senable, 22, Andrew Levoy Moeti Phala 18, Deacon Sekibele Mathe, 22, Cornelius Mapheti Leeu, 18, and a 16-year-old youth.

(Proceeding)

'SB tapped telephone'

A PRETORIA Regional court heard yesterday how security police had tapped the telephone of the POST newspaper at its office in the Pretoria News Building.

This was at the trial of nine men, including a 16-year-old boy, accused of contravening the Terrorism Act.

The accused, all of Atteridgeville, include POST reporter, Thami Mkhwanazi who was based at the Pretoria News Building.

Yesterday the court heard a security police expert in languages, Major A M Heysteck, translate some of the 16 cassette tapes of conversations on the POST telephone at the Pretoria News Building.

Conversations were recorded from May 22 to May 30th, 1979.

In the first tape translated an alleged conversation between Mr Jeremiah Majatladi, one of the accused and Mr Mkhwanazi revealed that there was a plan to "conscientise people because there is no turning back."

Mr Mkhwanazi is alleged to have said in the conversation: "I will phone contacts in Johannesburg to fix the matter." To which Mr Majatladi is alleged to have replied: "The people are impatient, they want to go tomorrow".

In a second tape between Mr Mkhwanazi and a friend, who may not be named according to a court order, it was said "many people wanted to join the armed struggle".

When asked if it was safe to talk on the phone, Mr Mkhwanazi is alleged to have said that the security police could also listen, although the conversation was in Sotho.

In a fourth tape translated to the court, it was arranged that head and shoulder pictures would be taken of those leaving the country by POST's chief photographer.

This could be arranged at the Pretoria News as they were not printing that day.

The court heard that these pictures would be filed and used when certain men had crossed the South African border, and

• To Page 6

'Police tapped phone'

• From Page 1

a phone call had been received to say that they were safe.

Mr Mkhwanazi is alleged on this tape to have said: "For reasons of journalistic ethics we will not disclose their intentions to leave beforehand".

When asked to what group — ANC or PAC — escapers belonged, it was stated that they identify with the ANC.

The case is proceeding.

CT 31/1/80 (331)

Major tells court of phone taps

PRETORIA. — A regional court heard here yesterday that security police had tapped the telephones of the Post newspaper at its office in the Pretoria News Building here.

This evidence was given at the trial of eight men and a 16-year-old youth, who are charged with contravening the Terrorism Act by either recruiting people or being recruited for military training outside South Africa.

The accused, all of Atteridgeville, include a Post journalist who worked in the Pretoria News Building, Thami Mkhawanazi.

A security police language expert, Major A M Heysteck, translated some of the 16 cassette tapes of conversations on the Post telephones.

Conversations relevant to the trial were recorded from May 22 to May 30, 1979.

In the first tape translated to the court, an alleged conversation between Jeremiah Majatladi, another of the accused, and Mr Mkhwanazi, described a plan to "conscientise people, because there is no turning back."

Mr Mkhwanazi is alleged to have said: "I will phone contacts in Johannesburg to fix the matter." Mr Majatladi is alleged to have replied: "The people are impatient, they want to go tomorrow."

In a second tape-recorded conversation between Mr Mkhwanazi and a friend, who may not be named by order of the court, it was said that many people "want to join the armed struggle."

When asked whether it was safe to talk on the phone, Mr Mkhwanazi is alleged to have said that the security police could listen, although the conversation was in Sotho.

In another tape translated to the court, it was arranged that head-and-shoulder pictures would be taken of those leaving the country by Post's chief photographer.

Ethics

This could be arranged as the Pretoria News was not being printed that day.

The court heard that these pictures would be filed away and used when certain men had crossed the South African border and a phone call had been received to say that they were safe.

Mr Mkhwanazi is alleged on this tape to have said: "For reasons of journalistic ethics we will not disclose their intentions to leave beforehand."

The trial continues today. — Sapa

Schuitema finds a political home in jail

EXILES FEAR HE MIGHT REVEAL THEIR ACTIVITIES

SUNDAY POST Special Correspondent: London EXCLUSIVE

BEREND Schuitema, co-founder with jailed poet Breyten Breytenbach of the radical white exile group, Okhela, made one last desperate bid to return to the anti-apartheid fold only weeks ago.

And when he was turned down, he finally gave up trying and telephoned his father, a retired Klerksdorp miner, and told him he was coming home.

He boarded a plane in New York on a ticket paid for by his father, and reportedly travelling on a UN passport, flew back to Johannesburg and security police detention.

Security police who, with his father and lawyer, met him at Jan Smuts Airport, allowed him five minutes with his father before he was whisked off to Pretoria for questioning.

Schuitema, 39, fled South Africa 10 years ago, while facing charges under the Immorality Act.

He spent his last years in exile in isolation, writing confused polemics on exile politics and distributing them to newspapers and other interested parties.

A number of former associates in London have told the **SUNDAY POST** that he talked of returning to South Africa to "exchange" himself for Breytenbach. People who knew him say he has great guilt feelings about the poet's arrest and imprisonment.

Feelings overseas about Schuitema's surrender to the South African authorities are mixed.

There are fears that he could compromise individuals in the anti-apartheid movement by revealing all he learnt during his eight-year exile.

Others feel Schuitema has been so rigidly blocked out for the past few years that he can have very little — if any — up-to-date information.

"He could do damage to a lot of people in the movement," said Morton, a former Okhela member. "I'll never forgive him if he does."

There is also some confusion over the reason for his return.

"It's quite possible that Berend will see his surrender to the security police as a revolutionary act," **SUNDAY POST** was told

120. Issue of debentures at different dates and ranking of preference.—In any bond or deed of pledge executed in favour of a trustee for debenture-holders generally, provision may be made that the debentures thereby secured or to be secured may be issued from time to time and at different dates, as the company may determine, but all such debentures, whenever issued, shall rank in preference concurrently with one another as from the date on which the pledge was constituted or the bond was registered.

121. Rights of debenture-holders.—(1) Every holder of a debenture secured by a pledge or a bond executed in favour of a trustee for debenture-holders generally shall, unless it is otherwise provided by the deed of pledge, bond or trust deed and copy of the debenture annexed thereto, be entitled to enforce his rights under such debenture as soon as it has been issued to him in the same manner as if he were himself the pledgee or the holder of such bond.

(2) No notice of the cession of any such debenture shall be necessary in order to confer upon any cessionary thereof the rights of the cedent.

122. Director or officer not to be trustee for debenture-holders.—No director or officer of a company shall be capable of being a trustee for the holders of debentures of that company.

123. Liability of trustee for debenture-holders.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, any provision contained in a trust deed for securing an issue of debentures, or in any contract with the holders of debentures secured by a trust deed, shall be void in so far

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

PRYS + 1c AVB 20c PRICE + 1c GST
As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer BUITELANDS 30c ABROAD *Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper*
POSVRY · POST FREE

Vol. 175] PRETORIA, 4 JANUARIE / JANUARY 1980 [No. 6803

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 79 4 Januarie 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 79 4 January 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

LYS/LIST P80/1

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/9/140.....	*20th Pan Book of Horror Stories, The*.....	Herbert van Thal.....	(a)
P79/11/82.....	*Carlito's Way*.....	Edwin Torres.....	(a)
P79/12/56.....	*Turn-Ons*—Vol, No 2, 1979.....	Can-Am Media Inc., New York.....	(a)

No. 80 4 Januarie 1980

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat ondergenoemde publikasie of voorwerp ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasie of voorwerp aldus ongewens verklaar:

No. 80 4 January 1980

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publication or object is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publication or object to be so undesirable:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/12/56.....	*Turn-Ons*—Vol 1, No 2, 1979.....	Can-Am Media Inc., New York.....	(a)

No. 81 4 Januarie 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

In *Staatskoerant* 6677 van 21 September 1979 vervang Goewermentskennisgewing 2177 van 21 September 1979 met die volgende Goewermentskennisgewing:

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) (c) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet ongewens is nie en die volgende voorwaarde opgelê: Die publikasie mag nie met die inhoud van die binneblaaie sigbaar ten toon gestel word nie.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P79/7/12.....	*Your Body*.....	Anthony Harris.

No. 81 4 January 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

In *Government Gazette* 6677 of 21 September 1979 substitute Government Notice 2177 of 21 September 1979 with the following Government Notice:

The Publications Appeal Board has decided under section 13 (5) (c) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the Act, and has imposed the following condition: The publication may not be displayed with the contents of any of the inside pages visible.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P79/7/12.....	*Your Body*.....	Anthony Harris.

No. 82 4 Januarie 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 2902 van 21 Desember 1979 in *Staatskoerant* 6792 van 21 Desember 1979 vervang die inskrywing P79/8/135 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/8/135.....	*Sechaba*—June 1979.....	African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), Tanzania	(e)
P79/8/135.....	*Sechaba*—July 1979.....	African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), Tanzania	(e)

No. 82 4 January 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 2902 of 21 December 1979 in *Government Gazette* 6792 of 21 December 1979 substitute the following entry for entry P79/8/135:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/8/135.....	*Sechaba*—June 1979.....	African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), Tanzania	(e)
P79/8/135.....	*Sechaba*—July 1979.....	African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), Tanzania	(e)

INHOUD

No.		*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewings			
79	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P80/1.....	1	6803
80	do.: do.....	1	6803
81	do.: Verbeteringskennisgewing.....	2	6803
82	do.: do.....	2	6830

CONTENTS

No.		*Page No.*	*Gazette No.*
Interior, Department of the			
Government Notices			
79	Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: List 80/1.....	1	6803
80	do.: do.....	1	6803
81	do.: Correction notice.....	2	6803
82	do.: do.....	2	6803

Gedruk deur en verkrygbaar by die Staatsdrukker, Bosmanstraat, Privaatsak X85, Pretoria, 0001

Printed by and obtainable from the Government Printer, Bosman Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001

6803—1

327 Star 4/1/80

Transkei Attorney General faces quit order

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Attorney-General of Transkei, Mr George Muller, is expected to be forced to resign before the end of the month, following behind-the-scenes manoeuvring in top echelons of the Transkei Government.

The dispute is believed to stem from Mr Muller's reluctance to prosecute in certain cases involving political detainees, because of what legal sources call "threadbare evidence" — a factor which has needled Transkei's security police chief, Colonel Martin Ngceba.

It is this reluctance on the part of the former Durban-based advocate to toe the line, which has provoked the latest bid to axe the Attorney-General, sources say.

HINTS

There have been hints that if Mr Muller does not resign, he could be placing himself in a position for similar treatment to that meted out to Transkei's former diplomatic advisor, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, who was bundled out of the country in a car boot and beaten up last year.

Evidence of a tussle between the Attorney-General and Colonel Ngceba appeared after the detention of the popular Tembu leader Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, when the two authorities clashed over the issue of bringing the political prisoner to court.

When Chief Sabata's case first came to court, the Prosecutor was not the Transkei Attorney-General, but the former Transvaal Attorney-General and now practising advocate, Dr Percy Yutar, who was given the State's case.

KEPT OUT

The official reason given for Mr Muller being overlooked for the trial was that he was to be kept out of local politics, but it was whispered in legal ernment believed he would not be committed enough for a successful prosecution, which they hoped would destroy the political future of Chief Sabata, who is also leader of the official opposition Democratic Progressive Party.

Mr Muller was appointed Attorney-General a year ago with the support of President Kaiser Matanzima against the reported opposition from Transkei's Chief Justice, Mr Justice G G A Munnik, who, sources say, disapproved of Mr Muller's liberal political views.

CONTRACT

Ironically, it is now President Matanzima who has sanctioned Mr Muller's sacking, on the advice of Colonel Ngceba.

A problem facing the government is that Mr Muller holds a five year contract, and acceptable terms of terminating it still have to be agreed upon.

Mr Muller, who is presently on holiday with his wife in Port St Johns has declined to comment on the issue and his impending resignation and the Secretary for Justice, Mr J D Zeka professed no knowledge of the move.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80			
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15			
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14			
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54			
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33			
65	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	4		
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2		
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3		

	W		A		C			
	M	F	M	F	M	F		
0-1	2,90	2,22	7,81	4,85	32,20	28,78		
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,69	5,32	5,45		
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23		
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72		
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14		
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49		
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

Page 2 POST, Friday, January 4, 1980

Court hears of tapped phone

CO-OPERATION with the Post Office "at the highest level" was needed by the police to tap the telephone of the POST newspaper at its Pretoria office.

Testifying at the terror trial in a Pretoria regional court yesterday, Captain A H Helberg, an electronics expert in the technical section of the South African Police, said this permission had been obtained from the Post Office and a tape recorder had been connected to the Pretoria number of POST.

Thus had been done on May 22 last year and at the instruction of Captain F J P Nel, the investigating officer in the case, the tape had been removed on June 1, the court heard.

Captain Helberg told the court the tape was activated by the receiver being picked up for outgoing calls, and when the last digit of the number was dialled for an incoming call.

All the tapes being used in court involve the voice of Mr Thami Mkhwanazi, a reporter for POST living in the Pretoria black township of Atteridgeville and one of the accused in the trial.

Along with Mr Mkhwanazi the other Atteridgeville residents charged with contravening the Terrorism Act by either being recruited for guerilla training, or recruiting others to undergo guerilla training outside South Africa are: Jeremiah Kgokong Majatladi (18), Ronald Ephraim Mamoepa (18), Petrus Lebogang Christy Mokone (18), Levoy Karel Senable (22), Andrew Sekibele Mamoeti Phala (18), Deacon Sekibele Mamoeti Phala (18), Cornelius Mapheti Leeuw (18) and a 16-year-old youth.

Yesterday the defence admitted that the photographs removed from the offices of the POST were taken by a photographer of the POST in the normal course of his duties.

The photographs are of five of the accused in the trial and the State alleges the photos were intended for Press release after several of the accused were to leave the country illegally for guerilla training.

The defence also admitted that the negatives were found in the desk drawer of Mr Mkhwanazi in the Pretoria News building.

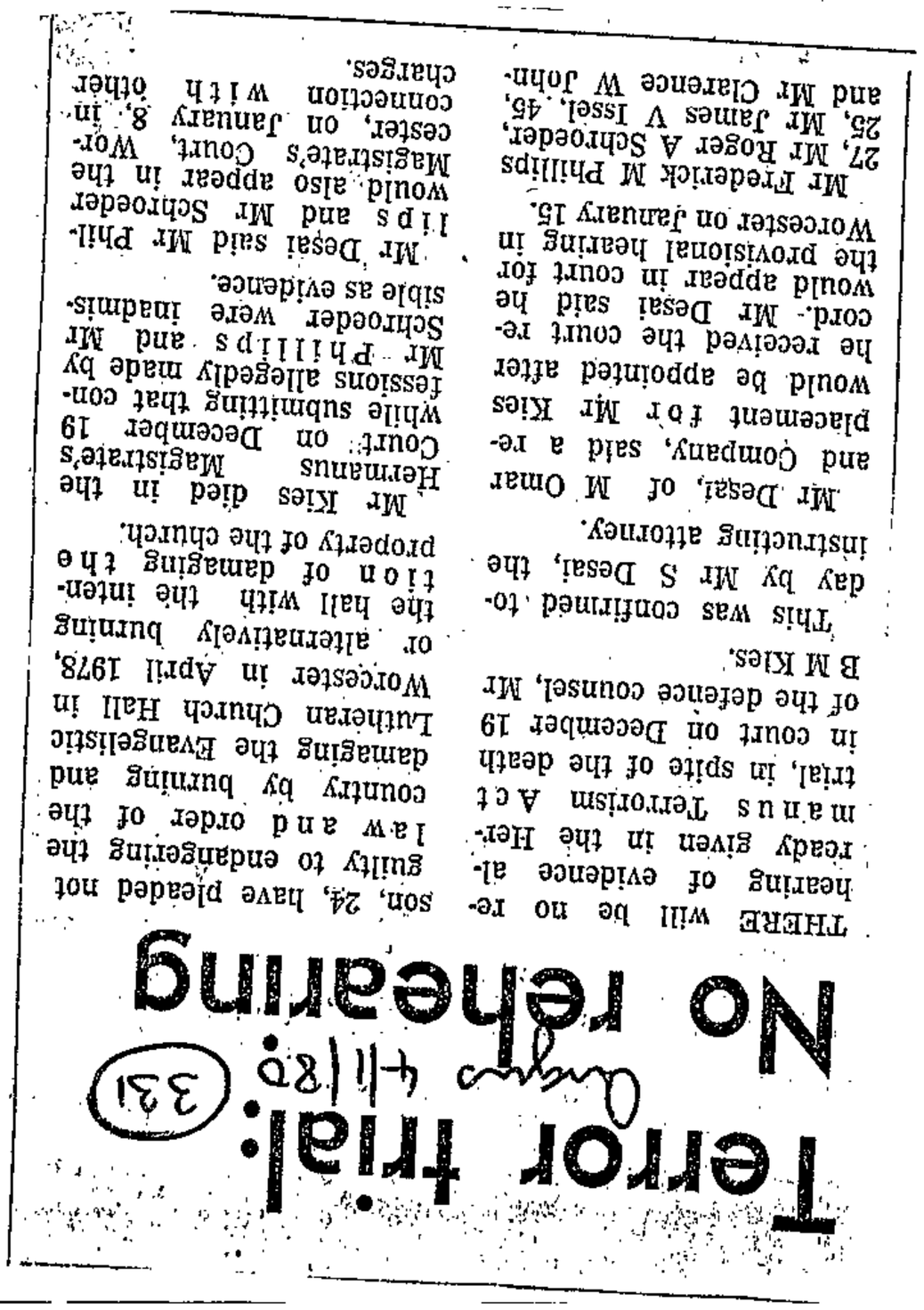
The case was adjourned at 10,30 am yesterday and continues today.

POST Correspondent

							0,26	0,07
	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

	States		
	s = 1	s = 2	Utility
a = 1	c_{11}	c_{12}	U_1
Acts			
a = 2	c_{21}	c_{22}	U_2
Beliefs	π_1	π_2	

Table 1: Consequences of Alternative Acts.



Terror trial: No rehearing

(331)

THERE will be no rehearing of evidence already given in the Hermanus Terrorism Act trial, in spite of the death in court on December 19 of the defence counsel, Mr B M Kies.

This was confirmed today by Mr S Desai, the instructing attorney.

Mr Desai, of M Omar and Company, said a replacement for Mr Kies would be appointed after he received the court record. Mr Desai said he would appear in court for the provisional hearing in Worcester on January 15.

Mr Frederick M Phillips 27, Mr Roger A Schroeder, 25, Mr James V Issel, 45, and Mr Clarence W Johnson, 24, have pleaded not guilty to endangering the law and order of the country by burning and damaging the Evangelistic Lutheran Church Hall in Worcester in April 1978, or alternatively burning the hall with the intention of damaging the property of the church.

Mr Kies died in the Hermanus Magistrate's Court on December 19 while submitting that confessions allegedly made by Mr Phillips and Mr Schroeder were inadmissible as evidence.

Mr Desai said Mr Phillips and Mr Schroeder would also appear in the Magistrate's Court, Worcester, on January 8, in connection with other charges.

PO was aware of phone tapping

R.D.M. 4/11/80

331

By SAM MASEKO
Pretoria Bureau

MORE evidence of how the Security Police tapped a telephone used by a Post newspaper journalist at its office in Pretoria was given in the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday at the terrorism trial of nine people.

Captain A H Helberg, a technical expert, told the magistrate, Mr W F Kruger, that the Security Police had been allowed by the Department of Posts and Telecommunications to tap the Post's telephone to record conversations.

He was giving evidence for the State in the trial of a Post reporter, Mr Thami Gerald Mkhwanazi, 28, and eight Atteridgeville youths facing charges under the Terrorism Act. They have pleaded not guilty.

Mr Mkhwanazi, Mr Jeremiah Kgokong Majatladi, 23, Mr Ronald Ephraim Mamoepa, 18, Mr Lebogang Christy Mokone, 18, Mr Petrus Karel Senabe, 22, Mr Andrew Moeti Phala, 18, Mr Deacon Sekibela Mathe, 22, Mr Cornelius Mapheti Leeuw, 18, and a 16-year-old youth are alleged to have enticed, encouraged and persuaded several Atteridgeville youths to undergo military training outside South Africa and return to try to overthrow the Government by violent means.

The State also alleges that they conspired to entice and encourage other youths in Atteridgeville and at the Pretoria News newspaper buildings last May to receive military training outside South Africa in order to tamper with the maintenance of law and order.

Capt Helberg said that a technical device was installed in May to the Post's telephone. Messages were recorded on a tape recorder. The device functioned in such a way that only a particular telephone line was affected.

Under cross-examination by Mr A Wilson (for the defence), Captain Helberg said cross-line conversations were also recorded.

Later in the trial the defence admitted that photographs of six of the accused — Mr Mamoepa, Mr Mokone, Mr Senabe, Mr Phala, Mr Leeuw and the 16-year-old youth — were taken on May 25 by Mr Shadrack Kotlolo at the Pretoria News building.

The defence said the negatives were found on June 1 in a drawer of Mr Mkhwanazi's office desk.

The hearing continues today.

Clergyman complains of hotel discrimination

EAST LONDON — A Transkei minister has expressed bitter disappointment with accommodation problems he encountered at two Aliwal North hotels recently because he was a black man.

In a letter to the editor of the Daily Dispatch, the Reverend N. S. Nyembenya, of Nqekezweni Mission in Transkei, said the hotels' staff had not inquired about his country of abode and he was given a shabby room with no lights in the drivers' quarters of one hotel.

"This treatment is totally opposite to what Dr Koornhof said in a speech at Sacla in Pretoria on July 11 last year," Mr Nyembenya said in his letter.

He was forced to stay over at Aliwal North on November 27 last year as he could not get transport to convey him to his destination, Herschel, before dark.

"At sunset I approached the Hotel Criterion. As I entered the hotel, I was attended by a black man and I observed that he was shocked to hear another black man asking for accommodation in the hotel. He left me to call a receptionist.

"The staff of the hotel was also shocked to see a black man in the lounge. The receptionist told me that there was no accommodation in the hotel, but I gathered from her expression that there probably was accommodation, but not for me."

At the Somerset Hotel, Mr Nyembenya was told there was no accommodation for blacks.

"I asked the black man who told me this: "What is wrong with blacks? Do they not pay? Fortunately I am prepared to pay and there is no place for me to sleep except at this hotel'."

Mr Nyembenya said he was again taken to a receptionist who promised him accommodation in the drivers' quarters.

"She told me I could not get meals and I slept in a shabby room with no lights.

"I was never asked about my country of abode. In my mother country, Transkei, there is no colour discrimination. South African whites should also learn to be human," Mr Nyembenya concluded his letter.

Spokesmen for both hotels pointed out that neither has international status, nor suitable accommodation for black people.

The manageress of the Criterion Hotel, Mrs Adrianson, said her hotel had never discriminated against blacks and there was "no nastiness involved" in refusing accommodation. — DDR

REFERENCES

1. Department of Statistics (1977). Census of Hospitals and Establishments for In-Patients. Report 20-06-01. Government Printer, Pretoria.
2. Department of Statistics (1977). Report on Deaths 1974. Report 07-03-10. Government Printer, Pretoria.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10
11
12.
13.
14.
15.

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximate relationship between the reduction of mortality and the increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to real improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50%

[illegible] Prevention of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory [illegible], the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures [illegible] control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig.6. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequently amenable to simple methods of prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig.6. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of relatively

REFERENCES

1. Department of Statistics (1977). Census of Hospitals and Establishments for In-Patients. Report 20-06-01. Government Printer, Pretoria.

2. Department of Statistics (1977). Report on Deaths 1974. Report 07-03-10. Government Printer, Pretoria.

3. Department of Statistics (1976). Report on Bantu Deaths in Selected Magisterial Districts 1974. Report 07-03-08. Government Printer, Pretoria.

4. Department of Statistics (1976). South African Statistics 1976. Government Printer, Pretoria.

5. Department of Statistics (1974). Report on Bantu Deaths in Selected Magisterial Districts 1968 to 1971. Report 07-03-04. Government Printer, Pretoria.

6. South Africa. Act 58 of 1970.

7. Department of Bantu Administration and Development (1975). Report of the Department 1974/5. Report RP 114/1975. Govermment Printer, Pretoria.

12. Knutzen, V.R., [illegible] the Xhosa. S.A. Med. J. 51, 392-394.

13. Department of Statistics (1971). Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death. Manual 07-03-00. p.v. Government Printer, Pretoria.

14. Department of Health [illegible] alth Act, No. 63e of 1977, p.17. Departme[illegible]

15. Department of Health [illegible] Rates in South Africa. Epidemiological Comme[illegible]

SA was cause of Seretse Khama exile

By MARGARET SMITH
London Bureau

LONDON. — Sir Seretse Khama and his white wife, Ruth, were exiled in 1949 from what was then Bechuanaland in order to "appease" South Africa.

"This emerges from a secret memorandum considered by the Labour Government Cabinet on July 19, 1949, and released to the public for the first time this week under the UK's 30-year rule.

The British High Commissioner in South Africa had reported repercussions in South Africa from "a white woman becoming chieftainess in an African tribe," would be extremely grave.

The secret memorandum is signed by Mr Philip Noelbaker, Secretary for Commonwealth relations, to convey the views of Sir Evelyn Baring.

A difficult problem had arisen from the marriage of Seretse Khama, chief designate of the Bamangwato tribe, whose uncle Tshekedi had ruled the tribe, the memorandum points out.

Sir Seretse, then 27 and educated at Oxford and London University, had married English typist Miss Ruth Williams.

The memorandum admits that despite the opposition of Tshekedi, a large majority at tribal meetings had acclaimed him as heir.

Normally approval by a tribal majority would be regarded as adequate grounds for Britain to recognise him as chief, admits the memorandum.

But Sir Evelyn Baring's report on reaction in South Africa had to be considered.

If Britain recognised Sir Seretse more extreme elements in South Africa would say that country could not remain associated with one which recognised officially an African chief married to a white woman.

"They would make Seretse's recognition the occasion of an appeal to the country for the establishment of a republic", the memorandum points out.

It adds: "Sir Evelyn Baring states that the South African Prime Minister (Dr Malan) is desperately worried and feels he could not successfully oppose an extremist offensive along those lines."

A draft telegram to Sir Evelyn from the British Government spoke of the possibility Sir Seretse "might be prepared to withdraw his claim to the chieftainship if he appreciated the difficulties"

So Sir Seretse, urged to return to Britain for talks with the government, was barred for years both from the chieftainship and his country.

In 1956, after six years in exile, Sir Seretse and his family were allowed to return to Bechuanaland as private individuals.

When Bechuanaland became the independent state of Botswana in 1966, Dr Seretse Khama was its first president. He was later knighted.

*

Army objector dismissed by his firm

Star 5/1/80 (5) (25) (331)

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Conscientious objector, Peter Moll sentenced to 18 months' detention by a military court last month, has been dismissed from his trainee actuary position at Old Mutual.

The company has a policy forbidding employees from attracting attention to themselves through active involvement in politics and religion.

Moll (23), of Mowbray, was convicted for the third time on December 4 for failing to report for military service.

A company spokesman confirmed yesterday that Moll's services had been terminated.

His re-employment would depend on the "circumstances prevailing at the time of his release, such as his own attitude and the staff vacancy situation," the spokesman said.

Moll is serving his sentence in the detention barracks at Voortrekkerhoogte.

Moll, a former University of Cape Town student, who completed his national service in 1974, was first convicted of not complying with call-up instructions in 1977. He was given a three-month suspended sentence.

Subsequently he was fined R50 by a military court in September and later jailed.

At the third trial Moll's counsel told the court his outlook had changed in 1977 when he became an objector to participating in what he termed an "unjust war."

He said he was prepared to do further periods of training "in the national interest under civilian direction."

His objection was based on Calvin's criteria of a just war.

He said all the paths to a peaceful settlement in South Africa had not been explored hence his reluctance to participate in the war.

It was submitted that in terms of the act Moll had "good reason" to object to service.

Terror trial bid for discharge

CT 5/11/80 331

PRETORIA. — A defence counsel in the terrorism trial here lodged an application with the Regional Court magistrate yesterday for the discharge of six of the nine accused on two alternative counts under the Terrorism Act.

Applying for the discharge of Mr Lebogang Christy Mokone, 18, Mr Petrus Karel Senabe, 22, Mr Andrew Moeti Phala, 18, Mr Deacon Sekibela Mathe, 22, Mr Cornelius Mapheti Leeuw, 18, and a 16-year-old youth, the counsel, Mr A Wilson, told the magistrate, Mr W F Krugel, that there was insufficient evidence to convict the six accused on counts two and three in the charge sheet.

The charges relate to a conspiracy or common purpose to entice other people to undergo military training outside South Africa.

Count six concerns the recruiting of a youth by the 16-year-old accused.

Mr Wilson made the application at the close of the State case.

The State conceded that the 16-year-old accused should be acquitted on count six of the alternative charge because of the lack of evidence against him.

Mr Wilson said the fact that the youths went to the "Post" newspaper's offices on May 24 to pose for photographs did not necessarily mean they intended to undergo military training or that they had agreed to receive military training.

He said there was no evidence that military training was discussed or that the accused would join political organizations outside the country. Nor was there any evidence of skipping the country, he said.

The prosecutor, Mr H Windeboer, opposed the application, saying there was sufficient evidence that there was a conspiracy by the accused to undergo military training.

He submitted there was a conspiracy for undergoing military training. The fact that "Post" reporter Mr Thami Mkhwanazi, another accused, had allegedly said "these boys are tired of oppression — they want to fight", was enough for the State to prove its case, and the defence did not dispute that Mr Mkhwanazi had said the words.

Court is told of children seeking terror training

A WOMAN witness in the terror trial in Pretoria yesterday said she had been told by a Post reporter that there were children who wanted to leave South Africa for military training.

The witness, who may not be named in terms of a court order, identified one of the accused as Mr Thami Mkhwanazi, a Post journalist.

She told the Regional Court that it was clear Mr Mkhwanazi wanted a scoop, but she was worried that one of her own children was involved.

The nine accused, all of Atteridgeville in Pretoria, are: Mr Jeremiah Kgokong Majatladi, 23, Mr Thamsanqa Gerard Mkhwanazi, 28, Mr Ronald Ephraim Mamoepa, 18, Mr Legagang Christy Mokone, 18, Mr Petrus Karel Senabe, 22, Mr Andrew Levoy Moeti Phala, 18, Mr Deacon Sekbela Mathe, 22, Mr Cornelius Mpaheti Leeuw.

They are accused of contravening the Terrorism Act by either being recruited for terrorist training, or recruiting others to undergo terrorist training outside South Africa.

In cross examination by Mr A Wilson, SC, representing Mr Mkhwanazi, the witness said she knew some young black people were skipping South Africa.

She told the court she had been in the offices of the Post newspaper when a telephone caller had warned Mr Mkhwanazi that he must be careful when he involved himself with people leaving the country.

Mr Wilson put it to the witness that Mr Mkhwanazi had never mentioned military training in their meeting.

She replied: "What other reason is there to skip the country — I am not mad, really."

The hearing continues. —

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_o) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardi ... MR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig ... st the whites have experienced a steady decline i ... es since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial d ... ratively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen fr ... 000, an improvement of 57,6%. During this period, ... as decreased from 164,8/1 000 to 132,6/1 000, a c ... This is of particular concern when it is appre ... er the IMR, the more easily should improvements be ac ... rease in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28,4% and ... 'coloureds' respectively.

The age specific mortality rates are summaris ... death is inevitable, it is to be expected that dec ... ex- perience of younger age groups will give ris ... crease in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus ... expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mo ... s over the age of 65 years have shown a rising tre ... n that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

327 S. Post 6/1/80

A-G REFUSES REQUEST

AN application by a detainee to attend his elderly mother's funeral was turned down by the Attorney General for the Transvaal this week.

The detainee, Mr Leslie Mokoena of Sebokeng, Vereeniging, has been in detention since February last year.

His mother, Mrs Phyllis Mokoena, a former social worker, died on December 29 and was buried yesterday at Evaton Cemetery.

The long-distance student who was really a spy

Student leaders McGiven, Brune and SRC president Moss (right) ... the first two were spies



BOSS spy Arthur McGiven was a bit of a joke on the campus of Witwatersrand University.

Sunday Times 6/1/80 327

He had been there a mammoth 11 years as a "student" and his old-style liberal views were ridiculed by the left.

But, behind the facade of an amiable academic slow-coach, lurked a secret agent who was controlled by spymasters at the powerful Bureau for State Security.

Agent McGiven prowled campus for 11 years

By EUGENE HUGO

And he was not alone.

When Glenn Moss headed the Wits Students Representative Council five years ago, his two elected lieutenants were both campus spies.

One vice-president was in the pay of the Security Police (SP).

The other was BOSS spy McGiven, who this week caused a furore with his exposé of the Bureau's espionage activities.

The SP agent was Lieutenant Derek Brune, a BA graduate who served on several National Union of South African Students (Nusas) bodies.

A year after these two infiltrators served in office, Mr Moss and four other SRC and NUSAS leaders — Mr Charles Nupen, Mr Cedric de Beer, Mr Eddie Webster and Mr Karel Tip — were charged under the Suppression of Communism Act.

All were acquitted.

McGiven is reported to have handed nearly 50 documents to the London Observer detailing the organisation and work of BOSS and the work of the 19 divisions of the new Department of National Security (DONS).

Latest in a long line

The material included mail intercepts and transcripts of telephone taps allegedly carried out by BOSS, and subsequently DONS, within South Africa.

Defector McGiven disclosed he had joined the organisation in 1972 before leaving in September last year. His employment by the department has been confirmed by the present head of DONS, Mr Alex van Wyk.

McGiven is the latest in a long line of campus spies who operated in the 70s — some of them agents provocateurs who planned and plotted the very political activities which drew the wrath of the Vorster Government and culminated in the Schlebusch Commission of Inquiry in 1976.

Most prominent among them were Eccles Eckhart (Nusas vice-president at Natal University, Maritzburg), Michael Morris (University of Cape Town), and Keith Mathee (Natal University and son of top Durban policeman, Colonel Dan Mathee).

SRC was 'unhappy'

The majority of campus spies have been attached to the SP with only McGiven so far linked to BOSS.

This week students associated with the latest campus spy to blow cover spoke about Arthur McGiven and his activities at Wits University.

Mr Moss disclosed that his SRC had been "unhappy" about both McGiven and Brune as possible "security risks".

He said: "We weren't positive they worked for the State aparatus because there was nothing tangible to go on. But we did watch them . . . and I'm not saying this with hindsight."

Mr Moss said that there was no visible alliance between the two spies. "They didn't seem to be friendly," he said, acknowledging the possibility that McGiven and Brune had worked independently and without knowledge of each other's real affiliations.

It was significant, he said, that even with two men infiltrated at that "high level" in student politics, the State could not get a conviction against the "Nusas Five".

McGiven was described by fellow students as a man who presented himself as an "old-style" liberal and who apparently approved the student voting patterns of the time.

Quiet and withdrawn

He was a "loner" — very quiet and rather withdrawn and not mixing with the student set.

The self-confessed BOSS spy was at Wits from 1961 to 1975, finally graduating as a Bachelor of Arts student with a psychology major.

But he only later started involving himself in student activities.

"You were never sure what he stood for or what his political allegiance was. He was not regarded as academically very bright — a conclusion drawn, perhaps erroneously, from the fact that he had been around campus so long that it was presumed that he just could not pass.

"His impact on the student body was not great. He is not remembered as a good or dynamic public speaker and he seemed to continue being active in student politics through sheer habit," said Sunday Times feature writer and ex-Wits student Jill McIlraith.

In a satire of McGiven, former "Wits Student" editor Steve Friedman described him as "a 19th century liberal who liked to reminisce about the old days in first year with Bozzoli."

A satirical article on McGiven in the March 10, 1975 edition of Wits Student states that he became "something of an institution" during his "mammoth" career in student government which spanned the years 1964 to 1975.

He was a member of the Students Engineering Council in 1964 and an SRC member from 1972 to 1975, during which time he served under four SRC presidents and held the jobs of Publications Officer, External Vice-President and for the last six months, Research Officer.

When he resigned from the SRC to do psychology honours at the University of South Africa his fellow students passed this resolution:

"The SRC accepts with regret the resignation of that Grand Old Man, Arthur McGiven, thanks him for all the work he has put into the SRC over all his years at Wits, and wishes him well in the future."

The student publication goes on to say that as an "old-time" liberal McGiven had "apocalyptic visions of doom" at the rise of socialism at Wits and of a cataclysmic confrontation between black and white nationalism.

Ridiculed by the left

"He was ridiculed by the left at Wits, who regarded him as having no leadership potential; his liberal beliefs were about as popular with the left as Adolf Hitler was with Winston Churchill."

But Wits Student acknowledges that McGiven "achieved much".

It was he who wrote the "Code of Conduct for Student Editors" together with then SRC president Adam Klein following an incident in which Prime Minister Mr John Vorster sued the publication over a distasteful cartoon.

He also oversaw the expansion of the printing works.

But his greatest achievement "in his opinion", says Wits Student, was the initiation of "detente" discussions with Tukkies (Pretoria University) over multiracial rugby which might at that stage have led to a resumption of inter-varsity sports.

Asked what his biggest disappointment on SRC was, he replied: "Nothing really disappointed me. I'm a bit of a cynic, too much of a cynic to be disappointed by SRC."

'Plagued by the police'

His most exciting time on the SRC was being charged and found guilty when he showed the film "The Dumping Grounds" at Wits. "I was plagued by the police," he said.

He remembered the most impressive SRC as being that of Glenn Moss . . . "because it was the most entertaining".

On the future of liberalism in South Africa, McGiven is quoted as saying: "I do not think it is relevent in South Africa today, because it is not plausible in the structure of South African society. But I like the idea. Students who want to get involved in (liberal) politics should talk to Colin Eglin, Harry Schwarz or Theo Gerdener."

And, in his "obituary", a student leader states: "By some he was admired. The kind of moderate who could offend nobody."

Arthur McGiven indirectly confirmed that. "I want to go out peacefully and undramatically," he said

South Africa's spy networks do it in duplicate

By EUGENE HUGO

THE Department of National Security maintains a network of spies and agents inside South Africa which parallels the work of the Security Police.

At times the two agencies collaborate, but more often they work separately —"on a 50-50 basis" — to give the National Security Council two assessments of perceived threats.

This was confirmed by top security sources this week in the wake of disclosures by defector Arthur McGiven that the department (formerly BOSS) had spied on Afrikaans students, Opposition politicians, church leaders and HNP rivals.

The existence of an internal network has come as a stunning surprise to Opposition politicians who had generally believed that DONS operated against foreign threats to security while the Security Police operated internally.

"We can't have this continuing," said Mr Harry Schwarz, Opposition Defence spokesman. He demanded an explanation from the Prime Minister and promised that DONS' activities would be one of the major debates of the coming session of Parliament.

Anger

Oppostion anger focused largely on assurances by Mr Marais Viljoen, now State President, when enabling legislation was passed, that the special powers of surveillance sought from Parliament would only be used for legitimate security work.

Despite many such assurances, the Sunday Times this week obtained official confirmation that:

● DONS tapped the telephones of Stellenbosch student Ilse Treurnicht, former Afrikaanse Studentebond chairman Theuns Eloff, and Stellenbosch SRC chairman Hilgard Bell [illegible]

● DONS intercepted letters to Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP Member of Parliament, and used telephone taps and mail intercepts to spy on other politicians, including members of the HNP.

● DONS paid Arthur McGiven's fees at Wits University, where he was a "perpetual student" as well as a member of the SRC who did "fantastic work" for the agency.

These disclosures, made by McGiven in Britain after his defection with a selection of secret documents wrapped in a towel in his suitcase, were all officially admitted and explained as part of DONS' internal operations.

Mr McGiven's defection has led to some apprehension in top security circles that the former campus spy might have stolen sufficient data from DONS files to blow the cover of South African agents in Africa and abroad.

Missing

Security sources said it was now known what was missing from files and conceded that it was possible that agents could be compromised.

The McGiven disclosures and subsequent admissions by security sources led yesterday to Opposition charges that the Government had abused its immense powers under Act 101 — the enabling legislation for telephone tapping and the interception of mail.

The Act allows such action only on the authority of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs or a Minister who is a member of the State Security Council, and then only in the interests of national security.

Mr Viljoen, then Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, gave an absolute assurance in 1972 that Act 101 would only be used in the interests of national security and not to serve political, personal or ulterior motives.

Mrs Suzman said yesterday she had "no doubt" that the Government had abused its "immense powers" under the Post Office Amendment Act 101 of 1972.

"The very fact that they have intercepted my mail and kept a

To Page 2

MPs want spy debate

From Page 1

file on the PFP shows political, personal and ulterior motives contrary to the assurances of Mr Marais Viljoen at the time."

Mr Schwarz this week drew a parallel between DONS' funding of right-wing student activity on South African university campuses and the defunct Information Department's attempts to influence local politics with public funds.

"DONS should not be involved in party politics," said Mr Schwarz.

Included in letters intercepted by DONS was one from British Tory MP Winston Churchill to Mrs Suzman and several from American academics.

Mr McGiven also claimed that DONS kept files on the PFP (No 42/20/95) and Mrs Suzman personally (No 24596).

DONS Chief Mr Alexander van Wyk could not deny that they did not have a file on her. "These letters must have come from a file. This is all personal correspondence."

Mrs Suzman pointed out that her predictions about abuse when she was the only member of the opposition to vote against Act 101 in 1972 had now come true.

Mr Schwarz said that what had to happen now was that the Prime Minister had to say exactly what role DONS played in regard to internal affairs. He had to explain the Government's attitude towards political parties and to individual politicians.

"The issue is their actual role. What must individual politicians and political parties now expect? The public wants to know the position of surveillance in this country, what degree of privacy individuals have and what safeguards there are.

"Or is it simply a free-for-all," asked Mr Schwarz. "We have to be told at the highest level in the country.

"Many of us are talking to people overseas to argue about sanctions and trade boycotts. The case of Mrs Suzman is an example. I don't know what was in her correspondence but the opening of politicians' mail makes their task more difficult."

Mr Schwarz said he had little doubt that right-wing student activity was backed by the Government. "That money for a student newspaper at Wits, the Campus Independent, came from DONS, is not a new development. The Department was also involved with To The Point magazine.

"These kind of internal political activities cannot be tolerated. They are illegitimate and wrong."

Security sources said, however, that it was impossible to separate the internal and external activities of DONS — particularly when it came to probing such organisations as the Pan Africanist Congress, the African National Congress and the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

And they said that the interception of Mrs Suzman's mail was an "elementary" matter which would be explained in Mr Van Wyk's final report to the Prime Minister at the end of January.

Mrs Suzman, ironically, was the only member of Parliament to warn against abuses of legislation allowing telephone tapping and mail interception.

She said during the 1972 second reading of the Post Office Amendment Bill: "If this Government had demonstrated it had the ability to distinguish between security of the State and the secureness of the Nationalist Government in the seats of power, I would have supported this Bill."

-oorste mense dopgehou SA se SPIOEN-BOEK

Rapport 6/1/80 (327)

Legger oor Harry O.

MNR. ALEX VAN WYK, hoof van Suid-Afrika se departement van Nasionale Veiligheid, sê sy departement is glad nie geskud deur die jongste onthullinge van Arthur McGiven, gewese Suid-Afrikaanse spioen, in die Londense Observer nie.

McGiven se stories, sê mnr. Van Wyk, het net soos sy voriges, baie min om die lyf.

Verskeie skrywers, onder andere Etienne Leroux oor wie daar volgens McGiven geheime leggers gehou word, het ook kommentaar teenoor RAPPORT gelewer nadat die hoofpunte van McGiven se bewerings aan hulle voorgelees was.

McGiven, die gewese Nusas-man wat met 'n boel Suid-Afrikaanse veiligheidsdokumente uitgewyk het Brittanje toe, onthul in vandag se uitgawe van die Observer dat:

* Die Departement van Staatsveiligheid het nie net leggers gehad oor mev. Helen Suzman nie, maar ook oor ander vooraanstaande politici, nyweraars en skrywers in Suid-Afrika. Brittanje en Amerika.

* Onder hulle is André P. Brink, Etienne Leroux, Laurens van der Post, Nadine Gordimer, Alan Paton, Harry Oppenheimer, Tiny Rowlands, pres. Carter, Cyrus Vance, Andrew Young en selfs mnr. Gerald Ford, gewese president van Amerika.

* Aan Britse kant is leggers gehou oor onder meer sir Harold Wilson en sir Robert Birley, gewese hoof van Eton en besoekende professor in opvoedkunde aan die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand.

* Die departement het van sy geheime bedrywighede onder die volgende kodename verdoesel: Knoopsgat, Hanslam, Rystoel en Ompik.

Hanslam het te doen gehad met die afluister van telefoongesprekke en druktelegraafboodskappe.

Rystoel het te doen gehad met die aanbring van elektroniese meeluisterapparaat, onder meer 'n toestel wat 'n telefoon in 'n uitsaaistasie omskep, selfs wanneer die telefoon nie in gebruik is nie.

Onder die kodenaam Ompik is daar onder meer ingebreek om dokumente af te neem.

Toe hy om kommentaar oor al hierdie beweringe gevra is, het mnr. Van Wyk gesê dat besluit is om nie verder te praat nie. „Daar is in werklikheid niks snaaks bekend gemaak nie. Ek gaan nou my verslag lewer aan die Eerste Minister, soos wat hy versoek het. Hy sal dan ten beste besluit," het mnr. Van Wyk gesê.

Mnr. Oppenheimer en ander genoemdes was nie tuis nie, maar veral die Suid-Afrikaanse skrywers het lughar-

„Dit wil skynbaar ook voorkom of die Buro sy werk goed doen. Ek glo nie ons almal word as gevaarlik beskou nie. Die Buro is seker net versigtig. Maar ten minste is ek in goeie geselskap."

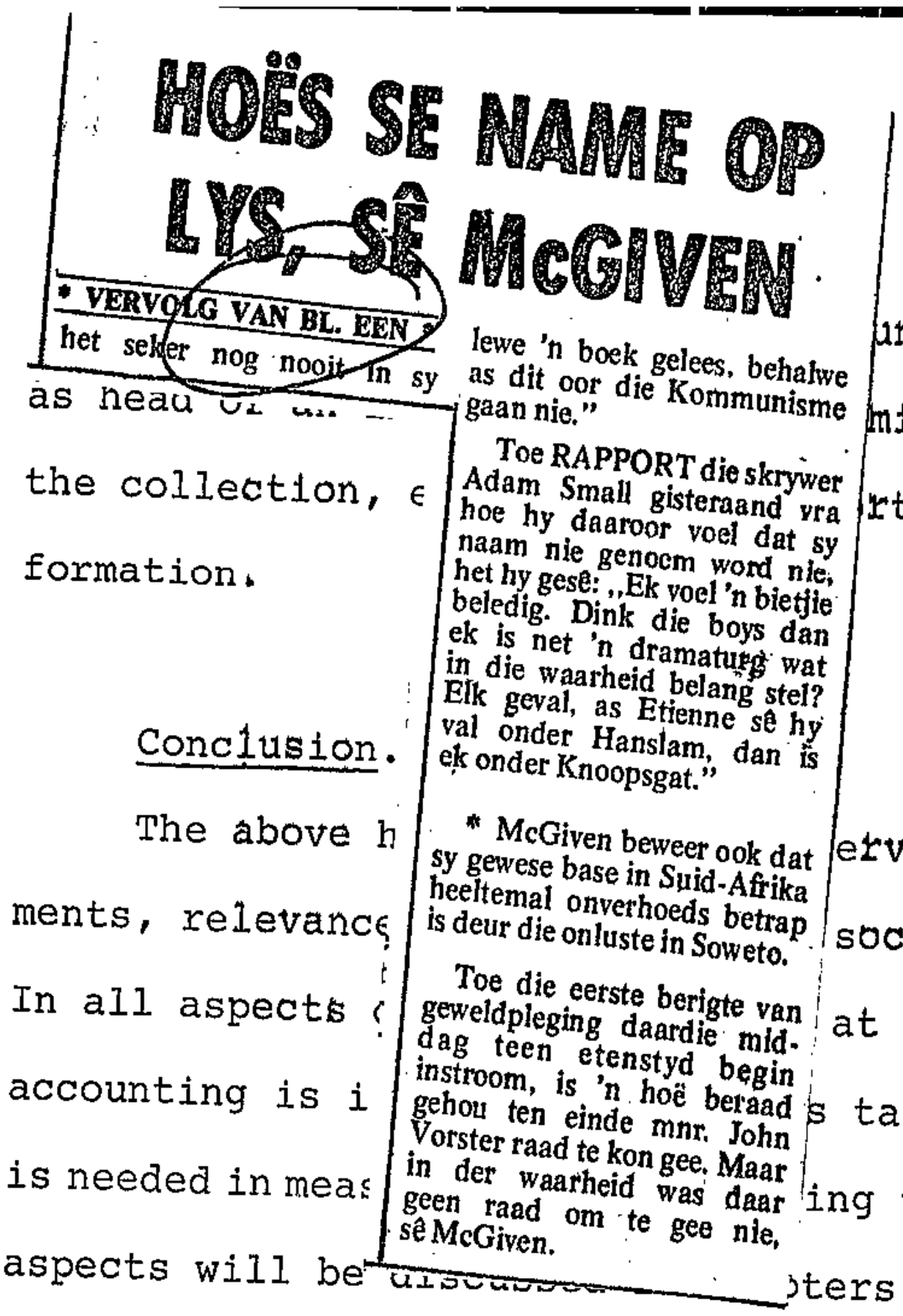
Ook Alan Paton het lekker gelag toe hy hoor sy naam is op die lys. Maar dis verstaanbaar, sê hy. Hy wonder net hoekom Jan Rabie se naam nie genoem word nie.

„Dit kom nie vir my as 'n verrassing nie. Elke land se veiligheidspolisie sal so 'n lys hê. En skrywers word as gevaarlik beskou, want hulle versprei gedagtes. Kyk maar na André P. Brink.

„Ek glo ook nie die manne van die Buro verstaan wat mense soos Etienne Leroux in hul boeke bedoel nie. Ek is seker dat die Buro se manne nie boeke lees nie. Ou Hendrik van den Bergh

* VERVOLG OP BL. 6 *

Etienne Leroux het gisteraand gesê dat die lys met name van skrywers hom glad nie verbaas nie. „Ek is oortuig dat al die Sestigers en moontlik die hele Skrywerskring op die lys moet wees. Ek wonder net of ek onder die afdeling Hanslam val?



HOËS SE NAME OP LYS, SÊ McGIVEN

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

het sekter nog nooit in sy lewe 'n boek gelees, behalwe as dit oor die Kommunisme gaan nie."

Toe RAPPORT die skrywer Adam Small gisteraand vra hoe hy daaroor voel dat sy naam nie genoem word nie, het hy gesê: „Ek voel 'n bietjie beledig. Dink die boys dan ek is net 'n dramaturg wat in die waarheid belang stel? Elk geval, as Etienne sê hy val onder Hanslam, dan is ek onder Knoopsgat."

* McGiven beweer ook dat sy gewese base in Suid-Afrika heeltemal onverhoeds betrap is deur die onluste in Soweto.

Toe die eerste berigte van geweldpleging daardie mid-dag teen etenstyd begin instroom, is 'n hoë beraad gehou ten einde mnr. John Vorster raad te kon gee. Maar in der waarheid was daar geen raad om te gee nie, sê McGiven.

as head of ... untant will probably be the collection, e...mittee involved in formation. ...rting of social in-

Conclusion.

The above h... erview of the require-ments, relevance... social accounting. In all aspects ... at present social accounting is i... s task. More research is needed in meas... ing techniques. These aspects will be ...pters three and four.

At present social accounting is unable to present data in any forceful manner. However, social accounting is rapidly gaining acceptance and with increased research and experimentation the concept could rapidly gather momentum. In the following chapter the response in over-seas countries will be examined.

Smit murders: Police question Paarl 'person'

327 Times 6/11/80

By KITT KATZIN

THE two-year police investigation into the gruesome Smit murders took a dramatic turn this week when the chief investigating officer suddenly flew to Cape Town and then drove to Paarl to question a particular person.

The chief of South Africa's CID, General Kobus Visser, told me yesterday that Lieutenant Gerrit Viljoen of the Springs Murder and Robbery Squad, who has been investigating the murders for 26 months, had been sent down urgently to Cape Town to investigate certain information.

"It could mean a vital breakthrough," General Visser said, "although it is too early to assess the situation at this stage."

Lieutenant Viljoen is understood to be questioning a particular person in Paarl in the light of a telephone call he received recently.

He will return early this week and will report immediately to General Visser in Pretoria.

The general said the police were doing everything they could to solve the murders. "No stone is being left unturned — and I appeal to the public again to come forward with any information that could help us."

Dr Smit, an outstanding economist, was murdered with his wife, Mrs Cora-Jeanne Smit, at their rented home in Springs during the General Election in November 1977.

Mrs Smit was stabbed 14 times after she was shot dead. Her husband was gunned down about two hours later as he walked through the door.

Hunt for three who attacked police station

S. Express 6/1/80

By MARSHALL WILSON

327

POLICE and army units in the north-eastern Transvaal between Pietersburg and Louis Trichardt mounted an extensive search yesterday for three armed terrorists who attacked the Soekmekaar police station in Lebowa late on Friday.

Although nobody was hurt, the 9pm attack was so brazen and similar to the one which took place at the Orlando police station in Soweto in November that it is possible the same three men were involved.

All were armed with AK-47 assault rifles, and on Friday night shots were fired and hand-grenades lobbed against the police post.

A police spokesman said yesterday that two Black constables were sitting on the stoep of the station when three Blacks walked past in front.

The three suddenly turned and sprayed a hail of automatic fire at the armed policemen, who dived for cover.

Three grenades were hurled, but only two had been primed.

The terrorists fled in a stolen car after a White policeman inside the barracks rushed out.

The attack was the seventh against a police post since the Soweto riots in 1976.

In the late-night November attack on the Orlando police station two policemen died and two people were wounded.

In an earlier attack on the Moroko police station in May one policemen was killed and five people were wounded.

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_o) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.



SENSATIONAL BOSS REVEALED

THE Soweto uprising on June 16, 1976 took Boss by surprise — before then it was believed that nothing could stop the divinely ordained spread of Afrikaans, and that any resistance was due to white agitators.

This is one of several sensational allegations made in London by Arthur McGivern, the man who claims to be a former Boss (now Department of National Security) agent, and which are to published in the British Sunday newspaper the Observer today.

SUNDAY POST is in possession of the full Observer article although the version which follows has, on legal advice, been severely edited.

McGivern claims that Boss' observation of what is really going on in South Africa's black community has been both patchy and obsessive.

In the months preceding June '76 there were increasing stayaways by Soweto schoolchildren protesting against the requirement that half their courses be taught in Afrikaans.

One victim was the World which had been publishing a series called People's College, prepared by the South African Committee on Higher Education (Sached) in an attempt to fill the gaps in the Bantu Education syllabus.

Sached received funds from the World University Service in Geneva.

The involvement of foreigners in the affairs of South Africa's blacks is a constant source of suspicion and irritation, says McGivern, not least because the motives behind it are totally incomprehensible to the ruling elite.

A second concern is about Americans who become involved in the South African legal system. The Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights under Law, which has often provided defence funds in political trials, is not popular.

Documents from Boss' archives, now in the Observer's possession, also show that Boss has kept files on a number of top South Africans, including members of the Opposition, writers, and virtually all major mining company directors — although this has been officially denied by Boss.

Fig. 4 provides an indication o
causes of death to the overall
and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 19
of mortality which is classi
Infectious diseases have bec
are increasingly related to
'coloureds' and Africans, h
deaths caused by infectious
mortality which is characte
whilst the 'coloureds' appe
whites and Africans, althou
Africans than it is to the

What is of particular conc
'coloureds' is that it wou
developed and the developi
Table II which provides a
contributing to the overal
form of cause specific mort
though cardiovascular dise
small proportion of the ov
indicates that the actual
similar for both whites an

Clearly, the broad diagnos
certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one yea

of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the [illegible] between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

EXCLUSIVE: Buggings, muggings and telephone tapping —McGiven gives details of top-secret operations


CARTER


OPPENHEIMER


WILSON


ROWLANDS


PATON


YOUNG


VANCE


FORD


BRINK


VAN DER POST

Ten big names in the Dons Dossier . . . world leaders, authors and magnate Harry Oppenheimer all in the Secret Service's files

THE DONS DOSSIER

SUNDAY TRIBUNE 6/1/80

327

TRIBUNE BUREAU

LONDON: Disclosures of top-secret operations and of dossiers the Bureau of State Security kept on high-ranking political and business leaders in South Africa, Britain and the United States are published in The Observer here today.

In spite of denials by the head of BOSS, now known as the Department of National Security, Mr Alex van Wyk, that the department had files on any member of a recognised political party, the Observer discloses that:

... political figures, including Mrs Helen Suzman (File No 24956) DONS has files on nearly every important writer. These include Alan Paton, Laurens van der Post, Andre Brink, Nadine Gordimer and Etienne le Roux.

• It also has files on virtually all major mining company directors, including Mr Harry Oppenheimer and Mr Tiny Rowlands.

More bizarre still, it has files dating from the early 1970's on President Carter, identified by the computer index as Governor of Georgia, Mr Cyrus Vance, Mr Andrew Young and former president Gerald Ford.

It also maintains files on the Rockefeller and Carnegie foundations.

Files on British personalities include Sir Harold Wilson, and Sir Robert Birley, former headmaster of Eton and visiting Professor of Education at Witwatersrand University.

Most of the mass of information filling DONS' files comes from four quaintly-named operations.

Details of these operations and other top secret information relating to the Department have been supplied to The Observer, a London Sunday Newspaper by a former senior intelligence officer from BOSS, Mr Arthur McGiven who left the organisation last September.

Before he left he was head, he claims, of the section covering white universities, overseas students and academics, writers and publishers.

The names of DONS' four operations are: Knoopsgat (Buttonhole), Hanslam (Pet Lamb), Rystoel (Wheelchair), and operation Ompik (Pick Over).

• Operation Knoopsgat is the interception of mail. Priority suspects have virtually all their incoming mail intercepted, and outgoing mail as well.

• Operation Hanslam is the tapping of telephones and telex lines, usually at exchanges where tape recorders are installed.

• Operation Rystoel is the installation of electronic bugs, a favourite being a device that converts a telephone into a microphone which will operate even when the phone is not in use.

• Operation Ompik covers a variety of rougher activities ranging from breaking into premises to photograph documents to fake muggings which enable DONS agents to search a suspect person, says the Observer report.

Boss has consistently tried to establish who was behind the International University Exchange Fund which assisted with the financial and educational development of black consciousness.

Committee for Civil Rights under Law which was set up by President John Kennedy and which has provided funds for the defence of blacks in political trials.

Copyright

© The Observer News Service. South African rights exclusive to the Sunday Tribune and Argus Company newspapers



BOSS target

Secrets of a Spy

SUNDAY TRIBUNE

Tragedy of real nowhere man Nimrod Mkele.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE 6/1/80

By VIV PRINCE

AT 58 black psychologist Nimrod Mkele faces the bleak prospect of possibly becoming a nowhere man.

The elderly intellectual is trapped, it seems, in a twilight world

Rejected by the homeland he was assigned to, Mr Mkele no longer knows where he stands He simply says: "I am a South African I was born here and for someone to tell me I'm not a South African is the height of impudence in the first place"

Mr Mkele, a Xhosa, was born in South Africa He applied on many occasions for a South African passport but the refusals always came

In November 1976 Mr Mkele moved to the Transkei and later in January 1978, applied for, and was granted, a Transkei passport

On November 30 he was arrested by Transkei security police and held in detention until December 29. Then he was deported and told, he said, that he was an enemy of the Transkei

Mr Mkele says it was made clear to him by the Transkei's Department of the Interior that he was not a Transkei citizen but a South African citizen.

So now the elderly intellectual is back in South Africa but haunting him is the fear of what might happen when he presents his reference book for updating



"I m likely to be caught in the whole network that the homeland situation has created. I fear I may be unable to take up a job. I may be told 'you are a Transkei citizen, you can't work here'. I can't go back to the Transkei because I've been deported so where do I go?"

Meantime back in Umtata a small boy and a wife wait.

For first of all Mr Mkele must sort out his own situation, then the family can follow.

Calls by the Sunday Tribune to various South African departments did little to clear the confusion.

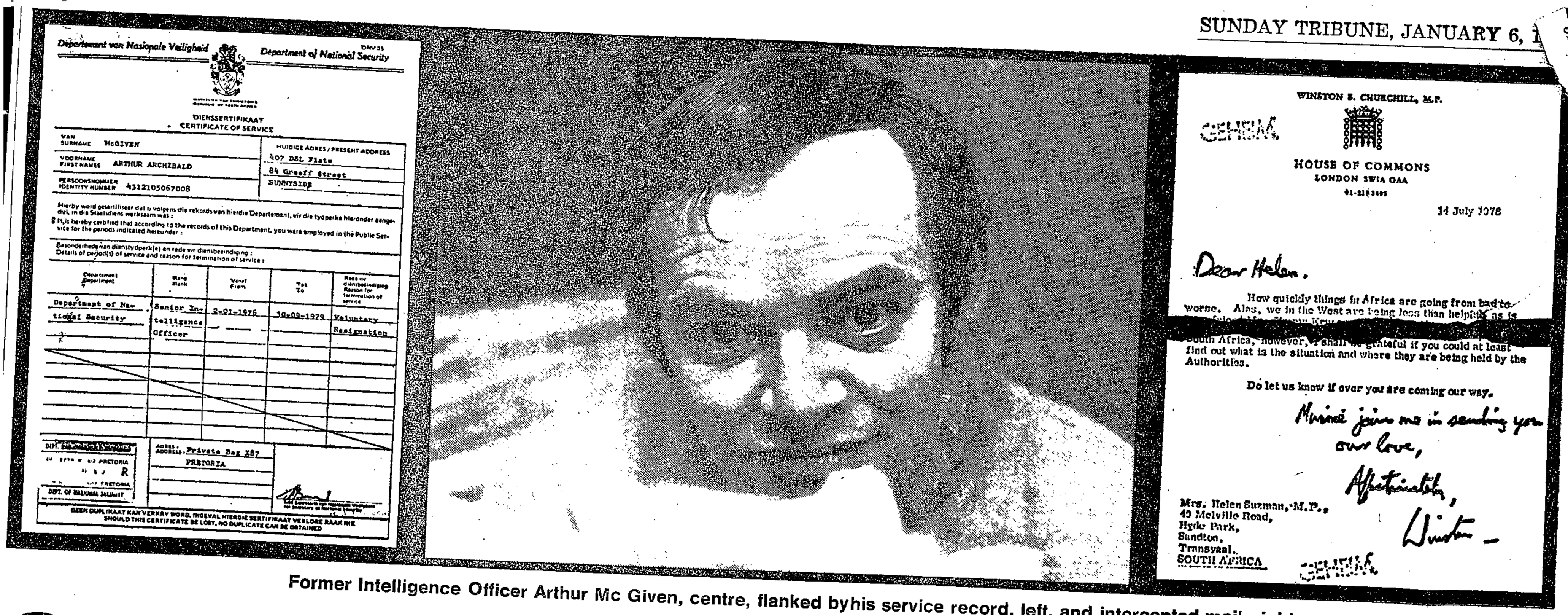
So the anguish grows but there is a little relief.

Mr Mkele was director of the Institute of Black Studies prior to his move to the Transkei.

Mr Mkele says he was in the Transkei delivering a paper when there was a countrywide swoop by SA security police.

"They visited my home in Soweto and I felt it was better at that point to stay in the Transkei."

While he was in jail in Umtata he wrote a diary of every day events in prison. It was written on toilet paper and called "The Wall of 501 Bricks or It Was a Hard Day's Night".



Departement van Nasionale Veiligheid — Department of National Security — DNV 35

DIENSSERTIFIKAAT
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

VAN / SURNAME: McGIVEN
VOORNAME / FIRST NAMES: ARTHUR ARCHIBALD
PERSOONSNOMMER / IDENTITY NUMBER: 4312105067008
HUIDIGE ADRES / PRESENT ADDRESS: 407 DSL Flats, 84 Greeff Street, SUNNYSIDE

Hierby word gesertifiseer dat u volgens die rekords van hierdie Departement, vir die tydperke hieronder aangedui, in die Staatsdiens werksaam was:
It is hereby certified that according to the records of this Department, you were employed in the Public Service for the periods indicated hereunder:

Besonderhede van diensty dperk(e) en rede vir diensbeëindiging:
Details of period(s) of service and reason for termination of service:

Departement / Department	Rang / Rank	Vanaf / From	Tot / To	Rede vir diensbeëindiging / Reason for termination of service
Department of National Security	Senior Intelligence Officer	2-01-1976	30-09-1979	Voluntary Resignation

DEPT. OF NATIONAL SECURITY, PRETORIA
DEPT. OF NATIONAL SECURITY, PRETORIA

ADRES / ADDRESS: Private Bag X87, PRETORIA

Vir Sekretaris van Departement van Nasionale Veiligheid / for Secretary of National Security

GEEN DUPLIKAAT KAN VERSKAF WORD, INGEVAL HIERDIE SERTIFIKAAT VERLORE RAAK NIE
SHOULD THIS CERTIFICATE BE LOST, NO DUPLICATE CAN BE OBTAINED

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL, M.P.

GENERAL

HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON SW1A 0AA
01-219 3495

14 July 1978

Dear Helen.

How quickly things in Africa are going from bad to worse. Alas, we in the West are being less than helpful as is [illegible]

South Africa, however, I shall be grateful if you could at least find out what is the situation and where they are being held by the Authorities.

Do let us know if ever you are coming our way.

Minoo joins me in sending you our love,

Affectionately,
Winston

Mrs. Helen Suzman, M.P.,
49 Melville Road,
Hyde Park,
Sandton,
Transvaal,
SOUTH AFRICA

GENERAL

Former Intelligence Officer Arthur Mc Given, centre, flanked byhis service record, left, and intercepted mail, right.

Secrets of a Boss Spy...

SUNDAY TRIBUNE 6/7/80

A BOSS defector tells how Soweto caught the Bureau by surprise

THE Soweto uprising on June 16, 1976, took the Bureau for State Security completely by surprise, the London Observer reports today.

Although their surveillance of the black cultural movement was obsessive, it was believed then that nothing could stop the divinely ordained spread of Afrikaans and that any resistance was due to white agitators, says the Observer report.

Early in 1976, a meeting of all evaluators of the Bureau took place.

Those present were asked to suggest topics for research in depth.

The idea was to determine what were the greatest threats to the security of South Africa. Only one man came anywhere near to being right when he drew attention to new methods of literacy training being used by liberal educationists to raise blacks' awareness of their disadvantaged position.

In the following months there were increasing stayaways by Soweto schoolchildren protesting against the requirement that half their courses be taught in Afrikaans. In reality their protests were against the poor standard of education they received from the Department of Bantu Education.

But the growing dissatisfaction received little attention at Boss headquarters — Rhodesia was on the boil again, Ian Smith had appealed to Britain for aid in finding a settlement, and Prime Minister, John Vorster, was going to meet Henry Kissinger in Geneva.

Then Soweto erupted.

The first telex reports started coming in just before lunchtime. At an emergency meeting the top brass tried to formulate advice for Mr Vorster but in fact they had none to give, says the Observer report.

For some weeks, while unrest spread from one black township to another, the search was for the culprits. At first it was suggested that the CIA had been running a destabilisation operation to put South Africa at a disadvantage during the Kissinger talks.

The spotlight was then turned on the Black Consciousness movement and efforts were made to determine where it got its ideas from. Stokely Carmichael, Frans Fanon, Paulo Freire and Herbert Marcuse were read and discussed.

Meanwhile the Security Police detained one black student council after another, only to see immediate replacements appear.

It took months for Boss to understand that a whole generation of black students had come to think along the same lines. When it did so, it instinctively decided that there was a subversive network to be eliminated. This led to a "banning" spree, says the Observer.

One of the first victims was the largely white Christian Institute because it had encouraged black theology. Another was the black newspaper World which had been publishing a series called People's College, prepared by the South African Committee on Higher Education (Sached) in an attempt to fill the gaps in the Bantu Education syllabus.

Sached received funds from the World University Service in Geneva, and its Scandinavian, German and Dutch finance sources, including government ministries, were considered to be anti-South African.

The refusal to consider black grievances continued, reinforced by the convention that Boss must never embarrass other state departments.

Time and again warnings were ignored. A German lecturer in sociology at the University of the Western Cape, Wolfgang Thomas, undertook research on the condition in the squatter camps around Cape Town.

He even offered full assistance to the authorities in dealing with what he saw as a crisis. However, before this could be done the Minister of the Interior, Connie Mulder, deported Thomas on the strength of an accusation from another lecturer that he was a trouble - maker, and a report by a young evaluator with only two months' experience. Thus, besides straining relations with Germany, South Africa lost the services of an expert.

Another German researcher, Theo Hanf of the Arnold Bergstraesser Institute, had earlier written about a number of problems perceived by blacks in Soweto.

The attitude at Boss headquarters to Hanf's efforts was predictable. Who was Hanf? Who did he think he was, trying to teach us our own business? Who was he working for? The Soweto uprising occurred just before Hanf was due to conduct another survey, so the problem of what to do about him could be shelved.

The involvement of foreigners in the affairs of South Africa's blacks is a constant source of suspicion and irritation not least because the motives behind it are totally incomprehensible to the ruling elite, says the Observer report.

Two examples will illustrate this.

A Swiss organisation, the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF), channels funds from organisations and governments in Europe to educational and development bodies in developing countries.

IUEF funds played a major role in the projects set up by the black consciousness movement, which in turn helped develop a new mood of independence and self-pride among blacks.

As a result Boss started research into the dangers of community development over which the Government had no control. In-depth investigations have taken place into cottage industries, literacy courses, clinics and creches.

Attempts have also been made to find out who is "behind" the IUEF, starting with the CIA and moving on to the socialist international.

(In fact IUEF receives funds from a Dutch Government agency similar to the former British Overseas Development Ministry, the Swedish and Danish International Development Agencies and a number of European churches among others).

A second cause of concern is about Americans who become involved in the South African legal system. The Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (LCCRUL) is a Boss target.

Set up by President Kennedy as a counter to the far-left dominated National Lawyers' Guild, it has often provided defence funds in political trials, as well as sending observers to such trials.

South African blacks who are offered bursaries to study overseas are a further target for Boss investigations. No black is granted a passport until Boss has checked his background.

Keeping tabs on South Africans overseas is part of the duties of the two external operations divisions. Some of the posts are filled on an "old boy" or seniority basis, sometimes with ludicrous results.

Thus in the early Seventies a man was appointed to an American station, where he began by submitting reports about a fantastic new source he had recruited.

Nusas suspected McGiven was a spy

THE possibility that Arthur McGiven was a Boss spy was once raised at a Nusas meeting, but was rejected as "paranoic" by most people present, Barry Streek, a former Nusas vice-president, said this week.

"That era of student politics was beset by a fairly extensive spy network.

"There were always suspicions — with good reason as it turned out — but the general feeling at that meeting, shared by myself, was that McGiven was unlikely to be a spy."

Streek said McGiven had appeared very much middle-of-the-road, or even conservative, in terms of Nusas politics.

"He was not a heavy in Nusas, not a key figure, just a guy around the place.

"But if he was working for Boss in 1972 and thereafter, he would have been part of the information gathering process which led directly to the banning of eight of my colleagues in February 1973."

Former Nusas president Paul Pretorius said any claim that McGiven had become a spy to expose Boss was nonsense.

"He was probably manipulated from the beginning as they tried to do with so many students.

"He was probably at a very malleable age, and was influenced by them and only later developed the capacity to think independently."

Pretorius said he had not suspected McGiven.

"He was older than most students and seemed keen to stay on the Wits SRC executive longer than normal, so if he asked me something odd, I would have been on my guard.

Bureau's interest shown in politics

SUNDAY TRIBUNE 6/1/80

327

By GEOFF DALGLISH

TWICE within six months claims by self-confessed "spies" of the South African security machine have indicated a political role.

Last weekend former SABC employee and Department of National Security (Dons) agent Arthur McGiven, 36, exposed the snooping on leading political rivals of the Government.

He defected to Britain with 50 stolen Dons documents — reported to be more politically explosive than the Info Scandal revelations — that threaten to reveal the inner workings of the intelligence network.

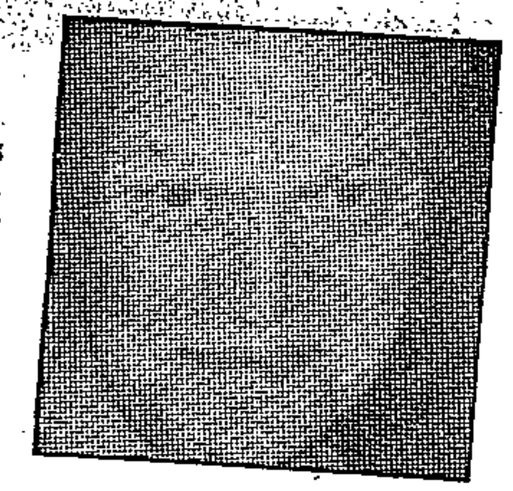
In the first of a series of articles in The Observer of London, McGiven alleged that:

● Dons — formerly known as Boss — kept a file on the opposition Progressive Federal Party.

There was a file of intercepted letters involving PFP MP Helen Suzman.

● Herstigte Nasionale Party officials had their telephones tapped: and

● The Anglican, Catholic, Lutheran and Methodist churches and the South African Council of Churches featured regularly in intelligence assessments.



Winter: self-confessed Boss spy



Van Den Bergh: All nonsense



Thorpe: target of smear?

In a strongly-worded statement by Dons after last weekend's disclosures, McGiven was accused of having "misused his position" and displayed "anti-social behaviour" while working for them.

Security chief Alec van Wyk denied the department had a file on Mrs Suzman or any other member of a recognised political party.

Six months ago the Sunday Tribune revealed that self-confessed Boss spy Gordon Winter offered huge sums of money while on the staff of The Citizen for information that could discredit a South African judge.

In a secretly filmed interview with London Weekend Television Winter later claimed that he had been working as a security police and Boss spy for the past 16 years.

Dramatic allegations made in the televised interview were that:

Boss was involved in the Jeremy Thorpe affair to discredit the Liberal Party in Britain.

Boss was behind the bank robbery in London in 1975 for which anti-apartheid campaigner Peter Hain was arrested, prosecuted and subsequently acquitted.

One person who enjoyed his loyalty was retired spycatcher and former Boss chief, General Hendrik van den Bergh. A photograph shown on TV showed the general with a beaming Winter and his son, Guy.

But whatever friendship there was appeared to cool fast with General Van Den Bergh dismissing his

The source turned out to be the editor of a political periodical known as the Intelligence Digest, who singly writes long diatribes against American liberal and left-wing organisations and personalities and then backs them up with extracts from his own magazine.

Boss also recruits South African blacks who have gone overseas and got themselves into money difficulties.

After the collapse of Portuguese rule in Angola, it was decided to set up a new operational division for covert operations within black Africa.

(c) Copyright Observer News Service. South African rights exclusive to the Sunday Tribune and Argus Newspapers.

'CONVICTS SLIPPED THROUGH POLICE NET WITH RED HELP'



● From left: Timothy Jenkin, Stephan Lee and Alexandre Moumbaris . . . informed sources believe the three political prisoners had no outside help in their escape from the maximum security section of Pretoria Central. Ei once they were on the run an organised network apparently took charge.

D. Jones 6/1/80 234

Joe Slovo planned the Big Escape

FORMER Johannesburg advocate Joe Slovo was the mastermind behind the spiriting away of three political prisoners who broke out of jail in Pretoria last month, according to informed sources in Pretoria.

Alexandre Moumbaris, Stephan Lee and Timothy Jenkin appeared at a Press conference in Lusaka this week after stealing quietly through Swaziland and Mozambique.

Joe Slovo is the chief guerrilla tactician for South Africa's banned African National Congress, and a central committee member of the SA Communist Party in exile.

His presence in Maputo since the December 11 jailbreak appears to confirm the guiding part he played in the escape — and this has put South African spy-catcher Brigadier Johan Coetzee on his mettle.

By MARSHALL WILSON

Slovo's wife Ruth, also banned in South Africa and who left the country in the Sixties, now has a job lecturing at the University of Maputo.

Her husband divides his time between visits to Moscow, London, Luanda and Maputo. He trains South African exiles to be saboteurs.

According to security policemen involved in restructuring the December 11 escape, the three political prisoners had no outside help when they broke out of jail in Pretoria.

What they did have was the alleged complicity of a prison warder, and a lot of luck.

But the security men say Slovo's influence came into play after the jailbreak — and this was the most important factor in the success of the escape.

His network spirited the fugitives safely through one of the most extensive police search operations in recent times.

The three men were able to reach Swaziland within hours of escaping from jail.

From there the trio headed for Maputo, where they were kept under strict security while undergoing debriefing, before being flown to Lusaka.

Speculation among the intelligence community in Pretoria is that the trio did not disclose their whereabouts earlier — for fear of revealing the escape route to South African agents.

Over several weeks, during which the Sunday Express kept contact with Slovo's Maputo headquarters, it was evident that he was playing an active part in the trio's secretive journey through Southern Africa.

Late-night calls often went unanswered until the early hours of the morning, and once I was told that Slovo was asleep and could not be wakened. He had been out all night.

On another occasion a woman confirmed Slovo's presence in Maputo, but said he would only be back later. She asked to take a message.

Yet another call solicited the fact that Slovo was due in London that same day but that he was expected back in Mozambique within the week.

And this week, just days after the appearance of the political prisoners in Lusaka, Slovo magically reappeared in Maputo, from where he spoke to me. Being a banned person, he cannot be quoted. But he appeared embarrassed at having been tracked to Maputo, and sounded edgy.

● A 57-year-old prison warder, Sergeant Francois Vermeulen, will appear in the Pretoria regional court on January 10 in connection with the escape.

32



● This photo of banned communist Joe Slovo, taken from the Sunday Express files, shows the former Johannesburg advocate in the robes of his profession. Now he has changed into the shadowy cloak of an international guerrilla leader. He travels regularly between Moscow, Luanda, London and Maputo, where his wife Ruth — also banned in South Africa — is a university lecturer.

327

SUNDAY POST, January 6, 1980

OUT OF THE DARKNESS OF THE 60s AND INTO THE 80s

END OF AN ERA

It is 20 years since the ANC and PAC were banned. ZWELAKHE SISULU looks at two decades of political activity distinguished by Soweto, guerillas and security trials.



The burnt-out remains of Moroka police station.

IT IS 20 years since the banning of the ANC and PAC in 1960.

The bannings closed the era of protest politics and determined the course the two organisations would take in the coming decades.

Both groups have opted for an armed struggle. Decisions taken in the sixties have become even more evident in the seventies with an increase in guerilla activity, especially after the 1976 uprisings.

With the elections in Zimbabwe a month away and the consequent prospect of peace in the territory, the spotlight will focus on South Africa, starting with Namibia and moving to South Africa proper. In a month South Africa's buffer zone, which was eroded with the liberation of Angola and Mozambique, will disappear completely.

With a Patriotic Front victory, or even a Zanu or Zapu government, Namibian and South African guerillas will have greater mobility as did Zanu guerillas who were accorded bases by a Frelimo government when it came to power in Mozambique.

Prior to the banning of the ANC and PAC groups in South Africa in 1960, the Government had concentrated on restrictive action against individuals and not entire organisations.

When the bannings drove both organisations underground and made it increasingly difficult for them to operate on as broad a base as previously, it also meant that it became more difficult for the State to monitor their activities.

The bannings of 1960 were the first in which

SA s outter zone against armed struggle folds

mass political organisations were banned.

Although the South African Communist Party was outlawed by the Suppression of Communism Act of 1950, it did not command the same type of support as the ANC.

With legal means of attaining political aspirations stifled, both organisations embarked on a policy of armed struggle. Their decisions became immediately evident in the sixties with numerous acts of sabotage throughout the country.

The ANC through Umkhonto We Sizwe, its military wing, and the PAC through Poqo, were the chief architects of the campaign.

The advent of guerilla warfare in South Africa, though relatively muted in the sixties, became more pronounced in the seventies — culminating in the molotov cocktails and petrol bombs of 1976.

The post-1976 period saw an escalation of guerilla activity, particularly in urban areas, which also led to the increase in the number of security trials.

The mass exodus of students, mainly from Soweto, played a significant role in the intensification of guerilla activity within the country.

Most of the ANC guerillas coming into the country after 1976 were in fact former students who left during the unrest. Added to the advantage of their youth, they were familiar with the geographical layout of the country.

In 1978 South African police estimated there were at least 4 000 black South Africans in guerilla training camps.

Solomon Mahlangu and James Mange are prime examples of former students who returned to South Africa as guerillas.

and the end of last year, at least four police stations were attacked in which three policemen died.

First to be attacked was the Germiston Central police station, which was rocked by an explosion. In February 1978, another bomb exploded at the Daveyton police station damaging the building and several vehicles.

Last May, the Moroka police station in Soweto was attacked and one policeman died. In November, the Orlando police station was attacked and two policemen died. In both instances AK-47 automatic rifles were used.

Other prime targets for guerillas were railway lines and in January 1977 a railway patrolman was injured when a bomb exploded between Grasmere and Residensia.

Bombs also exploded on railway lines in Umlazi, Fort Jackson in the Eastern Cape, in Mzimhlope, Soweto, and at the Benoni Railway Station. Undetonated explosives were found on the Nancefield and Kliptown railway lines and in Peire in the Eastern Cape.

Other bomb explosions included the Supreme Court in Cape Town, the UBC chambers in Soweto and outside the Port Elizabeth offices of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

The bulk of these activities were in urban areas, which may indicate that the "bush war" will not only be restricted to rural areas.

At the same time, there has been an increase in the number of contacts between the South African police and guerillas. In the Eastern Transvaal, a farmer was wounded by

year. Some of the guerillas vanished without a trace after the incident.

In an earlier incident, ANC guerillas threw a hand grenade into the cab of a police van to avoid arrest, injuring two policemen.

In an attempt to curb political activity and stop guerilla activity, a host of security legislation has been passed in the last 20 years.

These include the General Law Amendment Act, the Terrorism Act, the Internal Security Act, the Explosives Act and the Unlawful Organisations Act.

Many people who left the country, either after the 1960 banning of the two organisations or during 1976, have gone for military training or to further their education. Some left to avoid police harassment.

The major centres for training guerillas have been named in evidence in security trials as Russia, China, Angola and Tanzania.

During the ANC Terror Trial in Maritzburg last year, an SADF specialist in anti-aircraft weapons described some of the accused as having had highly specialised training in weapons.

Today guerilla action within the country corresponds with an increase in political awareness.

Although political awareness in the seventies was described by some as a "hangover" from 1976, it will unquestionably be heightened and sustained by further acts of guerilla warfare.

The banning of 18 organisations in 1977 shortly after the tragic experiences in 1976 of Soweto and all parts of the country was seen by some as the end for overt political organisations in the country. The feeling was that political activism would not stop, but that it would continue away from the eyes of the State.

Commenting on the attack on the Orlando Police Station, Bishop Desmond Tutu said: "The attack represents the work of desperate men. Countless thousands of black people are becoming desperate because of the inhuman and oppressive conditions under which the apartheid laws force them to exist."

Also significant is the fact that Mr P W Botha's idea of a constellation of states comes at a time when Rhodesia has crumbled and guerilla activity is escalating.

While Mr Botha may be able to orchestrate the constellation within South Africa, including both BophuthaTswana and Transkei, it is debatable that he will be able to convince black states north of the Republic to be party to it.

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

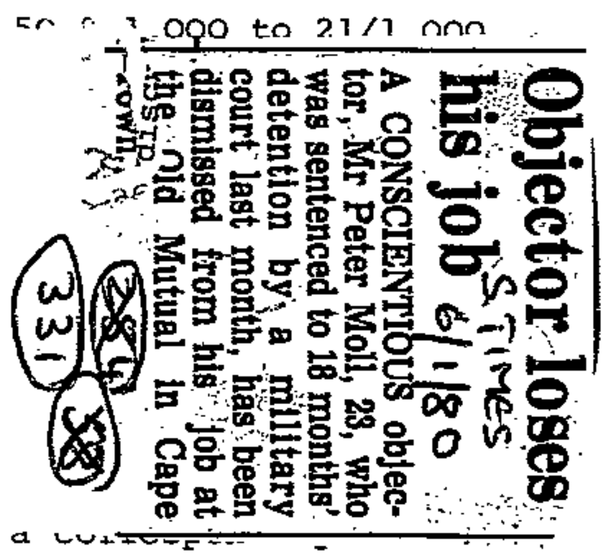
(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_o) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen fror 50 [illegible] 000 to 21/1 000 an improvement of 57,6%. During this period, [illegible] decreased from 164,8/1 000 to 132,6/1 000, a ch[illegible] This is of particular concern when it is apprec[illegible] IMR, the more easily should improvements be acc[illegible] in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28,4% and 25[illegible] 'coloureds' respectively.


Objector loses his job
STIMES 6/1/80
A CONSCIENTIOUS objector, Mr Peter Moll, 23, who was sentenced to 18 months' detention by a military court last month, has been dismissed from his job at the Old Mutual in Cape Town.
331

The age specific mortality rates are summarise[illegible] is inevitable, it is to be expected that decre[illegible] perience of younger age groups will give rise to a [illegible] in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

PAC in 1960.

The bannings closed the era of protest politics and determined the course the two organisations would take in the coming decades.

Both groups have opted for an armed struggle. Decisions taken in the sixties have become even more evident in the seventies with an increase in guerilla activity, especially after the 1976 uprisings.

With the elections in Zimbabwe a month away and the consequent prospect of peace in the territory, the spotlight will focus on South Africa, starting with Namibia and moving to South Africa proper. In a month South Africa's buffer zone, which was eroded with the liberation of Angola and Mozambique, will disappear completely.

With a Patriotic Front victory, or even a Zanu or Zapu government, Namibian and South African guerillas will have greater mobility as did Zanu guerillas who were accorded bases by a Frelimo government when it came to power in Mozambique.

Prior to the banning of the ANC and PAC groups in South Africa in 1960, the Government had concentrated on restrictive action against individuals and not entire organisations.

When the bannings drove both organisations underground and made it increasingly difficult for them to operate on as broad a base as previously, it also meant that it became more difficult for the State to monitor their activities.

The bannings of 1960 were the first in which mass political organisations were banned.

Although the South African Communist Party was outlawed by the Suppression of Communism Act of 1950, it did not command the same type of support as the ANC.

With legal means of attaining political aspirations stifled, both organisations embarked on a policy of armed struggle. Their decisions became immediately evident in the sixties with numerous acts of sabotage throughout the country.

The ANC through Umkhonto We Sizwe, its military wing, and the PAC through Poqo, were the chief architects of the campaign.

The advent of guerilla warfare in South Africa, though relatively muted in the sixties, became more pronounced in the seventies — culminating in the molotov cocktails and petrol bombs of 1976.

The post-1976 period saw an escalation of guerilla activity, particularly in urban areas, which also led to the increase in the number of security trials.

The mass exodus of students, mainly from Soweto, played a significant role in the intensification of guerilla activity within the country.

Most of the ANC guerillas coming into the country after 1976 were in fact former students who left during the unrest. Added to the advantage of their youth, they were familiar with the geographical layout of the country.

In 1978 South African police estimated there were at least 4 000 black South Africans in guerilla training camps.

Solomon Mahlangu and James Mange are prime examples of former students who returned to South Africa as guerillas. Between December 1977

SA's buffe

and the end of last year, at least four police stations were attacked in which three policemen died.

First to be attacked was the Germiston Central police station, which was rocked by an explosion. In February 1978, another bomb exploded at the Daveyton police station damaging the building and several vehicles.

Last May, the Moroka police station in Soweto was attacked and one policeman died. In November, the Orlando police station was attacked and two policemen died. In both instances AK-47 automatic rifles were used.

Other prime targets for guerillas were railway lines and in January 1977 a railway patrolman was injured when a bomb exploded between Grasmere

Bombs also exploded on railway lines in Umlazi, Fort Jackson in the Eastern Cape, in Mzimhlope, Soweto, and at the Benoni Railway Station. Undetonated explosives were found on the Nancefield and Kliptown railway lines and in Peire in the Eastern Cape.

Other bomb explosions included the Supreme Court in Cape Town, the UBC chambers in Soweto and outside the Port Elizabeth offices of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

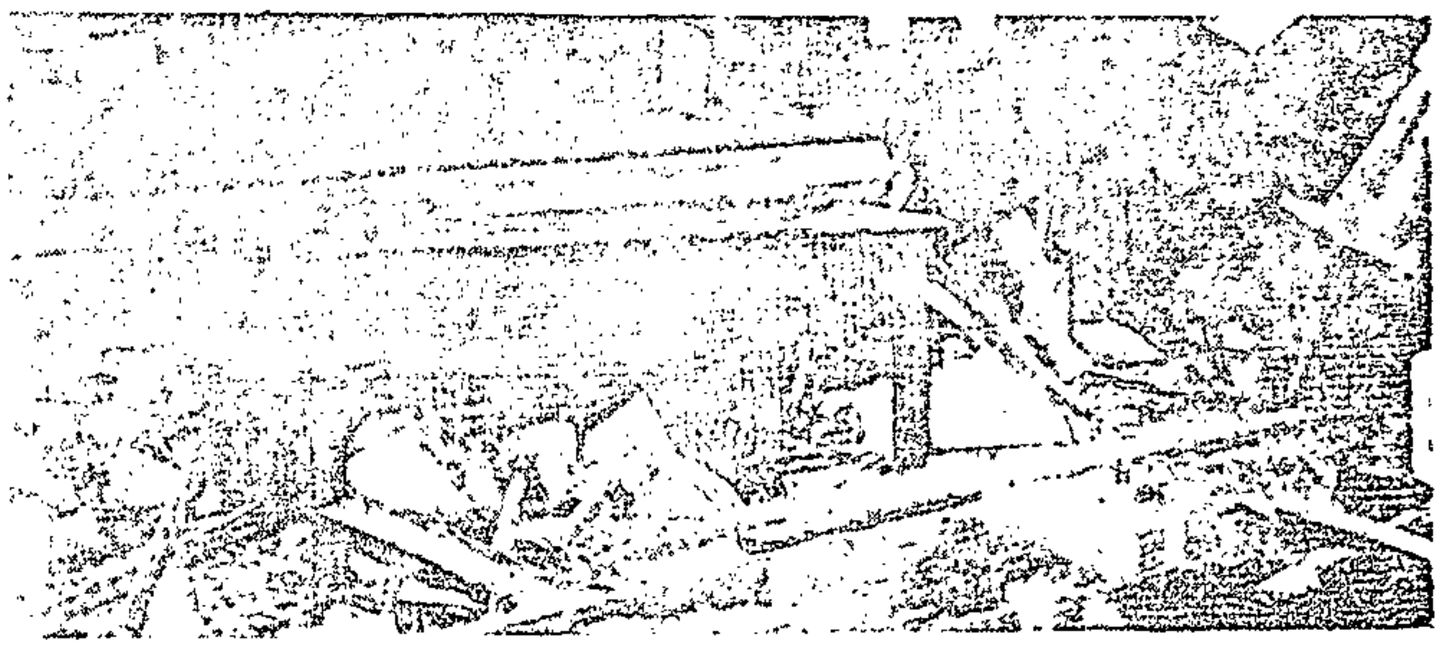
The bulk of these activities were in urban areas, which may indicate that the "bush war" will not only be restricted to rural areas.

At the same time, there has been an increase in the number of contacts between the South African police and guerillas. In the Eastern Transvaal, a farmer was wounded in

ANC and

END OF AN ERA

It is 20 years since the ANC and PAC were banned. ZWELAKHE SISULU looks at two decades of political activity distinguished by Soweto, guerillas and security trials.



The burnt-out remains of Moroka police station.

F zone against armed struggle folds

year. Some of the guerillas vanished without a trace after the incident.

In an earlier incident, ANC guerillas threw a hand grenade into the cab of a police van to avoid arrest, injuring two policemen

In an attempt to curb political activity and stop guerilla activity, a host of security legislation has been passed in the last 20 years.

These include the General Law Amendment Act, the Terrorism Act, the Internal Security Act, the Explosives Act and the Unlawful Organisations Act

Many people who left the country, either after the 1960 banning of the two organisations or during 1976, have gone for military training or to further their education. Some left to avoid police harassment.

The major centres for training guerillas have been named in evidence in security trials as Russia, China, Angola and Tanzania.

During the ANC Terror Trial in Maritzburg last year, an SADF specialist in anti-aircraft weapons described some of the accused as having had highly specialised training in weapons.

Today guerilla action within the country corresponds with an increase in political awareness.

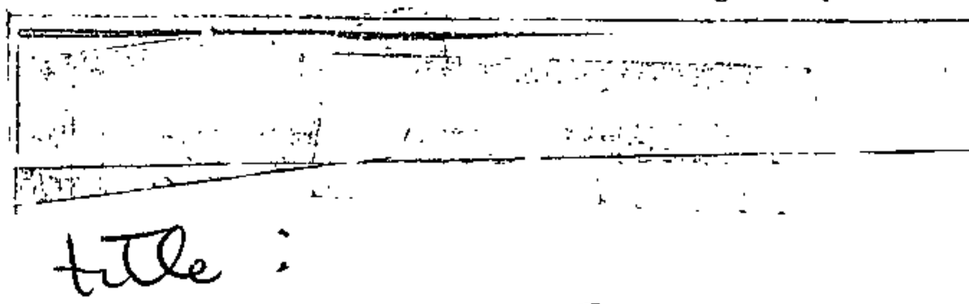
Although political awareness in the seventies was described by some as a "hangover" from 1976, it will unquestionably be heightened and sustained by further acts of guerilla warfare.

The banning of 18 organisations in 1977 shortly after the tragic experiences in 1976 of Soweto and all parts of the country was seen by some as the end for overt political organisations in the country. The feeling was that political activism would not stop, but that it would continue away from the eyes of the State.

Commenting on the attack on the Orlando Police Station, Bishop Desmond Tutu said: "The attack represents the work of desperate men. Countless thousands of black people are becoming desperate because of the inhuman and oppressive conditions under which the apartheid laws force them to exist."

Also significant is the fact that Mr P W Botha's idea of a constellation of states comes at a time when Rhodesia has crumbled and guerilla activity is escalating.

While Mr Botha may be able to orchestrate the constellation within South Africa, including both BophuthaTswana and Transkei, it is debatable that he will be able to convince black states north of the Republic to be party to it.



title:
OUT OF THE DARKNESS OF THE 60s AND INTO THE 80s.

Sunday Post
January 6 1980

Soweto uprising had Boss all at sea

LONDON — After the revelations in The Observer last week about the operations of Boss (or the Department of National Security as it is now called), its head, Mr Alex van Wyk, denied that Dons had files on any member of a recognised political party.

This is blatantly untrue, The Observer claims. Documents from Boss's archives, now in the possession of The Observer give the number of the file on Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Party (Sic). That number is 24596.

In addition to political figures, files exist on nearly every important South African writer including Alan Paton, Laurens van der Post, Andre Brink, Nadine Gordimer and Etienne Le Roux.

It also has files on virtually all major mining company directors, including Mr Harry Oppenheimer and Mr Tiny Rowland. More bizarre still, it has files dating from the early 1970s on President Carter, identified on the computer index as Governor of Georgia, Mr Cyrus Vance, Mr Andrew Young and former-President Ford.

It also maintains files on the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations.

Files on British personalities include Sir Harold Wilson and Sir Robert Birley, former headmaster of Eton and visiting Professor of Education at Witwatersrand University.



Helen Suzman . . . file number 24596.

'Knoopgat'

Most of the mass of information filling the files comes from four quaintly-named continuous operations:

● Operation Knoopsgat (Buttonhole) is the interception of mail. Priority suspects have virtually all their incoming mail intercepted, and outgoing mail as well if it can be identified either from the return address on the envelope or from the suspect's habitual use of the same post box. Failure to put the sender's name and address on the back of air-letter forms ensures opening. Occassionally an entire mail-bag is opened at random — the contents are photographed and returned.

● Operation Hanslam (Pet Lamb) is the tapping of telephones and telex lines, usually at exchanges where tape recorders are installed.

● Operation Rystoel (Wheelchair) is the installation of electronic bugs, a favourite being a device that converts a telephone into a microphone which will operate even when the phone is not in use.

● Operation Ompik (Pick Over) covers a variety of rougher activities ranging from breaking into premises to photograph documents to fake muggings which enable agents to search a suspect person.

In contrast to all this attention on the white side, observation of what is really going on among South Africa's blacks has been at once patchy and obsessive.

Agitators

The Soweto uprising on June 16, 1976, took Boss by surprise. Before then it was believed that nothing could stop the divinely ordained spread of Afrikaans and that any resistance was due to white agitators.

Early in 1976, a meeting of all evaluators took place. Those present were asked to suggest topics for research in depth by Division J (a research division which was disbanded soon afterwards).

The idea was to determine what were the greatest threats to the security of South Africa. Only one man came anywhere near to being right when he drew attention to new methods of literacy training being used by liberal educationists to raise blacks' awareness of their disadvantaged position.

In the following months there were increasing stayaways by Soweto schoolchildren protesting against the requirement that half their courses should be taught in Afrikaans. In reality, says the Observer, their protests were against the poor standard of education they received from the Department of Bantu education.

But the growing dissatisfaction received little attention at Boss headquarters — Rhodesia was on the boil again, Mr Ian Smith had appealed to Britain for aid in finding a settlement, and the Prime Minster, Mr John Vorster, was going to meet Mr Henry Kissinger in Geneva.

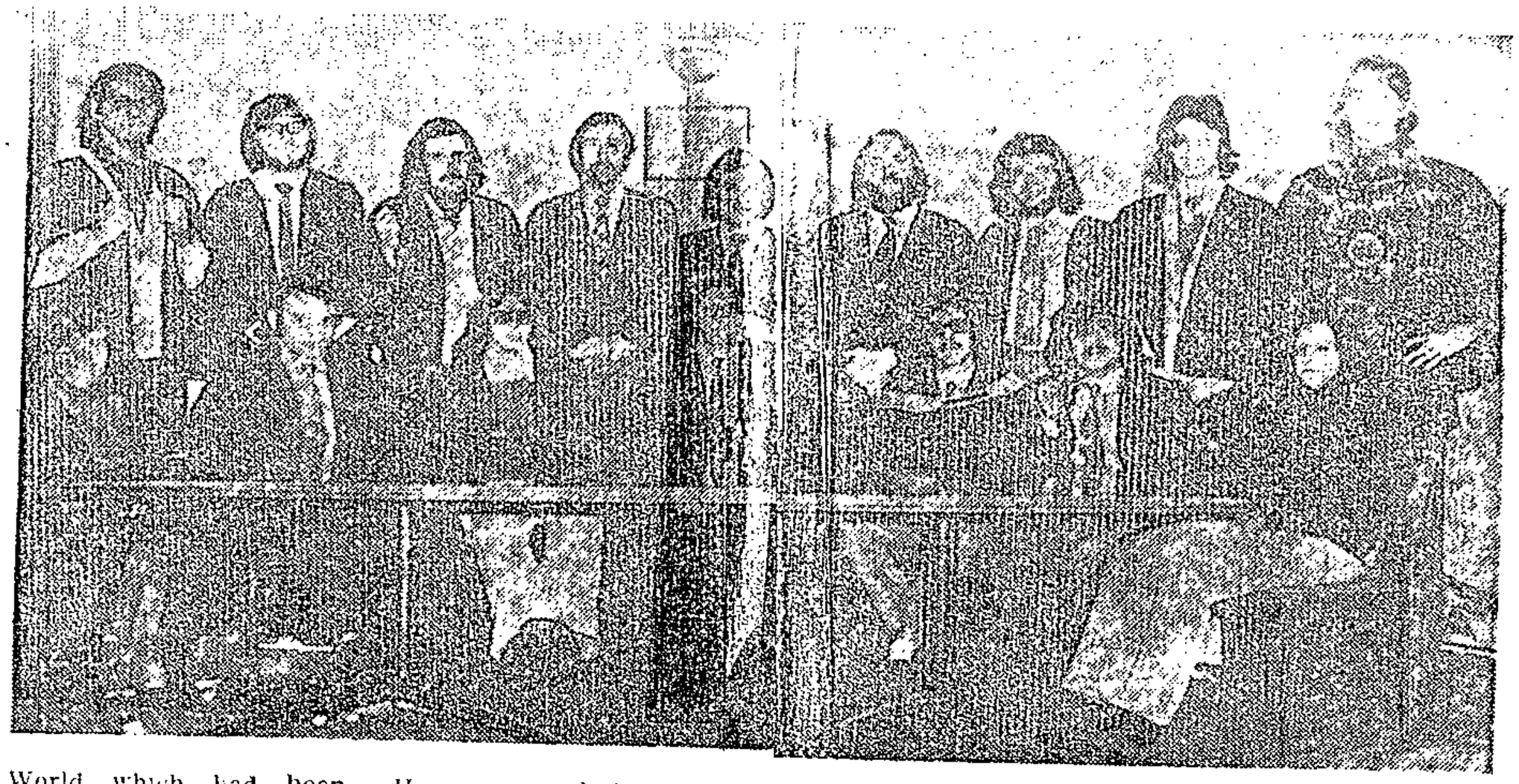
Then Soweto erupted.

No advice

The first telex reports started coming in just before lunchtime. At an emergency meeting the top brass tried to formulate advice for Mr Vorster, but in fact they had none to give.

For some weeks, while unrest spread from one black township to another, the search was for the

ng Boss sea



RIGHT: Mr Arthur McGivan (seated second from left) on the Wits SRC in 1973, his second year as a Boss informer. Another security spy was Mr Derek Bruno (seated third from right) who declared himself in the 1976 trial against Glenn Moss (standing third from left) who together with ex-Nusas presidents Charles Nupen and Karel Tip were acquitted of charges under the Suppression of Communism and Unlawful Organisations Acts. The SRC president, Mr Adam Klein (seated centre), said during 1973 several students had told him the Security Branch had asked them to become informers.

7/1/80
327

hildren protesting the requirement half their courses be taught in Afri- In reality, says the er, their protests against the poor d of education eceived from the ment of Bantu edu-

he growing dissat- n received little at- at Boss headquar- Rhodesia was on l again, Mr Ian had appealed to for aid in finding ement, and the Minster, Mr John was going to r Henry Kissinger va.

Soweto erupted.

vice

irst telex reports coming in just be- unchtime. At an ey meeting the s tried to formu- ce for Mr Vorster act they had none

me weeks, while spread from one nship to another, ch was for the

culprits. At first it was suggested that the CIA had been running a destabilisation operation to put South Africa at a disadvantage during the Kissinger talks.

The spotlight was then turned on the Black Consciousness movement and efforts were made to determine where it got its ideas from. Among others, Stokely Carmichael, and Herbert Marcuse were read and discussed.

Meanwhile the Security Police detained one black student council after another, only to see immediate replacements appear, says The Observer.

It took months for Boss to understand that a whole generation of black students had come to think along the same lines. When it did so, it instinctively decided that there was a subversise network to be eliminated. This led to a "banning" spree.

One of the first victims was the largely white Christian Institute because it had encouraged black theology. Another was the black newspaper

World which had been publishing a series called People's College, prepared by the South African Committee on Higher Education (Sached) in an attempt to fill the gaps in the Bantu education syllabus.

Sached received funds from the world university service in Geneva, and its Scandinavian, German and Dutch finance sources, including Government ministries, were considered to be "anti-South African."

The refusal to consider black grievances continued, reinforced by the convention that Boss must never embarrass other State departments.

Ignored

Time and again warnings were ignored. A German lecturer in Sociology at the (Coloured) University of the Western Cape, Wolfgang Thomas, undertook research of the conditions in the squatter camps around Cape Town.

He even offered full assistance to the authori-

However, before this he saw as a crisis, could be done the Minister of the Interior, Dr Connie Mulder, deported Thomas on the strength of an accusation from another lecturer that he was a trouble-maker, and a report by a young evaluator with only two months' experience.

Thus, besides straining relations with Germany, South Africa lost the services of an expert.

Another German researcher, Theo Hanf of the Arnold Bergstraesser Institute, had earlier written about a number of problems perceived by blacks in Soweto. The attitude at Boss headquarters to Hanf's efforts was predictable.

Who was Hanf? Who did he think he was, try to teach us our own business? Who was he working for? The Soweto uprising occurred just before Hanf was due to conduct another survey, so the problem of what to do about him could be shelved.

A Swiss organisation, the International Univer-

(IUEF), channels funds from organisations and Governments in Europe to educational and developmental bodies in developing countries.

IUEF funds played a major role in the projects set up by the Black Consciousness movement, which in turn helped develop a new mood of independence and self-pride among blacks.

Dangers

As a result Boss started research into the dangers of community development over which the Government had no control. In-depth investigations have taken place into cottage industries, literacy courses, clinics and creches. Attempts have also been made to find out who is "behind" the IUEF, starting with the CIA and moving on to the Socialist International.

A second cause of concern is about Americans who become involved in the South African legal system. The Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law is a Boss

target. Set up by President Kennedy as a counter to the far-left dominated National Lawyers' Guild, it has often provided defence funds in politcal trials, as well as sending observers to such trials.

Target

South African blacks who are offered bursaries to study overseas are a further target for Boss investigations. No black is granted a passport until Boss has checked his background.

Keeping tabs on South Africans overseas is part of the duties of the two external operations divisions, Division C has men at embassies and consulates overseas. These are highly prized posts for both prestige and financial reasons. They are frequently filled on an "old boy" or seniority basis, sometimes with ludicrous results.

Thus in the early seventies a former head of catering was given charge of the Washington station, where he began by sub-

fantastic new source had recruited.

The source turned to be the editor of political periodical kno as the Intelligence Dige who writes long diatril against American libe and Leftwing organi tions and personaliti and then backs them with extracts from h own magazine.

Blackmail

Boss also recruits Sou African Blacks who ha gone overseas and g themselves into mon difficulties. Once th have accepted mon from Boss (receipts mu be signed, and phot graphs taken) they can blackmailed into spying necessary.

After the collapse Portuguese rule in A gola, Boss found itse without sources of info mation in that country t replace its previous c operation with Salazar Pide.

Consequently it was de cided to set up a nev operational division — D vision V — for cover operations within blac Africa.

Unlike Division C which uses the system o handlers and sources ir the same countries, V ad opted the more orthodox idea that the handle should where possible be placed in an adjoining country.

Operation Timmerwerk (Carpentry) is an intelli gence pipeline through Botswana into Zambia.

Operation Indiamar reaches into Mozambique using parts of the ol Pide network. Its functio is to spy on members o the South African Com munist Party in Maputo and on East Europeans o reconstruction and dev lopment projects.

Call-up objector Moll is fired

RDM 7/1/80

(1) 2 X 4
(2) 327
5X

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Mr Peter Moll, the conscientious objector sentenced to 18 months imprisonment last month for ignoring a military call-up, has been fired by his employer, the Old Mutual.

The firm has a policy denying its employees the right to attract attention to themselves by engaging in high-profile religious or political activites, it was reported at the weekend.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Defence matters, Mr Harry Schwarz, said yesterday he personally believed "what a man does in his private time and private life is his own business", and should not affect employment.

"However there are many other firms who do exactly the same thing, and this is not unique either in South Africa nor overseas."

Mr Moll, 23, was a trainee actuary at the time of his conviction – his third for failing to obey a call-up.

He is serving his sentence in Pretoria at the Voortrekkerhoogte detention barracks.

In 1977 Mr Moll completed his initial period of military service, but subsequently refused to attend training camps as he believed South Africa was engaged in an "unjust war".

Mrs B M Moll said in East London yesterday that she did not blame the Old Mutual for firing her son, who was fully aware of the conditions of his employment.

She did object to the firm's demand for monthly instalments on a R5 500 debt.

She said the company was aware that he was jailed for 18 months and would not be able to pay the instalments.

Mrs Moll said her son is "even more steadfast and cheerful than before" and intends studying German and Theology this year.

"It has taken me two years to understand how Peter feels," Mrs Moll said.

She said the Old Mutual had told her son that he would be welcome to rejoin the firm on his release if he could assure them there would be no further interruptions in his service.

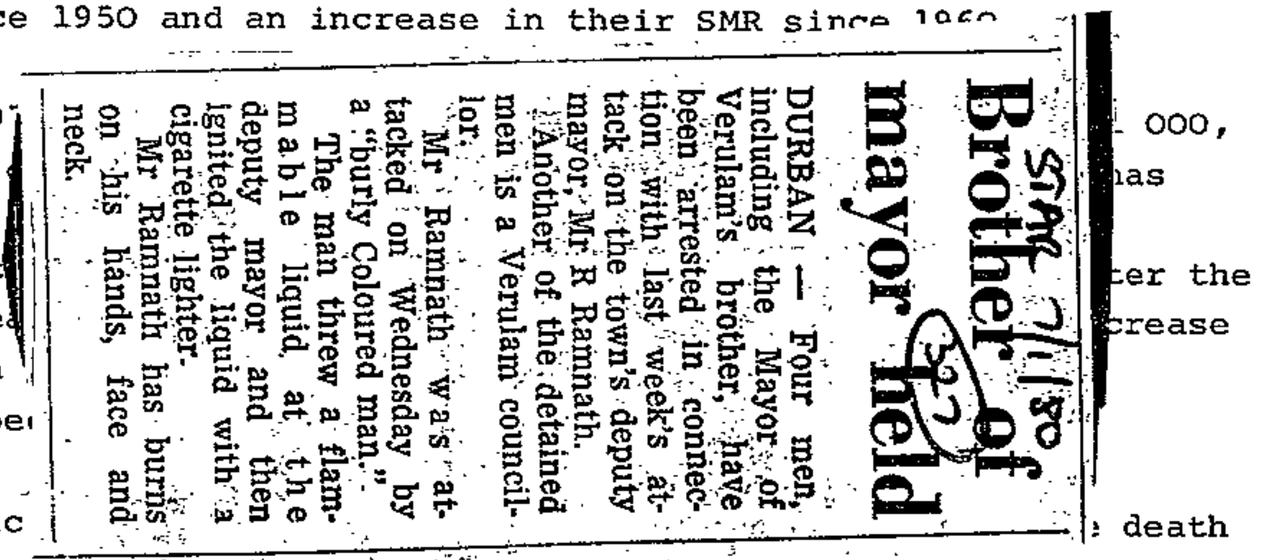
(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_o) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.


Brother of Mayor held

DURBAN — Four men, including the Mayor of Verulam's brother, have been arrested in connection with last week's attack on the town's deputy mayor, Mr R Rammath.

Another of the detained men is a Verulam councillor.

Mr Rammath was attacked on Wednesday by a "burly Coloured man."

The man threw a flammable liquid at the deputy mayor and then ignited the liquid with a cigarette lighter.

Mr Rammath has burns on his hands, face and neck.

From 1941 to 19 000, an improvement has decreased from This is of part ter the IMR, the more e crease in SMRs between 'coloureds' respe

The age specific death is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

DONS' UK targets talk of 'chicken feed'

RDM 7/1/80 (327)

By MARGARET SMITH
London Bureau

LONDON. — "Chicken-feed" is how a number of people in Britain — described as targets of BOSS and DONS in Britain — see the latest revelations in the Observer by defector Mr Arthur McGiven.

They say, for instance, that the list of the Anti-apartheid Organisation's executive is freely available and does not warrant the label of "geheim" (secret) it ostensibly has in DONS files.

What they want to know — and in this they are joined by the militant banned African National Congress (ANC) and the South African Communist Party — are the names of secret undercover agents.

"This, to people in the business — as one might say — would be the revelation of meaningful impact from a defector rather than lists of 'targets' who are anyway known to be thorns in the flesh of the South African Government," said Mr Mike Terry, organising secretary of the AAM.

Even the naming as a target of the Sir Robert Birley, one time head of Eton College and former visiting professor at the University of the Witwatersrand, came as no surprise.

Sir Robert is known to have sympathetically aided many South African political refugees in Britain and also to have paid the fees for the daughters of ANC leader Nelson Mandela to attend school at Waterford in Swaziland.

Mr Robert Hughes, outspoken critic of the South African Government in the House of Commons and chairman of AAM, said yesterday:

"In the parlance of intelligent services, this information can be seen as chicken feed. One wonders if it is not being used to obscure much more serious DONS work in Britain and Western Europe."

Mr Hughes said one interesting conclusion that could be drawn from the material was that the SA secret services appeared to have contact with British security. It was on this issue that he would raise the matter in the House of Commons.

He said he wished Mr McGiven would give the names of agents, as had defectors from the CIA in America.

"There is almost a smell of 'cover up' as these disclosures affect South Africa's security operation in the UK."

He added: "I have a feeling this is a bit like a magician's trick — where the number of a card is noted, while something else is happening without observation."

He said the clue might be that the style of DONS was changing into a so-called think tank, and security diverted to other agencies.

Mr Mike Terry also stressed that Mr McGiven's material confirmed AAM's repeated allegations about DONS activities in Britain.

He added: "The time is long gone when Britain should have put a stop to this."

Mr Terry said he wished the impression given of rather an inefficient intelligence operation corresponded with reality.

TABLE I

ORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

transaction cure the tax benefit,

pure econom clouded by accounting

pressure.

2.3.4 Balance she

Hendriksen of the principle object-

ions to LIF(ories are consistently

being unders r the application of

LIFO for mar entory valuation,

assuming a trend of rising prices, tends to become meaningless as it grossly misstates the current inventory valuation.

The apparent effect of LIFO on working capital reveals a weakening structure whereas in real terms there is actually a strengthening of the working capital position.

Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

Deportee has status problem

Mr Nimrod Mkele, deported from the Transkei a week ago, says: "I am not stateless, I am a South African citizen."

Mr Mkele, a former committee member of the banned Black Community Programmes, was born in Port Elizabeth, but happened to be delivering a paper in the Transkei at the time of the November 1976 police swoops in South Africa, and decided to stay to avoid arrest. He became a Transkeian citizen.

The Transkeian authorities detained him this year and removed his passport.

When he threatened to lay a charge of theft he was told he could do so, but in the meantime he would be deported.

Newsmen quizzed on Smit report

Star 7/1/86 (327) 243

Crime Reporter

The Chief of the South African CID, General Kobus Visser has summoned the news editor and crime reporter of Beeld to discuss a story which referred to a London connection in the Robert Smit murders.

The report said that after an interview with a person in Paarl in the Cape, Lieutenant Gerrit Viljoen, the investigating officer, had hot new leads in the case.

It said they had picked up the leads after going through documents which had played a role in earlier investigations.

Lt Viljoen went to the Cape on Friday but his visit has been described by police headquarters as "routine."

General Visser this morning invited all members of the Press to consult him over further reports concerning the murders.

"We want to solve this case and any irresponsible reporting in the matter would not further the police investigation. Any breakthrough which may have been made will be announced to the Press as soon as possible," General Visser said.

tax benefit,

l by accounting

2.3.4 principle objections to LIFO is that inventories are consistently being understated. [14] After the application of LIFO for many years, the inventory valuation, assuming a trend of rising prices, tends to become meaningless as it grossly misstates the current inventory valuation.

The apparent effect of LIFO on working capital reveals a weakening structure whereas in real terms there is actually a strengthening of the working capital position.

Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

RDM 7/1/80

'Taps may be illegal'

327

Political Staff

MRS Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, charged yesterday that disclosures about the Department of National Security indicated that DONS may have acted outside the law governing mail interception and telephone tapping.

The veteran Progressive Federal Party MP said it was even worth considering the possibility of a private prosecution to test the law on the issue.

Her charge came as former DONS agent Arthur McGiven made fresh disclosures about the department to the London newspaper, The Observer.

He claimed yesterday DONS also had files on top mining company directors including Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, and on leading writers like Alan Paton, Laurence van der Post, Andre Brink and Nadine Gordimer.

A spokesman for the Anglo American Corporation said yesterday Mr Oppenheimer had no comment on McGiven's disclosures that a DONS file was kept on him and other mining leaders.

Mr Paton, former leader of the defunct Liberal Party, said of the file on him: "I am not surprised at all and it doesn't worry me at all except that to keep files on the people McGiven mentioned is such a waste of public money."

Prof Andre Brink and Miss Nadine Gordimer were not available for comment.

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1.64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,67	18,06	15,37
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,30	71,73	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

	W	
	M	
0-1	0,51	
1-4	0,24	
5-24	0,01	
25-44	0,35	
45-64	0,44	
65+	1,84	
ALL	0,22	
NO.	463	

Biko doctors' charges goes on probe

THE South African Medical and Dental Council's investigation into the conduct of state doctors who attended the late black consciousness leader Steve Biko is "in the process of being taken further".

Last month a Supreme Court Judge, Mr Justice J Coetzee, refused to block a preliminary inquiry into complaints against the conduct of the two doctors.

"It follows logically from the judgment that the council will investigate the matter further," a Council spokesman has said.

The court application dismissed by the Judge was brought by Dr Benjamin Tucker, chief district surgeon of Port Elizabeth and Dr Ivon Lang, principal district surgeon of Port Elizabeth, who asked for the preliminary inquiry to be blocked.

The blocking order was opposed by the Council and complaints by ombudsman, Mr Eugene Roelofse, were sent to the doctors.

A spokesman for the Council said yesterday: "We are still dealing with the matter. It is impossible to say how long it will take." He could not say when and if disciplinary action would be taken.

A third doctor named at the Biko inquest, Dr Colin Hirsch, was not mentioned or represented at the hearing.

					1,22	0,26
	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

		W
	M	
0-1	0,85	0,69
1-4	0,49	0,21
5-24	0,71	0,22
25-44	1,18	0,30
45-64	1,25	0,42
65+	1,26	0,71
ALL	0,95	0,33
NO.	1973	677

RIGHT: Some of the politicians who, according to The Observer, featured in the files kept by the Bureau for State Security.



JIMMY CARTER



CYRUS VANCE



HAROLD WILSON



GERALD FORD



ANDREW YOUNG

'McGiven's motive was abhorrent'

Star 7/1/8
327

Whether Mr Arthur McGiven revealed State secrets or merely fabricated stories for a London Sunday newspaper, his motive is clear — to discredit South Africa.

And that is abhorrent, Dr Willem de Klerk wrote in his column in Rapport yesterday.

Spying in various forms was essential for the safety of the State and although people may find this kind of treatment abhorrent it must be seen in the light of "everybody's protection," he added.

But there are limits and security men must remember this.

"They must in no way disregard legal ethics when carrying out their duties," he said.

He gave three yardsticks by which security men should measure their own activities.

● The right to privacy must be maintained.

Dr de Klerk feels there is no need to reveal any private matters discovered during an "investigation," official or not.

● The right to freedom must be maintained.

There is a distinction between matters that undermine the safety of the State and a critical point of view.

● The right of law must be maintained at all costs.

The individual must at all times have the protection of the law, no matter how guilty he may appear to be.

Arbitrary powers of those involved in politics or administrative discretion is wrong and thus Mr de Klerk gives his support to the Rabie Commission investigating the security laws.

[redacted]

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1980

Security tri

SEVERAL security trials start this month and the first is tomorrow at the Johannesburg Regional Court where Soweto youth Oupa Segone is charged under the Internal Security Act.

One trial, the Pretoria Terrorism Trial where **POST** reporter Thami Mkhwanazi and six other men appear started last week. It continues today where judgment on a defence application for the acquittal of six of the men will be given.

This case and several others spill over from last year when a number of people appeared under security legislation, the most prominent of the cases being the Bethal Terrorism Trial and the Kempton Park Soweto Students' Representative Council trial.



Mr Aubrey Mokoena



Ms Thenjiwe Mtintso





Mr Thandisizwe Maz...

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

Next Monday seven men appear in the Durban Regional Court on counts under the Terrorism Act. The men are Mr Njengabantu Sithole, Mr Mandla James Sibisi, Mr Stanley Thabane Majola, Mr Ramatlotlo Moses, Mr Kaywood Dumisani Damoyi, Mr Themba Stanley Mthembu and Mr Christopher Sithembida Nzuza.

The same day Mr Adam Masake appears in the Johannesburg Regional Court also on charges under the Terrorism Act.

The Mapetla Mohapi civil action comes up in Grahamstown on February 4 (provisional date) while banned journalist, Tenjiwe Mtintso, is to give evidence by commission in Maseru on January 16.

The action against the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, is being brought by Mohapi's widow, Nomhle, on behalf of herself and her two children.

Five youths from Ga-Rankuwa near Pretoria, appear on January 14 before an Odi magistrate, charged under Bophuthatswana Security Laws.

Mr Aubrey Mokoena, banned executive member of the Black People's Convention — an organisation which was declared unlawful on October 19, 1977 — is charged with contravening his banning order. He has pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Mokoena was slapped with a five-year banning order restricting him to the magisterial district of Johannesburg. The order was served on him shortly after his release from Modderbee prison where he was held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act. The order expires in 1982.

Mr Elias Sama Nkumbi and a relative who is 17-years-old are charged with participating in terroristic activities. They appear in the Johannesburg Regional Court on January 17 and have pleaded not guilty.

Another case of a contravention of a banning order will be heard in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on February 4.

Appearing is Mr Thandisizwe "Tizzah" Mazibuko of Dube, Soweto. He is alleged to have associated with other people at a gathering in Benoni.

Another terror trial involves Soweto's top actor, Mr Bingo Bentley, and his son, Mr Archibald Monty Mzinyathi. They appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on February 12.

Two trials coming up on February 25 will be heard in the Kempton Park Circuit Court and the Vereeniging Regional Court respectively.

The trial of Mr Kedibone Christopher Mathabe, Mr Collin Makgalo Kotu, Mr Simon Mashigo and Mr Elias Modiga

Yesterday carried out a post-mortem examination of the body of a man allegedly shot dead by Lesotho police.

2. Department of Statistics (1... Report 07-03-10. Governmen...
3. Department of Statistics (1... Magisterial Districts 1974. ... Pretoria.
4. Department of Statistics (1... Government Printer, Pretori...
5. Department of Statistics (1... Magisterial Districts 1968 ... Printer, Pretoria.
6. South Africa. Act 58 of 1...
7. Department of Bantu Adminis... the Department 1974/5. Rep... Pretoria.
8. Chiang, C.L. (1968). Introdu... Biostatistics. Wiley, New ...
9. City of C... Health 19... Cape...
10. Department of Statistics (1... Marital Status and Type of ... Report 02-05-08. Governme...
11. Martins, J.H. (1975). Regi... University of South Africa, ... Report No. 46, Pretoria.
12. Knutzen, V.K., Bourne, D.E. ... the Xhosa. S.A. Med. J. 51...
13. Department of Statistics (1... Diseases, Injuries and Caus... Government Printer, Pretori...
14. Department ...

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	5,18	12,59	7,51	6,16	4,10
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,43	1,03	0,69	0,58	0,45
NO.	2920	2522	126	152	1170	809	3472	715

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

	W		A		C		B	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
	16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
	02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
	06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
	25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
	04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
	19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

Security

• From Page 1

ly arson, public violence, attempted murder and malicious damage to property.

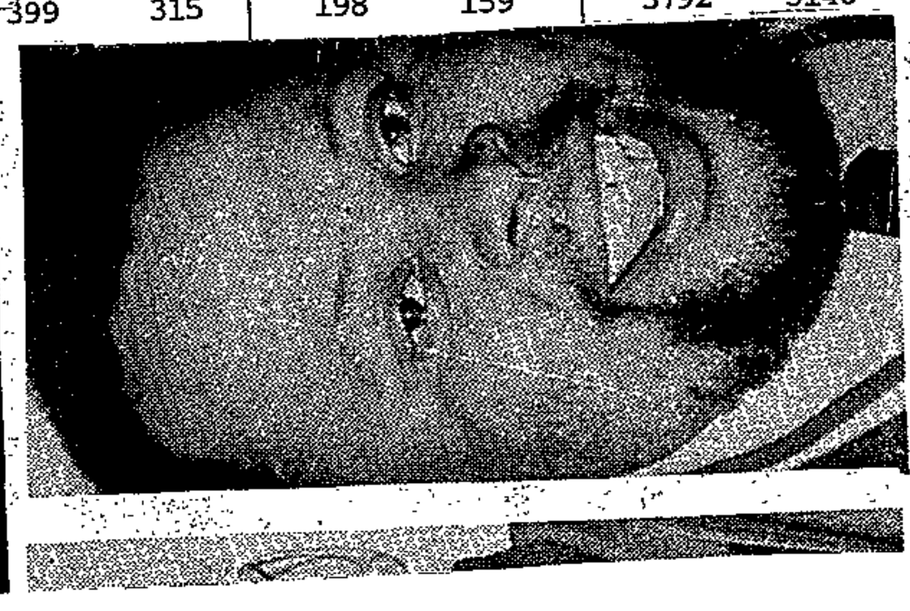
The three in Vereeni ging are charged with sabotage. They first appeared in court three days after they were released from Robben Island where they were serving five-year sentences after being convicted on the same charge.

Late last year their conviction and sentences were set aside by the Transvaal Supreme Court and a retrial by a different magistrate was ordered.

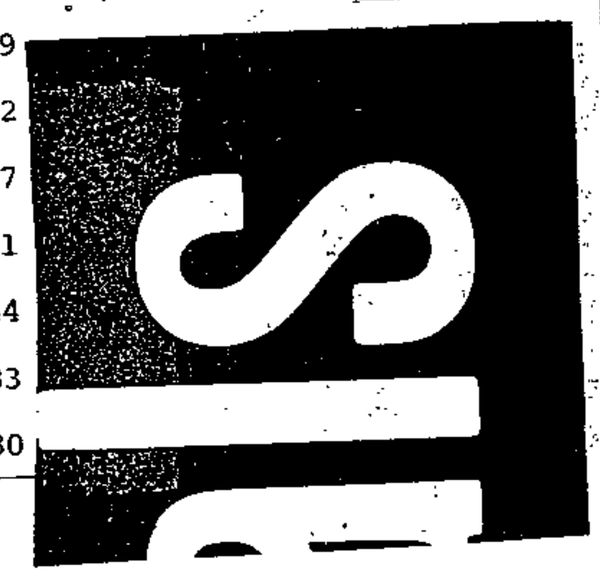
On March 17 in the Kempton Park Circuit Court a man will be appearing on a charge under the Terrorism Act. He is Mr Ali Lunkwaine.

In October last year the South African Institute of Race Relations made available figures of people convicted under the country's various security laws since the beginning of last year.

Thirty two people were convicted under the Terrorism Act while 28 were standing trial for alleged terroristic activities. Some of the 28 people have since either been convicted or acquitted.



Mr Bingo Mbonjeni





Accused deny terrorist training plan

RDM 9/1/80

331

By SAM MASEKO
Pretoria Bureau

TWO of the accused in the Atteridgeville terrorism trial told the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday they had never intended leaving the country to undergo military training so as to overthrow the Government by force.

The accused, Mr Petrus Senabe, 22, and Mr Andrew Mokone, 18, were giving evidence in their defence in the trial in which they and seven others are facing charges under the Terrorism Act. They had all pleaded not guilty before Mr W F Krugel.

Mr Senabe, Mr Okone, Mr Thami Mkhwanazi, 28, a reporter for Post, Mr Jeremiah Majatladi, 23, Mr Ronald Mamoepa, 18, Mr Deacon Mathe, 22, Mr Cornelius Leeuw, 18, and a 16-year-old youth are alleged to have enticed, persuaded and encouraged several Atteridgeville youths to undergo military training outside South Africa and then return to overthrow the Government by violent means.

The State also claims they conspired to entice and encourage other youths in Atteridgeville and at the Pretoria News Building last May to receive military training outside the country so as to tamper with the maintenance of law and order.

Earlier, Mr Senabe and Mr Phala denied they had recruited others or were themselves recruited for military training.

They said that when they were asked by Mr Mkhwanazi to pose for photographs at the Post's Pretoria office they never discussed military training, overthrowing the Government by force, or joining political organisations abroad.

Under cross-examination by the State, Mr Senabe said Mr Phala had approached Mr Mkhwanazi to ask the police why they were looking for him.

Mr Mkhwanazi had then requested him to bring other youths who had been previously detained to his office. He wanted to take photographs of them with the intention of writing a story if they were detained.

On May 25 they brought the other youths to Mr Mkhwanazi to pose for photographs. Mr Mkhwanazi had said even those who had not been detained should be photographed because the police sometimes arrested ex-detainees with their friends.

He and Mr Phala had never heard Mr Mkhwanazi say: "These boys are tired of oppression — they want to fight," as was alleged. They had only heard him say: "These are the boys who are arrested by the police before June every year."

They said they had posed for photographs with raised clenched fists as a sign of black power and to show black political solidarity.

Mr Phala said he had heard Mr Mkhwanazi saying: "These boys are worried by the police. Even now they fear of being arrested." But he had never heard him say: "While others are struggling, it is our duty to keep record in the Press," or that the Moroka Police Station had been bombed by the ANC.

Mr Phala said he first learned about the black power salute after the 1976 Soweto riots. The salute was not used to "conscientise" people because, in his opinion, they had long been "conscientised".

When the magistrate aked the meaning of "conscientise", Mr Phala said it implied making people aware of existing conditions of political oppression.

Earlier, the magistrate rejected an application by the defence for the acquittal of six of the accused on the charges of enticing and encouraging other people to to receive military training outside the country to tamper with the maintenanace of law and order.

The 16-year-old accused was, however, acquitted on the sixth alternative charge of recruiting other people because of insufficient evidence.

The case continues today.

TP terror trial photos

PHOTOGRAPHS of some of the accused in the Pretoria Terrorism Act trial produced in court yesterday showed Black Power salutes being given.

Mr Petrus Senabe, one of the accused, however denied that his leaving the country for military training was ever discussed, and said the photographs were taken of him and some friends only so the story of their arrest could be published.

He denied that Mr Thami Mkhwanazi, a reporter at the **POST** office in the Pretoria News Building, had said in his presence: "These boys are tired of oppression — they want to fight."

When the prosecutor, Mr H Windeboer, asked why photographs had been taken of those who had not been arrested, Mr Senabe replied: "Usually the police will arrest a person and his friends."

He said that while waiting for a photographer at **POST**, a group of them had discussed football and the arrest of some of their friends for public violence in Atteridgeville following the hanging of Solomon Mahlangu after the Goch Street killings in Johannesburg.

The nine accused, all of Atteridgeville, Pretoria, are: Mr Jeremiah Kgokong Majatladi (23), Mr Thamsanqa Gerard Mkhwanazi (28), Mr Ronald Ephraim Mamoepa (18), Mr Lebagang Christy Mokone (18), Mr Petrus Karel Senabe (22), Mr Andrew Levoy Moeti Phala (18), Mr Deacon Sekibela Mathe (22), Mr Cornelius Mapheli Leeuw (18) and a 16-year-old youth.

However, the youth was acquitted on a sixth charge relating to his alleged recruiting of another man.

They are accused of contravening the Terrorism Act by either being recruited for terrorist training, or recruiting others to undergo terrorist training outside South Africa.

● Earlier the magistrate rejected a defence application for the discharge — on two of the charges against them — of six accused.

The hearing continues.

patients formerly seen
day each). (It is st
seen can be afforded).
status survey of the
closer to the ideal o
than was formerly the
the residents, have a
are actively involved
Hospital Superintende
The programme is sti
Medical and Dental C
should be cleared to
accordance with the

This programme cont
conducted at Red Cr
functions of a GP f

Rural clinics and s
assistants (Pugh, *
education and a th
suture, set bones
reports that a wel
the clinical prob
course by which m
can run a clinic

Sapire cites her
family planning,
readily available
in administering
clinics made them
taken this proces

Lesotho, Swazilan
clinics, increas
two nurses staff
being evolved in
trained at the G
The pattern of c
accepted practic
Africa.

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the calculation of rates is important for comparative purposes since they take into consideration the underlying population, for the providers of health care the actual numbers are also of importance. This is particularly true for those groups which contribute a comparatively large proportion to the total population, for example 'coloured' children 0-4 years old. The different demographic profiles of the two communities for 1951 are presented in Fig. I, and this pro-



Banned League men summoned

UMTATA — Two executive members of the banned Transkei Youth League, Mr Mfundo Matanzima, a son of the Prime Minister, and Mr Prince Madikizela, son-in-law of the State President, were yesterday summoned to a meeting by the president, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Mr Madikizela, a practising attorney and chairman of the banned league, said he and his brother-in-law were "strictly warned by the President not to divulge" the subject discussed at the meeting.

He said that as a result of the banning, his organisation had now come to a dead end because the Transkei government did not favour the idea of a youth organisation being formed in the country unless it had a party political commitment. — Sapa.

and 'coloureds'.
n 1941 and 1970 are,
mportance.

re presented in Fig. 6.
s speculative and is
ant inclusion. Two
e_o - the expectation
at 45 years of age.
ife than men, and
oloureds'. In fact,
males have a better
of some concern is
and females is widen-
'coloured' communi-
for whom Male:Female
in 1970. For whites
rs in 1970.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either e_o or e_{45}, have reached expectations of Life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of Life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

REFERENCES

1. Acheson, R.M., Hall, D.J. and Aird, L. eds. (1976): Seminars in Community Medicine, Volume 2: Health Information, Planning and Monitoring, Oxford University Press, London.

2. White, K.L. and Henderson, M.M. eds. (1976) : Epidemiology as a Fundamental Science, its Uses in Health Services Planning, Administration, and Evaluation, Oxford University Press, New York.

3. South Africa (1929-1940) : Report on the Vital Statistics of the Union of South Africa. Annual 1926-1938, Government Printer, Pretoria.

4. South Africa (1961-1965) : Bureau of Census and Statistics, Report on Deaths, South Africa and South West Africa, Reports UG 26/1961, RP 17/1961, RP 45/1965, RP 63/1965, Government Printer, Pretoria.

5. South Africa (1971-1977) : Department of Statistics, Reports of Deaths, Reports 07 - 03 - 01 to 07 - 03 - 12, Government Printer, Pretoria.

6. South Africa (1948) : Official Year Book No. 23, 1946, Chapter XXIX, Government Printer, Pretoria.

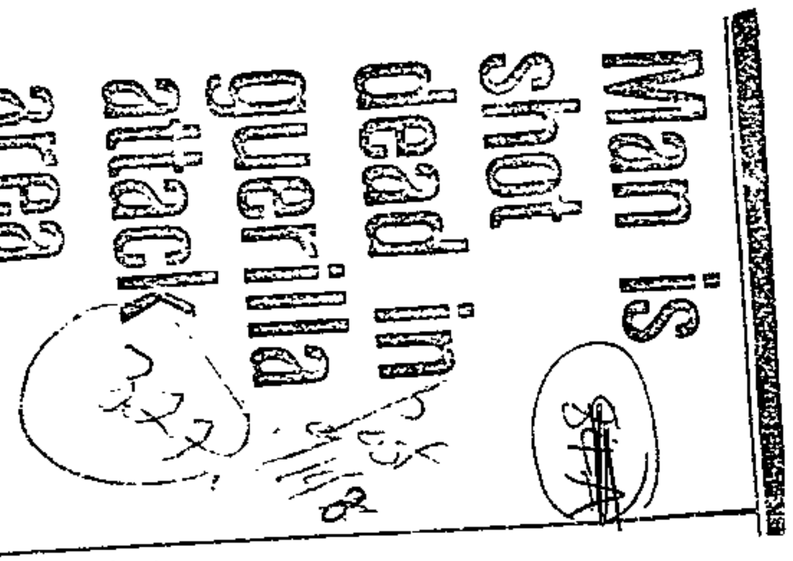
7. Van Tonder, J.L. and Van Eeden, I.J. (1975) : Abridged Life Tables for all the population groups in the Republic of South Africa (1921-1970), Report S-34, Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria.

8. Preston, S.H., Keyfitz, N. and Schoen, R. (1977) : Causes of Death; Life Tables for National Populations, Seminar Press, New York

9. Sadie, J.H. (1970) : S. Afr. J. Economics, 38, 1.

10. Doll, R. (1976) : Monitoring of Government Statistics, in Seminars in Community Medicine, Volume 2. ibid.

...ality rates there are anything to judge ...



Man is shot dead in guerilla attack area

By MATHATHA TSEDU

A MAN was shot dead on Monday in the Duiwelskloof area, where the search for three Russian-armed men who attacked the Soekmekaar police on Friday is concentrated.

He was Mr George Moila (57), who was shot with a 0.32 revolver, according to the police directorate of public relations. He died at Elim Hospital on the same day.

The police spokesman said they were still investigating if there was a link between this shooting and the Soekmekaar incident.

No arrests had as yet been made in connection with both incidents by late yesterday afternoon. The search was still on in dense bush around Duiwelskloof.

TREATED

The three men who launched the attack at Soekmekaar with AK-47 automatic rifles and hand grenades, injured one policeman, Constable M E Mashaba, and not Constable Joseph Maluleke, as was reported in several newspapers.

Const Mashaba was ...ated for a "slight

...n-relevant features of society in the Ciskei, Selvan, ...d Fincham (*67) find that lack of education is a major problem ... employment and compliance in health matters. They also note ...rvices conditions contribute to poor patient education; 38% ...tients did not know what was wrong with them, and only 21% knew ... they were sick, although at a conservative estimate between ... all hospital inpatients were suffering from illnesses ...ed to poor socio-economic conditions (hygiene and nutrition ... factors concerned). However, in response to a further ... of the sample claimed that lack of either money or enough of ... or lack of hygiene had caused or contributed to their ill-...wing a clear idea of which factors affect their personal ...mmunity sample, these authors found that 58% of households ...andless, and 78% had either no crops or too few to live on. ... cattle. 59% of people said they did not get enough food ...p.

SERVICE MODELS

...s available for one district in the Free State, one in the ...Westcott, Ch. 12); the area of Graaff-Reinet (Scott, *58); (Kok, *25, Sutter, Ch. 13); Ciskei (Selvan, Engelbrecht ...67); Transkei (Frankish, Vol.2); KwaZulu (Clarke, Vol.2); ...wane, *39) and Matabeleland (Pugh, *48).

...ies serve all population groups. The services of district surgeons are provided for indigent patients who have obtained a magistrate's certificate and on payment of 50c. Certain White groups, e.g. prison and railway employees, pensioners, etc. are seen free.

In homelands the health system is based on a sprinkling of former mission hospitals, many of which run outlying clinics. These are visited by a mobile team or staffed permanently, usually by only one nurse. Mobile teams also deliver TB treatment to stopping points in Transkei and Ciskei. One clinic may serve populations of several hundreds to 10 000 or so. Gazankulu also uses health centres where deliveries can be carried out and where a community health nurse is based. There is an increasing emphasis in the clinics on health promotion, nutrition education and child welfare clinics are the rule. However, the extent of preventive and community work is limited by the nurse's curative load as well as her training and motivation which, in an isolated setting, is often poor.

In South Africa it appears that the integration of preventative and curative health services occurs only in rural areas, even in some farming areas where different levels of health authorities are involved. The determining factors are probably the dispersion of population, the severity of health needs and the shortage of doctors.

In Swaziland, a decentralised system also obtains with both public and private hospitals linked to a network of clinics which provide both curative and preventive services. In addition, there exist in urban areas public health centres providing maternal and child care; the clinics are mainly rural. In order to expand the reach and impact of health services, Swaziland has initiated a Rural Health Visitor programme described by Ntiwane (*39). The RHV works at a village level and has mainly preventive

SOEKMEKAAR is a village with one street, boasting a cafe, bank, garage, trading store, railway line and police station.

A handful of houses nestle there in various stages of antiquity. The white population numbers no more than 50, but in a five-minute spell last Friday the people of Soekmekaar were touched by death.

The dignity of this tiny dorp was severely dented as a group of terrorists let fly with an assortment of AK-47s and grenades. In the ugliest of ways, the world had finally come to Soekmekaar.

And now the townsfolk — from the tiniest chipmunk-faced boy to the oldest ouma dunking rusks on the stoep — have an aura about them. A sort of "give 'em hell" overtone with undertones of shifty-eyed fear.

The gang of about three terrorists "struck after the TV weather report", one local said.

In a seemingly unplanned attack, they sprayed bullets at the police station and launched three grenades. One failed to explode (because the pin was not pulled) but the others gouged shrapnel marks out of the station wall.

Stray bullets punctured a water tank, blasted holes in a nearby garage wall and sent plaster flying from the wall of the dorp's only bank.

A cafe across the road from the police station was untouched, but the proprietor, Mr Heyns Verster, and his family who live in a rondavel behind the shop had to hit the floor as several bullets struck their home.



Soekmekaar's police station — scarred but still standing after the attack

Mr Verster's mother, his wife and two daughters were watching television. The doors were open and the lights on.

Mrs Verster said she was certain the attack was unplanned because it would have been the simplest of matters to walk into the rondavel and gun the family to death.

During the attack, Mr Verster hauled out a 0,22 pistol, but thought better of heroism and lay low with the rest of his family.

They listened as the burst of firing ended, heard footsteps as the men sped into the night.

Mrs Verster believes the terrorists panicked the moment they opened fire, accounting for the innacuracy of the salvo.

There was only one casualty in the attack: a black police-

Sleepy Soekmekaar — the one-horse town that bolted

By PETER BAYER

man who was injured while diving for cover when the firing began.

He was not wounded by a bullet or shrapnel.

Almost every building caught some terrorist flak — but then, as someone cynically noted, sinrounds fired at Soekmekaar has to hit every building.

For the past few days, Soekmekaar and the surrounding area has been turned into a sodden piece of land by incessant rain and mist.

The area is a patchwork of those flat-topped thorn trees peculiar to the far Northern Transvaal. It's at this area that the people of Soekmekaar direct their bravely troubled gaze.

They all seem pretty certain that it's nigh impossible to spot anything or anyone in there.

Apparently, security forces have been using helicopters — a waste of time, the locals say. If the trees were barren, it might be easier. Alas, for the hunters, these stunted chunks of horticulture are in full bloom, a sea of green umbrellas that spread across the land.

Police sources have refused to confirm the use of helicopters in the search for the terrorists. The locals say they have seen choppers, but police sources will not say if they are actively involved in the search, or are simply being used to transport security troops.

What security forces do know is that the terrorists high-tailed it off to Duiwelskloof in a bakkie stolen from a local teacher.

The bakkie was abandoned, but the trackers lost the gang's spoor in the mud and mire created by the heavy summer rains.

Duiwelskloof itself is a great deal less dense than the Soekmekaar area — but it is hilly and fairly heavily populated by shacks and huts, any one of which could supply refuge to the terrorists.

The owner of the Soekmekaar garage, Mr A Joubert, suspects the terrorists might be a little closer to home.

"They may have dumped their weapons and come back to Soekmekaar," he says. Anxiously, his eyes dart to the group of sullen-faced blacks working around the apron of the garage.

"They could even be in here," she says, and shudders visibly.

The station commander at Soekmekaar was tight-lipped about the attack. He was fortunately not in his office when the gang struck. Two bullets went through his office window — one right in line with his chair. The other struck the wall above the door and ricocheted into the ceiling.

Theories concerning the whereabouts, the training and the size of the gang abound.

Soekmekaar has become the focal point of a triangular chunk of territory that stretches from Louis Trichardt to Pietersburg to Duiwelskloof.

In the Bandelierkop Hotel, where I spent a chilly night, the proprietor sat glued to the television set. A high-calibre revolver never left his lap and the foyer door was securely bolted that night.

The speech of the social drinkers who drifted in and out of the hotel bar was speckled with Soekmekaar. "Terroriste" have superceded farming as the major topic of conversation.

It seems now that the terrorists may have doubled back on their tracks.

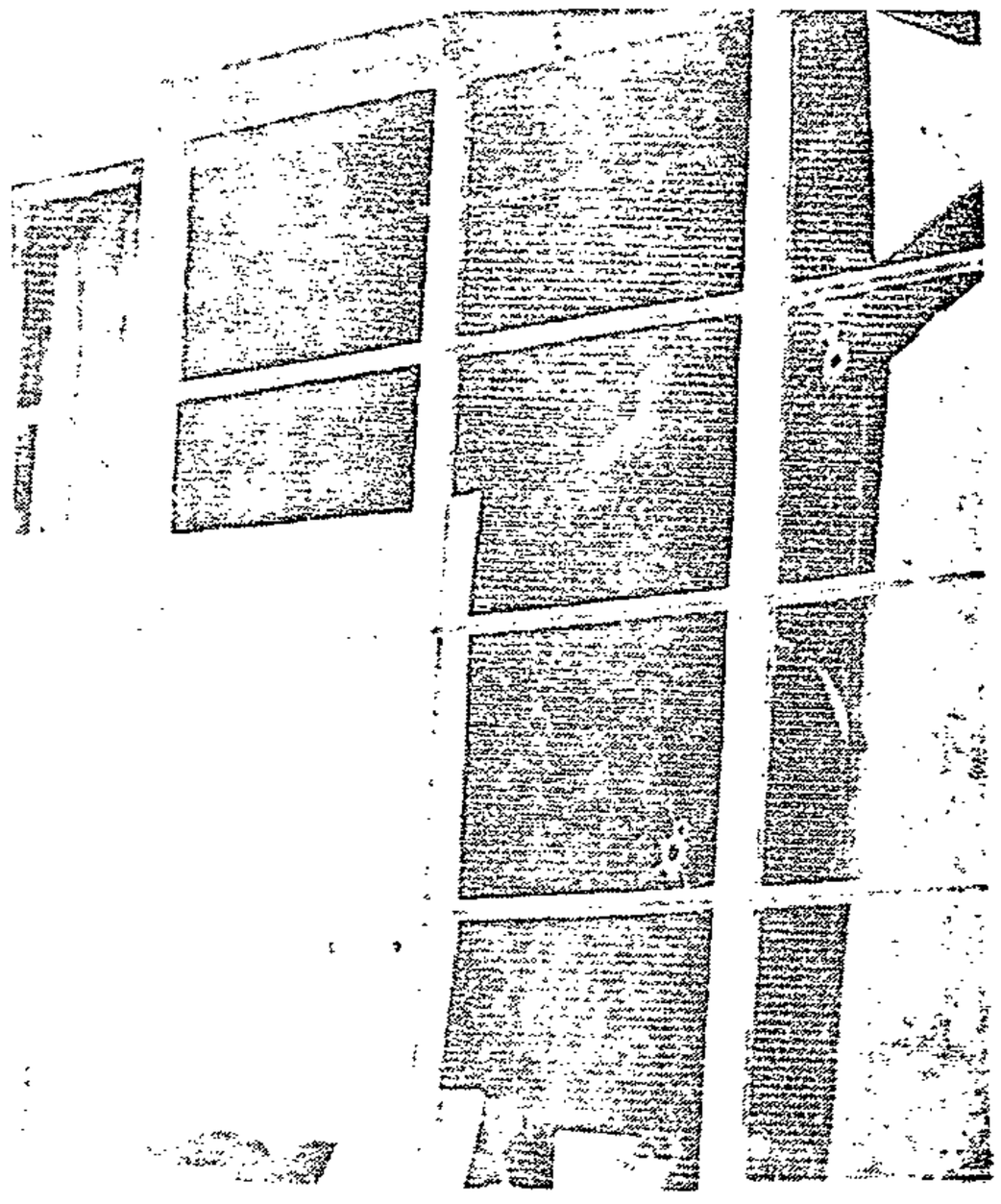
On Sunday night, two nights after the attack on Soekmekaar, 57-year-old Mr George Moila was shot in his home in Middlewater Township, some 15km from Soekmekaar. The bullet, a 0.32, entered his chest under the breastbone.

Mr Moila was taken to Elim hospital, but died in surgery.

The bullet was not fired from an AK-47, a police spokesman said, however they are not discounting the possibility that it may have been fired from a weapon in the terrorists' armoury.

What Mr Moila's death means is that the men — who first headed north to Duiwelskloof — have done an about-turn, heading south again towards Pietersburg.

In the far north of the Transvaal, doors will be bolted and windows tightly shut for the next several nights.



The lucky station commander was not in his office when these bullet holes were made.

Exile suspicions of McGiven grow

LONDON. — Labour MPs and exiled South African political activists here are suspicious of the latest secret agent defector, Arthur McGiven.

They are trying to see McGiven to assess him for themselves and also to see whether he has any information which may be more important than he has released up to now.

Their suspicions are amplified by the fact that three alleged defectors from the former Bureau for State Secuity and the Department of National Security have surfaced in Britain and Western Europe within the past six months.

These are Gordon Winter, who was in hiding in Ireland in June and may still be there. He planned to write a book about his experiences.

In October Alexander Lambert applied for permanent residence in Sweden, claiming he had been a BSS agent for many years. I understand that, at one time, he made attempts to ingratiate himself with political exiles in that country. They, however, viewed him with considerable suspicion.

In none of these cases have the men dealt BSS or DONS a major blow — such as the naming of other agents — as was done by defectors from the United States Central Intelligence Agency

DONS promises explanation

CT 9/1/80

327

329

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — The head of the Department of National Security, Mr Alec van Wyk, promised yesterday that he would provide "a very acceptable explanation" about DONS's activities.

Mr Van Wyk made the pledge as Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, charged that recent disclosures about DONS indicated that the department might have acted outside the law governing mail interception and telephone tapping.

He said he had no intention of involving himself publicly in the dispute because he had been asked to submit to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, a full report on allegations against DONS by a former agent, Arthur McGiven.

McGiven has told a London newspaper, the Observer, that DONS, which is controlled by Mr Botha, had a file on Mrs Suzman and had intercepted a letter to her from the British Conservative Party MP, Mr Winston Churchill.

Writers

He added that DONS kept files on such prominent personalities as Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, and leading writers like Alan Paton and Andre Brink.

"I owe the Prime Minister an explanation as soon as he returns from holiday," Mr Van Wyk said. "There will be a very acceptable explanation."

Mr Van Wyk has denied that DONS has files on members of any "recognized political party," but the Observer has claimed that documents in McGiven's possession relating to Mrs Suzman bear a file reference number — 24596.

Mrs Suzman also charged that DONS may have acted outside the law governing mail interception and telephone tapping.

Only if

She said the Post Office Act clearly stated that mail interception and telephone tapping could be carried out only if it were "necessary for the maintenance of the security of the Republic."

Mrs Suzman said surveillance carried out on her and such people as Mr Oppenheimer were "gross invasions of privacy".

DONS promises explanation

CAPE TIMES 9/1/80 (327)

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — The head of the Department of National Security, Mr Alec van Wyk, promised yesterday that he would provide "a very acceptable explanation" about DONS's activities.

Mr Van Wyk made the pledge as Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, charged that recent disclosures about DONS indicated that the department might have acted outside the law governing mail interception and telephone tapping.

He said he had no intention of involving himself publicly in the dispute because he had been asked to submit to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, a full report on allegations against DONS by a former agent, Arthur McGiven.

McGiven has told a London newspaper, the Observer, that DONS, which is controlled by Mr Botha, had a file on Mrs Suzman and had intercepted a letter to her from the British Conservative Party MP, Mr Winston Churchill.

Writers

He added that DONS kept files on such prominent personalities as Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, and leading writers like Alan Paton and Andre Brink.

"I owe the Prime Minister an explanation as soon as he returns from holiday," Mr Van Wyk said. "There will be a very acceptable explanation."

Mr Van Wyk has denied that DONS has files on members of any "recognized political party," but the Observer has claimed that documents in McGiven's possession relating to Mrs Suzman bear a file reference number — 24596.

Mrs Suzman also charged that DONS may have acted outside the law governing mail interception and telephone tapping.

Only if

She said the Post Office Act clearly stated that mail interception and telephone tapping could be carried out only if it were "necessary for the maintenance of the security of the Republic."

Mrs Suzman said surveillance carried out on her and such people as Mr Oppenheimer were "gross invasions of privacy".

Exile suspicions of McGiven grow

LONDON. — Labour MPs and exiled South African political activists here are suspicious of the latest secret agent defector, Arthur McGiven.

They are trying to see McGiven to assess him for themselves and also to see whether he has any information which may be more important than he has released up to now.

Their suspicions are amplified by the fact that three alleged defectors from the former Bureau for State Secuity and the Department of National Security have surfaced in Britain and Western Europe within the past six months.

These are Gordon Winter, who was in hiding in Ireland in June and may still be there. He planned to write a book about his experiences.

In October Alexander Lambert applied for permanent residence in Sweden, claiming he had been a BSS agent for many years. I understand that, at one time, he made attempts to ingratiate himself with political exiles in that country. They, however, viewed him with considerable suspicion.

In none of these cases have the men dealt BSS or DONS a major blow such as the naming of other agents — as was done by defectors from the United States Central Intelligence Agency

Fig. 56 Beenartetakte : Else / boortjies.

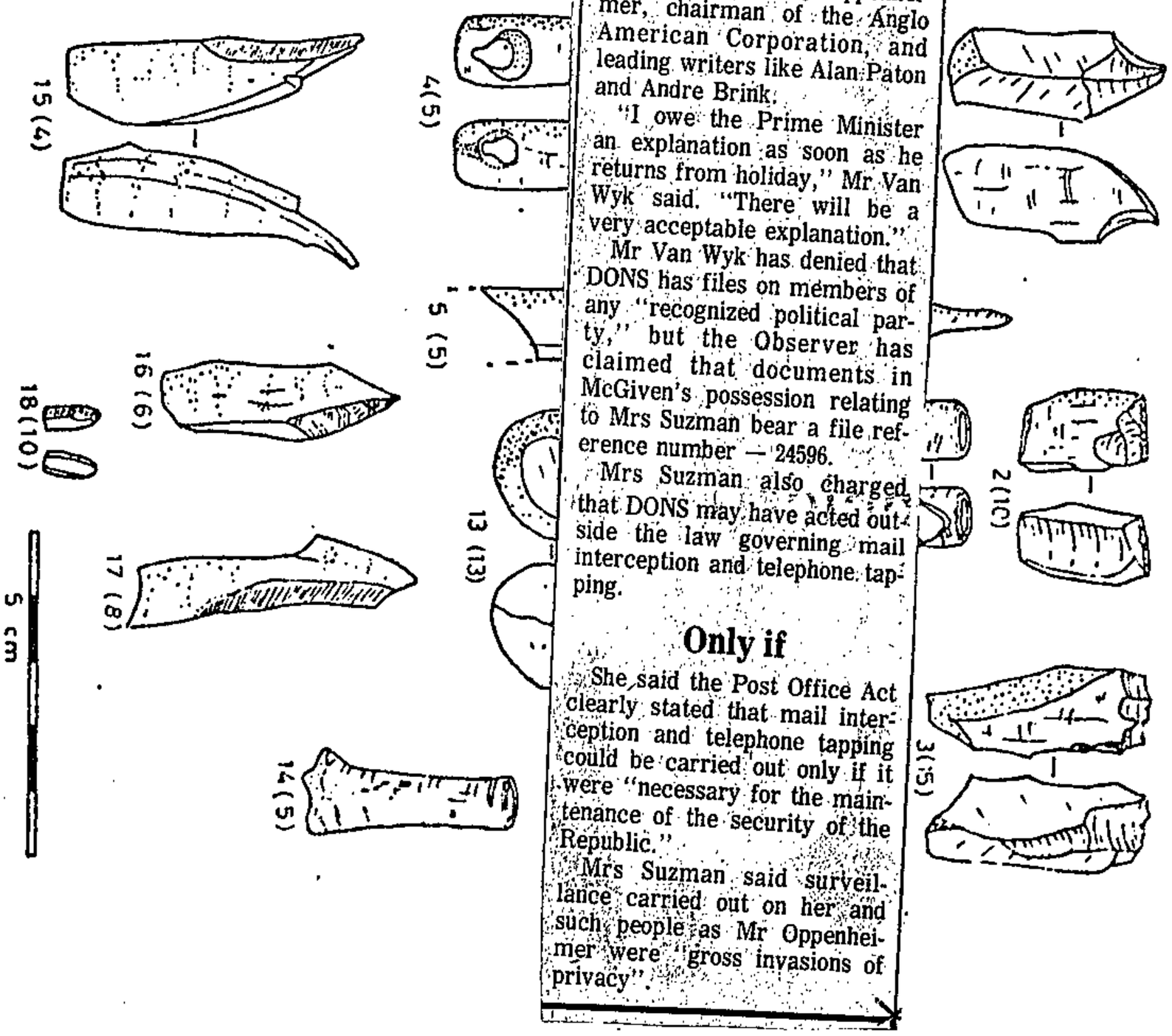


Fig. 57 Beenartetakte. 1 Buryn. 2-3 Outils. 4-5 Naalde 6-13 Ornamente. 14. Bewerkte skag. 15-18 Bewerkte vlakwarkland en memel.

CAPE TIMES 9/11/80

Petrol bomb attacks

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Petrol bombs were thrown at the homes of two Ford Cortina plant workers early yesterday.

Brigadier E S J van Rensburg, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Eastern Cape, said both attacks were aimed at Ford workers who returned to work on Monday. The first was on a house in Kwazakele where a petrol bomb set curtaining alight. The second petrol bomb did not explode.

● Numbers are creeping up at the Cortina plant where another 20 former workers were back on the job yesterday.

Dons should go, says Slabbert

Political Staff

THE Department of National Security (Dons) should disappear forthwith if the latest allegations by a former Dons official about its activities are well founded, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said today.

He was commenting on allegations by Mr Arthur McGiven, who resigned from Dons late last year, that the department had been established as a 'political police force' for the National Party Government.

INFORMATION

Mr McGiven said in an interview with The Argus London Bureau that the department 'was set up by Mr Vorster and General Hendrik van den Bergh to provide a source of information on internal legitimate political organisations.'

'The Prime Minister has asked for a full explanation from the head of Dons. If these allegations of Mr McGiven are well founded it is the most ridiculous and absurd abuse of government power one can imagine,' Dr Slabbert said today.

INCREDIBLE

'If this is what a Department of National Security spends its time on then heaven help the security of South Africa. I find it incredible to accept that the 'prime function' of a Department of National Security is to spy on legitimate political organisations and for the Government to snoop on its legitimate political opponents.

'If this is so, Dons must disappear forthwith so that the taxpayer's money is not wasted in such a disgusting fashion.'

Dr Slabbert added: 'If one thinks of the urgent projects that have to be done in order to improve the quality of life of all our people and sound race relations in South Africa, this kind of thing can only fill one with despair.'

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

Escaper in Paris

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Alexandre Moumbaris, the "big fish" of the political escapers, has arrived in Paris to a rapturous welcome from his wife he had not seen for some seven years.

At the airport to meet him with his wife, Marie Jose, were his mother, Mrs Helen Amiel, and his seven-year-old son, Boris.

There were tears and cries of joy from the two women, who clung to him for several minutes as the small boy jumped up and down shouting "Pappa, pappa".

Mr Moumbaris arrived on an aircraft from Vienna. He had come from Dar es Salaam by way of Lusaka. The intervening weeks from the time the three men escaped from Pretoria Central till they arrived in Lusaka remains shrouded in secrecy.

The men have jointly undertaken not to disclose details in order to protect those who helped them and for "security reasons".

II NEOPLASMS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	5,18	12,59	7,51	6,16	4,10
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,43	1,03	0,69	0,58	0,45
NO.	2920	2522	126	152	1170	809	3472	715

III ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

Star 10/1/80

'Safe' with a new British passport

Arthur Archibald McGiven, the ex-Boss senior official whose startling disclosures on the activities of the Bureau created a furore in South Africa, believes he is "safe" now with a British passport.

He plans to settle "somewhere in Europe" while he writes a book about his experiences in penetrating the power structure of South Africa's intelligence service and is confident that no action will be taken against him by South African agents.

But he is not confident enough of this to ignore the possibility and is undergoing a change in appearance.

The chain-smoking former campus informer at the University of the Witwatersrand and later senior intelligence officer gives the outward appearance of being relaxed . . . and relieved.

"It's been seven years of pretending to be the model of a government supporter. Now I can speak my mind, which I have done and will continue doing," he said in an exclusive interview in London.

Mr McGiven said he was recruited as a Boss informer while vice-president of the SRC at Wits in 1972. He invited his recruitment, by a man called Havaenga, after he had decided to find out who was running the country—Boss, or the Government.

He did not at first plan to do an exposé on the organisation, but because of the position he achieved and the sensitive documents he handled he decided eventually to lift the lid on the Bureau's function.





TIM PATTEN of The Star's London Bureau talks to ARTHUR McGIVEN



Mr Jimmy Kruger . . . Boss men "fiercely critical" of him.



General Hendrik van den Bergh . . . former Boss chief.

Born in Krugersdorp and educated at Jeppe Boys' High School in Johannesburg, he majored in politics and psychology at Wits.

Although his parents did not know that he worked for Boss, they knew he was a civil servant in Pretoria and were quite happy.

"I spoke to my father on the telephone after the first disclosures were made in The Observer and he was naturally very shocked and upset.

"He asked me several times whether I was sure what I was doing was not harming South Africa. I told him that I was sure of this, and that I never would do so.

"I am convinced that what I have done is correct."

When he first joined Boss, Mr McGiven was forced to cut off all relations with the friends he had at university. None of them even knew that he worked in Pretoria.

In order to "convince" his Boss colleagues that he was a government supporter he adopted the attitude of a "verligte Afrikaner."

Although his Boss colleagues were National Party members, they were "fiercely critical" of the former Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

"Of course, the rivalry between Boss and the police was intense, and they often acted against each other."

Mr McGiven says he is plagued by his conscience for having informed on his university colleagues, but says no apology to them is necessary.

"My explanation on my motivation is apology enough."

The day Vorster nearly refused to see Ford

A farcical scene in which former Prime Minister Mr John Vorster nearly refused to see multimillionaire American industrialist Henry Ford while he was in Cape Town was described by former Boss official Arthur McGiven.

Mr Vorster telephone General Van den Bergh in his Pretoria office to find out who Henry Ford was.

Mr McGiven tells the story: "I was in my office when I was called to General Van den Bergh's office in great haste. Henry Ford was in Cape Town and had asked to see Mr Vorster.

"Mr Vorster phoned the General wanting to know who Henry Ford was. Van den Bergh phoned down to my section and wanted the files on the Ford Foundation. He wanted to see all the things the Foundation does by giving funds to the Institute of Race Relations and channelling money through churches.

"When I got to his office he was still on the phone to Mr Vorster who was waiting for the word from Van den Bergh on whether to see Ford.

"I stood there for about 10 minutes while they talked, and I couldn't get a word in edgeways. When they had finished I told Van den Bergh that Henry Ford had nothing to do with the Ford Foundation — that they were entirely different organisations.

"I explained that Henry Ford built cars and the Foundation was a charitable organisation set up 40 or 50 years ago and that Henry Ford had often denounced some of the principles it stood for.

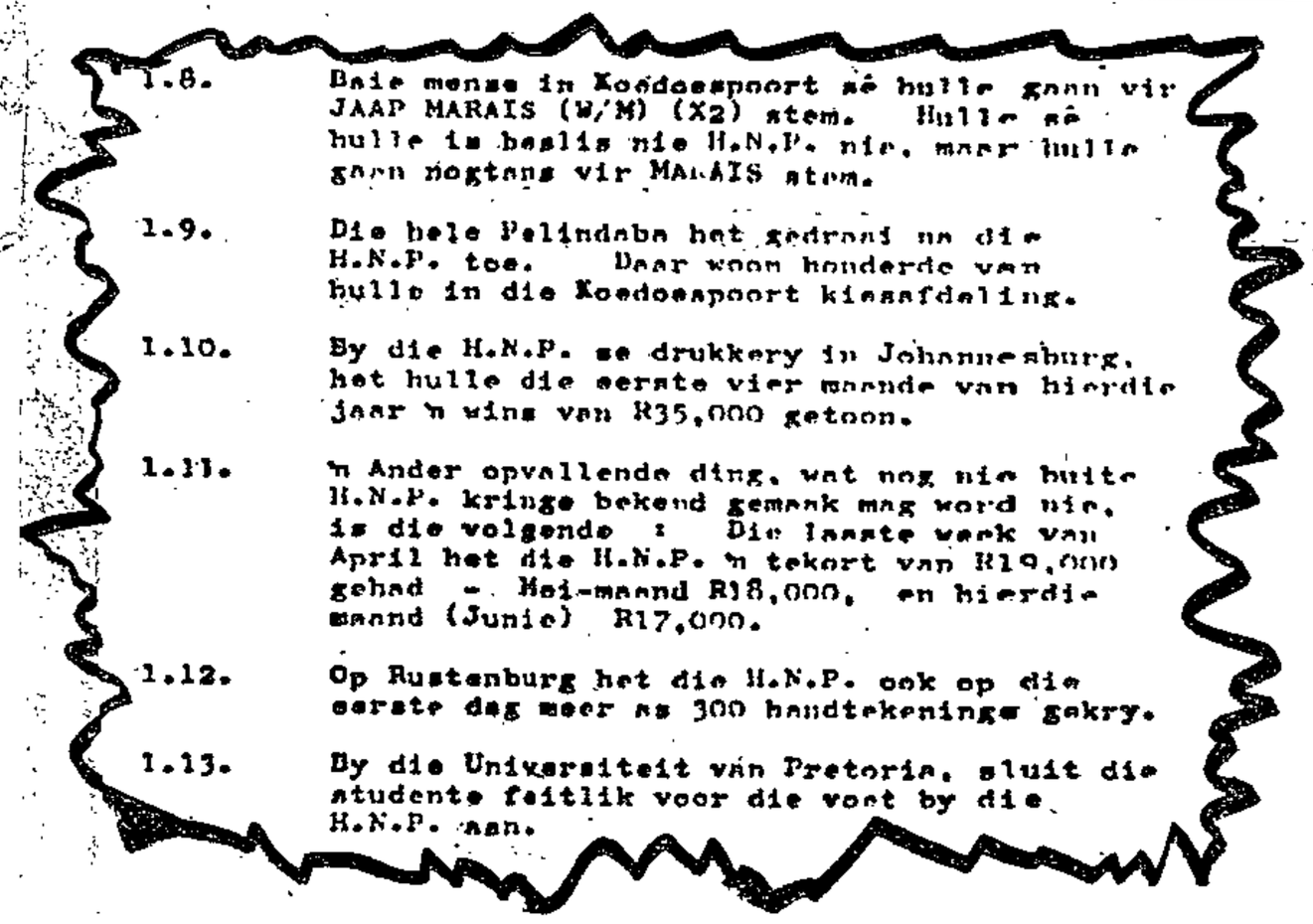
"Van den Bergh shouted at me and asked why had I not told him earlier.

"The General had to phone Mr Vorster again to say it would be in order to see Mr Ford after all."

McGiven goes on: "That shows the level of interest Van den Bergh had in external affairs, and it shows that Mr Vorster had to get his OK before doing anything."



Henry Ford . . . Mr Vorster checked on him.



1.8. Baie mense in Koedoespoort sê hulle gaan vir JAAP MARAIS (W/M) (X2) stem. Hulle sê hulle is beslis nie H.N.P. nie, maar hulle gaan nogtans vir MARAIS stem.

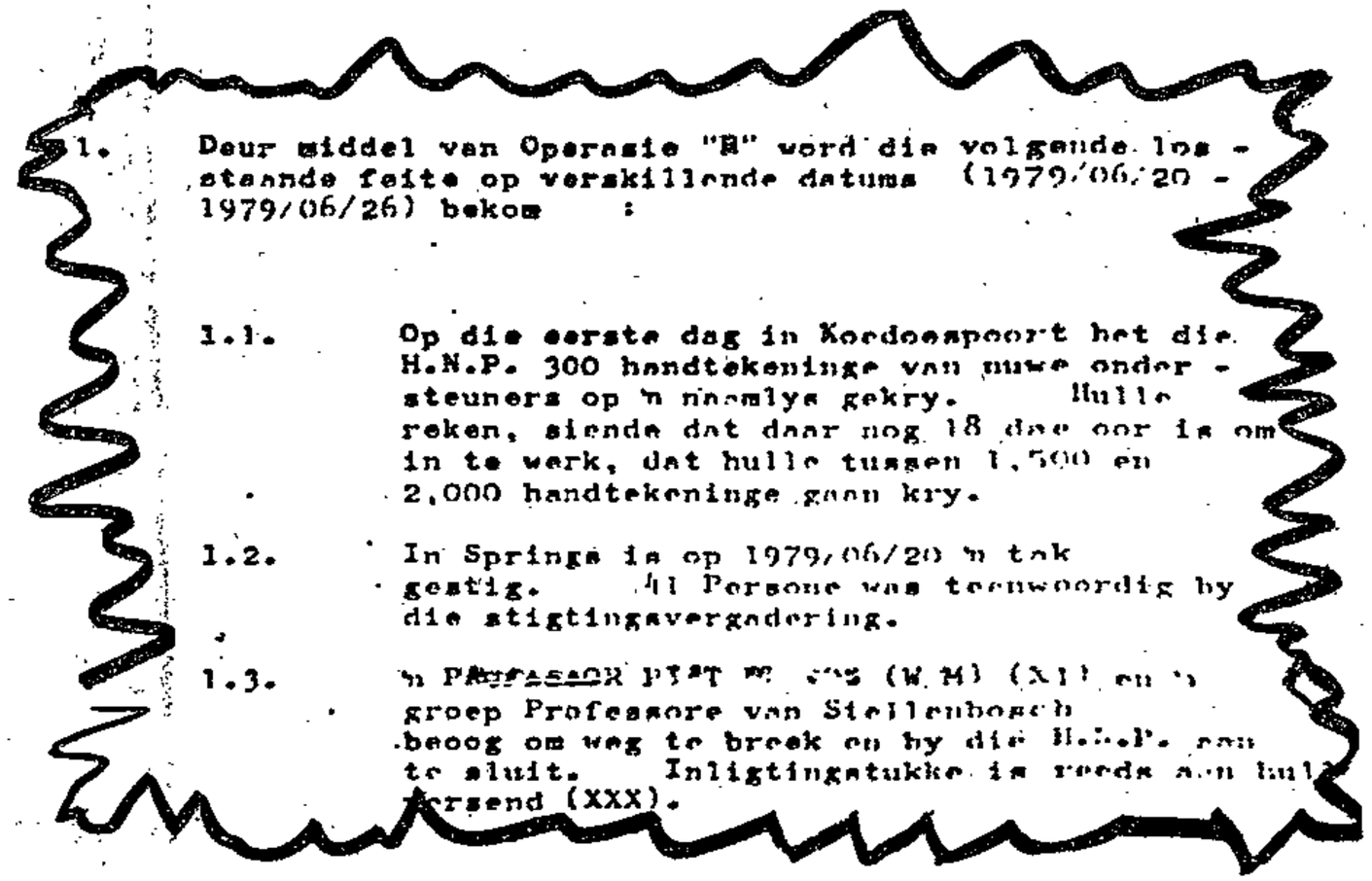
1.9. Die hele Pelindaba het gedraai na die H.N.P. toe. Daar woon honderde van hulle in die Koedoespoort kiesafdeling.

1.10. By die H.N.P. se drukkery in Johannesburg, het hulle die eerste vier maande van hierdie jaar 'n wins van R35,000 getoon.

1.11. 'n Ander opvallende ding, wat nog nie buite H.N.P. kringe bekend gemaak mag word nie, is die volgende : Die laaste week van April het die H.N.P. 'n tekort van R19,000 gehad - Mei-maand R18,000, en hierdie maand (Junie) R17,000.

1.12. Op Rustenburg het die H.N.P. ook op die eerste dag meer as 300 handtekeninge gekry.

1.13. By die Universiteit van Pretoria, sluit die studente feitlik voor die voet by die H.N.P. aan.



1. Deur middel van Operasie "R" word die volgende los - staande feite op verskillende datums (1979/06/20 - 1979/06/26) bekom :

1.1. Op die eerste dag in Koedoespoort het die H.N.P. 300 handtekeninge van nuwe onder - steuners op 'n naamlys gekry. Hulle reken, siende dat daar nog 18 dae oor is om in te werk, dat hulle tussen 1,500 en 2,000 handtekeninge gaan kry.

1.2. In Springs is op 1979/06/20 'n tak gestig. 41 Persone was teenwoordig by die stigtingsvergadering.

1.3. 'n Professor PIET W[illegible] (W/M) (XI) en 'n groep Professore van Stellenbosch beoog om weg te breek en by die H.N.P. aan te sluit. Inligtingstukke is reeds aan hul[illegible] gestuur (XXX).

Defector had copy of DONS HNP probe

The illustrations at left are sections of one of the 50 documents in the hands of former Department of National Security intelligence officer Mr Arthur McGiven.

It read in full:

1. The following unrelated facts were acquired on different dates (1979/-06/20-1979/06/26) through Operation "H."

1.1 On the first day in Koedoespoort the HNP got 300 signatures of new supporters on a name list. They estimate that, as 18 days remain for them to work, they are going to get between 1 500 and 2 000 signatures.

BRANCH

1.2. A branch was established in Springs on 1979/06/20. Forty-one people were present at the founding meeting.

1.3. A Professor (name withheld) (W/M) (XI) and a group of professors from Stellenbosch plan to break away and join the HNP. Information leaflets have already been sent to them (XXX).

1.4. Even Greeks and Portuguese are contributing money to the HNP in Rustenburg.

1.5. There were 80 people at the first workers' conference in Koedoespoort (on 1979/06/21).

1.6. During June 1979 there were already 200 new subscriptions to Die Afrikaner, an amount of R2 000 in subscription money.

1.7. The biggest conference ever was held on Thursday 1979/06/21 at Pietersburg, where R507 was collected.

MARAIS

1.8. Many people in Koedoespoort say they are going to vote for Jaap Marais (W/M) (X2). They say they are certainly not HNP but they are nonetheless going to vote for Marais.

1.9. The whole of Pelindaba has turned to the HNP. Hundreds of them live in the Koedoespoort constitutency.

1.10. A profit of R35 000 was shown at the HNP's printing works in Johannesburg for the first four months of this year.

1.11. Another striking fact, which may not yet be known outside HNP circles, is the following: In the last week of April the HNP had a deficit of R19 000 — in the month of May R18 000 and this month (June) R17 000.

1.12. At Rustenburg the HNP also got more than 300 signatures on the first day.

1.13. At the University of Pretoria students are virtually falling over each other to join the HNP.

(Alongside this is written: Can this be true?)

REPORT

2. Comments.

2.1. (XXX) — My similarly numbered report, dated June 25 1979, under the heading. Dr Connie Mulder (W/M): Establishment of a New Political Party.

2.2. The statement made in paragraph 1,13 is at present being controlled by sources.

2.3. The above information is sent to you merely as background.

3. Identification of persons.

(XI)—(name withheld) — apparently Professor at Stellenbosch. Locally unknown.

(X2) Jaap Marais (W/M) leader of the HNP.

G S Kruger.

Regional Representative.

Distribution: HK1-3, Files 4-5. Secret.



RICK TURNER

Turner murder worried top brass at Boss

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Several senior Boss officials feared that Dr Rick Turner, the banned Natal University lecturer who was shot dead by an unknown gunman in 1978, had been killed by a renegade Boss agent, says former Boss official Mr Arthur McGiven.

"After he was killed, several people at Boss, including myself, hoped that it wasn't a Boss killing. We hoped it wasn't some renegade who had taken it on himself."

Despite his differences with the principles of Boss, Mr McGiven rules out the possibility that any Boss order would be given to have anyone assassinated.

"We mustn't forget when dealing with Afrikaners that, despite the peculiar forms it sometimes takes, they are Christians — and very devout Christians. They would never know when someone was going to have an attack of conscience."

What was strange about the Turner killing, he said, was that Boss was in the process of recommending to the Government that his banning order be lifted.

What senior Boss officials feared, Mr McGiven said, was that someone with no access to evaluated material, and with no knowledge of the case, had taken the matter on himself.

"There are many who are capable of this," he added.

In the same way, senior Boss officials hoped that Boss "agents" or its far-flung "Mafia" had not been involved in the murder of Dr Robert Smit and his wife.

Mr McGiven said he did not see any documents within Boss that related to these killings and he did not believe anyone would have been in a position to give such an order.

McGiven laughs at Boss 'private life' allegations

Former Boss official Arthur McGiven laughed when he heard Mr Alex van Wyk's statement that there were "worrying allegations" about his private life.

The "worrying" side of his life, Mr McGiven explained in an interview yesterday was that he had spent an evening at the multiracial Johannesburg disco "New York City" and had allegedly received a dressing down from his seniors for doing so.

Mr McGiven said he had initiated a report on the club, in which he pointed out that it was a place where blacks and whites were getting on well together.

He recommended that they be allowed to continue operating in the cause of better race relations, he claimed.

Mr van Wyk also alleged that Mr McGiven had displayed anti-social behaviour.

But Mr McGiven said that over several months he had had a rough passage with one of his seniors, Mr Tommy Malan.

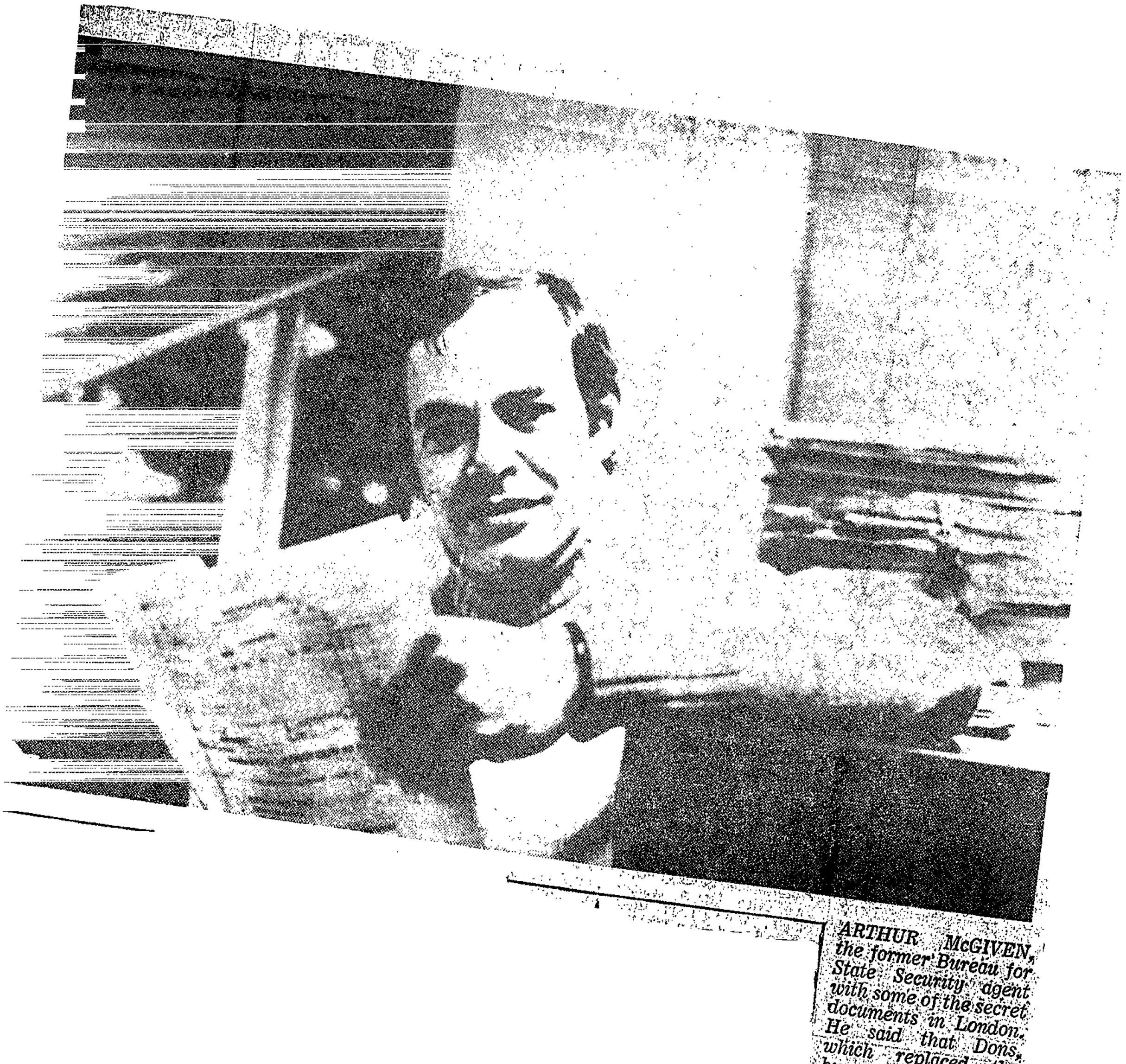
Mr McGiven said he had "made him look foolish" on several occasions on his lack of knowledge of several issues.

In his six-monthly staff progress report, Mr Malan wrote that Mr McGiven had shown "anti-social behaviour," not only because of the dislike between the two men but because Mr McGiven did not "drink regularly with the boys in the bar downstairs," Mr McGiven said.

Mr McGiven expects more allegations to come to light but he dismisses them as a "smear campaign."

THURSDAY JANUARY 10 1980

BOSS POLICE FORCE FOR NATS—McGIVEN



ARTHUR McGIVEN, the former Bureau for State Security agent with some of the secret documents in London. He said that Dons, which replaced the bureau, monitored the activities of the HNP and members of the PFP.

Moumbaris tells of his escape

RDM 10/1/80

327

By MARGARET SMITH

PARIS

ALEXANDRE Moumbaris, the "big fish" of the political escapees, arrived in Paris last night to a rapturous welcome from his wife.

And he spoke briefly to the Rand Daily Mail of his dramatic escape.

Also at the airport were his mother, Mrs Helen Amiel, and his young son Boris.

There were tears and cries of joy from his wife, Marie Jose, who he has not seen for seven years, and his mother, and both clung to him for several minutes.

Moumbaris arrived on a plane from Vienna. He had come, via Lusaka, from Dar-es-Salaam.

The intervening weeks from the time he and fellow Terrorism Act prisoners Stephen Barnard Lee and Timothy Peter Jenkin escaped from Pretoria Prison on December 12, until they arrived in Lusaka remain shrouded in secrecy.

The men have jointly undertaken not to disclose details of their escape to protect those who helped them, and for "security reasons".

But lifting the veil slightly on the great escape Alexandre Moumbaris told me he, Lee and Jenkin rolled up their prison overalls and covered them with blankets so it would look as if they were sleeping in their prison beds during night inspection.

This gave them a "good start".

To make the dummies further resemble sleeping bodies the men rolled blankets to resemble outstretched legs.

Frustrated at the very last moment by a stout prison door, the men had to use a chisel and a lever to force their way through this last bar to freedom.

He told me: "The inaccurate statement from the authorities at the time of our escape that we were dressed as 'joggers' could only have misled the public who were on the lookout for men dressed in this way."

When I questioned him about aid from the Russian secret service, the KGB — as has been alleged by one newspaper — he laughed.

"This is fiction and has nothing to do with reality," he said.

"For me it is back into the struggle. Seven years inside has been a long time."

It had also been a very long time to be parted from his wife, he said.

"The last time I saw her was in jail in Pretoria before she was deported from South Africa. Every year she has applied to the South African Minister of Interior for permission to visit me, and each time it has been refused.

"My message to Mr Schlebusch is that he will no longer have the arduous task of considering Marie Jose's application — or of turning it down."

Asked if militant exiled South African lawyer Joe Slovo had helped in the escape — as has also been reported — Moumbaris said Mr Slovo was a member of the ANC and every member had contributed to their "flight to freedom".

Published by Comm.Comm.
Printed by S.R.C. Press, U.C.T.

FATTIS & MONIS STRIKE

Inyanga ngoku sele izakuphela abasebenzi abangama - 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis efektri eBellville South benogwayimbo. Into ebangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwabasebenzi abahlanu ebebesebenza nabo. Bathi unobangela wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi bahlanu, kukuba bebengamalungu eTrades Unions Le union ibe izama ukwenza uphando nonthwethwano lokuba kunyuswe imali ibeyi - R40 ngeveki yaye kusetyenzwe iyure ezisi - 8 ngemini. Umphathi weFektri leyo uthe ezizinto bazifunayo zingaphezu kwamandla yaye ziya kwenza uqhushululu efemini.

Abasemagunyeni kumbutho weUnion onamalungu ayi 10 000 (amawaka alishuni) obizwa ngokuba yi Food and Canning Workers Union bathi abo bagxothiweyo bebesayinile amaphepha anika i-Union igunya lokuba benze uthethwathethwano ngemeko ezibetele ekunciphisi kusetyenzwe phantsi kwazo. Ifektri leyo ilalile oluthethwathethwano ne Union. Ifektri ibalula into yokuba omatshini ekusetyenzwa ngabo bathathe indawo yabantu yiyo lento kunyanzeleke ukuba kuphungulwe abasebenzi.

Nangona aba bagxothiwyo ingabantu beBala uninzi lwabo bagwayimbileyo ngamagoduka abantu abamnyama. Nangona bathe bagrogriswa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni aba basebenzi bamnyama bame bemi kwicala labeBala ababathatha ngokuba bangabantakwabo. Ngosuku lokuqala logwayimbo indoda emele icala lomsebenzi izame ukubohlula abeBala kubantu abamnyama xa bebemengaphandle kweFektri. Abasebenzi balile ukwahlulwa, omnye wabo uthe "Silapha sonke yaye iinjongo zethu zinye."

Ayanda amanani abantu abazibanakanyileyo nabasebenzi abagwayimbelileyo. Kwenye yeentlanganiso zokuxhasa abasebenzi kwive-i ephelileyo kubekho abafundi base University nakwano Kolegi ababafundi kwe - 500. Ababafundi bavela kwezi zikolo U.W.C., Newat, Bellvill Technical College, Peninsula Training College. Ababafundi bathe abasebenzi mabaphinde baqeshwe kungenjalo yonke imveliso yakwe Fattis & Monis ingathengwa.

Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders Association uthe uza kuxelela onke amalungu awo ukuba angayithengi imveliso yaleFektri de bavume uthethwathethwano.

Umbutho oyi South African Council of Sports SACOS ucele onke amalungu awo nazo zonke izikolo ezinonxibelelwano kunye nabo ukuba zixhase abo bagxothiweyo de baphinde baqeshwe. Yaye akufuneki bayithenge imveliso vale fektri.

Abanfundi base U.C.T. b
Bacele ukuba imveliso z

UFattis & Monis uphikel
lowa umgumphathi wefem
thengwa ngabamNyama nje
Fem baqeshe abasebenzi
ukuze kubekho imveliso

Ngubani uFattis & Monis
Record - self raising f
Wheatle Treat flour;
Fattis & Monis icecrea
spaghetti, shells, ribb
Chef and Roma - ma
Wreath Bran Bakery in
in Elsies River.

Witness tells court of Nelson Mandela book

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE

A WITNESS told the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday that an accused showed him literature of the African National Congress and a book written by Nelson Mandela, in Soweto, last year.

The witness was giving evidence before Mr J L de Villiers at the trial of Mr Setenane Isaiah Gerald Segone, 21, of Dube, a matriculation pupil at Orlando West High School, charged with allegedly carrying on the activities of the African National Congress and of being an office bearer or member of the organisation.

At the start of the hearing, the accused pleaded guilty to the first count and not guilty to the second. He admitted through his counsel that the ANC was declared an unlawful organisation in 1960. He denied all the other allegations in the second count.

The court was cleared while the State made an application to have the trial heard in camera. The State said it was desirable to hold the trial behind closed doors in order to protect the identities of witnesses. Disclosure of their identities would endanger their lives and properties.

Mr De Villiers ruled that members of the public be barred from the proceedings and that only the parents of the accused and members of the Press with suitable identification be allowed in.

The witness, who cannot be identified, told the court that he and Mr Segone met at a music festival in Maseru, Lesotho, in August last year. When he returned home after the visit Mr Segone produced a plastic container with a book, "The struggle is my life" by Nelson Mandela, inside it.

Also in that container was a booklet with the words, "The strategy and tactics of the ANC" and 10-page pamphlets of the organisation.

Another witness who said he had gone to school with the accused said that during September last year, Mr Segone approached him and said someone wanted an ANC cell to be formed. A few days later Mr Segone gave him a booklet and two pamphlets. He asked him to give one pamphlet to a friend. The witness said he never read the pamphlet.

The hearing continues today.

The accused is represented by Mr J Cullabine, instructed by Mr R Tucker.

RSM 10/11/80 (331)

Terror trial defence objects to phone tapes

RDM 10/1/80 (331)

By SAM MASEKO
Pretoria Bureau

DEFENCE counsel in the Atteridgeville terror trial yesterday objected to the use by the State prosecutor of transcripts of taped telephone conversations in cross-examining defence witnesses.

Mr F Coaker, SC, said the prosecutor, Mr H Windeboer, should not cross-question the witnesses on taped conversations because these affected only two of the accused, Mr Thami Gerald Mkhwanazi, 23, and Mr Jeremiah Kgokong Majatladi, 23.

Mr Mkhwanazi, Mr Majatladi, Mr Ronald Ephraim Mamoepa 18, Mr Lebogang Christy Mokone,18, Mr Petrus Karel Senabe, 22, Mr Andrew Moeti Phala, 18, Mr Deacon Sekibela Mathe, 22, Mr Cornelius Mapheti Leeuw, 18, and a 16-year-old youth have pleaded not guilty before Mr W F Krugel to charges under the Terrorism Act.

The State claims the accused enticed, persuaded and encouraged several Atteridgeville youths to undergo military training outside South Africa and then return to overthrow the Government by violent means.

The State also claims they conspired to entice and encourage other youths in Atteridgeville and at the Pretoria News building last May to receive military training so as to tamper with the maintenance of law and order.

Mr Coaker also objected to the magistrate's cross-examination of the defence witnesses on the taped discussions. He said the magistrate should cross-question the witnesses to get clarification on their evidence-in-chief.

Mr Winderboer said he was merely asking the witnesses to find out whether they knew about about Mr Mkhwanazi's telephone conversations, or if he had told them about similar discussions.

The magistrate ruled the cross-examinations were admissible and added the State could ask questions along those lines.

Earlier a former Atteridgeville Student Representative Council member, Mr Deacon Mathe, told the court he had gone to Post's offices on May 24 with the other accused to have photographs taken because he was afraid of being arrested by the police.

The photographs would be published with a story if he was detained. He did so because the police had made it a habit since the 1976 Soweto riots to detain people before June 16 every year as a precautionary measure against any possible violence in the townships.

He had agreed to the suggestion by other youths to have photographs taken because police sometimes detained innocent people as it was the case with his brother who was detained in 1978.

He denied under cross-examination that he and others went to have their photographs taken because they wanted to leave for military training abroad, and also denied recruiting others for military training.

Mr Mkhwanazi had never said in his presence that he and the others were oppressd by the police, or that he had suggested to them they identify themselves with the strategy of the African Nationalist Congress because it was better.

Under cross-examination by the magistrate he said people going for military training would have planned leaving the country secretly.

Such people would have pretended to go for scholarships abroad when in reality they were going to become soldiers.

The 16-year-old youth told the court he had decided to have a photograph taken because he had been asked by the others. But it was never suggested that they go for military training, and the photographs were not taken for that purpose.

The hearing continues today.

Inyanga ngoku sele izakuphela abasebenzi abangama - 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis efektri eBellville South benogwayimbo: Into ebangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwabasebenzi abahlanu ebebesebenza nabo. Bathi unobangela wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi bahlanu, kukuba bebengamalungu eTrade Unions Le union ibe izama ukwenza uphando nothethwa thethwano lokuba kunyuswe imali ibeyi - R40 ngeveki yaye kusetyenzwe iyure ezisi - 8 ngemini. Umphathi wefektri leyo uthe ezizinto bazifunayo zingaphezu kwamandla yaye ziya kwenza uqushululu efemini.

Abasemagunyeni kumbutho weUnion onamalungu ayi 10 000 (amawaka alishumi) obizwa ngokuba yi (Food and Canning Workers Union) bathi abo bagxothiweyo bebesayinile amaphepha anika iUnion igunya lokuba benze uthethathethwano ngemeko ezibetele ekunokuthi kusetyenzwe phantsi kwazo. Ifektri leyo ilalile oluthethathethwano neUnion. Ifektri ibalula into yokuba omatshini ekusetyenzwa ngabo bathathe indawo yabantu yiyo lento kunyanzeleke ukuba kuphungulwe abasebenzi.

Nangona aba bagxothiweyo ingabantu beBala uninzi lwabo bagwayimbileyo ngamagoduka abantu abamnyama. Nangona bathe bagrogriswa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni aba basebenzi bamnyama bame bemi kwicala lebeBala ababathatha ngokuba bangabantu kwabo. Ngosuku lokugala logwayimbo indoda imele icala losebenzi ezame ukubohlula abeBala kubantu abamnyama xa bebemengaphandle kweFektri. Abasebenzi balile ukwahlulwa, omnye wabo uthe "Silapha sonke yaye iinjongo zethu zinye."

Ayanda amanani abantu abazil
abafundi base University nal
zikolo U.W.C., Hewat, Penin
Abafundi bathe abasebenzi m
Fattis & Monis ingathengwa.

Umbutho oyi Western Province
ukuba angayithengi imveliso

Umbutho oyi South African Co
izikolo ezinonxibelelwane k
bageshwe. Yaye akufuneki bay

Abafundi base U.C.T. bayenzi
Bacele ukuba imveliso zakwa

Umbutho oyi Women for Peace
kunye nabasebenzi..

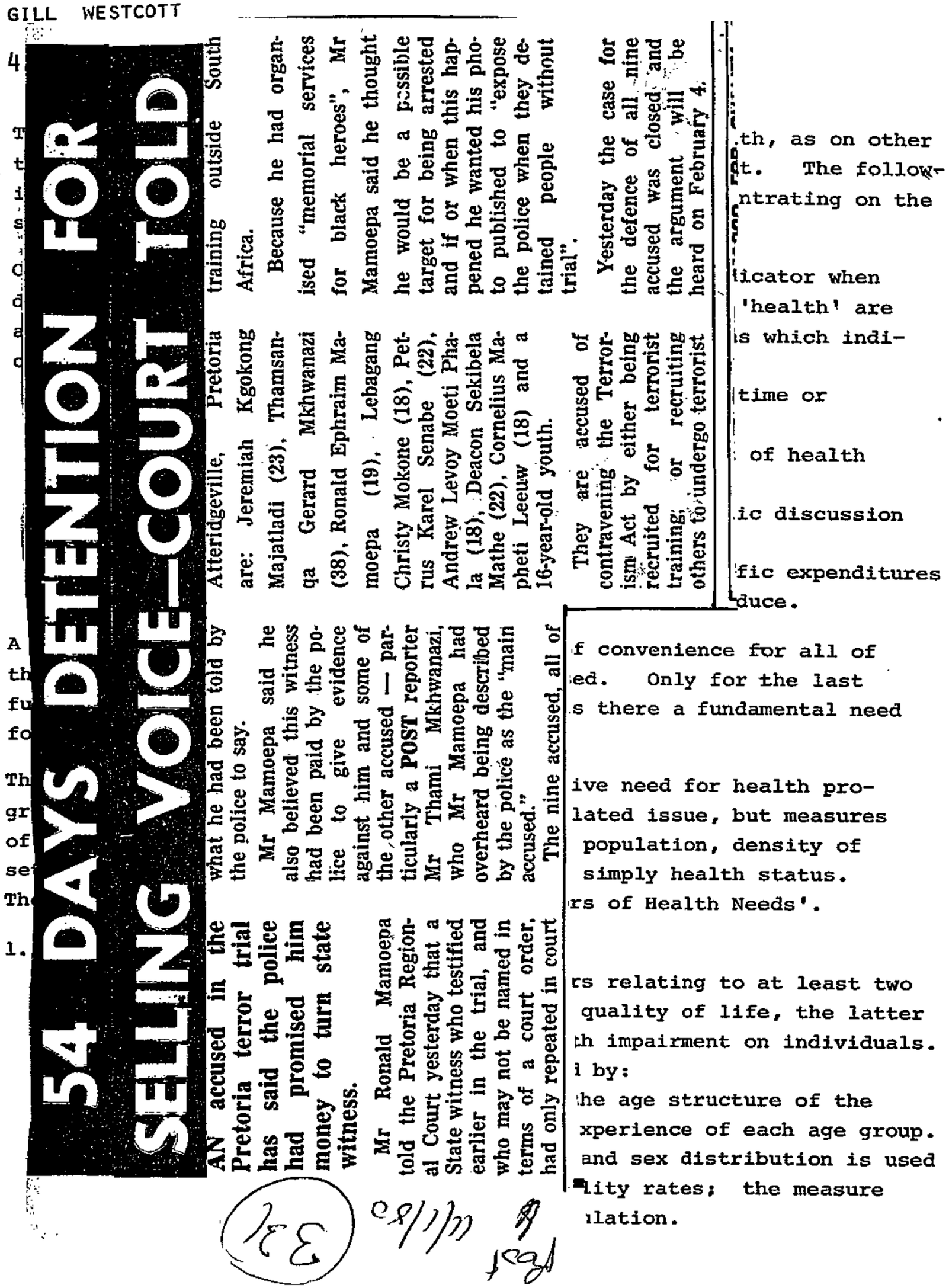
Umbutho walapha eKapa oyi Na
wakhupha istatement uxhasa a

UFattis & Monis uphikele uku
ungumphati wefem le uthi, uk
ngabamNyama njengoko inkxaso
abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba
imveliso, kodwa imveliso yeh

Ngubani uFattis & Monis? UF
Record Self Raising Flour, R
Record Unsifted Flour, Recor
Mille pack Mealie Meal; Fatt
Fattis and Monis Macaroni, s
Princess macaroni, spagetti
Checkers, Poto' Gold, Pick
Wrench Town Bakery, Observat
Somerset West.

Published by Comm Comm.
Printed by S.R.C. Press, U.C

4



54 DAYS DETENTION FOR SELLING VOICE—COURT TOLD

AN accused in the Pretoria terror trial has said the police had promised him money to turn state witness.

Mr Ronald Mamoepa told the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday that a State witness who testified earlier in the trial, and who may not be named in terms of a court order, had only repeated in court what he had been told by the police to say.

Mr Mamoepa said he also believed this witness had been paid by the police to give evidence against him and some of the other accused — particularly a POST reporter Mr Thami Mkhwanazi, who Mr Mamoepa had overheard being described by the police as the "main accused."

The nine accused, all of Atteridgeville, Pretoria are: Jeremiah Kgokong Majatladi (23), Thamsanqa Gerard Mkhwanazi (38), Ronald Ephraim Mamoepa (19), Lebagang Christy Mokone (18), Petrus Karel Senabe (22), Andrew Levoy Moeti Phala (18), Deacon Sekibela Mathe (22), Cornelius Mapheti Leeuw (18) and a 16-year-old youth.

They are accused of contravening the Terrorism Act by either being recruited for terrorist training, or recruiting others to undergo terrorist training outside South Africa.

Because he had organised "memorial services for black heroes", Mr Mamoepa said he thought he would be a possible target for being arrested and if or when this happened he wanted his photo published to "expose the police when they detained people without trial".

Yesterday the case for the defence of all nine accused was closed and the argument will be heard on February 4.

...th, as on other
...t. The follow-
...ntrating on the

...icator when
...'health' are
...s which indi-

...time or

... of health

...ic discussion

...fic expenditures
...duce.

A ...f convenience for all of
th... ...ed. Only for the last
fu... ...s there a fundamental need
fo...

Th... ...ive need for health pro-
gr... ...lated issue, but measures
of... ...population, density of
se... ...simply health status.
Th... ...rs of Health Needs'.

1. ...rs relating to at least two
... quality of life, the latter
...th impairment on individuals.
...l by:
...he age structure of the
...xperience of each age group.
... and sex distribution is used
...lity rates; the measure
...ulation.

Post 11/1/80 (331)

Life expectancy uses the same data and is easier to comprehend. It can be calculated at different ages, e.g. at birth, 30 years, and 60 years. This gives some idea of the distribution of mortality by age group as well as the average expectation of life.

Proportional Mortality Indicator[1] uses less information than life expectancy but has a similar import; it only requires a distinction between deaths which occurred over and under 50 years of age on the grounds that one may be more concerned over death below than above 50. It uses the fact that, as the population becomes healthier, life expectancy increases, and so will the number of deaths over 50.

In its simple form, the PMI is the proportion of deaths under 50 to total deaths. Katsunuma and Koizumi[2] show how it can be corrected for the age structure of the population to give a truer indication of mortality experience.

The adjusted measure is:

$$\frac{\dfrac{\text{deaths} > 50}{\text{population} > 50} \times \text{std. population} > 50}{\dfrac{\text{deaths} > 50}{\text{population} > 50} \times \text{Std.pop.} > 50 + \dfrac{\text{deaths} < 50}{\text{population} < 50} \times \text{Std. pop.} < 50}$$

This formula yields a coefficient equal to one if the mortality experience of the test population is the same as that of the standard population; above, if the proportion dying under 50 in relation to the age structure is higher, less if it is lower. It is, therefore, comparable to a percentage.

---

1 S. Swaroop & K. Uemura (1957), WHO Bulletin 17, 439-481.

2 H. Katsunuma & A. Koizumi, HSMHA Health Reports, April 1971, vol. 86 no. 4, p.986.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

JOURNALS LISTED:

IJHS International Journal of Health Services



SP offered
me mon
says ac

witness had told him Mr Mkhwanazi was the chief accused.

Mr Mamoepa said in his evidence-in-chief that he had gone to the offices of the Post newspaper in Pretoria to have his photograph taken.

He denied he had posed for photographs because he and others were to leave the country for military training.

Mr Mkhwanazi had never discussed military training or leaving the country to join organisations abroad, he told the court.

Mr Mkhwanazi had never said that he and other accused were persecuted by the police, he said. In his presence, Mr Mkhwanazi had said: "These boys are harassed by the police. Even now they fear being detained." — but he had never said they were oppressed.

Mr Mamoepa said he had been detained before. This had decided him to have his photograph taken so that detentions without trial could be exposed in the Press.

He said the Security Police detained people before June 16 each year to prevent possible flare-ups in townships. Youths could be detained for taking part in student politics and organising memorial services.

Memorial services, he said, were organised to honour "black heroes" such as Nelson Mandela, former leader of the banned African National Congress, and others who had died in detention.

The hearing continues on February 4.

1. HEALTH POLICY: GENERAL

J. Bryant, *Health and the Developing World*, Cornell University Press, London, 1969.

Ciba Foundation Symposium No. 32 (new series), *Health and Industrial Growth*, Elsevier, 1975.

V. Djukanovic & E.O. Mach (Eds.), *Alternative approaches to meeting basic health needs in developing countries.* A joint UNICEF/WHO study.

Allen & Unwin, London, 1960.

ne. Medical Nemesis: The expropriation Books, London, 1976.

n Developing Countries, Oxford University

a Press, Indiana (USA), 1974.

story and Medical Care: A symposium niversity Press, 1971.

e People, WHO, Geneva, 1975.

Development as an Agent of Change, WHO

le, Darton Longman and Todd, London, 1975.

h: Everybody's Business. A reassessment alth: a consultative document prepared partments of Great Britain and Northern

licy Paper, Washington, March 1975.

Report on a workshop, Mbabane, Swaziland, l Office for Africa, Brazzaville.

INDEX

data,
births and deaths, 30.
collection, 32.
limitations, 227, 244, 361.
throughput, 361.
type required, 247.
see Statistics, Information Transmission.
Day Hospitals,
Ch[illegible]



R300 bail for Pretoria warder

Pretoria Bureau

A 57-year-old prison warder, Sergeant Francois Daniel Vermeulen, appeared in the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday in connection with the escape of three maximum security prisoners.

The case is a sequel to the escape of Alexandre Moumbaris, Stephen Lee and Timothy Jenkin from Pretoria Prison on December 12.

They were all convicted under the Terrorism Act in 1973.

Moumbaris arrived in Paris on Wednesday night to rejoin his wife and family after surfacing in Lusaka with Lee and Jenkin.

No evidence was led, and Mr Vermeulen, of Devenish Street, Sunnyside, Pretoria, was not asked to plead. The case was postponed until February 11.

An application for R300 bail was granted by the magistrate, Mr W A J van Zyl, on condition Mr Vermeulen reports to the Sunnyside police station every day between 7am and 9pm.

health services, 162, 164.
use of statistics, 236.
developing countries,
disease spectrum, 62.
health services, 164.
use of statistics, 236.
development,
and health, 100, 212.
industrial, 211.
place of health goals in, 238ff.
projects, 242.
diabetes, 29, 210, 342, 350, 377.
clinic, 352.
diarrhoea,
mortality from, 66ff.
see Gastro-Enteritis.

INDEX

Dick, Bruce, 32, 238.
diet
see Nutrition
digestive system,
diseases of, 90, 128.
diphtheria, 127.
discount rate,
social, 216, 237.
see also Cost-Benefit.
disease,
see also Morbidity
contact tracing, 30, 32.
international classification of, 2.
patterns, 281.
priorities, 245.
spectra in developed and developing countries, 62.
types:
chronic, 287, 323, 329, 331ff, 345, 350ff.
circulatory, 82ff, 89, 94, 95, 128.
degenerative, 66ff, 265.
digestive system, 82, 90, 128.
esoteric, 218.
genito-urinary, 90.
infant, 66ff.
infectious, 7, 30, 62, 82, 95, 117ff, 179, 215
(see Infectious Diseases)
metabolic, 87.
notifiable, 79, 127.
nutritional, 87.
(see Malnutrition)
occupational, 15, 33ff.
(see Industrial Health)
parasitic, 66ff, 82, 84, 86, 95.
poverty specific, 210.
wealth specific, 210.
of women, 282
(see Maternity)
specific:
asthma, 377.
blood diseases, 88.
cardiovascular, 62ff, 66ff.
cerebrovascular, 83, 94.
chronic obstructive lung disease, 35.
common cold, 234.
congenital anomalies, 91.
coronary thrombosis, 210.
diabetes, 29, 210, 342, 350, 352, 377.
diarrhoea, 66ff, 82.
(see Gastro-Enteritis)
diphtheria, 127.
endocrine, 87.
epilepsy, 377.
gastro-enteritis
(see Gastro-Enteritis)
heart disease, 128, 141, 374.
hypertension, 29, 374ff, 378.
impetigo, 179.
ischaemic heart disease, 83, 94.
kidney disease, 374, 377.
malaria, 211ff, 216.

DONS FILE DONS FILE DONS FILE DONS FILE

McGiven comes out with more

THE defected South African Department of National Security agent, Arthur McGiven, yesterday continued to lift the lid off the country's spy network.

The agent, who caused a sensation by claiming that the DONS had files on leading politicians like Mrs Helen Suzman and other Government opponents, spoke to our representative in London and dropped another bombshell by claiming that:

- DONS also had files on the leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, when he was still lecturer at Stellenbosch University.
- The Herstigte Nasionale Party was being monitored by the DONS;
- that DONS was a "political police force" of the National Party.
- that the popular former nightclub, the "New York City" which was patronised by Sowetans, was under DONS surveillance because it was considered a "den of sin";

The outgoing chief of the DONS was yesterday reported as having said the latest spate of claims was "laughable".

Meanwhile confidential details on Herstigte Nasionale Party finances contained in a DONS document shown to **POST**, could only have been obtained by bugging HNP committee meetings, the HNP leader, Mr Jaap Marais, said yesterday.

The DONS document on the HNP includes details of HNP deficits last year.

Mr Marais said these facts were correct.

"This proves they must have bugged our meetings as well as tapped our telephones," he said.

Mr Marais said other HNP details contained in the document must have been obtained from tapping the telephone of HNP general-secretary, Mr Louis Stoffberg.

He added that his spying had been carried out during the term of office of the present Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

"Boss was a cover for Nats"

LONDON — Strong evidence that the Bureau for State Security (Boss), now the Department of National Security (Dons), was established as a "political police force" for the National Party government has been provided here by runaway former senior Boss official Arthur McGiven.

Mr McGiven has supplied documentary proof that Dons is still monitoring the activities of opposition political parties, and has charged that this has been the prime function of the department ever since Boss was established.

In his first interview with a South African newspaper since he smuggled 50 top secret documents out of the country in November last year, Mr McGiven stated unequivocally: "Boss was set up by Mr Vorster and General van den Bergh to provide a source of information on internal, legitimate political organisations.

"This was its prime function. All the other functions it performed were a cover for its main purpose."

Apart from several original documents showing that a considerable file exists in Dons headquarters on Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, Mr McGiven has another document on the growth and activities of the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

The documents have been produced following a firm denial by the head of Dons Mr Alex van Wyk, that the department has files on any member of a recognised political party in South Africa.

Mr McGiven charges also that reports were filed on the discussions and decisions taken at every public or committee meeting of the PFP and the HNP, the information coming from paid informers, bugging devices installed in committee rooms and Press reports.

Some of the information, if it was felt to be important, would be sent to senior officials for evaluation and then sent on to the "top" or filed in Dons headquarters in Pretoria.

Mr McGiven answered Mr van Wyk's statement that he was a "junior official" and had no access to evaluated material by saying: "I had access to the central filing system and saw all evaluated reports. Some reports I did not see — in fact nobody saw them, they went so fast to the top."

He said General van den Bergh, the former head of Boss, showed "remarkably little interest" in the "legitimate" duties of Boss — intelligence gathering on the enemies of South Africa.

"This is shown by the lack of intelligence that he had in the overseas organisations. He was always too busy with party politics, ensuring, with Mr Vorster, their own political stability. Boss was set up by Vorster and van den Bergh to give van den Bergh legitimacy in what he was doing politically. — **POST Correspondent.**

$	
100 and below	21 8
101 - 200	8 8
201 - 375	3 4
376 - 1000	1 7
1001 - 2000	1 [illegible]
2001 - 5000	2 [illegible]
5000 & above	[illegible]

South Africa

[illegible]e:

World Bank Table 1976, ibid., income data from South African health s[illegible] Yearbook of Southern A[illegible] Publications, p. 11; cit., Table 1.1; and S[illegible]

In calculating average per capita, Arab natio[illegible]

To promote a society with a social structure conducive to good health
must [illegible] the medical profession in becoming more politically involved
and
fea
sys
car
dec
pop
tha
pol
to
pre
the
Afr
and

The
mig
resp
One
the
bat
eff

Up
ine
imp
pol
arg
the
ins
del
nee
men
of
and
ope
ager



Club den of iniquity

LONDON — Former Boss official Arthur McGiven could not suppress a laugh when he heard Mr Alex van Wyk's statement that there were "worrying allegations about his private life".

The "worrying" side of his life, Mr McGiven explained in an interview, was that he had spent an evening at the multiracial Johannesburg disco-nightclub New York City and had received a dressing down from his seniors for doing so.

"I was told that it was a 'plek van onhuil' (Den of iniquity) and that I was not to go there again."

IDENTIFIED

Mr McGiven's seniors were worried that he might be arrested there or identified, which would be of great embarrassment to the department, he was told.

The police, at that stage, were carrying out regular raids on the multiracial clubs. They have since been closed down.

Mr McGiven himself initiated a report on the club, in which he pointed out that it was one place where blacks and whites were getting on well together.

He recommended, he says, that they be allowed to continue operating in the cause of better race relations.

Mr Van Wyk also alleged that Mr McGiven had displayed anti-social behaviour.

This, too, Mr McGiven laughed at, there was a simple explanation for it, he said.

Over several months he had had a rough passage with one of his seniors, Mr Tommy Malan, Mr McGiven had "made him look foolish" on several occasions on his lack of knowledge of several issues.

In his six-monthly staff progress report Mr Malan wrote that McGiven had shown "anti-social behaviour," not only because of the dislike between the two men but because Mr McGiven did not "drink regularly with the boys in the bar downstairs."

Mr McGiven expects several more allegations, which he dismisses as "smear campaigns."

ur
lth
itical
he
cess
s in
culately

At
on the impact that
of the South
the forthrightness
n this area.

uate wages, the
e ultimately
society.
ilable and that
nvolved in com-
efforts to promote

been technically
vironment as the
ls essentially are
his is not to
ed but rather that
ount of the structured
ty. A change in the
ure of access to it, is
he South African environ-
severely by the structure
minimise such constraints
tical economy in which it
ome on to the public

Currently, three widely read books - *Medical Nemesis* by Illich (1976); *Who Shall Survive?* by Fuchs (1974), and *The End of Medicine* by Carlson (1975) - have appeared attacking clinical medicine in fundamental ways. All of these works offer important and informative critiques of scientific medicine, indicating its severe limitations, and are agreed in general terms, with the thrust of the argument in this paper about medical ineffectiveness. However, these books'analyses of medicine lead them to conclude that little can be done at a societal level to improve health services. As a consequence, they argue that individual responsibility for health care should be maximised, that less medical care is better, and that medicine should be debureaucratised and decentralised. As Fuchs puts it 'The greatest potential for improving health lies in what we (as individuals do and don't do to ourselves' (1974:51). These arguments are deeply flawed in several critical respects and should be briefly looked at prior to examining the structure of the South African health care delivery system, in order to assess whether possible changes to it are of any significance. It is to the most popular of these books, Illich's, that one should very briefly turn.

Illich's argument focuses on the ways in which medicine is pernicious and on detailing its bad effects ('iatrogenesis') on three levels: on the level of *clinical iatrogenesis* stemming from unintended mistakes and complications from treatment; next on the level of *social iatrogenesis* which refers to the overmedicalisation of society that has created an addictive dependency of the population on medical care institutions and, finally, on the level of *structural iatrogenesis* which has led to the loss of autonomy of the individual over his health care. On the basis of his critique, Illich argues that medical institutions limit people's capacity for personal growth and self-care and that they should be dismantled.

Illich's arguments can be faulted on a number of grounds (see Berliner, 1977; Horobin, 1977; Navarro, 1976; Waitzken, 1976). First, Illich, although correctly questioning the effectiveness of modern medicine, fails to distinguish between medical care and medical cure. The curative functions of modern medicine may be slight but 'the limited evidence available does seem to indicate that medical *care* may make a difference, it may reduce disability and discomfort in people's lives' (Navarro, 1976: 111). Furthermore, Illich also does not seriously consider the dramatic potentialities of preventative medicine and so, in sum, overstates his case against modern medicine. Second, Illich's analysis of health care assumes that the basic causes of sickness and ill-health lie in the

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

PRYS + 1c AVB 20c PRICE + 1c GST

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer BUITELANDS 30c ABROAD *Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper*

POSVRY - POST FREE

Vol. 175] PRETORIA, 11 JANUARIE / JANUARY 1980 [No. 6813

327

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 104 11 Januarie 1980

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat ondergenoemde publikasie of voorwerp ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasies of voorwerpe aldus ongewens verklaar:

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 104 11 January 1980

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publication or object is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publication or object to be so undesirable:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/1/40.....	*Smooth*—No 24.....	Swish Publications Ltd, London.....	(a)

No. 105 11 Januarie 1980

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig.

No. 105 11 January 1980

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act, that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/8/104.....	*Load of Cock, A*.....	A. P. Rushton, London.....	(a)
P79/8/105.....	*Private Nights (The Orpheus Series)*.....	Martin Henry.....	(a)
P79/8/106.....	*Secret Journals of Jeremy, The (The Orpheus Series)*	Jeremy Bradford.....	(a)
P79/8/112.....	*Grass Lovers, The*.....	Richard Reynolds.....	(a)
P79/10/54.....	*Southern Africa*—Vol XII, No 6, July/August 1979	Monthly Review Press, New York.....	(e)
P79/11/28.....	*Southern Africa Stands Up: The Revolutions in Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa*	Wilfred Burchett.....	(e)
P79/11/55.....	*South Africa is Coming Back our Children*.....	African National Congress of South Africa, London	(e)
P79/11/77.....	*One Azania, One Nation—The National Question in South Africa*	No Sizwe.....	(e)
P79/11/120.....	*South Africa: Vestige of Colonialism*—(Speletjie/Game)—Voorwerp/Object	Simulations Publications Inc., New York.....	(e)

PM urged to speak up on spy claims

Political Reporter

THE Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday that unless the Prime Minister clearly refuted allegations made by a former Bureau of State Security (BOSS) official, he would assume that the organisation's prime function was to monitor opposition political parties.

The former BOSS official, Mr Arthur McGiven, yesterday disclosed more details in London about alleged activities of Boss and its successor, the Department of National Security (DONS).

Mr McGiven, whose initial allegations were published in a London Sunday newspaper, yesterday claimed in an interview with the Rand Daily Mail's London Editor, Stanley Uys, that BOSS was a "cover" for party political purposes.

He also charged that DONS was still monitoring activities of opposition political parties.

The head of DONS, Mr Alec van Wyk, refused yesterday to discuss Mr McGiven's allegations. He told the Rand Daily Mail: "I submit my explanations to the Prime Minister and make no comments whatsoever."

Dr Slabbert said from Cape Town that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had asked for a report on the McGiven charges. "I am waiting for the Prime Minister to clearly refute the allegations, or else we will assume that the prime function of DONS is to monitor the activities of opposition parties.

"In that case, DONS must be closed down immediately as a waste of taxpayers' money. If the allegations are true, it is the most ridiculous and absurd abuse of Government power one can imagine," Dr Slabbert added.

If that was how DONS spent its time, "then heaven help the security of South Africa".

In interviews with the "Mail" and with other South African newspapers, Mr McGiven alleged that:

- He came across a BOSS file on Mr Marais Steyn, now Minister of Community Development and of Coloured and Indian Affairs, after he had been appointed to the Cabinet. It was on Mr Steyn's activities as an opposition MP;
- Meetings of the PFP and the Herstigte Nasionale Party were bugged;
- Churches were the prime target for surveillance;
- The former Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, had to intervene to restrain the former Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, from banning the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Durban, the Most Rev Denis Hurley;
- Initially, BOSS had provided its first director, General Hendrik van den Bergh, with an information-gathering service to protect and strengthen the "ruling clique" in the National Party;
- Afrikaans writers, students and politically active journalists were also spied on;
- The upper ranks of BOSS were isolated from the realities of the situation in SA, and
- Files were kept on PFP MPs Mrs Helen Suzman and Dr Alex Boraine, and on Dr Slabbert while he was a lecturer at the University of Stellenbosch.

Mr McGiven also spoke of surveillance techniques used by BOSS and DONS.

Mr Kruger, Mr Steyn and others mentioned could not be contacted last night.

Developing Countries, Oxford University Press, reprinted 1975.

M. King, F. King & S. Martodipoero, *Primary Child Care*, Vol. 1, The Worker's Manual; Vol. II, The Manager and Teachers' Guide; Oxford University Press, 1978.

M.H. King & S. Martodipoero, *Health Microplanning in the Developing Countries: A Systems Approach to Appropriate Technology*, IJHS, 8, 4, 1978.

*J. Koppert, *Nutrition Rehabilitation*, Tri-Med, London, 1977.

*D. Morley, *Paediatric Priorities in the Developing World*, Butterworths, London, 1975.

*Medical Committee of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain & Ireland, *A Model Health Centre: Report of the party appointed in 1972*, Hudson, London, 1975.

*Oxfam, *Memorandum on TB in Developing Countries*.

*F.N. Prior, *A Manual of Anaesthesia for the Small Hospital*.

D. Robinson & S. Henry, *Self-Help and Health*, Mutual Aid for Modern Problems, Martin Robertson & Co., 1977.

*D.J. Saunders, *Visual Communication Book*.

University of the Witwatersrand (c/o Baragwanath Hospital), *Newsletter of the Primary Health Care Education Resource Centre*.

*VHAI, *Self-Appraisal and Goal-setting guide for Hospital Departments*.

WHO, Regional Office for Europe, *New Trends in Maternal and Child Health: Report on a conference in Moscow, November 1974; Copenhage, 1975*.

PLANNING AND EVALUATION

International Hospitals *Care Facilities in D* nos. 1 & 2, 1977; F Project Paper no. 2,

L. ... *Nutrition*

H.E

G.

M.

J.

M.I. Roemer, *Evaluation of Community Health Centres, Public Health Facilities in International Health Planning*, Paper no. 48, WHO, 1972.

N.S. Scrimshaw, *Myths and Realities in Developing Countries*, Lexington Journal of Public Health, 64, no. 8, August 1974.

A.L. Sorkin, *Health Economics in England*, Report of the Books, 1975.

UK DHSS, *Sharing Resources for Health* Working Party, 1976.
Resource Allocation

A. Walker, *Health Economics Current Bibliography*, nos. 1 & 2, Iser, University of York, 1973, 1974.

WHO, *National Health Planning in Developing Countries*, Report of a WHO Expert Committee, Technical Report Series no. 350, Geneva, 1967.

WHO, *Course on National Health Planning*, Handbook of lectures delivered in 1971-74 in Brazzaville and Dakar, 1975.

A. Williams, *Measuring the Effectiveness of Health Care Systems*, British Journal of Preventive and Social Medicine, 28, 196-202, 1974.

* Available from TALC (see addresses appended)

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the <u>average</u> number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.



Boss defector Arthur McGiven is pictured centre in the pages of the London Observer, to whom he first gave his story.

inside BOSS's 'super spook' HQ

How Boss bugged Biko's office

LONDON — Letter interceptors are on the "lowest rung" of Boss employees and are also the most numerous, the Boss defector, Mr Arthur McGiven, told me in an interview here, writes Stanley Uys.

Mr McGiven, who has a British passport — he had dual South African-British citizenship — will not be returning to South Africa.

The letter-openers were mainly ex-policemen. Sometimes they would open a bag of mail addressed, say to the South African Institute of Race Relations and photocopy the entire contents.

At other times they would concentrate on a particular "target" and open all his mail.

Special attention was paid to mail from overseas. All Mrs Helen Suzman's overseas mail, for example, was opened.

Telephones were tapped through local exchanges. Occasionally, telephone conversations would be listened into, but usually conversations were recorded on a slow-playing tape and then studied the following day.

The official who listened in to taped conversations would also be a "source handler", handling agents in the field.

A busy telephone exchange, like the one at Witwatersrand Univer-

sity, would require one man to listen-in full-time to conversations.

It would be impossible, with the staff available, to monitor all calls to newspaper offices, but the editor's private line would be tapped.

Premises were bugged with a variety of electronic devices. Sometimes premises were wired and at other times radio bugs were used.

Steve Biko's office was bugged through his telephone and "every word" spoken in his office was recorded.

Conferences were difficult to bug, because it was difficult to hear clearly what was being said. An agent might have to take in a pocket recorder, or Boss would rely on a "friendly newspaperman" usually an Afrikaans journalist, to furnish it with an account of the proceedings.

There was a lot of overlapping between Boss and Security Police activities, and the Security Police were allowed to see most Boss files, like the file on Mrs Suzman.

But they were not allowed to see Boss files on the HNP, because there might be HNP sympathisers in the Security Police.

The easiest organisations to spy on were newspapers, churches, the South African Institute of Race Relations, etc. But it was difficult to obtain reliable information about black organisations.

All newspapers published in South Africa were "combed" thoroughly every day for items of interest, which were then cut out, pasted up and filed. Generally, only politically active journalists were kept under surveillance.

When newspapers embarked on special projects, like the World's Education programme before its banning in 1977, Boss kept a close eye on them.

Journalists like Donald Woods, who had a special relationship with Steve Biko and who had incurred the personal animosity of the Minister of Justice and Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, became special "targets".

The uprising in Soweto in June 1976 caught Boss unawares, and Boss's first reaction was to leave Soweto to the army.

Then Gen Van den Bergh gave instructions that the records were to be combed for evidence that Boss had warned in advance there would be trouble.

"They found a few hints in Boss reports that all was not well in Soweto, so they dressed this up to make it look as if Boss had predicted the riots," said Mr McGiven. — DDC.

certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of

if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates r
Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the di
these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates,
decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will nc
by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by im
primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention w
ly decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the assoc

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the ca
important for comparative purposes since they take into
underlying population, for the providers of health care
are also of importance. This is particularly true fo
contribute a comparatively large proportion to the tot
example 'coloured' children 0-4 years old. The diffe
files of the two communities for 1951 are presented in
vides an indication of the age distribution of whites
The changes in this distribution which occurred between 1941 and
for the purposes of the present study, of relative unimportance.

The expectations of life for 'coloureds' and whites are presented in Fig. 6. Although data has been published for Africans[5], this is speculative and is not considered to be of sufficient reliability to warrant inclusion. Two different expectations of life have been included: (1) e_o - the expectation of life at birth, and (2) e_{45} - the expectation of life at 45 years of age. Characteristically women have a better expectation of life than men, and Fig. 6 indicates that this is so for both whites and 'coloureds'. In fact, so marked is this difference that at e_{45} 'coloured' females have a better expectation of life than white males. What is perhaps of some concern is that the gap between the expectation of life for males and females is widening. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the 'coloured' communities, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom Male:Female deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at e_o has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the ... has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is ... females at either e...



Vorster denies Boss man's allegations

CAPE TOWN — The former Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, yesterday described as "poppycock" allegations about him and the Bureau for State Security by former Boss man Arthur McGiven.

Speaking to South African journalists in London, Mr McGiven claimed that Mr Vorster and General Hendrik van den Bergh had established the bureau to act as a "political police force" for the government.

Mr McGiven also told how Boss bugged Steve Biko's office; why former Daily Dispatch Editor Donald Woods became a special "target"; and why a young Boss agent was sent to Grahamstown to spy on students at Rhodes University.

Mr Vorster, now in retirement near Port Elizabeth, described as "poppycock" allegations by Mr McGiven that he had had to restrain the former Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, from banning Archbishop Dennis Hurley and the Catholic Conference of Bishops.

"I never heard of any such thing," said Mr Vorster.

He denied too that the bureau had been "specially" formed to spy on political parties or that it was used to watch genuine parties.

"I didn't start the organisation. The National Party government inherited it from the old Smuts government which had started the secret police," he said.

"They investigated all sorts of organisations including the National Party".

Mr Vorster also denied that he knew anything about the bureau being used to learn details of the Herstigte Nasionale Party's finances.

The leader of the opposition, Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday called for Boss's successor, the Department of National Security, to be abolished immediately if its prime function was to "spy on legitimate political organisations and for the government to snoop on legitimate political opponents".

"If these allegations of Mr McGiven are well founded, it is the most ridiculous and absurd abuse of government power one can imagine. If this is what the Department of National Security spends its time on, then heaven help the security of South Africa."

Mr Ray Swart, national vice-chairman of the PFP, called for a full-scale inquiry into Doms if no explanation was given about the allegations of spying on political opponents.

In Durban, Archbishop Hurley said church-state confrontation was inevitable in South Africa as long as the government carried out its apartheid policies and intercepted church mail and telephone conversations.

"I am surprised to hear that my name was on the list. I never thought that I or the conference were activist enough to be on the banning list. But we have lived with the knowledge that our telephones are tapped and our mail opened for a long time." — DDC.

McGiven's allegations, page 9.

4. South Afri... Report on ... UG 26/1961 ... Printer, P...

5. South Afr... Deaths, R... Pretoria.

6. South Afr... Governmer...

7. Van Tonde... for all the population ... (1921-1970), Report S-34, Human Scienc... X, ...cia.

8. Preston, S.H., Keyfitz, N. and Schoen, R. (1977) : Causes of Death; Life Tables for National Populations, Seminar Press, New York

9. Sadie, J.H. (1970) : S. Afr. J. Economics, 38, 1.

10. Doll, R. (1976) : Monitoring of Government Statistics, in Seminars in Community Medicine, Volume 2. ibid.

X
NO. 1973 677
333 104 2175 652 1868 324
92
SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS
XVI

BOSS WAS BUGGED

'Mike' in general's office — says defector McGiven

327 12/1/80 Argus

LONDON. — South Africa's super-secret police, then known as BOSS (the Bureau of State Security), who bugged private telephones and opened private letters, were bugged themselves, according to the BOSS defector, Arthur McGiven, who is now in Britain.

He says in his latest disclosures to the leading British Sunday newspaper, The Observer, that the department's technical experts found a hidden microphone in the office of the head of the BOSS, then General Hendrik van den Bergh.

'This was not a radio bug,' Mr McGiven alleges. 'It had a hidden electrical lead.'

BOSS investigators followed the wire and it led to Military Intelligence

Weekend Argus Bureau

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence.

'At BOSS headquarters, the resignation of Mr Vorster as Prime Minister and General van den Bergh as head of BOSS led to a special meeting of heads of divisions.

'The election of Mr Botha as Prime Minister was greeted with despair: This stemmed from two considerations: Concern for the future of their jobs, and Mr Botha's reputation for impulsiveness.'

Conscientious objection to military service is a



There was also concern because an increasing number of Afrikaans-speaking students, academics, churchmen, journalists and businessmen were expressing guarded criticism, provoked by the Muldergate scandal and television pictures of the squatter camps at Cape Town.

Mr McGiven claims the direction of future planning is best indicated by the nature of the man appointed to succeed Mr Alec van Wyk as head of the Department of National Security (which has succeeded the Bureau for State Security).

He is 31-year-old professor Lukas Aniel Barnard, from the University of the Orange Free State in Bloemfontein.

'Professor Barnard is a

the entire philosophy of South Africa's present ruling group.'

WEEKEND ARGUS and its sister newspapers have exclusive rights to all material which has appeared and will be appearing in the London Sunday newspaper, The Observer.

writings:

- The Government receives the sword from the hand of God to guarantee inter-state stability and provide justice in a crooked and twisted generation.
- In world politics, fragmented by sin, the sword must always be employed justifiably for the punishment of evil.
- 'The attitude that the Christian state may never take up the sword and must suffer for justice is dangerous cowardice.

'Professor Barnard became a member of the Afrikaner Broederbond at the age of 29. He is an executive member of the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniginge and the Society for the Christian Higher Education.

'In other words, he is the embodiment of the attitudes which have typified

McGiven: the spy I knew

BD (327) 12/80

The fact that the security police and the Bureau For State Security (Boss) had, and still has, an extensive spy network on university campuses is not surprising news.

When I was active in the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) we always assumed there were spies in the organisation, that telephones were tapped, that letters were opened and that buildings might be bugged.

Particularly during the hearings of the Schlebusch-Le Grange Commission, it became clear that the authorities had been keeping a close watch on us.

This was underlined by the mysterious disappearance of a diary belonging to a Nusas president, Paul Pretorius, after his return from a trip to Europe. The diary somehow turned up in the commission and was used as evidence.

We were often followed by unmarked cars. Once when I picked up Tim Dunne, then SRC president at the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, from the Cape Town airport, there were three cars following us — and, one must add with some pride, we lost them.

So, when a person like Arthur McGiven decides to confess his rather dubious role in student politics, it is hardly shock news.

What is always surprising and depressing is to find out exactly who the spies were.

Arthur McGiven was not the first. A former member of the Nusas National executive I served on, and was then very friendly with, Eckie Eckhardt, had confessed publicly before, as had a former SRC president at the University of Natal, Durban, Mr Keith Matthee.

Others like Derek Bruno, a former vice-president of the University of the Witwatersrand SRC, gave evidence against their former colleagues.

And others confessed privately they had spied on us.

Some were just caught. I remember how shocked I was to discover a former Rhodes University colleague of mine wearing a South African security police button when the former US Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, arrived in Pretoria. We looked at each other in amazement.

Clive Scholtz and I did our degrees together and we did exactly the same majors. Under the direction of Mrs Nancy Charton, we spent hours in African politics seminars analysing events in the continent and examining ideologies ...

But, unlike any of the people active in student politics, I don't hold

BY BARRY STREEK

grudges against them. They presumably did what they did because they thought it was right and they are, after all, human beings who can change.

One is, nevertheless, saddened. The latest, Arthur McGivén, did surprise me. As I recall, he was a pleasant and friendly — in Nusas terms — moderate. He was not very prominent in Nusas but he was around, giving the appearance of being a concerned student.

He was low key. Other than the first congress he attended, in July 1972 at the University of Cape Town, he did not propose any controversial motions, nor was he directly involved in moving amendments, at the 1973 and 1974 congresses.

He simply was not an agent provocateur. At two congresses he proposed that the best speakers debate be postponed.

In 1972, he was involved in a move to reduce the power of the Nusas executive and to increase the power of the SRCs within the organisation. That move was, however, pretty widespread in Nusas at the time.

There were two other resolutions he moved which make interesting reading now that one knows he was a paid employee of the state.

One was the adoption by Nusas of policy to fight for, "free and politically unbiased education at teachers training colleges", to counter "indoctrination and other propagandist influences" and press for an end to "the abuse of public funds for party political purposes" at the colleges and to publicise any abuses.

The other was more interesting. This was a motion seconding a "Charter of student rights" which did indeed contrast with his role as a paid official of Boss.

The charter demanded the freedom of opinion and expression: "This freedom of thought and expression shall not be suppressed directly or indirectly by the university, the Government, the authorities or the institute of higher education, any organ of student government or any other body".

It also said: "Students shall have freedom of peaceful assembly and association, without interference of in-



McGiven . . . friendly

timidation". It demanded a free student press, the right to join any organisation and that "student records shall not be released to persons outside the University ... except at the request of the student concerned or through legal proceedings".

Arthur McGiven has now chosen to confess and, as long as he is being completely open, that is the only honourable course open to him, difficult as that may be.

There are other implications. The first is the horrifying suspicion the presence of spies on the campuses creates. In my time, all sorts of people were suspected at one time or other and this was highly destructive. It created and generated distrust.

Arthur McGiven was suspected at one stage. But there was no evidence and I, among others, simply did not believe it.

At the first Nusas Congress Arthur McGiven attended a UCT student actually cracked up because of the suspicion-mongering. In the middle of a sub-committee, he burst out that everyone suspected him because his father happened to be a policeman.

He nearly committed suicide that night. He nevertheless dropped out of student politics and university, a broken young man.

Then too, according to Arthur McGiven, the forces of law and order tried deliberately to counteract "racial" student activities by — in a manner reminiscent of the justifiably abused CIA in the US — aiding conservative students and their newspapers.

This attempt to manipulate students is nothing short of a 1984 type operation to mould universities and students into ja-baases.

If one thinks of all the spies, the need to process their information, the Schlebusch Commission, and the time and effort to control and restrict student leaders, it was also a costly operation for South Africa.

However flattering it may have been to us, were students really that important?

Ban on Matshoba book creates storm of anger

(3277)

Slov 12/1/80

A book of short stories described as "the cultural property of all black South Africans" has been banned.

The book "Call Me Not a Man" by Mtutuzeli Matshoba sold 5 000 copies in two weeks, and another 5 000 have been printed.

Mr Mike Kirkwood, director of the publishers Raven Press, said: "The banning of 'Call Me Not a Man' has created a storm of anger in the black community, and since the news broke on Friday last week, we have had a stream of callers.

"A commonly expressed view is that the book, though written by one man, is the cultural property of all black South Africans.

"The banning is thus being interpreted as an attack by the State on the black community as a whole, following as it does, the banning earlier this year of works by other local black writers like Ingoapele Madingoane ('Africa My Beginning') and Miriam Tlali ('Muriel at Metropolitan')."

In a review, author Alan Paton described the book as "among the best South African short stories that I have read for a long time."

He wrote that it contained protest against the conditions of the author's life and the life of his fellows. This was "powerfully expressed, but never raucus and strident."

Editorial.

Issues of ... further comment, suggest so on. We also need mor - if you have anything t or any queries, please c secretary.

Please support this considerable potential a enthusiasm, as well as m literature on campus.

Litterol Poem.

Mr von Holdt prefers

to depend so heavily on the availibility of facilities. It does reflect disability to some extent as well as mortality, but in practice gives a bias towards regions already spending more than the average c health facilities, and which have higher utilisation rates.

(ii) RRAWP [8]

In the early days of the National Health Service, a crude measure of control was exercised over the regional allocation of resources by forbidding GP's to take up practices in 'overdoctored areas' patient/doctor ratio) and giving doctored areas. Both the pre- had an impact on the availability recently (shortly following the e Department of Health and Social discussion of means to improve rces.

blish criteria for budget size ve a particular purpose and is nt forms of health care, inpatient, ces.

ices, the committee proposes the atio (SMR) for each region, which ually occurring in a region with he national mortality ratios by above). This is done for each The use of hospital facilities ed for the country as a whole for al rates are then applied to the each condition, the expected h area. (This will then be s in the availability of hospital condition for each area is then population, weighted for age and



Nusas work is unbanned

Pretoria Bureau

A DECISION by the Publications Appeal Board yesterday to lift the ban on a Nusas publication will enable the organisation to continue its campaign for an alternative to national service.

The Publications Appeal Board found that a pamphlet published by the Nusas committee investigating alternative military service — Milcom — was not undesirable.

Distribution and possession of the pamphlet was prohibited by a Publications Committee last year.

In a surprise move at the hearing, the State Attorney, Mr C Swanepoel, appearing on behalf of the Publications Committee, said there was no evidence that Nusas was trying to get people to resist military service.

"Even though they write sympathetically about Mr Peter Moll — who was recently sentenced to imprisonment for failing to report for a military camp — this cannot be construed as a call to resist the draft.

"The pamphlet is just trying to provide information on military service and proposes alternative service for those who have objections."

One of the members of the board, Mr D F Abernethy, praised Mr Swanepoel for admitting that there was no case against the Milcom publication.

In a brief judgment, the acting chairman of the board, Prof J C W van Rooyen, said that political criticism could not be inhibited by the Publications Act and the pamphlet could be distributed.

Nusas president Andrew Boraine said that the lifting of the ban would enable Milcom to continue with its campaign to get the Government to introduce an alternative form of national service for conscientious objectors.

Working Party, 'Sharing
ISO, 1976.
Lancet, Feb. 27 1971,

sex by national bed utilisation for each condition should be adjusted to take account of condition-specific SMR's for each region. SMR's for conditions unlikely to lead to death, e.g. skin diseases should not be used. For conditions of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium, SMR's should be replaced by an index of fertility rates, standardised by age.'[10]

(iii) Mukerjee's index

This is discussed elsewhere. [11]

3. Personal

In order that such personal health services as exist should have a maximum impact on health status, allocation of these services should be related to 'need'. The ideal rationing criterion for services likely to be scarce (such as specialist consultation and hospital admission) is the one most closely related to 'need'. Price rationing has some claims in this respect since people are willing to pay more the more desperate they are; but unfortunately, the patient is not always best placed to know the urgency of his need; and even differences in felt urgency are obscured in a situation of extreme inequality of income by difference in purchasing power.

Where health care facilities are not rationed by price, demand for health services is likely to exceed supply. Some alternative system of rationing is therefore needed. Without this, allocation will be on the basis of first-come first served, this also may depend heavily on proximity to services and education of the patients, and bear little relation to 'need'.

A formula used by London hospitals to determine priority for admission involved a consideration of the following factors:

(i) time spent already on the waiting list;
(ii) urgency based on the expected rate of deterioration of the patient's condition (e.g. suspected malignant neoplasms should come in quickly);

(10) RRAWP, op cit.

(11) See paper by Dr J. Nattrass 'Decision making and optimality in the provision of health care'.

	QUTHING	
VHW'S SUPERVISION	Insufficient supervision due to: lack of staff lack of transport	
PROGRAMME EVALUATION	Intensive supervision needed VHW's requesting to do: curative work first aid emergency deliveries	curative care Improvement of communication between village & chief Selection criteria need to be applied more strictly
FINANCIAL & IN KIND PROGRAMME SUPPORT	Hospital staff and PHN salaries are in kind contribution (see "VHW's Remuneration" above for VHW allowance mechanism).	PHN, Nutritionist, and staff nurse each work 5 days per month. PHN salary from hospital funds, nutritionist and staff nurse funded by donor support. Transport and health education material costs funded by donor support.

160

Bevoue

Mr Eloff, who has called himself a "Piet Koornhof Nationalist", is a devout member of the strict Calvinist "Dopper" sect of the Reformed Church.

He allegedly had his phone tapped, something which the law only allows if "the interception in question is in the interests of the security of the Republic." This is a quote from the post office Act No. 44 of 1958 as amended by Act 101 of 1972.

The Act lays down very strictly the formal channels that must be followed before permission can be granted to intercept mail or tap phones.

Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP, is reported to be considering legal action following disclosures by McGiven that her mail had been intercepted.

It is understood she will institute a private prosecution on the grounds that, by intercepting her mail, Boss implied that she was a threat to state security. She will complain that this is defamation.

(The motion was that coloured students should be allowed to form an ASB branch at the University of the Western Cape.)

"That makes sense," Mr Eloff said this week, when McGiven's statement was read to him for the first time and he was asked to confirm it.

Mr Eloff said he did not want to comment on the contents of his conversations with the Pretoria civil servant. "It involves too many people."

"But I am sorry they thought it necessary to do this. Obviously there are some people who pose a genuine threat to security who need to be watched. It is a question of bona fides. It is a pity that they do that to people with bona fides."

Transcripts

said McGiven: "Two documents in my possession contain transcripts of conversations between Theuns Eloff and a civil servant in Pretoria, in which the latter warns Mr Eloff of pressure being brought to bear by the Ruiterwag, training ground for the Broederbond, to get ASB student councils to repudiate the "Coloured" motion."

(The motion was that coloured students should be allowed to form an ASB

in to telephone conversations he had with a civil servant in Pretoria.

The allegations were made to the London Observer by Arthur McGiven, a former intelligence officer in Dons.

This week he confirmed, in effect, the truth of allegations that Boss — now known as the Department of National Security (Dons) — had listened in to telephone conversations he had with a

Theuns Eloff, the National Party-supporting Afrikaans student leader whose phone was allegedly tapped by Boss, said this week it was "disquieting" that Boss could not even accept the "bona fides" of people like himself.

Mr Eloff was president of the National Afrikaanse Studentebond and president of the Potchefstroom University Student Representative Council when his phone calls were monitored.

Tribune Reporter

TAPS PHONE ABOUT SORRY ELOFF

13/1/80

The tuberculosis incidence has diminished much in some areas, e.g. the members of the 1912-14 Tuberculosis Commission found tha

Daily [illegible] Mail

What does DONS do?

ALTHOUGH Mr Arthur McGiven is a person of dubious character, the weight of his disclosures about BOSS/DONS is mounting and is assuming alarming proportions.

Perhaps he goes too far in asserting that the organisation's prime function was to monitor opposition parties. We do not know.

But certainly he is producing an extraordinary range of detailed information and documentary evidence which could only have resulted from some kind of surveillance operation.

So detailed indeed are his disclosures, right down to file numbers and a document stamped "geheim", that the disclaimers issued by the current head of DONS, Mr Alec van Wyk, are anything but convincing and even rate the same "laughable" tag which he has attached to what Mr McGiven has been saying.

In fact, all that Mr Van Wyk does is to revive memories of similar denials not so long ago about the Department of Information. And we all know where that ended.

What is urgently needed is full disclosure by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, of exactly what DONS has been up to: how it came to have in its files so much confidential information about recognised political and church bodies and about leading public personalities.

Mr Botha also needs to tell us how it was possible for someone like Mr McGiven to be employed by DONS — and how it was possible for him to walk out with such a wad of documentary material.

Neither aspect reflects well on what is supposed to be the sort of person who is involved in the country's security services and there are so many gaps within the apparatus, then if nothing else, the Government is guilty of squandering taxpayers' money.

That, serious as it is, is the very least of it. Far more basic is that initial question of exactly who DONS spies on and what use is made of its information.

It is two weeks since Mr McGiven began making his disclosures but Mr Botha is still silent. That is surprising — and can only add to public anxiety.

TABLE 3: ANNUAL INFECTION RATES FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Area	Estimated prevalence (radiological evidence)	
Transkei		00%
Transkei		
East Lo		
Ciskei		
Port El		
Germist		
Bophuth		
Kimberl		
Kimberley	Coloured	0,89%
Kimberley	White	0,12%
Johannesburg		1,90%
Gazankulu/Venda		1,30%
KwaZulu		1,30%
Lebowa		1,10%

Figures are for Africans, unless otherwise specified.

Sources: Annual Reports of the Tuberculosis Research Institute, Medical Research Council of South Africa, and P. Burney (*56, Vol.2).

The table above shows that Transkei and

From his figures, it appears that the costs of these alternatives are as follows:

TABLE 4: COST OF TB TREATMENT (R) PER PATIENT

Type of treatment	Direct cost (hospital, drugs, etc.)	Indirect costs (lost production grants, etc.)	Total
Hospitalisation (per month)	167,3	238	405,3
Conventional regime hospitalisation (per month)	189,5	238	427,5
4-Drug regime Outpatient treatment Conventional regime (1 year)	866,5	238 (1 month)	1 104,6
Outpatient treatment (5 months) 4-Drug Regime	500,0	238	738,0

Notes:

Figures used in calculations: hospital costs at R5,50 per inpatient day, excluding rifampicin.
Rifampicin for 4-drug regime, total: R66,60.
Average national earning reflects productivity loss: R124 per month.
Average disability award : R114 per month.

if infant mortality rates there are anything to judge by (e.g. in Tra
between 170 and 280 per 1000 do not reach their first birthday).[10]

Morbidity among Blacks showed elements both of a pattern of poverty-r
conditions typical of developing countries, and a pattern related to
Western consumption habits (not necessarily due to affluence). Such
problems as V.D., alcoholism and problem drinking (which is extremely
prevalent) reflect a degree of social disintegration, rather than mer
'western' consumption patterns. In 'homelands', the disease spectru
a greater predominance of poverty-related diseases: excessive gastrc
enteritis, malnutrition, TB and other infectious and parasitic diseas

Analysing health-relevant features of society in the Ciskei, Selvan,
Engelbrecht and Fincham (*67) find that lack of education is a major
affecting both employment and compliance in health matters. They a
that health services conditions contribute to poor patient education;
of hospital patients did not know what was wrong with them, and only
any reason why they were sick, although at a conservative estimate be
50% and 60% of all hospital inpatients were suffering from illnesses
directly related to poor socio-economic conditions (hygiene and nutrition
being the main factors concerned). However, in response to a further
question, 46% of the sample claimed that lack of either money or enough of
the right food or lack of hygiene had caused or contributed to their ill-
ness, thus showing a clear idea of which factors affect their personal
wellbeing.

In a Ciskei community sample, these authors found that 58% of households
sampled were landless, and 78% had either no crops or too few to live on.
Some 37% owned cattle. 59% of people said they did not get enough food
to fill them up.

3.6 HEALTH SERVICE MODELS

Information was available for one district in the Free State, one in the
Eastern Cape (Westcott, Ch. 12); the area of Graaff-Reinet (Scott, *58);
for Gazankulu (Kok, *25; Sutter, Ch. 13); Ciskei (Selvan, Engelbrecht
and Fincham, *67); Transkei (Frankish, Vol.2); KwaZulu (Clarke, Vol.2);
Swaziland (Ntiwane, *39) and Matabeleland (Pugh, *48).

'She' is found undesirable

CAPE TOWN. — An issue of Scope magazine, Vol 14, No 52, of December 28, 1979, is included in the list of publications which were found to be undesirable by the Director of Publications.

Notices to this effect will be published in the Government Gazette.

Other publications found to be undesirable include Dallas by Lee Raintree and She — November 1979, published by the National Magazine Company of London.

A number of publications were found undesirable and possession of these publications have also been prohibited.

Included in this list are A Load of Cock by A P Rushton and the Grass Lovers by Richard Reynolds.

The Publications Appeal Board also announced that the gramophone record Spanish Train and Other Stories by Chris de Burgh is not undesirable and it has set aside a committee decision that the record is undesirable.

The distribution of this record is permitted subject to the condition that the production of the Christ figure on the back cover and on the libretto must be removed.

And that the following quotation of Chris de Burgh be printed on the back cover or libretto: "Spanish Train is about the endless struggle between good and evil and why good should win."

It will be an offence to import and/or distribute the following publications (Name of author or producer in brackets).

Massacre (Leo Kessler); Royal Title (Peter Evens); Smooth, No 24 (Swish Publications Ltd, London); Little Birds (Anaïs Nin); Weekly News Briefing — Vol 3, Issue No 48, November 16, 1979 (Anc (SA) London); La Luna (George Malko); Militant, Issue 478, November 9, 1979; (Militant, London); Dallas (Lee Raintree), Mahogany (Burton Wohl); She — November 1979 (The National Magazine Company Ltd London); Amalgamated Armature Winders — 1980 calendar (Calendars and Business Gifts, Durban); AK Stores 1980 calendar with detachable photograph "Sun Goddess" by Litho, USA printed by Marins Printing (Pty) Ltd, Jeppestown; AK Stores 1980 calendar with detachable photograph "Blue Satin" by Litho, USA (printed by Marins Printing (Pty) Ltd, Jeppestown); Swinging in the Wine Cellar, No 101355 poster (Roger Blachon); Scope — Vol 14, No 52, December 8, 1979 (Republican Press (Pty) Ltd Durban).

It will be an offence to import and/or distribute this edition and all future editions of the following publications: Smooth — No 24 (Swish Publications Ltd London).

A committee referred to in Section 4 of the Publications Act: 1974, has decided that the following publications are undesirable and has prohibited the possession of these publications: A Load of Cock (AP Rushton; London); Private Nights (The Orpheus Series) (Martin Henry); Secret Journals of Jeremy (The Orpheus Series) (Jeremy Bradford); The Grass Lovers (Richard Reynolds); Southern Africa — Vol X11, No 6, July/August 1979 (Monthly Review Press, New York); Southern Africa Stands Up: The Revolutions in Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa (Wilfred Burchett); South Africa is Coming Back Our Children (African National Congress of South Africa, London); One Azania, One Nation — The National Question in South Africa (No Sizwe); South Africa: Vestige of Colonialism — (Spetetjie/Game) — Voorwerp/Object) (Simulations Publications Inc, New York).

From today it will no longer be an offence to import and/or distribute the following gramophone record. Spanish Train and other stories — AMLS 68343 (Chris de Burgh). — Sapa.

teams also deliver TB treatment to stopping points in Transkei and Ciskei. One clinic may serve populations of several hundreds to 10 000 or so. Gazankulu also uses health centres where deliveries can be carried out and where a community health nurse is based. There is an increasing emphasis in the clinics on health promotion, nutrition education and child welfare clinics are the rule. However, the extent of preventive and community work is limited by the nurse's curative load as well as her training and motivation which, in an isolated setting, is often poor.

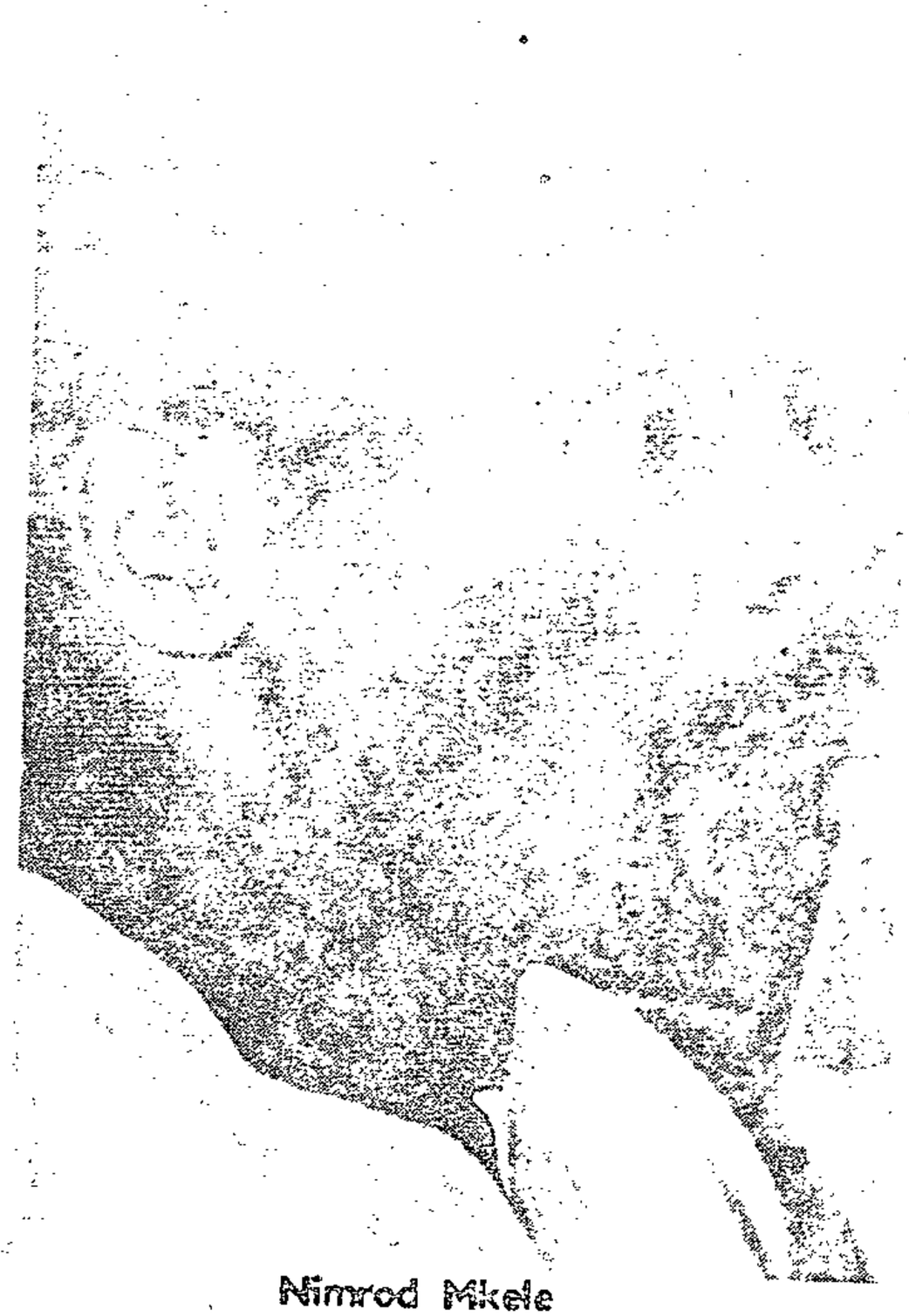
In South Africa it appears that the integration of preventative and curative health services occurs only in rural areas, even in some farming areas where different levels of health authorities are involved. The determining factors are probably the dispersion of population, the severity of health needs and the shortage of doctors.

In Swaziland, a decentralised system also obtains with both public and private hospitals linked to a network of clinics which provide both curative and preventive services. In addition, there exist in urban areas public health centres providing maternal and child care; the clinics are mainly rural. In order to expand the reach and impact of health services, Swaziland has initiated a Rural Health Visitor programme described by Ntiwane (*39). The RHV works at a village level and has mainly preventive

Kaizer's sickly brew: poverty, repr

327

Sunday Post 13/11/50



Nimrod Mkele

ON October 26, 1976, a Johannesburg newspaper carried a cartoon which showed B J Vorster patting K D Matanzima on the head and saying in Xhosa: "Hamba ke nyana wam, wenze la msebenzi ndikufindise wone" (Go forth my son and do the work I taught you).

Since K D Matanzima's accession to the presidency of Transkei a new charge has begun to feature prominently in the courts of Transkei: behaviour or act or words calculated to bring the presidency into disrepute or to harm the dignity of the office of the presidency.

I don't know how many cases of this kind have through Transkei courts but my prison informants tell me that there have been at least 22 since KD took over the presidency of Transkei nine months ago.

It need only be stated that there was not one such case during Botha Sigcau's two-year term of office as president.

The question arises: Why the sudden spate of cases attacking the dignity of the presidency now that KD is president?

Is he perhaps unduly sensitive as has been suggested? Or has there in fact been increased criticism of KD's overlordship of Transkei?

Or is it that he finds it convenient to invoke presidential privilege in order to whip the opposition into line regularly through the courts?

The answer is all of these and more.

It is true that KD Matanzima is an autocrat who loves to exercise power. Like all autocrats he brooks no criticism, which he regards as a personal affront.

KD keeps a firm hold on the levers of power.

For instance the cabinet does not meet in the Prime Minister's office or in the cabinet room, but in the presidential suite under his stern and watchful gaze.

His vast powers are underpinned by an armoury of some of the most vicious laws since the Nationalists came into power in 1948.

He has the public Security Act of 1977 — a mutation of South Africa's Suppression of Communism Act (with the same elastic definitions of communism), the Public Safety Act, the Terrorism Act, Proclamation R400 and more.

KD's power base is not

By NIMROD MKELE

the people of Transkei but the chiefs who he has set against the people. His last message to them as Prime Minister was that they should stick with him, for he had done a great deal for them by way of better salaries and increased authority against people.

But this can be a shaky power base as was proved by the opposition to the measure to tax cattle, horses, donkeys, sheep and goats in 1977.

The folowing year it was quietly taken off the statute book. Not even KD could keep it on.

Trade unions are stil not allowed because a George put it: "They ar Communists".

By which of course, h meant that they could rep resent a power bloc th Matanzimas could not con trol. Nor could they b controlled by the chi since the workers wou be urbanites.

The Transkei's worke remain exploited and u derpaid by the industria ists wh come to "deve lop" Transkei.

When the workers g on strike, as they have on occasion done, the police are called in.

Power blocs, especially when progressive, are anathema to leaders whose commitment is to the maintenance of South Africa's policy.

The point is that the people do want some of the fruits of independence.

They can see cabinet ministers flaunting their black cars and palatial houses to say nothing of the farms that are given away as rewards for services rendered.

In the midst of all this opulence the Transkeian man in the village is faced by poverty,

brew: poverty, repression and despair

Sunday Post 13/1/80 (345) (327) (105)

By NIMROD MKELE

, 1976,
g news-
a car-
showed
patting
on the
ing in
ba ke
enze la
ufindise
rth my
e work

tanzima's
e presi-
ci a new
gun to
ently in
Transkei:
or words
ing the
disrepute
dignity of
he presi-

ow many
nd have
ci courts
nformants
ore have
since KD
residency
months

be stated
not one
g Botha
term of
it.
arises:

Why the sudden spate of cases attacking the dignity of the presidency now that KD is president?

Is he perhaps unduly sensitive as has been suggested? Or has there in fact been increased criticism of KD's overlordship of Transkei?

Or is it that he finds it convenient to invoke presidential privilege in order to whip the opposition into line regularly through the courts?

The answer is all of these and more.

It is true that KD Matanzima is an autocrat who loves to exercise power. Like all autocrats he brooks no criticism, which he regards as a personal affront.

KD keeps a firm hold on the levers of power.

For instance the cabinet does not meet in the Prime Minister's office or in the cabinet room, but in the presidential suite under his stern and watchful gaze.

His vast powers are underpinned by an armoury of some of the most vicious laws since the Nationalists came into power in 1948.

He has the public Security Act of 1977 — a mutation of South Africa's Suppression of Communism Act (with the same elastic definitions of communism), the Public Safety Act, the Terrorism Act, Proclamation R400 and more.

KD's power base is not the people of Transkei but the chiefs who he has set against the people. His last message to them as Prime Minister was that they should stick with him, for he had done a great deal for them by way of better salaries and increased authority against people.

But this can be a shaky power base as was proved by the opposition to the measure to tax cattle, horses, donkeys, sheep and goats in 1977.

The folowing year it was quietly taken off the statute book. Not even KD could keep it on.

Trade unions are still not allowed because as George put it: "They are Communists".

By which of course, he meant that they could represent a power bloc the Matanzimas could not control. Nor could they be controlled by the chiefs since the workers would be urbanites.

The Transkei's workers remain exploited and underpaid by the industrialists who come to "develop" Transkei.

When the workers go on strike, as they have on occasion done, the police are called in.

Power blocs, especially when progressive, are anathema to leaders whose commitment is to the maintenance of South Africa's policy.

The point is that the people do want some of the fruits of independence.

They can see cabinet ministers flaunting their black cars and palatial houses to say nothing of the farms that are given away as rewards for services rendered.

In the midst of all this opulence the Transkeian man in the village is faced by poverty, starvation and disease.

No development takes place to give him the wherewithal to subsist and he is forced to join the flocks of migrant labourers who keep South Africa's mines and sugar canefields going so profitably.

Instead of meaningful development they find South African manned organisations like the TDC siphoning out the wealth of the territory.

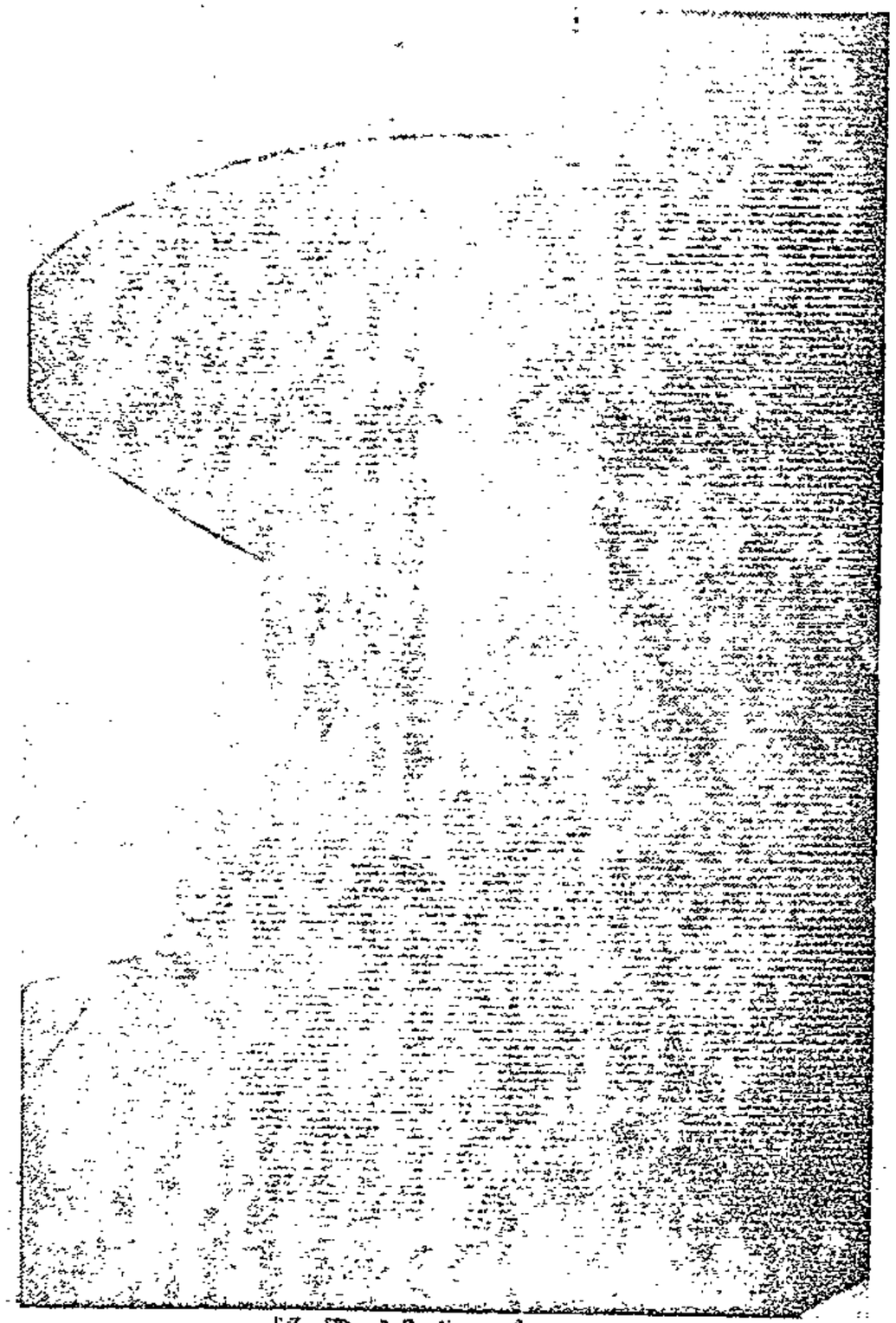
For make no mistake about it, Transkei is a siphoned economy: siphoned by South Africa first of its labour and second even of the earnings of that labour.

Admittedly, it is a process that would be difficult to reverse.

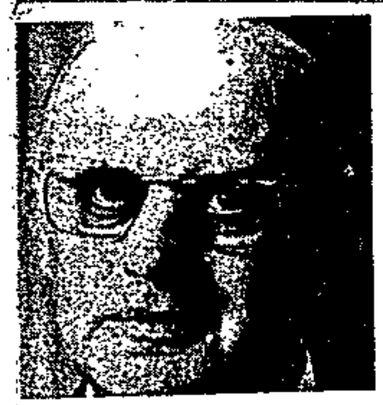
But concerted agricultural development and the development of people could achieve a reversal in part.

Independence (KD's underpants as it is called in Transkei) has not delivered freedom to the people of Transkei, nor has it delivered them from freedom from want.

In stead he has converted the whole of Transkei into a prison.



K D Matanzima



P W Botha . . . master strategist.



Alwyn Schlebusch . . . new constitution.



S P Botha . . . bringing in all workers.



Connie Mulder . . . part of the old regime.



Koornhof . . . promises to "useful" blacks.



Judge Erasmus . . . Inquiry into Info scandal.



Eschel Rhoodie . . . headed the old strategy.

NEW DONS HEAD IMPLEMENTS 'TOTAL STRATEGY'

• From Page 1

but had never really functioned.

More than 20 sub-committees were set up to deal with all conceivable aspects of the national strategy.

The security and counter-insurgency activities are arranged on a regional basis and consist of work previously done by Boss and the security police, now done with the participation of the military.

The external strategy is based on a study drawn up by Divisions D, F and G. A detailed analysis was prepared of the dependence of nearby and neighbouring states on South Africa, economically, technically and agriculturally.

This dependence, says McGiven, was supposed to be made on the basis of the recently announced "constellation of Southern African states".

But ultimately, he says, there remains the option of using South Africa's considerable military superiority.

The direction that this future planning will take is indicated by the nature of the man appointed as the Department of National Security's new head, 31-year-old Professor Lukas Barnard, former dean of politics at the University of the Orange Free State.

He is a member of the commission of inquiry into security legislation and is active in the Free State Military Command's information section.

His views are reflected in his writings. "The Government receives the sword from the hand of God to guarantee inter-state stability and provide justice in a crooked and twisted generation," he once wrote.

And according to McGiven, his views typify the entire philosophy of South Africa's present ruling group.

Studies made on conscientious objection — claim

CONSCIENTIOUS objection is a very sensitive area for the South African military forces, says Arthur McGiven.

He says Boss drew up a lengthy report entitled "Resistance to Military Service" after it received queries about the activities of Dr James Moulder of the Theology Department at Rhodes University.

It had come to the attention of the military that Dr Moulder had published a number of studies on conscientious objection and the law on these issues in South Africa.

Among matters the Boss report dealt with were resolutions by the Methodist, Catholic and Anglican churches supporting the right of conscientious objection on moral or theological grounds.

Groups of exiles in Britain, America and the Netherlands were also agitating for the granting of official asylum to South African objectors. — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

PW's MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BUGGED BOSS, SAYS DEFECTOR

P W BOTHA'S military intelligence men bugged Boss, claims Boss defector Arthur McGiven.

This was done, he says, when Boss moved from cramped quarters in Pretoria to Military Intelligence's headquarters next door.

After Boss had been there a few months, the new technical section was told to make sure there were no bugs. Almost immediately a microphone was found in the office of General Hendrik van den Bergh, at that time the head of Boss.

This was not a radio bug, but had a hidden electrical lead. This wire led the investigation to conclude that the military were bugging Boss.

This incident says McGiven, illustrates two important factors in recent South African history. The first is the personal animosity between General van den Bergh and Mr Botha, the present Prime Minister.

Mr Botha is the man most responsible for the growth of South Africa's military power.

He also leads the Cape faction of the National Party. This has long been in rivalry with the more dogmatic Transvaal wing, of which General van den Bergh was one representative. So was the former Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

The fact that the military soon moved out of its building and it was handed over to Boss indicated the balance of power at that time.

At Boss headquarters, the resignation of Mr Vorster as Prime Minister and General van den Bergh as head of Boss led to a special meeting of heads of divisions at which they received an appeal that neither they nor their staffs should discuss the resignations in public.

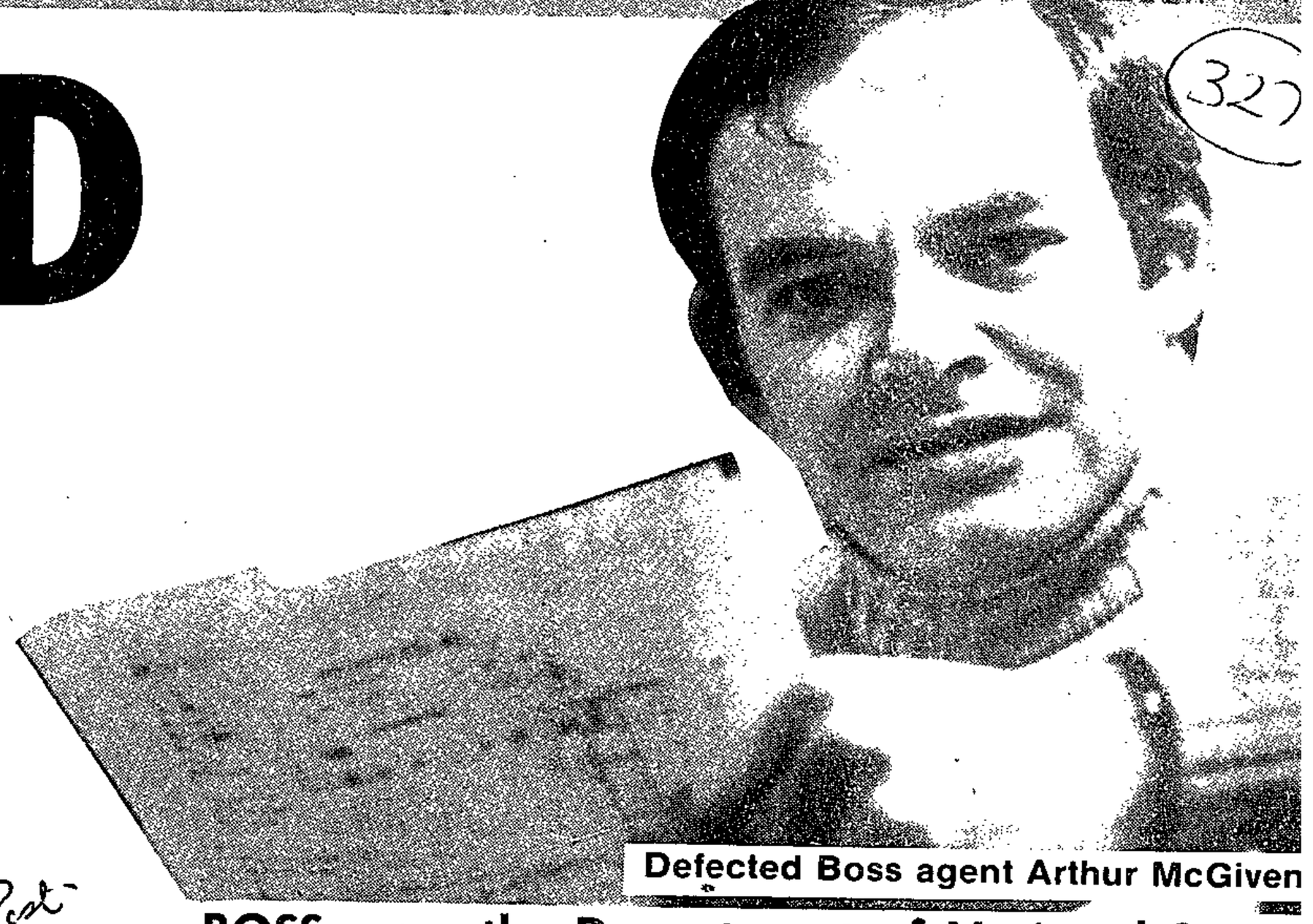
The election of Mr Botha was greeted with despair by Boss, says Mr McGiven. This stemmed from two considerations: concern over the future of their jobs and Mr Botha's reputation for impulsiveness.

Until the end of 1978 most of Boss's energies were devoted to proving its loyalty and collecting about a ton of documents to send to Cape Town, where Deputy-Secretary Gert Rothman produced them to a committee of senior military and security police officers formed to examine the role of the three security forces.

At the same time about a ton of other papers about the activities of Boss and the Department of Information was secretly removed and pulped at a paper factory in the industrial suburb of Rossiyn. — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

BOSS AND THE 'USEFUL' BLACKS

Sunday Post 13/4/80. 327



Defected Boss agent Arthur McGiven

BOSS, now the Department of National Security, is taking an active role in the planning of P W Botha's "total strategy", which is directed at improving the situation of "useful' blacks in the urban areas and creating a new black middle class, according to Boss defector Arthur McGiven.

In his latest series of sensational allegations, which today appear in the British Sunday newspaper the Observer, McGiven, who has now sought refuge in London, says the erosion of petty

apartheid will continue, but only in order to remove unnecessary points of irritation and give critics less material for adverse publicity.

But the problem, he says, is that these improvements will affect only a minority of the population. Increasing measures will be taken to remove much of the remaining misery from public view.

McGiven says Boss and many other State departments were drawn into a "total national strategy" planning structure after an increasing number of Afrikaans-speaking students, academics, churchmen and businessmen began to express criticism after the Muldergate scandal and the publicity over the Crossroads squatter camp.

P W Botha's military men had long argued that the military could provide only a small fraction of the protection needed to face the "total onslaught" against South Africa.

What was needed was to win the "hearts and minds" of everyone in South Africa.

The state security council was activated to plan the strategy. This body had been envisaged in the legislation setting up Boss,

• To Page 3

ica (1971-1977) : Department of Statistics Pretoria, January 1978.

TOP SECURITY SOURCES GIVE THEI

Curb BOSS power, said Schlebusch

AN appeal to limit the power of DONS/BOSS was made to the Prime Minister in Parliament last year by one of his most senior Cabinet Ministers.

In the special session on the Information Scandal in December, Minister of Justice Alwyn Schlebusch said it was clear that General Hendrik van den Bergh, ex-BOSS chief, had been the "masterbrain" behind several aspects of the Information debacle.

Mr Schlebusch said it was also clear that the former Information Department had had awesome powers.

Mr Schlebusch is the leader of the National Party in the Free State.

He openly backed Mr P W Botha and helped him win the Premiership against Dr Connie Mulder, former Minister of Information.

He called on Mr Botha to consider limiting the power of DONS.

Ironically, a British magazine reported last year that Mr Botha himself had stormed into the office of the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, in 1977 and resigned as Minister of Defence when he discovered that General Van den Bergh was bugging his telephone.



● Mr Schlebusch
. . . a warning

The claim was made by the defence correspondent of NOW magazine.

He claimed the bugging was discovered by military intelligence.

Mr P W Botha has described the story as nonsense, but rivalry and bitterness between BOSS and Military Intelligence during Mr Vorster's reign is well known.

As a result Mr Botha and General Van den Bergh were reported to have suffered a breakdown in their personal relationship — and at one stage were not on speaking terms for 18 months.

Mr Vorster said this week that Mr McGiven's claim that he and General Van den Bergh had started BOSS as a political police force was poppycock.

"I didn't start the organisation. The National Party Government inherited it from the old Smuts Government which started the secret police."

That is not correct.

BOSS was established by an Act of Parliament in 1969, when Mr Vorster was in his fourth year as Prime Minister.

Mr Vorster's lifelong friend, fellow Koffiefontein detaineee and confidant General Van den Bergh, was appointed its first chief.

Soon after, the Potgieter Commission was appointed and its terms of reference included examining some controversial aspects of the legislation that created BOSS.

In February 1972, in a report to Parliament, Mr Justice Potgieter found that powers granted to BOSS were far too wide, and he recommended restricting them.

He found, for example, that the bureau could, in the event of a military threat to the Republic, investigate officers of the Supreme Command of the Defence Force for competence, skill and ability, and could take the same measures of investigation into other spheres such as politics and the economy.

Mr Vorster once gave Parliament the assurance that BOSS would never involve itself in the internal or personal affairs of legitimate political parties in South Africa and their leaders.

These assurances were challenged by the present leader of the HNP, who formed the breakaway party with Dr Albert Hertzog.

Mr Marais caused a furore when he claimed that his telephoned was being tapped, that security Police had tracked him for months, and that the authorities had infiltrated his party's meetings.

This week Mr Marais said he intended to ask for an official inquiry into the allegations by Mr McGiven concerning the BOSS/DONS involvement in the HNP's affairs.



● Gordon Winter
. . . only an informer



● Mr Vorster
blame Smuts



● Mrs Suzman
. . . post intercepted



● Mr Marais
. . . wants inquiry

'Yes, we did open Suzman' letters'

SOURCES in South Africa's intelligence services admitted this week that mail intended for Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, had been intercepted.

They denied, however, that the former Bureau for State Security was established as a political police force for the National Party, or that BOSS or the new Department for National Security (DONS) ever monitored opposition political parties as its prime function and target.

"We're as much interested in the Herstigte Nasionale Party as we are interested in the man on the moon," one spokesman claimed.

He and others were asked by the Sunday Express to comment on allegations by former BOSS official Arthur McGiven that both BOSS and DONS had acted as a cover for the NP.

They undertook to present what they claimed to be the case for the defence.

In the light of the McGiven allegations, a special detailed report will be presented soon by Mr Alex van Wyk, head of DONS, to Prime Minister Mr P W Botha. The report will contain a review of several aspects of the organisation's operations.

The Sunday Express asked:

● Was Mrs Suzman's mail intercepted?

Yes, admitted the sources. It was the duty and object of the intelligence services to gather information, and to investigate material that may be sent to South Africans from communist-inclined people or quarters — even if it meant tapping telephones or intercepting mail.

No reflection could be made on Mrs Suzman. In the sophisticated and crucial process of information gathering, intelligence agents were interested only in establishing and identifying the source.

If it came to the attention of the authorities that parliamentarians, politicians, or any member of the public was receiving or expected to receive undesirable literature, even if they were not expecting it or had not requested it, from people thought to be undesirable and "who could even be communistically-inclined," intelligence agents would try to trace and study the literature.

But mail was intercepted only when absolutely necessary, and that did not necessarily mean that receivers of suspect mail were placed under surveillance.

But where the security of the State could be affected, the action would be taken against anyone, including Cabinet Ministers and NP MPs.

DONS would not be doing its job effectively, and would be guilty of placing itself above the law, if it did not intercept mail in such circumstances.

One of the documents released by Mr McGiven is a letter to Mrs Suzman from Winston Churchill jnr., who far from being considered "communistically-inclined" is generally regarded as a rightwing.

● Did DONS have a file on Mrs Suzman?

No. Her name, they said, was probably picked up (by Mr McGiven) from the DONS computer. Mrs Suzman's name was probably revealed in the context that she may have said something at a particular political meeting, or made some statement which had been filed for research purposes.

But no file, as such, had ever existed on Mrs Suzman.

(Mr McGiven claimed he had several documents, some of which he may release, showing that DONS maintained a considerable file on Mrs Suzman. The Sunday Express sources said that documents such as those, even if they existed could easily be presented out of context).

● Specifically, were there files on Dr Van Zyl Slabbert and Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development and of Coloured and Indian Affairs, after he was appointed by Mr Vorster to the Cabinet?

No.

● What about DONS files on Dr Boraine?

DONS has not studied the activities of churches and church leaders, as such. Certain aspects of international church activities, in so far as they might affect South Africa — eg the World Council of Churches — were researched from time to time.

Because Dr Boraine was a leading churchman it was probable that his name had been computerised within the context of DONS' research into international church affairs.

(But according to Mr McGiven, the file on Dr Boraine contained information on virtually every meeting he held, and transcripts of tapped telephone conversations and speeches he made).

● Did DONS monitor the HNP?

No.

(Pressed to comment on the McGiven allegations concerning the HNP, and to explain the existence of HNP documents revealed by Mr McGiven, the Sunday Express sources said the documents were worthless

● How and why could DONS obtain such documents?

The HNP documents were sent to DONS. The motive? Perhaps some people opposed to HNP policy wanted the political activities of the party exposed.

● What about the Turner murder?

It was ridiculous for Mr McGiven to suggest that BOSS officials had thought a renegade BOSS agent had gunned down the former university lecturer.

The incident had been investigated at top level. The possibility that a BOSS man may have been responsible for the killing had also been investigated. It was found there was no substance to the claim.

(The murder remains unsolved. Mr McGiven said that at the time of the killing, BOSS was in the process recommending to the Government that Mr Turner's banning order be lifted and that what senior BOSS officials feared was that someone, with no access to evaluated material, and with no knowledge of the case, had killed Mr Turner. However, Mr McGiven ruled out the possibility that BOSS would order the assassination of anyone. Mr McGiven, replying to Mr Van Wyk's earlier statement that he was only a "junior official" and therefore did not have access to important documents, said that he had, in fact, access to the central filing system, and saw evaluated reports. "But some reports I did not see — they went so fast to the top that, in fact, nobody saw them," Mr McGiven said. Mr McGiven, the Sunday Express sources said, had access only to information that was unimportant, and often un-evaluated. He did not and would not ever know anything about DONS' top-level, sensitive and strategic operations. In fact, he had revealed nothing of importance, and had shown himself to be nothing but a nuisance. They alleged he had certain personal problems, which they refused to reveal, which had made him disillusioned and frustrated — the first agent to defect from South Africa's intelligence services).

● But former Citizen journalist Gordon Winter was the first SA agent to defect . . .

No, Winter was an informer, not an agent.

● Mr McGiven regards the personal attacks on him as a "smear campaign" and laughed when we told him that DONS officials had claimed there had been worrying aspects about his personal life.

And in two other developments this week on the McGiven allegations:

● Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, said he would ask the Attorney-General of the Transvaal to investigate the allegations concerning the involvement of BOSS and DONS in the affairs of the HNP.

Mr Marais said confidential details in the DONS documents revealed by Mr McGiven could only have been obtained by bugging HNP committee meetings and telephones.

● Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said that unless the Prime Minister refuted Mr McGiven's allegations, he would assume that DONS' prime function was to monitor opposition political parties.



By KITT KATZIN

JUST what sort of an organisation is DONS/BOSS? There have been official denials of most of the allegations made by former agent Arthur McGiven. But what are the facts? The Sunday Express this week tried to find out. It had to break through a wall of secrecy. Eventually it found sources favourable to the agency which — demanding anonymity — agreed to provide some "facts". The Sunday Express has no way of verifying whether they are accurate. It publishes this version in the belief that readers will draw their own conclusions about the veracity or otherwise of the statements made. It is satisfied that the sources are in a position to know what goes on in DONS.

Secret papers

ARTHUR McGiven worked for BOSS for several years as a full-time agent and official before going to England last year.

Many of his sensational claims are supported by the classified documents he smuggled out of the country.

The McGivern affair is certain to lead to a major uproar in Parliament next month.

Following his initial claims, published in the London Observer, that post for Mrs Helen Suzman had been intercepted, Mr McGiven said this week that:

● BOSS had been set up by Mr John Vorster and the head of BOSS, General Hendrik van den Bergh, "to provide a source of information on internal, legitimate political organisations".

● Apart from possessing several original documents showing that a considerable file on Mrs Suzman apparently exists in DONS headquarters, other documents in his possession show that DONS displayed a particular interest in the HNP and kept records on its growth and activities.



● Mr McGiven
. . . ex-official

RENOVATING YOUR BATHROOM?

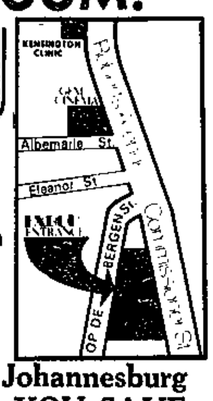
Before you spend a cent — visit Exbou (admission free) and see over 15 bathroom exhibits complete in every detail. Prove before you spend money that your personal bathroom needs and ideas will really work, be financially practical and, in addition, get FREE expert advice and guidance on where to obtain all the best name materials and fittings you'll need for a beautiful, successful bathroom in your home. Also see our full range of other products for the home.

EXBOU

Permanent Building Exhibition

OPENING HOURS:
Mon.-Fri. 9 am - 4.30 pm
Sat. 9 am - 12 noon
Sun. 2.30 - 5.30 pm

CLOSED ON ALL PUBLIC HOLIDAYS



EXBOU, 433 Commissioner Street East, Fairview, Johannesburg
WE ADVISE — PHONE 618-2040/1/2/3 — YOU SAVE



● Dr Van Zyl Slabbert
... 'highly regarded'



● Mr Botha
... 'stormed in'



● Dr Boraine
... a file



● Mr Steyn
... no file



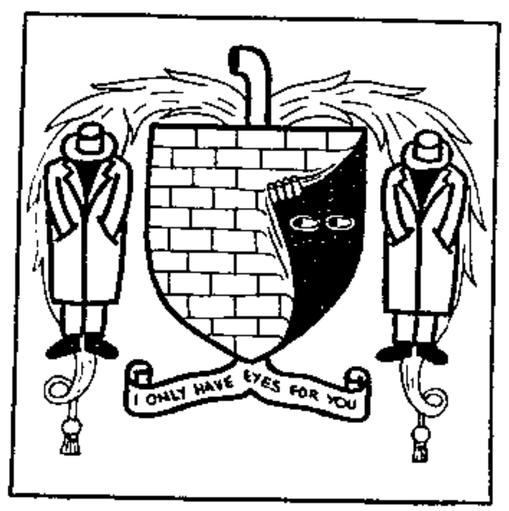
Agents tell how our spy system works

THE activities of the nucleus of South Africa's intelligence services — BOSS, now DONS, the Department of National Security — has remained a tightly guarded secret for years.

Nobody knew how agents operated or what they did.

But now, in the light of sensational allegations by a former BOSS official, Arthur McGiven, sources in the intelligence services came out of the cold this week — and lifted the lid on some of the inner workings of South Africa's spy-net operations.

The picture they painted gives a fascinating insight into how DONS does its job. They say it has developed into one of the most highly sophisticated intelligence services in the ... world.



● **In 1978 the Rand Daily Mail asked its readers to design the coat-of-arms and motto they thought BOSS should have. This entry was sent in by Mr John McCormick of Johannesburg. Boss had applied to the State Herald for registration. The mind boggled at why the bu...**

But the computer, they say, is the heartbeat of the organisation. It provides any information stored within seconds, and often this information is called up for research or reference purposes.

● **Telephone tapping.**

Yes, say intelligence sources, obviously this is one way to gather information.

Bugging telephones takes place on the authorisation of three independent intelligence agencies — DONS, Security Police and Military Intelligence.

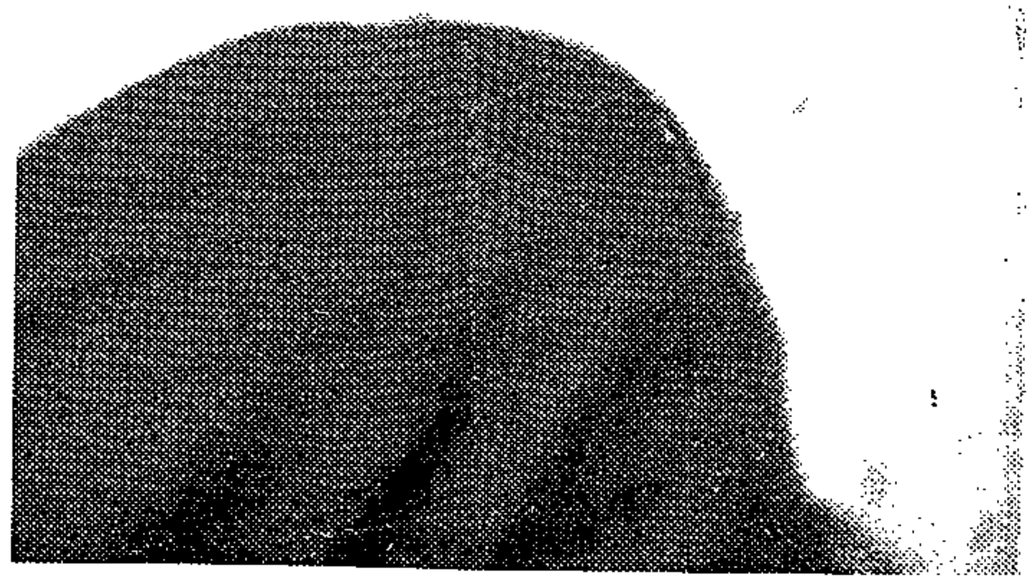
But this procedure of eavesdropping, sources claim, is not done extensively. And it is done when information concerning a possible threat to the security of the State is received ...

... to operate fairly, objectively and strictly within the bounds of the law.

I was told about an "unwritten code of ethics" to which all DONS' personnel are expected to comply.

It stems from the report by Mr Justice Potgieter into matters relating to the security of the State.

Namely, that "to preclude any possibility of abuse and to secure public goodwill and confidence, it should be made clear beyond all doubt that DONS' activities will at all times be restricted to matters that have an actual connection with the security of the State, and that it will in no circumstances interfere with the private liberty of people".



● General van der ... ...

back claims

There can be no doubt, they claim, that it ranks with the British MI5 and the MI6, the American CIA — and even the Russian KGB.

Mr McGiven, who worked for BOSS for eight years, and smuggled out over 50 classified documents when he flew to London in November last year, has caused a sensation in England with disclosures about BOSS's operations in South Africa.

For example, he provided strong evidence this week that BOSS was established as a "political police force" for the National Party Government and that it monitored the affairs of White opposition political parties such as the Progressive Federal and Herstigte Nasionale parties.

His claims were denied.

But in the light of the allegations, intelligence sources in interviews with the Sunday Express lifted the lid this week on some aspects of what may be termed a "day in the life of a DONS' agent".

Information-gathering, they emphasise, is the essence of intelligence work. It is the basis on which DONS and, before it, BOSS operated.

But to gather, and to process and evaluate information, it is vital for any intelligence service in the world to develop and maintain a wide range of specially devised techniques.

And this, the sources say, the South African intelligence service has done.

● The DONS' computer.

Costly and highly sophisticated, this is the DONS' library. The computer, installed at DONS' headquarters in Pretoria, stores all information concerning people and organisations.

Information which has been evaluated and processed is coded and fed into the computer regularly.

Not all DONS' officials have access to the computer room, say the sources. Only a selected group are familiar with the way it functions and are allowed to operate it, they claim.

The law specifies under what circumstances tapping may take place. It is stipulated that State security must be involved. The authority of the Post Office must also be obtained. In some cases, ministerial authority is also obtained.

But, say intelligence sources, the tapping of telephones also presents gigantic administrative burdens. The transcription of tapes takes hours.

DONS may not always be aware of telephones tapped by Military Intelligence or the Security Police and vice versa.

● Intercepting mail: Again, say sources, this procedure of obtaining information is limited. But yes, it does occur. But again only when agents suspect the infiltration of undesirable mail.

● Informants. People from all walks of life in South Africa — Black and White — act as DONS' informants. Some are paid, others not. Similarly, agents all over the world work in close co-operation with the secret organisation. Most are on the payroll.

● DONS believes that its South African personnel, at home and abroad, represent the finest material available. Many are highly qualified (two senior officials hold doctorates), and all are extremely competent and loyal.

● DONS, according to the sources, reports almost daily to the Prime Minister, Mr Botha.

● Only three people at DONS are fully briefed at all times as to the organisation's total operations.

● Collaborators, informants and "sub-agents" (those not on the payroll) are drawn in South Africa from all walks of life and from people — Black and White — holding opposing political views. Agents are used in several countries in Africa, the United States and Europe.

DONS, like any other intelligence service, makes mistakes, say informants.

But there is a genuine willingness, they claim, and particularly under the leadership of the Prime Minister, Mr Botha,

● In addition to files on Mrs Suzman, DONS kept files on other opposition parliamentarians. They kept a file on Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, now leader of the PFP and the official Opposition leader, while he was a student at Stellenbosch, and one on Dr Alex Boraine, PFP MP for Pinelands and a leading figure in the Methodist Church.

● DONS does not focus its attention only on recognised political parties, but also has another prime target — "the churches of South Africa".

"BOSS watched every move the churches made," Mr McGiven said.

"Reports were evaluated regularly on church activities and religious leaders."

Regarding claims that BOSS and DONS monitored the activities of the HNP, Mr McGiven produced a document showing how DONS knew:

● On the first day of the recent Koedoespoort by-election campaign the HNP received 300 signatures of support.

● The party estimated it would get between 1 500 and 2 000 more signatures in the next 18 days.

● A meeting in Springs to found a branch of the HNP was attended by 41 people.

● A group of Stellenbosch professors intended to join the HNP.

● A profit of R35 000 was shown at the HNP's printing works in Johannesburg.

● Donations to the party did not come only from Afrikaners but from Greeks and Portuguese.

● At the University of Pretoria students were falling over each other to join the party.

HOW MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SPIED ON VAN DEN BERGH

Bugging the Boss

SUNDAY TRIBUNE
13/11/80
327

ARTHUR McGIVEN, the Boss defector, concludes his disclosures on the inner workings of Boss. © The Observer News Service. South African rights exclusive to Argus Company newspapers.



GENERAL Hendrik van den Bergh's office at Boss headquarters in Pretoria was bugged by South African military intelligence, The Observer reports today.

Details of this astounding spy-vspy operation that went wrong were provided in London this week by Boss defector Arthur McGiven.

He also writes that Boss destroyed masses of files on its activities and on the now defunct Department of Information.



VAN DER BERGH . . his offices were bugged, says the Observer

WHY ELOFF IS SORRY ABOUT BOSS 'TAPS'

– Page 4

The bug in General van den Bergh's office was discovered shortly after Boss moved into a new headquarters building.

After Boss had been there for some months, the new technical section was told to make sure there were no bugs.

Almost immediately a microphone was found in the office of General van den Bergh.

It was not a radio bug, but had a hidden electrical lead. This wire led the investigators to a building housing the military.

The military were bugging Boss.

The Observer reports this incident illustrates two important factors in recent South African history. The first is the personal animosity between Van den Bergh and Prime Minister P. W. Botha, who is the man most responsible for the growth of South Africa's military power. He also leads the Cape faction of the National Party.

This has long been in rivalry with the more dogmatic Transvaal wing, of which Van den Bergh was one representative. So was former Prime Minister Vorster.

The fact that the military soon moved out of the building and that it was handed over to Boss indicates the balance of power at that time.

At Boss headquarters, the resignation of Vorster as Prime Minister and Van den Bergh as head of Boss led to a special meeting of heads of divisions at which they received an appeal that neither they nor their staffs should discuss the resignations in public.

The election of P. W. Botha was greeted with despair. This stemmed from two considerations: Concern over the future of their jobs and Botha's reputation for impulsiveness, even instability, says the Observer report.

Until the end of 1978 most of Boss's energies were devoted to proving its loyalty and collecting about a ton of documents to send to Cape Town, where Deputy-Secretary Gert Rothman produced them to a committee under Deputy Minister Coetsee.

The committee included senior military and security police officers and was formed to examine the role of the three security forces.

At the same time about a ton of other papers about the activities of Boss and the Department of Information was secretly removed and pulped at a paper factory in the industrial suburb of Rosslyn, the Observer says.

At headquarters, the pattern for the future soon became clear. A parliamentary office was established, overseen by a senior official during parliamentary sessions. A stream of trivial questions from this office started arriving, mainly from Coetsee and his military advisers.

All desks had to be ready to prepare the most complete replies possible because the department's future could depend on impressing the men in Cape Town.

One sequence of questions concerned Dr James Moulder of the Theology Department at Rhodes University. It had come to the attention of the military that he had published a number of studies on conscientious objection, the Christian's duty with regard to "just" and "unjust" wars, and the law on these issues in South Africa.

This is a very sensitive area for the South African military forces, says the Observer.

Immediately afterwards a lengthy report was drawn up entitled Resistance To Military Service. Among matters it dealt with were resolutions by

To PAGE 4

Sunday Tribune 13/1/80

COMMUNIST CLAIM UPSETS SCHLEMMER

NATAL University's Professor Lawrie Schlemmer was at one stage suspected by some BOSS agents of being successor to Bram Fischer as leader of South Africa's Communist Party, according to DONs defector Arthur McGiven.

His mail was intercepted and his phone tapped, McGiven said in London.

Last night Professor Schlemmer, Director of the Institute of Social Research at the University of Natal, said he was so disturbed over the situation that he may seek a meeting with the new head of the Department of National Security.

He told the Sunday Tribune: "If what Mr McGiven says is true the situation is disturbing for four reasons.

"If somebody like myself can be seen by some agents as the possible leader of the Communist Party this could please only one group, the real leadership of the Communist Party.

"Secondly, it means that the contribution that bona fide social researchers can make to peace and stability is or was totally overlooked.

"Thirdly, anyone who has read intelligently what I have written will realise that my political views are nowhere near those of the Communist Party.

"Fourth, what worries me most is that the findings of bona fide research are seen as embarrassing and not as opportunities to understand the real threats to stability and security.

"I have made a point of speaking to full-time employees of the Department in order to convey an understanding of the process which can lead to serious conflict. If what Mr McGiven says is true then it has been to no avail.

"I am so disturbed that I am considering seeking an interview with the new head of the Department of National Security. I feel we cannot afford a security service that can misjudge the motives and intentions of people like the academics at Potchefstroom or social researchers like myself."

WIN WITH THE TEL

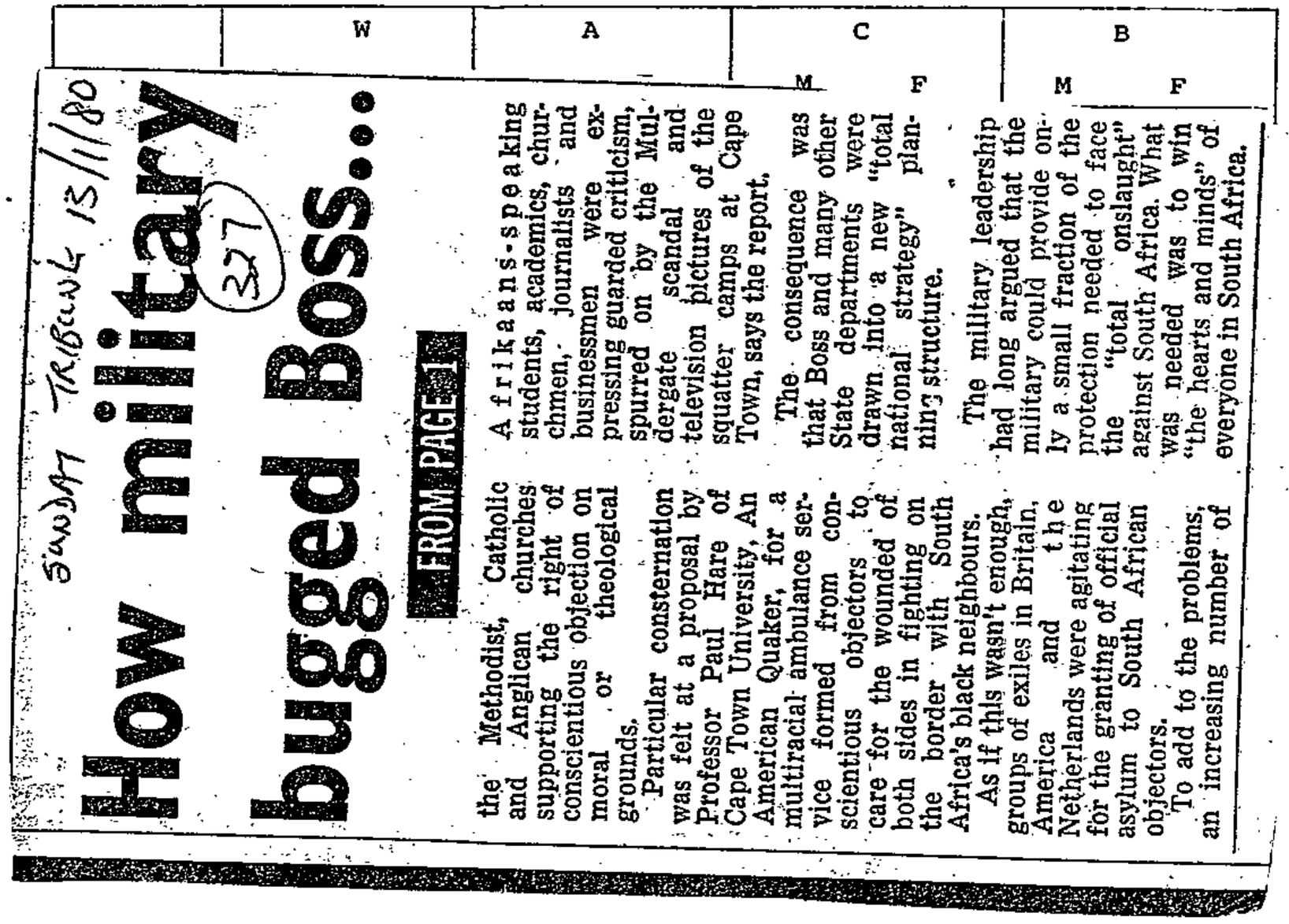
TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	5,18	12,59	7,51	6,16	4,10
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,43	1,03	0,69	0,58	0,45
NO.	2920	2522	126	152	1170	809	3472	715



Sunday Tribune 13/11/80

27

How military bugged Boss...

FROM PAGE 1

Afrikaans-speaking students, academics, churchmen, journalists and businessmen were pressing guarded criticism, spurred on by the Muldergate scandal and television pictures of the squatter camps at Cape Town, says the report.

The consequence was that Boss and many other State departments were drawn into a new "total national strategy" planning structure.

The military leadership had long argued that the military could provide only a small fraction of the protection needed to face the "total onslaught" against South Africa. What was needed was to win "the hearts and minds" of everyone in South Africa.

the Methodist, Catholic and Anglican churches supporting the right of conscientious objection on moral or theological grounds.

Particular consternation was felt at a proposal by Professor Paul Hare of Cape Town University, An American Quaker, for a multiracial ambulance service formed from conscientious objectors to care for the wounded of both sides in fighting on the border with South Africa's black neighbours.

As if this wasn't enough, groups of exiles in Britain, America and the Netherlands were agitating for the granting of official asylum to South African objectors.

To add to the problems, an increasing number of

II NEOPLASMS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

III ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

327 14/1/80 Argus

Chisel used in breakout from top security jail

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Alex Moumbaris, who escaped from a mixiumum security prison in Pretoria last month, used a stolen chisel to make his escape.

In an interview with the London Sunday Times he said that on Tuesday, December 11, he finished his day's work in the prison carpentry shop, slipped the chisel under his overalls and went to his cell for the night.

That evening, he, Stephen Lee and Tom Jenkin, the men who were to escape with him, made dummies out of their clothes in order to deceive the night warder who made regular half-hourly rounds.

Mr Moumbaris still declines to say exactly how they escaped from the cell.

Deodorant

For 20 minutes they chiselled away at the door frame, got out in to Soetdoring Street and, helped by a can or deodorant spray bought in the prison shop to put tracker dogs off their scent, they got clean away.

Two days later they crossed the border.

Moumbaris, jailed in 1973 for 12 years for preparing an armed landing on the South African coast, told his interviewer: 'We did not bribe anyone, nor were we helped by prison officers.



Alexander Moumbaris

'All I can say is we were helped by local members of the African National Congress and the Communist Party both of which I belong to.'

Prison life

He added that compared with the lot of black political prisoners, life in prison was like a luxury hotel.'

He had seen several improvements since his arrival at the prison, but now feared that, in the backlash against the breakout, many privileges would be withdrawn.

'We were not subjected to assaults,' he says, 'but there was a great divide (between prisoners and warders) in language, education and politics. But we didn't hassle them and they left us alone.

The white prisoners even had a 'union' with a spokesman to complain to prison authorities 'for example, if a 'screw' was rude to us, or if the censorship got too ridiculous.

'Sometimes we got our way.'

Censored

News and reading matter in prison were heavily censored.

Otherwise 'we spent our weekends in the sun, playing tennis with wooden bats.

'We could spend R17 of our own money a month in the prison shop although this was limited to toiletries for the new arrivals.'

Moumbaris said he had been allowed groceries for some years which meant he enjoyed the luxury of making tea in his cell.

Breakfast was 'mielie pap,' two slices of bread and coffee.

Lunch three times a week included an unpalatable synthetic meat made out of soya beans.

'It gave me stomach trouble. I didn't eat it,' Mr Moumbaris says.

Supper was a 'minute' meal of soup, bread, margarine and coffee.

Saw mother

Mr Moumbaris was allowed to see his mother and his young son, but not his wife.

'This was an additional punishment for me, an at-

192

access, but this is the only unifying thread. The most ambiti
the Health Security or Kennedy-Corman Bill, could be placed ir
present category, although financing is to be jointly through
taxes and general revenues. Eligibility is universal, covera
vices is relatively broad and there are no co-payments by pat
medical care would be free at point of service with federal ac
paying providers directly (Marmor 1977: 78, Glasser 1976: 44-

Other illustrations of the category are the East European sys
taxation and profits of public enterprises the predominating
finance. But there are interesting variations. Government su

One of the particular enjoyments he shared with Lee and Jenkin, also South Africans, was jogging.

Moumbaris also recalls how, when he spent eight months of his sentence in another prison, he met Dimetrio Tsafendas, the convicted assassin of Dr Hendrik Verwoerd.

'I talked to him in Greek. He said he was being beaten all the time but did not complain because he was afraid of the warders.

In fun

'I was there when a man called Kruger hit him, not seriously, just in fun. But that was the way they treated him.'

Tsafendas did not seem to be always 'entirely sane,' Moumbaris says, 'but you could talk reasonably to him most of the time.'

Moumbaris also said Boss agents were able to rob his flat to obtain evidence against him at his trial.

His claim contradicts a Scotland Yard inquiry which found no evidence to support the allegations originally reported by the Sunday Times.

Mr Moumbaris, now reunited with his wife who was released after intervention by the Pompidou Government, is now living in a council flat on the ninth floor of a block in Noisy-le-sec, outside Paris, the report says.

ner 1977: 821). This is cu

intuitive, given

man 1977:

xpenditure
between
od was
n com-
se about
rmance
ed in a
third
."

these purported causes
for instance, in the
inancing of services, the
attenuated.

ce of reimbursement by which
nditures have taken place,
mary, and prevailing fee"
sion and become levelled
over time;
ng term for the greater use
with insurance coverage;
insurance companies or
ncial and local government

ers" and of their support
at have grown ahead for

mmed facilities, i.e.

Inyanga ngoku sele izakuphela abasebenzi abangama - 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis efektri eBellville South benogwayimbo. Into ebangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwabasebenzi abahlanu ebebesebenza nabo. Bathi unobangela wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi bahlanu, kukuba bebengamalungu eTrade Unions Le union ibe izama ukwenza uphando nothethwa thethwano lokuba kunyuswe imali ibeyi - R40 ngeveki yaye kusetyenzwe iyure ezisi - 8 ngemini. Umphathi wefektri leyo uthe ezizinto bazifunayo zingaphezu kwamandla yaye ziya kwenza uqushululu efemini.

Abasemagunyeni kumbutho weUnion onamalungu ayi 10 000 (amawaka alishumi) obizwa ngokuba yi (Food and Canning Workers Union) bathi abo bagxothiweyo bebesayinile amaphepha anika iUnion igunya lokuba benze uthethathethwano ngemeko ezibetele ekunokuthi kusetyenzwe phantsi kwazo. Ifektri leyo ilalile oluthethathethwano neUnion. Ifektri ibalula into yokuba omatshini ekusetyenzwa ngabo bathathe indawo yabantu yiyo lento kunyanzeleke ukuba kuphungulwe abasebenzi.

Nangona aba bagxothiweyo ingabantu beBala uninzi lwabo bagwayimbileyo ngamagoduka abantu abamnyama. Nangona bathe bagrogriswa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni aba basebenzi bamnyama bame bemi kwicala lebeBala ababathatha ngokuba bangabantu kwabo. Ngosuku lokugala logwayimbo indoda imele icala losebenzi ezame ukubohlula abeBala kubantu abamnyama xa bebemengaphandle kweFektri. Abasebenzi balile ukwahlula omnye wabo uthe "Silapha sonke yaye iinjongo zethu zinye."

Ayanda amanani abantu abazibandakanyileyo nab yo kubekho abafundi base University nakwano Kolegi abang li bavelu kwezi zikolo U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training Coll l College. Abafundi bathe abasebenzi mabaphinde baqeshwe o yakwa Fattis & Monis ingathengwa.

Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders Associati ukuba angayithengi imveliso yaleFektri de bavu

Umbutho oyi South African Council of Sports SA izikolo ezinonxibelelwane kunye nabo ukuba zix bageshwe. Yaye akufuneki bayithenge imveliso y

Abafundi base U.C.T. bayenzile eyabo intlangar Bacele ukuba imveliso zakwa Fattis & Monis zir

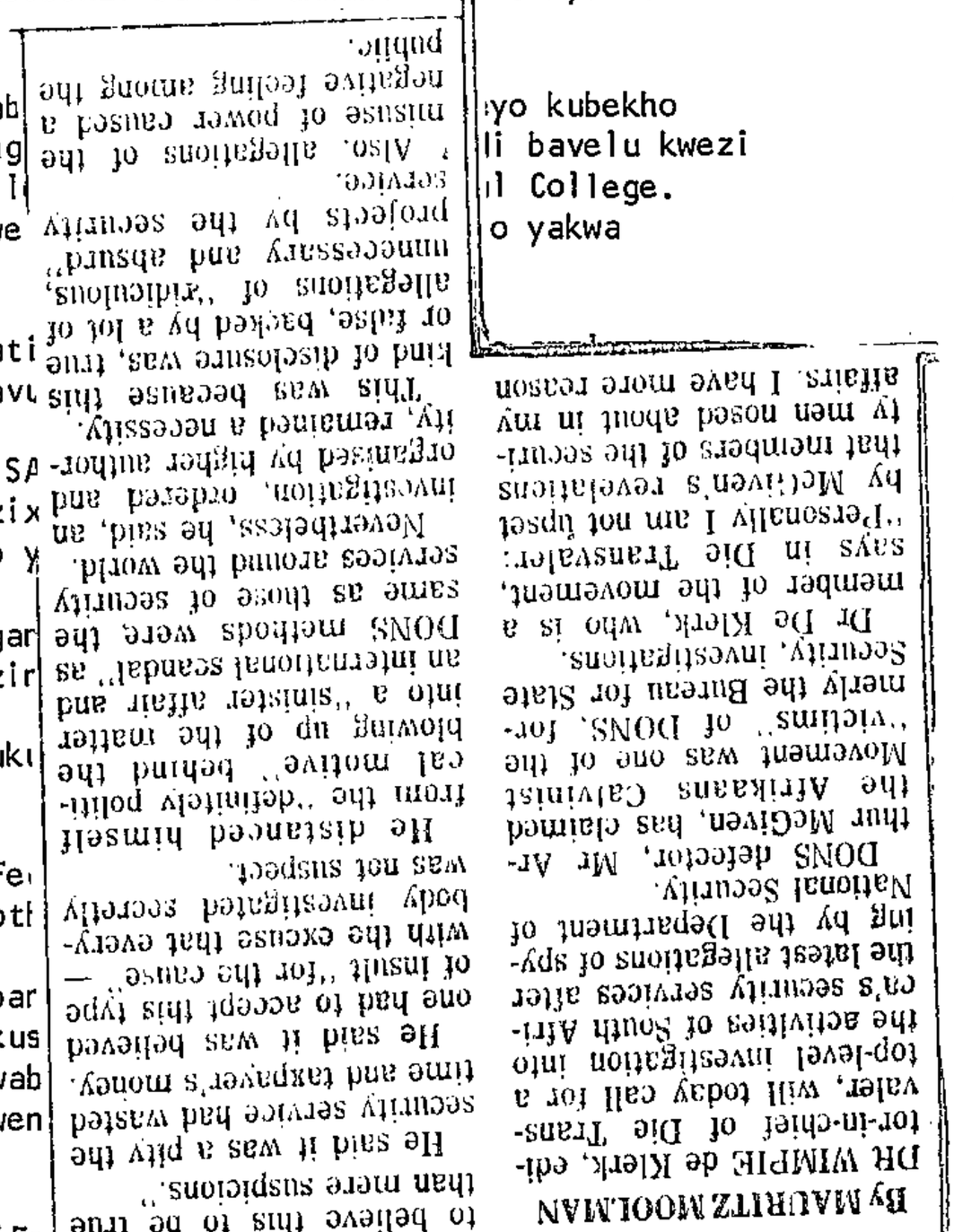
Umbutho oyi Women for Peace Movement ucele uku kunye nabasebenzi.

Umbutho walapha eKapa oyi National African Fe wakhupha istatement uxhasa abasebenzi abagxotl

UFattis & Monis uphikele ukuthi akukho ngxabar ungumphati wefem le uthi, ukhathazekile xa kus ngabamNyama njengoko inkxaso enkulu ivelo kwab abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze endawen imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehlile

Ngubani uFattis & Monis? UFattis & Monis yiFe Record Self Raising Flour, Record Cake Flour, Record Unsifted Flour, Record Wheatie Treat Fl Mille pack Mealie Meal; Fattis & Monis icecrea Fattis and Monis Macaroni, spagetti, shells, ri Princess macaroni, spagetti, shells, rings, rit Checkers, Poto' Gold, Pick 'n Pay macaroni, spa Wrench Town Bakery, Observatory ; Good Hope Bak Somerset West.

Published by Comm·Comm.
Printed by S.R.C. Press, U.C.T.



misuse of power caused a negative feeling among the public.

Also, allegations of the projects by the security service.

unnecessary and absurd", allegations of "ridiculous, or false, backed by a lot of kind of disclosure was, true

This was because this ity, remained a necessity.

investigation, ordered and organised by higher author-

Nevertheless, he said, an same as those of security services around the world.

DONS methods were the an international scandal" as into a "sinister affair and blowing up of the matter cal motive" behind the from the "definitely politi-

He distanced himself body investigated secretly was not suspect.

with the excuse that every- one had to accept this type of insult "for the cause" —

He said it was believed security service had wasted time and taxpayer's money.

He said it was a pity the than mere suspicions."

to believe this to be true

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

DR WIMPIE de Klerk, editor-in-chief of Die Transvaler, will today call for a top-level investigation into the activities of South African's security services after the latest allegations of spying by the Department of National Security.

DONS detector, Mr Arthur McGiven, has claimed the Afrikaans Calvinist Movement was one of the "victims" of DONS, formerly the Bureau for State Security, investigations.

Dr De Klerk, who is a member of the movement, says in Die Transvaler: "Personally I am not upset by McGiven's revelations that members of the security men nosed about in my affairs. I have more reason

Editor calls for investigation of security services

327

OT 15/1/80 329

327

Sailor and policeman for DONS

PRETORIA. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday announced the appointment of two senior officers — one from the SA Defence Force and one from the police — to the Department of National Security.

This was to give effect to the decision to expand the interaction between DONS, the SA Police, the Defence Force and some of the other disciplines, the statement, issued through the Directorate of Public Relations of the Defence Force, said.

The two officers involved are Commodore W N du Plessis from Defence Headquarters in Pretoria and Brigadier F M A Steenkamp, who was second in command of the SA Police security branch.

It was announced at the same time that Commodore Du Plessis had been promoted to the rank of rear-admiral.

The full statement reads:

"As previously announced, Professor L D Barnard has been appointed as the new head of the Department of National Security.

"It was simultaneously decided to expand the interaction between the Department of National Security, the SA Police, the SA Defence Force and some of the other disciplines.

"Two senior officers of the SA Defence Force and the SA Police were therefore, as part of the expansion, permanently transferred to the Department of National Security. They are Commodore W N du Plessis from the Defence Headquarters, Pretoria, and Brigadier F M A Steenkamp, who was second in command of the SA Police's Security Branch.

"The Chief of the SA Defence Force, General M A de M Malan, also announces the promotion of Commodore Du Plessis to rear-admiral." — Sapa

Fattis & Monis Strike

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville South have been on strike. They struck because five of their fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of a trade union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - R40 a week and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out of all proportion", and unreasonable and would lead to. "disruption" in his firm.

Officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union), say the dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate for better conditions. The factory refused to negotiate with the union. It says the men were replaced by machines and that it was part of a cut-back of staff.

Although those dismissed were **'Coloured'**, more than half of the men who were on strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed back to the homelands, the African workers are standing firm with their 'Coloured' brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike, men from the Department of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' and African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all there for the same purpose."

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity last week more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to be re-employed and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct it sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sport schools affiliated to SACOS to support a call for re-employment o a boycott of the factory's products.

More than 400 students from the University of Cape Town held a mee called for a boycott of all Fattis and Monis products.

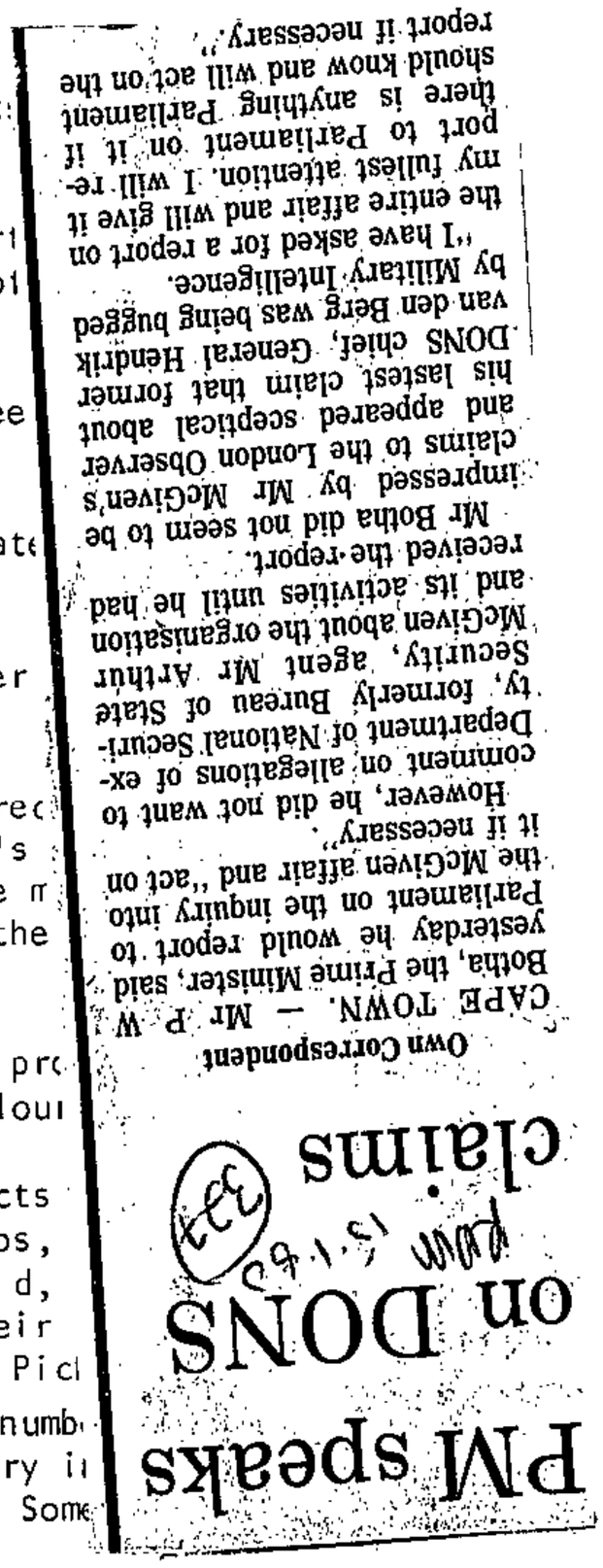
The Women for Peace movement has called on the factory to negotiat workers.

The Cape branch of Nafcoc - the National African Federated Chamber has issued a statement in support of the dismissed workers.

Fattis and Monis insist that there is "no dispute". However a direc firm says he is worried about calls for a boycott of the factory's by blacks because much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The m kept production going by employing scab workers in the place of the workers. However production has slowed down.

Who are Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which pr following products: The following Record flours; Self-raising flou Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsiftes flour, Wheatie Treat flour; Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille pack - mealie meal; all products Fattis & Monis brand name. These include icecream cones, cake cups, macaroni, spagetti, large and small shells, pasta ribbons - broa d, and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and Monis also pack their products under the following brand names; Princess, Pot o' Gold, Pic

name brand, Ckeckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis also control a numb bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the Good Hope Bakery i River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in Som



PM speaks on DONS claims

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, said yesterday he would report to Parliament on the inquiry into the McGiven affair and "act on it if necessary".

However, he did not want to comment on allegations of ex-Department of National Security, formerly Bureau of State Security, agent Mr Arthur McGiven about the organisation and its activities until he had received the report.

Mr Botha did not seem to be impressed by Mr McGiven's claims to the London Observer and appeared sceptical about his lastest claim that former DONS chief, General Hendrik van den Berg was being bugged by Military Intelligence.

"I have asked for a report on the entire affair and will give it my fullest attention. I will report to Parliament on it if there is anything Parliament should know and will act on the report if necessary."

DONS appointments

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced in Pretoria yesterday the appointment of two senior officers — one from the SA Defence Force, and one from the SA Police — to the Department of National Security.

This was to give effect to the decision to expand the interaction between the Department of National Security, the SA Police, the Defence Force and some of the other disciplines, said a statement issued through the Directorate of Public Relations of the Defence Force.

The two officers involved are Commodore W N du Plessis from Defence Headquarters in Pretoria and Brigadier F M A Steenkamp, who was second in command of the SA Police security branch.

It was also announced that Commodore Du Plessis had been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral.

The full statement reads as follows:

"As previously announced, Prof L D Barnard has been appointed as the new head of the Department of National Security.

"It was simultaneously decided to expand the interaction between the Department of National Security, the SA Police, the SA Defence Force and some of the other disciplines.

"Two senior officers of the SA Defence Force and the SA Police were therefore, as part of the expansion, permanently transferred to the Department of National Security.

"They are Commodore W N du Plessis from Defence Headquarters, Pretoria, and Brig F M A Steenkamp, who was second in command of the SA Police's security branch.

"The chief of the SA Defence Force, Gen M A de M Malan, also announces the promotion of Commodore Du Plessis to Rear Admiral."— Sapa.

(vii)

Education must have two fundamental requisites - it must seek to develop the needed sense of community - the feeling that, at some point, the special interest, even it if is yours, must give way to the general interest. Secondly, education must instil a sense of personal security that allows one to make a clear and unambiguous commitment to the task at hand.

This Conference, a product of students as much as of staff, endorses this commitment and seeks to explore one of the most important social issues of our time, a formidable task by any standard.

It is my hope that the deliberations of the days to come will never become ends in themselves but will serve as an impetus to help institute socio-medical change in this country, gifted with so much potential.

* * * * *

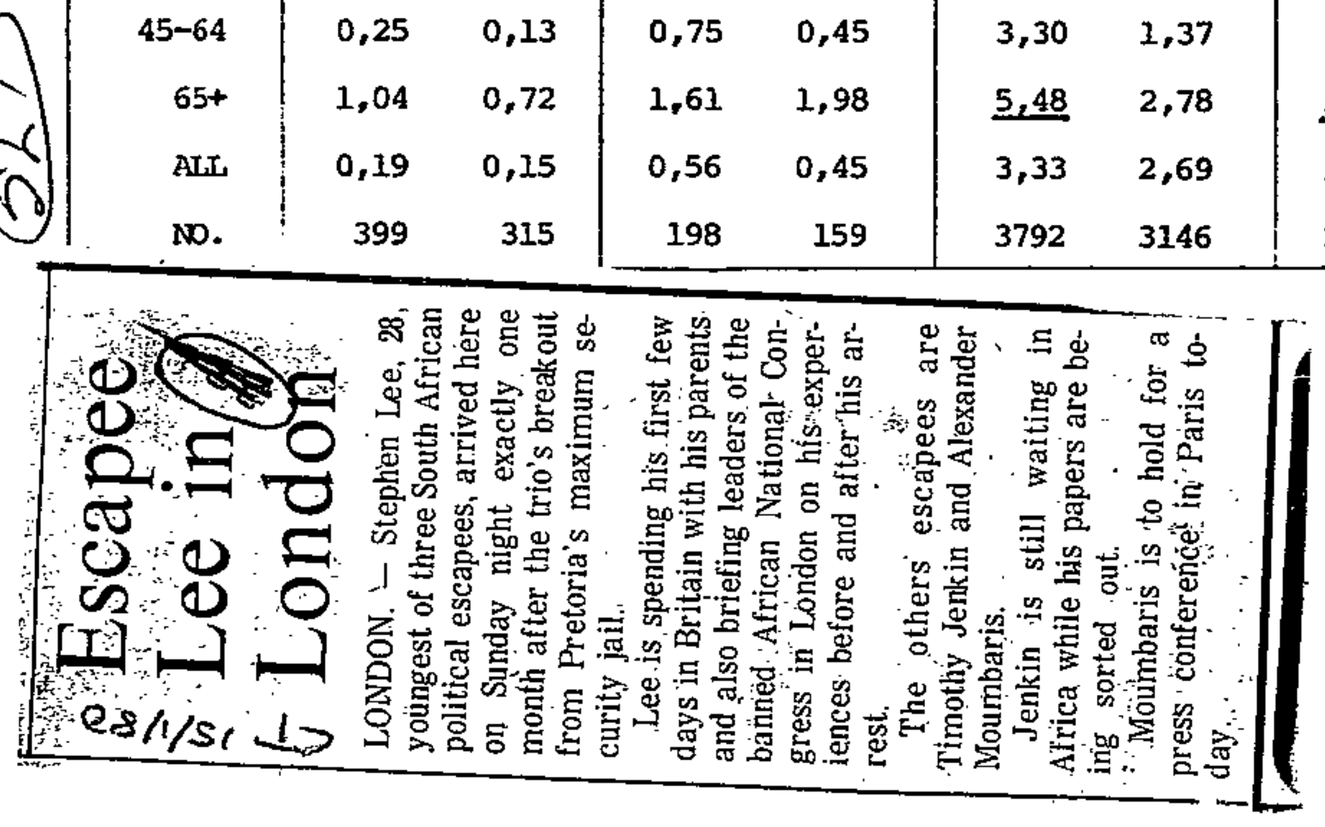
TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593



Escapee Lee in London

LONDON. — Stephen Lee, 28, youngest of three South African political escapees, arrived here on Sunday night exactly one month after the trio's breakout from Pretoria's maximum security jail.

Lee is spending his first few days in Britain with his parents and also briefing leaders of the banned African National Congress in London on his experiences before and after his arrest.

The others escapees are Timothy Jenkin and Alexander Moumbaris.

Jenkin is still waiting in Africa while his papers are being sorted out.

Moumbaris is to hold for a press conference in Paris today.

II NEOPLASMS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	5,18	12,59	7,51	6,16	4,10
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,43	1,03	0,69	0,58	0,45
NO.	2920	2522	126	152	1170	809	3472	715

III ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

Moll's dismissal violates right of free speech

331 254 CT 15/1/80

letters

From Dr K R HUGHES, chairman, Civil Rights League (Cape Town):

THE Cape Times has recently (January 7) reported on the case of Mr Peter Moll, the Baptist conscientious objector, who was sentenced last year to 18 months' detention when he refused to obey a call-up, on the grounds that he believed South Africa was fighting an "unjust war" in Ovamboland.

Though Mr Moll's views have many excellent precedents (too many people today have forgotten that during World War II, South African soldiers who disapproved of entanglements in the wars of the British Empire had the right to opt for home defence only), these views are, and must necessarily remain, controversial. He must accept punishment by the state in the hope of bringing about a change in the law. What is clearly wrong and truly shocking, however, is the decision of his employers, the Old Mutual, to fire him and demand repayment of his bursary (some R5 500).

Double jeopardy

In the first place, this constitutes double jeopardy: a person should not be punished for the same crime more than once, nor should he be punished by any punishment other than that handed down by a court after due process of law. In the second place (and more importantly) it constitutes a clear violation of the rights of freedom of speech, of thought and of conscience; a violation so flagrant of rights so basic that, had we been living in the United States, he could have petitioned the supreme court for protection of his constitutional rights.

That deep issues of freedom are involved can be seen from the reasons offered for this action. The Old Mutual claim that their decision is not personal, but based on a fixed policy which denies their employees "the right to attract attention to themselves by engaging in high-profile religious or political activities". This makes things worse, not better. For whether this very curious policy is designed to foster the virtues of a useful hypocrisy or to combat the horrible crime of conspicuousness, one thing is certain: high-profile activities which are orthodox will not be frowned on; this punishment is designed to enforce conformity on the man who thinks differently.

As Mr Harry Schwarz has observed, this practice, whereby private firms restrict the freedom of their employees in their private lives and opinions, is not confined to the Old Mutual, nor for that matter to South Africa. But it does raise some awkward and disturbing questions as to whether free enterprise is compatible with political and intellectual freedom. Traditionally, liberals have argued that a mixed economy should ensure greater freedom, since dissident thinkers would not be beholden for employment to a single employer — the state. Mr Schwarz's observation suggests that in practice this argument needs qualification: there are certain societies (of which South Africa unfortunately seems to be an example) where free enterprise does not stand up for freedom, but rather for its opposite.

We can only hope that there is a substantial minority of employers who have the proper attitude of respect for basic freedoms. Ideally we should hope to move in the same direction as the United States, a direction where these rights are enshrined in a bill of rights, to which dissenters — political or religious — may appeal when they have reason to believe that they are being treated unfairly because of their beliefs, whether their persecutor is a private employer, or even the state itself.

I posed as refugee, says State witness

Staff Reporter

A STATE witness told the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday that he masqueraded as a refugee in Lesotho in 1977 and collected the monthly dole payment given to fugitives — but left the camp after being assaulted by refugees who accused him of being a "sell-out".

Mr Ephriam Logoko "Joe 47" Molefe, 20, was giving evidence before Mr J L de Villiers at the trial of a 17-year-old Soweto youth charged under the Terrorism Act.

The youth is alleged to have recruited someone for the purpose of undergoing military training outside South Africa, and of receiving military training in Lesotho.

He has pleaded not guilty to both charges.

Under cross-examination from Mr Morris Basslian, for the defence, Mr Molefe said that he left South Africa for Lesotho in order to attend school.

On arrival in Lesotho, he and Mr Themba Maletele went to the Maseru police station to report their presence.

He told the court he was under the influence of Mr Maletele, who wrote a statement to the police on his behalf purporting to state the circumstances under which he had left South Africa.

They were taken to a refugee camp in Maseru run by the Lesotho Ministry of the Interior, the Christian Council and the United Nations.

Mr Molefe admitted telling "a pack of lies" to a Mrs Sello of the Christian Council, who interviewed him. He did not tell Mrs Sello he had entered Lesotho on a valid travel document.

He told the court that he collected the R30 monthly dole for refugees after acquiring this status.

He said he left the refugee camp in June 1977 after he was assaulted by refugees who accused him of being a "sell-out" because he refused to agree to undergo military training after he had gained some political education. This also cost him his refugee status.

Mr Molefe said he was introduced to the accused by a Mr Moosa Malekela in August 1977. The accused told him he came from Moletsane in Soweto and that he was a member of the African National Congress.

He met the accused on a number of occasions while attending the Life Secondary School.

He again met the accused in Soweto in June 1979. They visited each other and during that time the accused said he had left Lesotho because refugees wanted to assault him.

Mr Molefe said the accused also gave him a book called "Karl Marx Communist"

He said that on September 17 he was taken to John Vorster Square, where he was detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Molefe told the court there was no military training in Lesotho for people coming from South Africa.

At the end of yesterday's proceedings, the State applied for the evidence of another State witness to be heard in camera.

The court was cleared while the application was being made. Only the parents of the accused and members of the Press were allowed to remain.

A Security Police lieutenant stationed at John Vorster Square told the court that people who gave State evidence in political trials were threatened with death.

The trial continues today.

Mr A Hattingh is appearing for the State. Mr M Basslian, instructed by Mrs Priscilla Jana and Associates, is appearing for the accused.

Terror charge: 4 still in custody

21/6/86 (331)

Staff Reporter

ON THEIR 210th day in custody following an incident in which a Worcester church was damaged by fire, four men were told by a Regional magistrate yesterday that they would remain in custody till the next hearing of their case on March 10.

The four — R Schroeder, F Phillips, J Issel and C Johnson — have been charged in terms of the Terrorism Act and are being held in custody on the instructions of the Attorney-General.

A City advocate, Mr A H Veldhuizen, will take over their defence in the place of Mr B M Kies, who died while addressing a Hermanus court in December during the last hearing of the case.

The hearing was transferred to Worcester by the Hermanus magistrate, but on March 10 the hearing will be resumed in Hermanus.

Mr M Steyn was on the bench yesterday and Mr J Botha prosecuted. Mr S Desai of Omar and Co appeared for the accused.

331

Witness made to sign 4 statements'

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

A STATE WITNESS in the Johannesburg terror trial told the court that he was made to sign four statements during interrogation by the security police at John Vorster Square.

The witness, who may not be named, was giving evidence at the terror trial of a Dube youth before the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday.

The 17-year-old youth appeared in camera before Mr J P de Villiers on two charges under the Terrorism Act.

On the first charge, the State alleges that during May last year in Soweto, the youth had recruited, enticed and/or encouraged another Soweto youth to undergo military training outside the country in order to endanger the security of the State.

On the second charge, the State alleges that during a period between March, 1978, and January, 1979, the youth received military training in Lesotho and returned to South Africa with the aim of disturbing the maintenance of law and order.

In his evidence in chief, the witness said after he was arrested, he intermittently made four statements at John Vorster Square office.

He said the first three statements dealt with the book "Black Consciousness" which the youth had lent him.

The fourth statement, he had signed under pressure when he was threatened to be locked up for a period of five years by security police.

During cross-examination by counsel for defence, Advocate M Besslian, the witness said he was introduced to the youth in April, last year.

The witness said: "I visited the accused at his home and told him that I did not have a book to read. He went to fetch a book and I did not bother to look at the title. When I left his place I met Oupa Segone who asked to see the book and later said I should return it because it was undesirable.

"I visited the accused a second time and during our discussion he asked me if I had heard anything concerning life in Lesotho. In reply I told him that I had never been to Lesotho but I had heard that there were refugees in that country," the witness said.

According to the witness the youth said he was once a refugee in Lesotho and asked him if he wanted to become one as it was very simple for people to undergo military training in West Germany via Lesotho.

He had further told the witness that after a few years he would return to SA and fight "for our equal rights".

The witness refused. That was the last time he saw the youth.

The case was postponed until April 1. The accused is in police custody. Mr Besslian is instructed by Mrs Priscilla Jana. Mr A Hattingh prosecuted.

331

Results:

(a) Amniotic fluid infection syndrome 17 (Deaths/1000

(b) Abruptio placentae

(c) Unexplained anoxia

(d) Syphilis

(e) Obstructed labour

(6) Survey to determine epidemiological feat

Maternal interviews were conducted into to the pregnancy in 464 women whose preg natal death. These were compared with systematically to be representative of th Salient features which appeared to contri were:

1. Failure to receive medical care
   27% of the women who had perinatal de ination prior to admission compared w

2. Inadequacy of antenatal care
   Only 31% of the women with perinatal natal care compared with 53% of contr

3. Place of residence in 3rd trimester or pregnancy
   46% of the women who had perinatal deaths were resident in a rural area in the 3rd trimester compared with 32% of the controls.

   Factors such as social status and mother's schooling made no difference but it should be noted that almost all patients in both groups had a relatively poor social status and inadequate schooling.

   Likewise, marital status did not affect pregnancy outcome, neither did the wanted or unwanted status of the pregnancy, giving the lie to the suggestion that a high perinatal mortality may be associated with interference.

   Two last factors of some significance were maternal age - mothers older than 35 had a perinatal mortality rate higher than younger women at a 1° significance level and amongst the controls there was a significantly higher percentage of mothers of stature greater than 160 cms. indicating possibly better nutrition in childhood.

(7) Family Planning

RAND DAILY MAIL, Wednesday, January 16, 1980

Witness says Security Police threatened him

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE

A WITNESS told a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate yesterday that he was petrified when Security Police at John Vorster Square threatened him with five years' imprisonment unless he told the truth.

The witness, who cannot be identified, was giving evidence at the trial of a 17-year-old Soweto youth, who is charged under the Terrorism Act.

He is alleged to have tried to recruit another person to undergo training aimed at endangering law and order in South Africa. It is also alleged that between March 1978 and January 1979, the youth underwent training in Lesotho in the use of various firearms, explosives and other weapons.

He has pleaded not guilty to both charges.

The witness said under cross-examination from Mr Morris Basslian, for the defence, that he was detained when several members of the Security Police raided his home during last year. The police awakened him and asked him about a book he was given by the accused. When he denied knowledge of it they took him to John Vorster Square where they said he would make a statement.

He said he was told to make a statement regarding the book. He was threatened and told if he did not tell the truth, his signature on the statement would cost him five years in prison.

The witness said he made four or five statements to the police and was threatened every time, but it was when he made his last statement that the police stressed their threats. He said he took these threats seriously.

He told the court he was introduced to the accused by a certain Kutlo about April or May last year. The accused later lent him a book titled "Black Conciousness". He took the book back to the accused without reading it when he opened it and found a part in it which "slashed" Christianity.

The witness said that he knew from experience that this life would be in danger after he had given evidence for the State. He said he had told a Lieutenant Van Niekerk, the investigating officer, that he was afraid to testify in an open court and that he would not like to have his name published in newspapers.

He said that if he gave evidence in public or if his identity was revealed, people would label him a "sellout" and he would be exposed to violence.

In his evidence-in-chief, the witness said that the accused asked if he had been to Lesotho because it was a nice place to live in. The accused invited him to Lesotho as a refugee because it would be easy to get a scholarship from there to West Germany, where in turn he could receive military training. After some years he would return to fight for equal rights in South Africa.

The hearing was postponed to April 1.

...clinic attendance has remained fairly static.

(d) The number of clinic deliveries relative to the number of referrals has more than doubled.

(e) The total number of clinic deliveries has also doubled while at the same time hospital deliveries have decreased. During the same period of time, the total number of non-obstetric hospital admissions has progressively increased.

(f) The hospital Caesarean section rate has progressively increased particularly in relation to hospital deliveries.

(g) A random sample survey conducted in 75 homes found that a community obstetric service was acceptable to the community although there were some criticisms of its implementation.

The medical benefits of a community obstetric service seem apparent in terms of a lowered perinatal mortality rate, a sharp reduction in the number of ruptured uteri and a more rational use of resources with high

212. Fillir
a company prov
created by the
the removal of
and if in the c
is removed, b

(2) A
removed or c
time at whic
day on whic

213.
imposed by
a specified
shall vacat
or such sh
of his appc
such qualif

(b)
director t
warrant

(2)
contrary

214
a comp
in his a

21
official
cause

If the articles of
ıny such vacancy
e company or by
of such articles,
eting at which he

place of a director
of determining the
me director on the
ointed a director.

e to the restrictions
les required to hold
qualification shares
within two months,
ıpany, from the date
ıntil he has obtained

company requiring a
the bearer of a share
l in the warrant.

lirector of a company
ience.

he acts of a director of
terwards be discovered

shall keep in one of the
ers of the company and
—

enames and surname, his
date of birth, and if any
ered office;
f 1978.]
ın, his residential, business
;
1978.]
r company of which such

le particulars referred to in
nature of such changes.
of 1978.]

gister the name and date of
d particulars of any change

renames and surname" does

forename and surname borne

The telegram said that President Julius Nyerere and President Samora Machel had expressed concern over British management of the transition process and, in particular, their objections to the British handling of the question of South African troops in Rhodesia.

He released at the conference the text of a telegram which he sent from southern Africa to President Jimmy Carter on January 7 highly critical of the British management of the transition in Rhodesia.

"We spent a day in Soweto and I can tell you that, irrespective, of the older generation's capacity to see evolution, we met young people whose bitterness was overwhelming and whose hatred of me purely because I was white was devastating," Senator Tsongas said.

Referring to South Africa, Senator Tsongas said the Prime Minister had made statements that gave the impression that he was prepared for serious reform. But he was simply raising expectations.

● The situation in Rhodesia would succeed in spite of and not because of the British.

"The attitude of the British we saw in relation to communication with the frontline states and the guerillas was inadequate. There is a kind of schoolmasterly attitude which is most unfortunate."

● Despite the degrees of socialism in the frontline states, he saw openings for American business and a "great and keen interest" in doing business with the United States.

"If there is not serious change, violence is inevitable."

● Black majority rule in South Africa was inevitable and 1980 was the last chance the whites had to bring this about by evolutionary means.

Whether South Africa utilized towards peaceful change or violence depended on what happened in the 1980 parliamentary session, what transpired in SWA/Namibia and what was done to eliminate domestic apartheid.

Senator critical of UK in Rhodesia

By John D'Oliveira
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — An American Senator with a keen interest in Africa has warned South Africa that it would have to change radically and quickly or "reap the whirlwind."

The warning came at a Press conference on Capitol Hill when Senator Paul Tsongas, of Massachusetts discussed his findings after a 13-day, seven-country visit to southern Africa.

Senator Tsongas said he came away from Africa with three sharp impressions:

Change or 'reap the whirlwind'

ANC: 4 may be expelled

16/1/80

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Four prominent members of the African National Congress, including a former banned Nusas leader, Paula Ensor, have been suspended after an internal row over the organization's operations in South Africa.

The four are Ms Ensor, her husband Robert Petersen, Mr Martin Leggasick, a senior lecturer at Britain's Warwick University, and a research fellow at the university, Mr David Hemson. They are all South Africans.

Their suspensions follow the circulation of a paper attacking the ANC and the South African Council of Trade Unions (Sactu) for failing to mobilize South Africa's black working class in the "liberation" struggle.

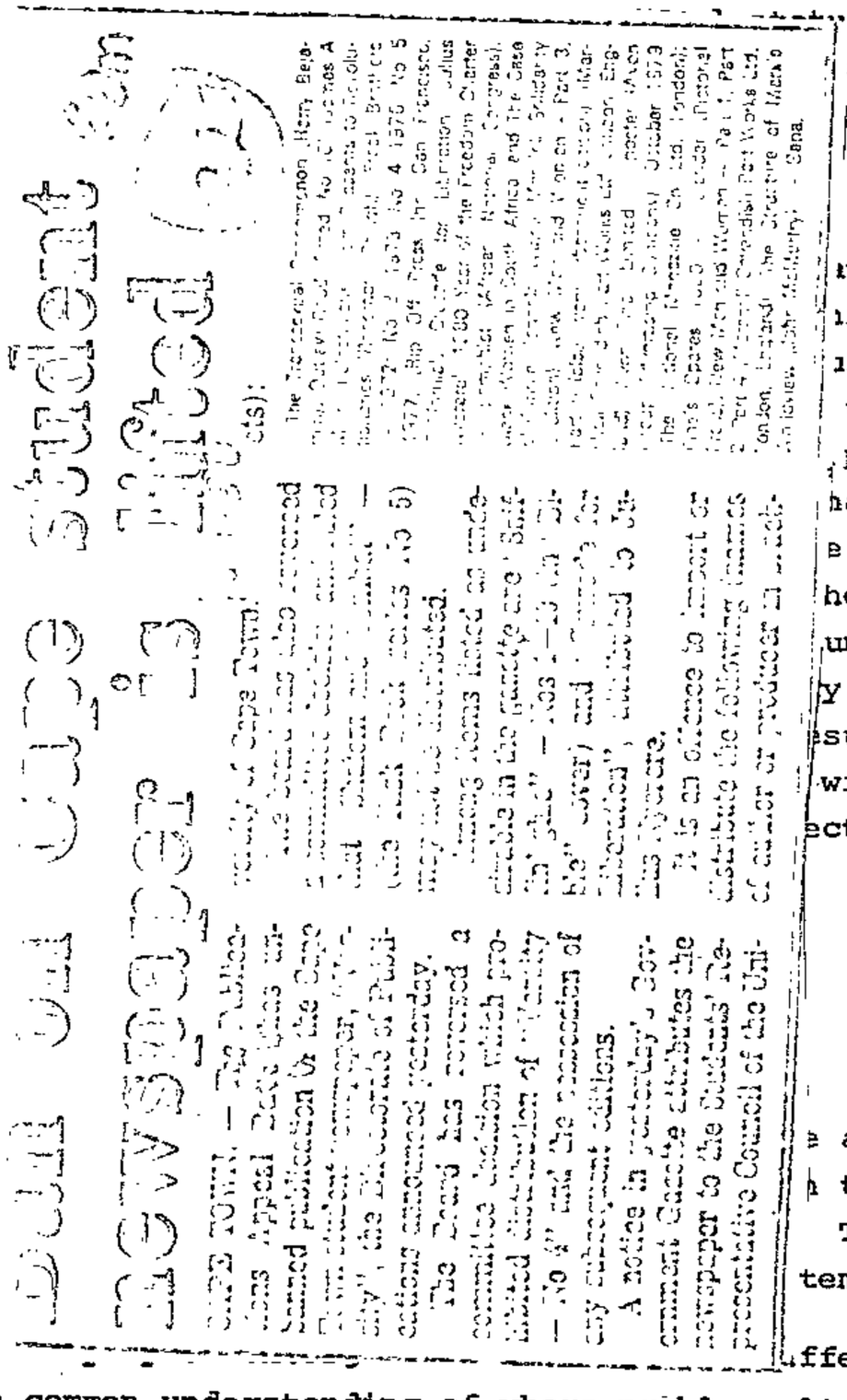
Ms Ensor, who fled South Africa without a passport in 1976, was working for Sactu in London at the time of her suspension.

Her husband, a former South African advocate, was editor of Sactu's official journal.

The ANC leadership has accused the four of "factionalism". A decision whether to expel them still has to be taken by the organization's executive.

he currently accepted criteria for malnutrition consider 60% of the xpected weight for age as a cut off point for severely malnourished hildren. Those between 60% and 80% (3rd percentile Boston standards) re underweight for age, whereas those below 60%, depending on their linical condition, are either marasmic or marasmic-kwashiorkor.

nother method of obtaining a measurement of malnutrition is the Shakir :trip which measures the mid-upper arm circumference.[3] Even though it .s somewhat conservative, it can be easily used by unskilled staff and .s a valuable screening procedure as it will identify those that are)vertly malnourished.



s is available in South
appears in Table 1,
n the results.

itistics from developing areas
ning complete data should not
l data. A series of well-
to measure infant mortality
planning. The urban system
hat in the rural areas. Infor-
e system is essential, especially
he private economy and goes in
unately, the collection of data
y seldom are terms such as
sult that data are not uniformly
within a given one. The
ection, which is analysable and

e and scale of ill health in
the analysis of the causes of
The dynamics of the problem of
tempt to plan for its solution.

fferent angles, there is seldom a common understanding of where problems lie. It was a reflection of the

interdisciplinary nature of this conference that, although there was a unifying concern over the need to make a greater impact on health without a vast expansion in resources devoted to health care, a difference of approaches was apparent.

Administrators tended to be concerned with the question of how to provide the existing type of medical services more efficiently, at lower cost, using techniques of cost-analysis and public administration. A large proportion of the doctors and health workers present considered what type of health care to provide and what reforms were required to the existing health system to promote this. Both consider essentially the choice of adequate techniques for health care delivery; the administrators concerned with what economists would call technical efficiency and the medical reformers with efficiency as judged by epidemiological criteria. Economists on the other hand, treat the question of what an efficient allocation of health care is, and how this might be most closely approached: what agents should be responsible for providing and financing health care and what criteria should govern its allocation and delivery. A third approach, that of the social sciences, does not consider that freedom of choice exists in any of these respects because the distribution of health care and health requisites and the closely linked issue of the techniques by which they are delivered are both determined by the socio-political system. Health is seen mainly as the outcome of collective choices about the nature of the economic system and of society.

A fourth group, mainly community developers, argued that despite the ineffectiveness of medical reforms, it is possible to raise communities' awareness and their ability to deal with health problems at the micro level, thus altering some of the economic and social factors causing ill health in advance of wider changes.

The details of these arguments will be spelt out in the following sections. For the most part, they are implicit in discussion of the various aspects of health care; but two papers, those of Kirsch (Ch.7) and Savage (Ch.6), give an overview of health problems in Southern Africa.

Both Kirsch and Savage agree that morbidity and mortality are primarily determined in third world countries (and this includes most of Southern Africa) by the level of food, housing, employment, clean water, sanitation and other non-medical factors, and not by the structure of health services. Poverty tends to be a common factor in all of these.[4] Kirsch shows that, as in most third world countries, health service structures in Southern Africa are not adapted to this state of affairs. He traces three resulting problems:

From graphs (not included) of the average length of stay at Groote Schuur and Red Cross Hospitals since 1960, it can be seen that the general trend in the average length of stay for all races has been downward. At Groote Schuur, the downward trend has continued since 1960 and does not appear to have changed much since 1970, so is more likely a reflection of the modern tendency in medicine to keep a patient in hospital for as short a time as possible in order to reduce the psychological effect of the stay in hospital particularly among children, and to keep the cost to the patient as low as possible (although daily tariffs are reduced for long-term patients).
At Red Cross, it appears that the rate of decrease has been more rapid since 1969.

From these figures, therefore, it is not possible to draw firm conclusions on the effect of the Day Hospitals on the length of stay of patients. Other factors may have been more important in reducing this stay, and the average figure may conceal the effects.

(4.3) The health of the community

Improvements in nutrition, housing, sanitation, income levels have been found to be more important determinants of the level of health of a community,[2] than improvements in health care facilities. Consequently, to attribute improvements in mortality and morbidity ratios in Cape Town in recent years, solely to the establishment of the Day Hospitals, is of dubious validity. However, the perinatal mortality rate and the maternal mortality rate are good indicators of the level of health care in a community. The implementation of decentralised maternity care was first undertaken by the Day Hospitals Organisation, although the system is now used

16/1/80

Treason man chiselled way to freedom

Own Correspondent

PARIS. — Alexandre Moumbaris told yesterday how he chiselled his way to freedom under the nose of an armed guard.

But the 41-year-old Australian national (by adoption), serving a 12-year sentence for treason, refused to say how he got out of his prison cell — which was sealed at night by an iron grille on the inside and an iron door on the outside.

He maintained that warders did not help him but, when asked to comment on the arrest of one after his flight, said: "I am not going to fight for racist warders, they can arrest the whole lot of them if they want."

Moumbaris was giving a Press conference in Paris organised by the Movement Against Racism and for Friendship Between Peoples (MRAP).

The Press conference was geared to the opening of a campaign to save James Mange, a black condemned to death for high treason in November last year.

Moumbaris told journalists of the dull monotony of his life as a prisoner in the white wing of Pretoria's prison. He described conditions as pretty grim, but said conditions for blacks were worse.

Moumbaris said between his cell and those of two other white prisoners — Stephen Lee and Timothy Jenkin, who escaped with him — were four other cells.

In them were Denis Goldberg, Anthony Holliday, David Kitson and Jeremy Cronin. Further away were Raymond Suttner, John Matthews and David Rabkin.

Moumbaris said that on December 11 he slipped a chisel into his overalls before lock-up. All three escapees stuffed their overalls into their beds as dummies to fool the wardens.

The three got out of their cells — Moumbaris would not say how — and then forced open a wooden door, almost under the nose of an armed guard. The chiselling took almost 20 minutes and was the most hair-raising moment of the escape.

They escaped to Lusaka, Zambia, where they arrived two days later.

Moumbaris refused to give de-

severe dehydration sets in.

- / ...

Thirdly, the advantages the Day Hospitals offer in the treatment of a common chronic disease, maturity onset-diabetes, will be considered.

(4.3.1) Obstetric Care

Before 1973, deliveries were carried out in five provincial hospitals in the UCT ambit -- (south of Settlers Way plus Langa to Simonstown) -- Groote Schuur Hospital, Mowbray Maternity Home, Peninsula Maternity Home, Somerset Hospital, and St. Monica's Maternity Home. Deliveries were also performed by private midwives in the homes of patients.

Home deliveries by midwives are not satisfactory for the following reasons:

1) in the case of an emergency, there is often no nearby telephone to summon medical help;
2) housing in many low s[illegible] allowing little privac[illegible]
3) in many cases there is [illegible] adequate lighting and [illegible] of taps on the premise[illegible]
4) safety of the midwives [illegible] the townships, particu[illegible]
5) wasteful of staff as t[illegible] throughout her labour [illegible] require constant attent[illegible] but for reasons of distance, the midwife has to remain there until labour is over.

were helped by the African Na-
ess.
aking part in a
nding of armed
n South Africa,
was not armed.
it, although I
my trial," he

aid Press reports
his companions
out of prison were
exaggerated. He
d that the Soviet
or in Lusaka had
n his escape.
mmediate future
s said he was tak-
liday to "get to
s wife Marie-Jose
seven-year-old son
om he had never
about a week ago.

Under these circumstances and also as a result of population increase there was pressure on the facilit[illegible]

[illegible] usually practised independently, with a superintendent and a doctor who visited daily.[3]

Permits first or no school, kids are told

By ALINAH DUBE

"PERMIT first or no admission" is the name of the game in all the Pretoria black schools this year.

Most of the parents were in for a shock when they were this week told for the first time that their children should get residential permits from the Administration offices.

The permits are said to be proof that a particular child qualifies for admission to that school. Only the children whose parents rent houses under their (the parents) name, get admitted at schools.

Each child is confined to attend school in his area. A child from Atteridgeville for example is therefore prohibited from attending school in Mamelodi or any other area.

A spokesman at the superintendent's office in Soshanguve told POST that it was the duty of the principals as well as teachers to give correct information to the parents. He said all the parents should see to it that their children have permits.

He said the permit-system was introduced to confine each child to his residential place.

Fattis & Monis Strike

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville South have been on strike. They struck because five of their fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of a trade union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - R40 a week and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out of all proportion", and unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in his firm.

Officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Worker the dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights for better conditions. The factory refused to negotiate with th says the men were replaced by machines and that it was part of staff.

Although those dismissed were 'Coloured', more than half of the strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of back to the homelands, the African workers are standing firm wi brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike, men from of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' and African workers who outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One s there for the same purpose."

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. A last week more than 500 university and college students f

Inyanga ngoku sele izakuphela abasebenzi abangama - 88 bakwa Fat eBellville South benogwayimbo. Into ebangele ukuba bagwayimbe ku abahlanu ebebesebenza nabo. Bathi unobangela wokugxothwa kwaba b kukuba bebengamalungu eTrade Unions Le union ibe izama ukwenza u thethwano lokuba kunyuswe imali ibeyi - R40 ngeveki yaye kusetyen 8 ngemini. Umphathi wefektri leyo uthe ezizinto bazifunayo zinga ziya kwenza uqushululu-efemini.

Abasemagunyeni kumbutho weUnion onamalungu ayi 10 000 (amawaka a ngokuba yi (Food and Canning Workers Union) bathi abo bagxothiwe amaphepha anika iUnion igunya lokuba benze uthethathethwano ngen thi kusetyenzwe phantsi kwazo. Ifektri leyo ilalile oluthethathe Ifektri ibalula into yokuba omatshini ekusetyenzwa ngabo bathath lento kunyanzeleke ukuba kuphungulwe abasebenzi.

Nangona aba bagxothiweyo ingabantu beBala uninzi lwabo bagwayim abamnyama. Nangona bathe bagrogriswa ngokugxothwa babuyele emph bamnyama bame bemi kwicala lebeBala ababathatha ngokuba bangaba lokugala logwayimbo indoda imele icala losebenzi ezame ukubohlu abamnyama xa bebemengaphandle kweFektri. Abasebenzi balile ukwa "Silapha sonke yaye iinjongo zethu zinye."

Ayanda amanani abantu abazibandakanyileyo nabasebenzi kwiveki e abafundi base University nakwano Kolegi abangaphezu kwe - 500. zikolo U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College ne Beldville Te Abafundi bathe abasebenzi mabaphinde baqeshwe kungenjalo yonke Fattis & Monis ingathengwa.

Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders Association uthe uza kuxel ukuba angayithengi imveliso yaleFektri de bavume uthethwathethw

Umbutho oyi South African Council of Sports SACOS ucele onke am izikolo ezinonxibelelwane kunye nabo ukuba zixhase abo bagxothi bageshwe. Yaye akufuneki bayithenge imveliso yale fektri.

Abafundi base U.C.T. bayenzile eyabo intlanganiso bebona kalisa Bacele ukuba imveliso zakwa Fattis & Monis zingathengwa okanye

Umbutho oyi Women for Peace Movement ucele ukuba efektri yenzi kunye nabasebenzi.

Umbutho walapha eKapa oyi National African Federated Chamber of wakhupha istatement uxhasa abasebenzi abagxothiweyo.

UFattis & Monis uphikele ukuthi akukho ngxabano nakungevani kul ungumphati wefem le uthi, ukhathazekile xa kusithiwa imveliso ngabamNyama njengoko inkxaso enkulu ivelo kwabo bamNyama. Abap abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze endaweni yabo bagwayimb imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehlile.

Ngubani uFattis & Monis? UFattis & Monis yifektri enezimvelis Record Self Raising Flour, Record Cake Flour, Record Bread Flo Record Unsifted Flour, Record Wheatie Treat Flour; Philadelphi Mille pack Mealie Meal; Fattis & Monis icecream cones, wafers Fattis and Monis Macaroni, spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, Princess macaroni, spagetti, shells, rings, ribbons, dilatines Checkers, Poto' Gold, Pick 'n Pay macaroni, spagetti, rings, Wrench Town Bakery, Observatory ; Good Hope Bakery, Elsies Riv Somerset West.

Published by Comm Comm.
Printed by S.R.C. Press, U.C.T.

Thursday, January 17, 1980

Poet's friend freed after 100 days

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

BAREND Schuitema — an alleged co-conspirator of jailed poet Breyten Breytenbach — was released from detention in Pretoria yesterday.

A former leader of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in Holland, Mr Schuitema, 39, was arrested by Security Police at Jan Smuts airport when he tried to enter South Africa on October 7 last year.

He was detained in terms of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act for 100 days. A police spokesman yesterday confirmed his release but declined to give details of the move.

Mr Schuitema went into hiding near Johannesburg yesterday and could not be contacted. His brother, SABC journalist Jerry Schuitema, said he was with his family and wanted time to "find his feet".

Anti-apartheid sources in Europe said at the time of his arrest that they had suspected Barend Schuitema of being an informer shortly before Breytenbach was arrested in 1975 and had put out the word: "Schuitema must not be trusted — treat him as a possible agent provocateur".

Mr Schuitema left South Africa in 1975 while on bail, shortly after he had appeared in the Klerksdorp Magistrates' Court on an Immorality Act charge.

It was alleged during Breytenbach's trial in November 1975 that Mr Schuitema accompanied the poet on his clandestine visit to South Africa.

He was said to be a co-signatory of the Okhela Manifesto, the white movement aimed at bringing revolutionary change to South Africa. He was allegedly codenamed "Nico Waterbalk" or "Jan" and also alleged to be one of the few white members of the banned African National Congress.

Police public relations officer Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet declined to say whether there were conditions attached to Mr Schuitema's release. Mr Schuitema's family said there were no conditions to his release.

His family live in Klerksdorp. His father, 69-year-old Mr Jurie Schuitema, said at the time of the Breytenbach trial that he wanted nothing further to do with his son.

It has been reported that Mr Schuitema returned to this country voluntarily to offer to serve Breytenbach's nine-year prison sentence so that the

Breytenbach echo as detainee freed

By Crime Reporter

Mr Barend Schuitema, who was linked with Breyten Breytenbach in evidence given at the jailed poet's trial, has been released by the security police after three months in detention.

Mr Schuitema was arrested in October last year when he arrived at Jan Smuts Airport on a United Nations passport. He was held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

He is a former leader of the anti-apartheid movement in Amsterdam and according to evidence submitted at the trial of Breytenbach, was involved with the Okhela movement.

On his arrival at Jan Smuts, he surrendered himself to the security police.

The anti-apartheid activist originally left South Africa after jumping bail on Immorality Act charges. Four years ago he narrowly escaped being arrested in South Africa.

He had been living in exile in Amsterdam for some years.

Mr Schuitema is the brother of SABC-TV's economic commentator Jerry Schuitema. He has not been charged by the security police and will remain in South Africa and live with his father in Klerksdorp.

It is believed he was extensively grilled by the police about his involvement with Okhela and anti-apartheid movements.

antincole

huissier por
ier i ot mis! Et
s et de viandes
escu furent pendu
nastiax des nés,
oient tant de
s nés de perrieres
s engins qui ont
ne onques plus
ce fu as huitieves
cïon Jhesu Christ
l port de Venise,

t devant Gadres
e de hauz murs
ssiez plus bele
i pelerin la
strent li uns
tel vile par
premieres nés

vinrent devant la vile et aancrerent et atendirent les autres et al matin fist molt bel jor et molt cler, et vindrent les galies totes et li huissier et les autres nés qui estoient arrieres, et pristrent le port par force et rompirent la chaaine qui molt ere forz et bien atornee, et descendirent a terre, si que li porz fu entre eus et la vile. Lor veïssiez maint chevalier et maint serjant issir des nés et maint bon destrier traire des huissiers, et maint riche tref et maint bel paveillon.

Ainsi se loja l'oz et fu Gadres assegiée le jor de la saint Martin... L'endemain de la saint Martin issirent de ceus de Gadres et vindrent parler le duc de Venise qui ere en son paveillon, et li distrent que il li rendroient la cité et totes les lor choses saus lor cors en sa merci. Et li dus dist qu'il n'en prendroit mie cestui plait ne autre, se par le conseil non as contes et as barons, et qu'il en iroit a eus parler.

VI Le Châtelain de Couci: Chanson de Croisade (Strophes 1, 3, 6)

A vos, amant, plus qu'a nule autre gent
Est bien raison que ma dolor complaigne,
Car il m'estuet partir outreement
Et dessevrer de ma loial compaigne;
Et quant la pert, n'est rien qui me remaigne.
Et sachiez bien, amors, seürement,
S'ainc nus moru por avoir cuer dolent,
Ja mais par moi n'ert meüz vers ne lais...

Par Dieu, amors, grief m'est a consirer
Del grant solaz et de la compaignie
Et des deduiz que me soloit mostrer
Cele qui m'ert dame, compaigne, amie;
Et quant recort sa simple cortoisie,
Et les douz moz dont sot a moi parler,
Comment me puet li cuers el cors durer?
Quant ne s'en part, certes, trop est mauvais

Contacts give Dunn family new hope

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Dunn family is in indirect communication with the Popular Liberation Forces which kidnapped South African Ambassador Archibald Gardner Dunn in San Salvador on November 28.

This is one of the most promising developments since the Ambassador's kidnapping and the confirmation provided by the FPL last month that he was alive and well.

But a newspaper in El Salvador has published a story based on a telephone call from a man who purported to speak on behalf of the FPL. He said the organisation was annoyed because there had not been any official response from the South African Government.

Sources close to Mr Dunn's family have confirmed that the family had been in indirect communication with the kidnappers.

They would not disclose the nature of the communications or the channels used.

But it is clear that the FPL is prepared to negotiate with the family and their threat to execute the Ambassador will not be put into effect as long as these negotiations last.

Mrs Margo Sullivan, Mr Dunn's daughter who lives on the outskirts of Los Angeles, said the family was anxiously waiting to see what happened.

CONDITION

"We are hopeful," she said. "The FPL have never killed anybody during negotiations. But they have not hesitated to kill if and when they have reached the stage of completely rejecting the offers which have been put to them."

Shortly after Mr Dunn's kidnapping, the FPL set as the "sole condition" for his safe release an elaborate and vastly expensive campaign.

Neither the South African nor the El Salvadorean Government has reacted officially to the demand. Two deadlines set by the FPL have already passed.

Officials in San Salvador today said it appeared the deadline had been extended to put more pressure on South Africa to publish the FLP political manifesto in 102 countries.

costui, dem.pr
coz, OP of ce
chaaine, nf.,
chaitive, nf.
(also fem.
chaloir, impo
de go cui
champ, nm., c
el champ,
chanceliere,
chapele, nf.
charrier, ch
chastel, nm.
chastiax, va
cheitive, se
cheoir, ie/e, tomber
cher, chier, adj., cher
chevalchet, var PI3 v. chevauchi
chevaler, var. of chevalier, nm.
chevauchier, chevaucher
chief, nm., tête
de chief en chief, d'un bout
l'autre
chiet, PI3 v. cheoir
choisir, remarquer, distinguer,
chose, nf., chose, affaire, pos
chrestien, nm., chrétien
ci, adv., ici
cil, NS of cel
cis, var. of cist, NS of cest.
claimment, var. PI6 v. clamer
clamer, ai/a, appeler, proclame
cler, adj., clair
clers, i.f. of clerc, nm., cler
ço, dem.pr., ceci, cela, ce
coe, nf., queue
cointe, ad
aimable
col, cou,
colp, cou
colpe, nf
noie c
com, come
si cum
comander,

nf., c
emparnie, s'associer
PS1 v. complaindre
se plaindre de
r. F3 v. comperer
yer, expier
, nm. Cl.III, NS cuens,
adv., tous ensemble
1
se combatre
v. confesser
confes, se confesser
confondre, détruire
ie/e, St/s, conquérir
Il v. conquerre
cnairrer (de), se passer (d
comte
. Cl.III, rapide, vif
, cor
nm., chagrin (violent)
j., courroucé, affligé
rir
corps
nf., courtoisie, générosité
see cortoisie
see covent
r., promesse, engagement
n covent, promettre
.f. covent
nm., créateur
see creator
5 v. croire
P3 v. creer
ier, proclamer
erci, pardon, demander
pardon
, coeur
r, sincèrement
interr.pr., Gr.p.16, qui,
etc.
penser, croire
l v. cuidier
e, see com
see corant
see cortcon

[redacted]

Ifektri ibalula into yokuba omatsh n ekusetyenzwa ngabo bathathe indawo yabantu yiyo lento kunyanzeleke ukuba kuphungulwe abasebenzi.

Nangona aba bagxothiweyo ingabantu beBala uninzi lwabo bagwayimbileyo ngamagoduka abantu abamnyama. Nangona bathe bagrogriswa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni aba basebenzi bamnyama bame bemi kwicala lebeBala ababathatha ngokuba bangabantu kwabo. Ngosuku lokugala logwayimbo indoda imele icala losebenzi ezame ukubohlula abeBala kubantu abamnyama xa bebemengaphandle kweFektri. Abasebenzi balile ukwahlulwa, omnye wabo uthe "Silapha sonke yaye iinjongo zethu zinye."

Ayanda amanani abantu abazibandakanyileyo nabasebenzi kwiveki ephilileyo kubekho abafundi base University nakwano Kolegi abangaphezu kwe - 500. Abafundi bavelu kwezi zikolo U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College ne Bellville Technical College. Abafundi bathe abasebenzi mabaphinde baqeshwe kungenjalo yonke imveliso yakwa Fattis & Monis ingathengwa.

Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders Association uthe uza kuxelela onke amalungu awo ukuba angayithengi imveliso yaleFektri de bavume uthethwathethwano.

Umbutho oyi South African Council of Sports SACOS ucele onke amalungu awo nazo zonke izikolo ezinonxibelelwane kunye nabo ukuba zixhase abo bagxothiwyo de baphinde bageshwe. Yaye akufuneki bayithenge imveliso yale fektri.

Abafundi base U.C.T. bayenzile eyabo intlanganiso bebona kalisa ubunye nabasebenzi. Bacele ukuba imveliso zakwa Fattis & Monis zingathengwa okanye zingasetyenziswa.

Umbutho oyi Women for Peace Movement ucele ukuba efektri yenzi uphando nothethwathethwano kunye nabasebenzi.

Umbutho walapha eKapa oyi National African Federated Chamber of Commerce ubhalile wakhupha istatement uxhasa abasebenzi abagxothiweyo.

UFattis & Monis ubhalile

7 on Terror Act charge

RDM 17/1/80 (331)

DURBAN. — Seven young blacks pleaded not guilty before Mr X Odendaal in the Durban Regional Court yesterday to a charge of contravening the Terrorism Act.

It is alleged that, between July, 1978, and August last year, they conspired or attempted to leave South Africa for military training and incited 19 other blacks to leave SA for military training to violently overthrow the South African Government.

The men are Mr Njengabantu Sithole, 21, Mr Mandla James Sibisi, 20, Mr Ramatlotlo Moses, 21, Mr Christopher Sitembiso Mzuza, 20, a 17-year-old and two 16-year-old youths.

The trial is being held in camera because of the juveniles accused.

Mr Sithole is also charged with contravening the Terrorism Act between February and December, 1977, by inciting four youths to leave SA for military training. He has pleaded not guilty.

Mr Mzuza has pleaded not guilty to dealing in dagga at Kwa Mashu between July 1978, and August last year.

The trial is expected to last several months.

both Chief Matanzima and Mr Transkei.

system

ing them in the same bracket as South Africa over the Olympic Games, that the Royal family has become trapped in the dispute.

The Cabinet meets today to decide whether or not the Royal family and other official British VIPs should be told to stay away from Moscow.

Prince Philip as president of the International Equestrian Federation, had already undertaken to attend their congress in Moscow as well as the Games.

His son-in-law, Captain Mark Phillips, is strongly tipped for a

gave their opinion of [illegible] the decks for selections and final pre-Moscow Games training plans.

Meanwhile, the American State Department said both President Carter and Secretary of State, Mr Vance, were opposed to American participation and have given the Russians a mid-February deadline to withdraw from Afghanistan or they will call for a boycott. Mrs Thatcher may now do the same.

Neither Mrs Thatcher or the President has the power to physically prevent their sportsmen from going to Moscow.

POST TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

We will spare no friend nor foe

THE President of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has now formally threatened to ban SUNDAY POST and POST Transvaal from that homeland.

As reported in the paper today, he called in our Umtata representative, a well respected and seasoned journalist, Marcus Ngani, and gave him a tongue lashing about so-called "malicious" reports against the "Umtata regime".

When pressed for specifics for the serious allegations, he cited an example of a critical letter to the editor!

Our bitter experiences tell us that every threat against our existence, we take very seriously. We are only too aware that the Transkei has unhappily — and in virtue of its own illigitimacy — taken to the behaviour of all authoritarian regimes that lack legitimacy.

We are well aware that civil liberties in that territory have been cruelly crushed as men and women are thrown into jail without trial.

They have religiously learned the ways and manners of the masters that gave birth to their abortive country. We can only say to the President that we have done our job in the manner we know best.

Objectively, truthfully, without malice but with honest endeavour. If there have been unfavourable reports about what is happening in the Transkei, it is because the people in authority have given rise to those reports.

That we should keep quiet in the face of rot in our communities, would make us active and unashamed accomplices in a well orchestrated attempt to subvert the true aspirations of the masses.

Any organised constituency in our communities will come under our critical scrutiny and we will spare no friend or spare no foe in exposing any form of evil. Of this Chief Matanzima and everybody else can bet their gold battered cents.

10.2 Economics of the Drug Industry

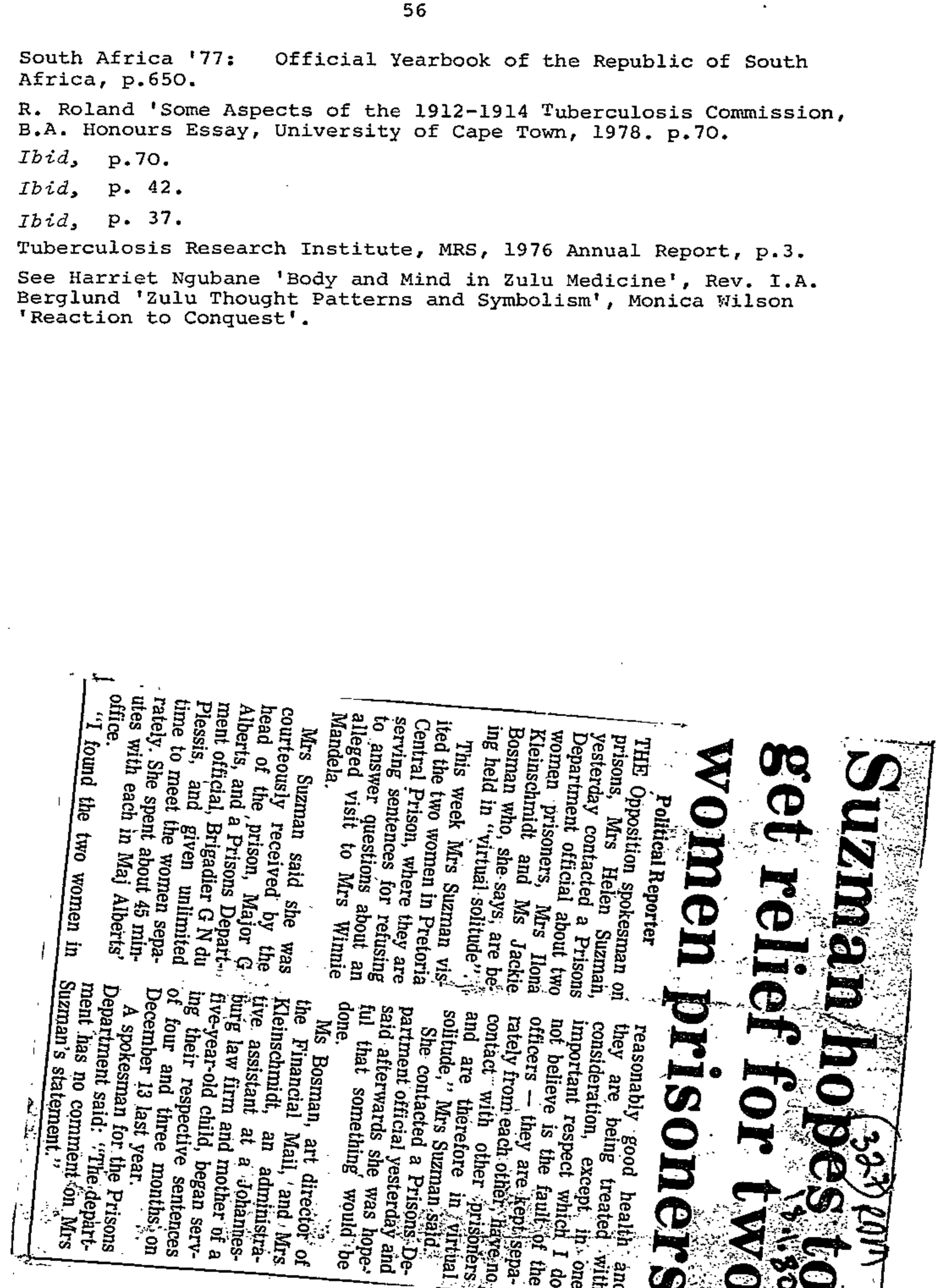
Brodie (Vol.2) shows that a large part of the ethical drug industry in South Africa is controlled by overseas firms. He discusses whether the high price of pharmaceutical products is related to the structure or to the practices of the industry. He concludes that, although there are no 'excess' profits, drug prices are unnecessarily high; and discusses several possible solutions to this problem:

1. Nationalisation.
2. Direct controls on the private market.
3. Dissemination of information by the Medicines Control Council.
4. Centralised marketing of drugs.

REFERENCES

1. City of Cape Town (1977). Annual report of the Medical Officer of Health 1975. p.110. Cape Town.
2. Knutzen, V.K., Bourne, D.E. (1977) The Reproductive Efficiency of the Xhosa. S.A.Med.J. 51, 392-394.
3. Shakir, A. (1975) The surveillance of Protein-Calorie Malnutrition by Simple and Economical Means of Environmental Child Health. April 1975, pp.69-84.
4. King, M. (1966). Medical Care in Developing Countries, Oxford University Press, London.
5. Hart, J.T. (1975). 'The Inverse Care Law' in C. Cox and A. Mead (Eds.) A Sociology of Medical Practice, London, Collier-Macmillan.
6. i.e. by treating more people the costs per head are not reduced.
7. In the language of economics these may be rents arising from the scarcity of doctors, not a repayment of the costs of their production (training), so that the supply of doctors may not be decreased by a worldwide reduction of their incomes coupled with removal of some of the restrictions on entry to medical training.
8. This is described in economic theory (e.g. Arrow's 'Impossibility theorem') as difficulty in deriving a social welfare function.
9. National Health Services Commission Report (1944): Union Government No. 30: Pretoria: Government Printer.
10. V. Knutzen & D. Bourne, S.A.Med.J. G.ter Haar, Transkei and Ciskei Research Society Biennial Conference, Umtata, March 1978.
11. See, e.g. O. Gish & G. Walker, 'Mobile Health Services'. TriMed, London, 1977.
12. See 'The Village Health Worker', Ministry of Health & Social Welfare, Lesotho, Maseru, 1977.

13. South Africa '77: Official Yearbook of the Republic of South Africa, p.650.
14. R. Roland 'Some Aspects of the 1912-1914 Tuberculosis Commission, B.A. Honours Essay, University of Cape Town, 1978. p.70.
15. *Ibid*, p.70.
16. *Ibid*, p. 42.
17. *Ibid*, p. 37.
18. Tuberculosis Research Institute, MRS, 1976 Annual Report, p.3.
19. See Harriet Ngubane 'Body and Mind in Zulu Medicine', Rev. I.A. Berglund 'Zulu Thought Patterns and Symbolism', Monica Wilson 'Reaction to Conquest'.



Suzman hopes to get relief for two women prisoners

Political Reporter

THE Opposition spokesman on prisons, Mrs Helen Suzman, yesterday contacted a Prisons Department official about two women prisoners, Mrs Ilona Kleinschmidt and Ms Jackie Bosman who, she says, are being held in "virtual solitude".

This week Mrs Suzman visited the two women in Pretoria Central Prison, where they are serving sentences for refusing to answer questions about an alleged visit to Mrs Winnie Mandela.

Mrs Suzman said she was courteously received by the head of the prison, Major G Alberts, and a Prisons Department official, Brigadier G N du Plessis, and given unlimited time to meet the women separately. She spent about 45 minutes with each in Maj Alberts' office.

"I found the two women in reasonably good health and they are being treated with consideration, except in one important respect which I do not believe is the fault of the officers — they are kept separately from each other, have no contact with other prisoners and are therefore in virtual solitude," Mrs Suzman said.

She contacted a Prisons Department official yesterday and said afterwards she was hopeful that something would be done.

Ms Bosman, art director of the Financial Mail, and Mrs Kleinschmidt, an administrative assistant at a Johannesburg law firm and mother of a five-year-old child, began serving their respective sentences of four and three months on December 13 last year.

A spokesman for the Prisons Department said: "The department has no comment on Mrs Suzman's statement."

FATTIS & MONIS STRIKE

Inyanga nonke sele izakuphela abasebenzi abangama - 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis efektri eBellville South benogwayimbo. Into ebangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwabasebenzi abahlanu ebebesebenza nabo. Cathi unobangela wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi bahlanu, kuthiwa bebengamalungu eTrades Unions Le union ibe izama ukwenza uphando nonthlawulo lwethwano lokuba kunyuswe imali ibeyi - R40 ngeveki yayi kusetyenzwe iyure zisibhi - 8 ngemini. Umphathi weFektri leyo uthe ezizinto bazifunayo zingaphezu kwemandla yaye ziya kwenza uqhushululu efemini.

Abasemagunyeni kumbutho weUnion onamalungu ayi 10 000 (amawaka alishuni) obizwa ngokuba yi Food and Canning Workers Union bathi abo bagxothiweyo bebesayinile amaphepha anika i-Union igunya lokuba benze uthethwathethwano ngemeko ezibetele ekunciphisweni kusetyenzwe phantsi kwazo. Ifektri leyo ilalile oluthethwathethwano ne Union. Fektri ibalula into yokuba omatshini ekusetyenzwa ngabo bathathe indawo yabantu yiyo lento kunyanzeleke ukuba kuphungulwe abasebenzi.

Nangona aba bagxothiwyo ingabantu beBala uninzi lwabo bagwayimbileyo ngamagoduka abantu abamnyama. Nangona bathe bagrogriswa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni aba basebenzi bamnyama bame bemi kwicala labeBala ababathatha ngokuba bangabantakwabo. Ngosuku lokuqala logwayimbo indoda emele icala lomsebenzi izame ukubohlula abeBala kumantu abamnyama xa bebemengaphandle kweFektri. Abasebenzi balile ukwahlulwa, omnye wabo uthe "Silapha sonke yaye iinjongo zethu zinye."

Ayanda amanani abantu abazibanakanyileyo nabasebenzi abagwayimbelileyo. Kwenye yeentlangano iso zokuxhasa abasebenzi kwive-i ephelileyo kubekho abafundi base University nakwano Kolegi ababafundi kwe. - 500. Ababafundi bavela kwezi zikolo U.W.C., Hewat, Bellvill Technical College, Peninsula Training College. Ababafundi bathe basebenzi mabaphinde baqeshwe kungenjalo yonke imveliso yakwe Fattis & Monis ingathengwa.

Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders Association uthe uza kuxelela onke amalungu awo ukuba angayithengi imveliso yaleFektri



Mathanzima threatens to ban POST

PRESIDENT Kaiser Matanzima has threatened to ban SUNDAY POST from Transkei for allegedly carrying "malicious" reports on the Umtata regime.

He raised his complaints against SUNDAY POST in Umtata yesterday shortly after making a radio address to the nation threatening to ban another newspaper — the East London Daily Dispatch — for publishing a report that his wife, Nozuko, had been detained in Lesotho.

The Dispatch report had erroneously referred to Nozuko, when in fact Matanzima's junior Nobandla, had been the one detained by the Lesotho police.

Matanzima made the threat to ban SUNDAY POST from Transkei to our staff reporter in Umtata, Marcus Ngani who had been summoned "urgently" to the presidential office.

The president based his complaints on views expressed by an Umtata reader in a letter published by SUNDAY POST on December 30 under the headline — "How long shall we suffer."

After analysing the letter in which the writer criticised the ruling Matanzima brothers and protested against detentions, bannings and "arbitrary" arrests in Transkei, Matanzima described SUNDAY POST as malicious in its reports.

Another portion of the letter to which the President took strong exception, read:

"I really curse the day Matanzima accepted independence from Pretoria. Come on, Matanzima brothers, your days are now over. Sign and give power to those who have brains to lead."

Reacting to this, Matanzima said it was not the Matanzimas but the voters who had opted for Transkei independence.

"The people voted me to power. I will how out only when they want me to," the President added.

Turning to the Daily Dispatch report which claimed that his wife, Nozuko, has been detained in Lesotho, Matanzima said he had instructed his attorneys to sue the paper and any others carrying the report.

He described the report as malicious and embarrassing on Transkei's first lady.

Later the Daily Dispatch offices in Umtata were ordered to pull down posters reading "Chief Kaiser's wife declined" following a complaint from Matanzima's office.

Earlier Radio Transkei had to extend its morning broadcast session beyond its scheduled time to enable the President to address the nation on the Daily Dispatch report.

Denying that his wife had been detained, Matanzima said Nozuko was busy with household chores at their Qamata farm near Cofimvaba.

He warned his listeners to expect tough government action against the Daily Dispatch when the Transkei parliament sits in Umtata from March 19.

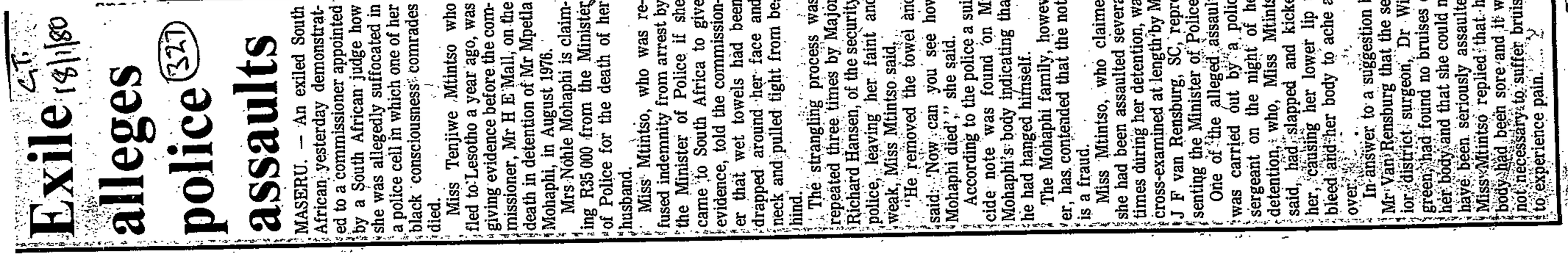
health pyramid concept. This health pyramid is analogous to Stigler's interpretation of 'the division of labour being limited by the extent of the market.' 2 In the growing firm, vertical disintegration is favoured as the benefits of specialisation increase. Firms contract out their high cost operations to other firms specialising in these activities who are able to carry them out at a lower cost. Similarly, in the health pyramid, the larger the area covered and the number of activities carried out, the more efficient it is for each level to treat those which it can treat at lower cost relative to other levels, because it is correctly staffed and equipped for a particular activity. A hospital outpatient department can treat general illness in outpatients, but it does so at a higher cost than a health centre. It is thus efficient for the hospital to 'contract out' treatment of general illness to health centres which specialise in general illness, and for the hospital to perform those activities - specialist treatments - to which it is best suited. Day Hospitals are not all the same size. It may be that a certain size of Day Hospital is more efficient than any other size, with the optimal size depending on various factors - for example, density of population, socio-economic status of the residents of the surrounding area. Since the survey sample was not large enough to allow inter-Day Hospital comparisons of waiting time and transport cost, no attempt was made to determine the optimal sized Day Hospital.

As noted in section (I.2), ideally, the Day Hospitals should provide only general care, and outpatient departments only

Groote Schuur, despite the fact that the range for total time spent at the hospital is 1 hour 50 minutes to 6 hours 10 minutes. (This is due to congestion at the pharmacy - which the hospital administrators are aware of and have been since 1967 when the problem first arose[4]. At the moment, no patient is turned away from any outpatient department even if it is recognised that the patient could be treated at a Day Hospital. If the outpatient departments were to do so, then such congestion as currently exists would be removed, but pressure on the Day Hospitals would be increased. The Day Hospitals are currently operating at full capacity and could not treat the increased number of patients without substantial expansion, both of buildings and employment of doctors.

This gives rise to two questions - why is there such a great demand for medical care, and how can the capacity of the Day Hospitals be increased without building a large number of new centres, in other words, would the employment of nurse physicians to diagnose and prescribe for patients allow the capacity of existing Day Hospitals to be increased by reducing the workload of doctors. An extension of this is the issue of whether Day Hospitals should have their existing form, whether they should have X-ray equipment and employ paramedical staff. These are complex issues, answers for which can only come from in-depth investigation, and here only the direction of argument can be presented.

In South Africa, medical auxiliaries are not acceptable to the Medical and Dental Council, but nurse physicians -- nurses who



Exile alleges police assaults

C.T. 18/1/80

(327)

MASERU. — An exiled South African yesterday demonstrated to a commissioner appointed by a South African judge how she was allegedly suffocated in a police cell in which one of her black consciousness comrades died.

Miss Tenjiwe Mtintso who fled to Lesotho a year ago, was giving evidence before the commissioner, Mr H E Mall, on the death in detention of Mr Mpetla Mohaphi, in August 1976.

Mrs Nohle Mohaphi is claiming R35 000 from the Minister of Police for the death of her husband.

Miss Mtintso, who was refused indemnity from arrest by the Minister of Police if she came to South Africa to give evidence, told the commissioner that wet towels had been drapped around her face and neck and pulled tight from behind.

The strangling process was repeated three times by Major Richard Hansen, of the security police, leaving her faint and weak, Miss Mtintso said.

"He removed the towel and said: 'Now can you see how Mohaphi died'," she said.

According to the police a suicide note was found on Mr Mohaphi's body indicating that he had hanged himself.

The Mohaphi family, however, has contended that the note is a fraud.

Miss Mtintso, who claimed she had been assaulted several times during her detention, was cross-examined at length by Mr J F van Rensburg, SC, representing the Minister of Police.

One of the alleged assaults was carried out by a police sergeant on the night of her detention, who, Miss Mtintso said, had slapped and kicked her, causing her lower lip to bleed and her body to ache all over.

In answer to a suggestion by Mr Van Rensburg that the senior district surgeon, Dr Wingreen, had found no bruises on her body and that she could not have been seriously assaulted, Miss Mtintso replied that her body had been sore and it was not necessary to suffer bruises to experience pain.

th the
s and
rst con-
Blacks
e Penin-
e Penin-
essary,
e substi-
diseases

Exile witness tells of 'wet towel treatment'

327 18/1/80 Star

327

327

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — A former political detainee now exiled in Lesotho said she had been throttled with a towel by a South African security policeman and told: "Now you know how Mohapi died."

Miss Thenjiwe Mtintso said this while giving evidence on commission in Maseru in the Mohapi "suicide note" trial.

Mr Mapetla Mohapi died while in detention under Section Six of the Terrorism Act at the Kei Road police station in East London on August 5 1976.

An inquest magistrate found in July the following year that Mr Mohapi died by hanging for which no living person could be blamed.

Mrs Nohle Mohapi claimed her husband died as the result of an assault by police and is claiming R35 000 from the Minister of Police for loss of support.

Miss Mtintso, who with Steve Biko, was detained in August 1976 and later fled the country in defiance of her banning order, was refused permission by the Minister of Justice to travel to Grahamstown to give evidence in person.

Miss Mtintso said she and Mr Biko were arrested by the Security Police in the early hours of August 17 1976.

A Captain Schoeman told her she should tell them everything "otherwise I would go the same way as Mohapi."

"I was warned by a warrant officer that I should be careful what I said otherwise what happened to Mohapi would happen to me," she said.

Miss Mtintso said she was later taken to a cell at the Kei Road police station where she was told by Captain Hansen and Warrant Officer Hattingh that Mr Mohapi had died there.

"They left me in the cell and when they came back Hansen had a wet towel with him. He held my head with his thighs and put the towel across my face and pulled it tight.

The hearing is proceeding.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 137 18 Januarie 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (6) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) en (b) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 137 18 January 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (6) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable and set aside the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) and (b) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P79/7/110.....	*Snake, The*.....	John Godey.....	GK./G.N. 1985, SK./G.G. 6646 van/of 31/8/79.

No. 138 18 Januarie 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van genoemde artikel 47 (2) ongewens is nie, ter syde gestel:

No. 138 18 January 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board decided under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, and has set aside the decision by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the publication is not undesirable within the meaning of the said section 47 (2):

LYS/LIST P80/3

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/11/119.....	*Vencer*—No 1, 1979.....	Montenero Peronist Movement.....	(e)

No. 140 18 Januarie 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 1215 van 8 Junie 1979 in *Staatskoerant* 6483 van 8 Junie 1979 vervang die inskrywing P79/3/98 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 140 18 January 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 1215 of 8 June 1979 in *Government Gazette* 6483 of 8 June 1979 substitute the following entry for entry P79/3/98:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/3/98.....	*Karl Marx's Theory of Revolution: State and Bureaucracy, Part I*, Book I, containing chapters 1 to 14	Hal Draper.....	(e)

No. 139 18 Januarie 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

No. 139 18 January 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

LYS/LIST P80/4

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/8/85	*Stardust*	Whitney Stine	(a)
P79/10/94	*Mother's Helper*	Maureen Freely	(a)
P79/11/160	*Pornographer, The*	John McGahern	(a) + (b)
P79/12/58	*Life of Brian, The/Scrapbook of Brian of Nazareth*	Monty Python	(a) + (b)
P80/1/20	*Gold Machine, The*	Martin Davies	(a) + (b)
P80/1/26	*Voices From The Dock*—South African Political Trials: 1976–1979	The International University Exchange Fund, Switzerland or London, England	(e)
P80/1/29	*Wheels Turn, The*—South African Political Trials: 1976–1979	Glenn Moss	(e)
P80/1/34	*Our Great Spring Victory*	General Van Tien Dung	(e)
P80/1/37	*Military Art of People's War, The* (Selected Writings of General Vo Nguyen Giap)	Edited by Russell Stetler	(e)
P80/1/43	*Peppermint Sticks Greeting Cards No's* 75PB–55; 75PB–071; 60PB–176; 75PF–186; 75PF–206; 75PF–208 (Kaarte/Cards)	Peppermint Stick, Inc., U.S.A.	(a)
P80/1/44	*Joli Greeting Cards No's* 50B–212; 50B–583; 50B–1249; 50B–1252; 50B–1255; 50B–1263; 50B–1278; 50B–1309; 50B–93 (Kaarte/Cards)	Joli Greeting Card Co., Chicago	(a)
P80/1/49	*Opinions:* African Bulletin of the World Federation of Trade Unions 1–2/79	World Federation of Trade Unions, Prague	(e)
P80/1/51	*Photography*—Vol 14, No 12, December 1979	Model and Allied Publications Ltd, London	(a)
P80/1/53	*Problems of The History of Philosophy*	Theodor Oizerman	(e)
P80/1/57	*Afras Review* 4—August 1979	Afras Review, London	(e)
P80/1/58	*Role of Force in History, The:* Frederick Engels	Edited by Ernst Wangermann	(e)
P80/1/60	*Frantz Fanon* (Panaf Great Lives Series)	Panaf Books Ltd, London	(e)
P80/1/61	*Class, Hegemony and Party*	Edited by Jon Bloomfield	(e)
P80/1/62	*Politics, Ideology and The State*	Edited by Sally Hibbin	(e)
P80/1/65	*Dialectical Logic*	E. V. Ilyenkov	(e)
P80/1/66	*New Theories of Revolution*	Jack Woddis	(e)

No. 141 18 Januarie 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 832 van 20 April 1979 in *Staatskoerant* 6408 van 20 April 1979 vervang die inskrywing P79/3/98 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 141 18 January 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 832 of 20 April 1979 in *Government Gazette* 6408 of 20 April 1979 substitute the following entry for entry P79/3/98:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/3/98	*Karl Marx's Theory of Revolution: State and Bureaucracy, Part I,* Book I, containing chapters 1 to 14	Hal Draper	(e)

No. 142 18 Januarie 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 1147 van 1 Junie 1979 in *Staatskoerant* 6466 van 1 Junie 1979 vervang die inskrywing P79/5/16 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 142 18 January 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 1147 of 1 June 1979 in *Government Gazette* 6466 of 1 June 1979 substitute the following entry for entry P79/5/16:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/5/16	*Karl Marx's Theory of Revolution: State and Bureaucracy—Part I,* Book II, containing chapters 15 to 23	Hal Draper	(e)

No. 143 18 Januarie 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL (LASGEWING)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 10 Januarie 1980 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 3 Januarie 1980 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 143 18 January 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL (DIRECTION)

On 10 January 1980 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 3 January 1980 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The period within which persons referred to in section 14 (3) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P79/12/60.....	*Shalom and Combat*—(The risk book series No 5).....	Albert van den Heuvel.

No. 144 18 Januarie 1980

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 11 Januarie 1980 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent "CUBA". Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 144 18 January 1980

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 11 January 1980 the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film "CUBA". The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
R80/1/1.....	"*Cuba*".....	United Artists Corporation (SA) (Pty) Ltd.

INHOUD

No.		*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
	PROKLAMASIE		
13	**Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika (39/1968): Instelling van die amp Direkteur; Walvisbaai**.....	1	6810
	Binnelandse Sake, Departement van		
	Goewermentskennisgewings		
137	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Publikasies of voorwerpe.....	2	6810
138	do.: Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P80/3.....	2	6810
139	do.: do.: Lys P80/4.....	3	6810
140	do.: do.: Regstellings.....	2	6810
141	do.: do.: do.....	3	6810
142	do.: do.: do.....	3	6810
143	do.: Publikasies of voorwerpe: Vertoë ten opsigte van appèl (lasgewing).....	4	6810
144	do.: Vertoë kragtens artikel 24 (2) (b).....	4	6810

CONTENTS

No.		*Page No.*	*Gazette No.*
	PROCLAMATION		
13	South West Africa Constitution Act 39/1968): Establishment of an office of Director; Walvis Bay.....	1	6810
	Interior, Department of		
	Government Notices		
137	Publications Act (42/1974): Publications or objects.....	2	6810
138	do.: Undesirable publications or objects: List P80/3.....	2	6810
139	do.: do.: List P80/4.....	3	6810
140	do.: do.: Corrections.....	2	6810
141	do.: do.: do.....	3	6810
142	do.: do.: do.....	3	6810
143	do.: Publications or objects: Representations in respect of appeal (direction).....	4	6810
144	do.: Representations under section 24 (2) (b).....	4	6810

Gedruk deur en verkrygbaar by die Staatsdrukker, Bosmanstraat, Privaatsak X85, Pretoria, 0001

Printed by and obtainable from the Government Printer, Bosman Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001

6810—1

Mtintso admits making omission in statement

MASERU — The self-exiled black consciousness leader, Ms Tenjiwe Mtintso, yesterday admitted she had made a "serious omission" in a statement to the International Red Cross about her treatment while in detention in South Africa.

Ms Mtintso, a former reporter, was giving evidence to a commission sent to Lesotho by Mr Justice Smalberger, who is hearing evidence in a R35 000 civil action case against the Minister of Police.

The civil action arises from the death in detention of Mr Mapetla Mohapi, a friend of Ms Mtintso's, who shared her political philosophy of black consciousness.

The omission in her Red Cross statement was her failure to include a description of how a wet towel had been allegedly put across her face and neck and then pulled tightly from behind by Major Richard Hansen, of the Security Police.

In her evidence on Thursday to the commissioner, Mr H. E. Mall, Ms Mtintso demonstrated the alleged incident, during which Major Hansen purportedly said to her: "Now do you see how Mohapi died."

Under cross-examination yesterday by Mr. J. F. van Rensburg, counsel for the Minister of Police, Ms Mtintso said of her exclusion of the alleged incident from the Red Cross statement: "It was a serious omission."

After reading the statement out aloud, Mr Van Rensburg noted she had given details of other alleged assaults on her by Security Police during her detention.

He said of the alleged strangulation episode: "If it had occurred, you would never have omitted it... it is not in the statement because it never happened."

Disagreeing strongly with Mr Van Rensburg's deduction, Ms Mtintso gave two reasons why she had not included it in the Red Cross statement:

- She had not discussed Mr Mohapi's death with the Red Cross officials who visited her in detention;
- The strangulation incident was not the most gruelling experience she had undergone during her more than five months in detention.

She said the most harrowing experience had been when she was made to stand for three days and nights without food or water and had to urinate where she stood in front of security policemen.

Mr Van Rensburg said 'e security policemen responsible for her during these three relevant days would deny her allegation. They would say, he added, she had been given prison staff food during her detention.

Ms Mtintso replied that if they denied her statement they would be denying the truth. She added: "If they eat the same food as prisioners, it is unfortunate."

Earlier Mr Van Rensburg challenged her testimony that she had been threatened by a Col Muller, who allegedly told her that she deserved to be six foot under the ground, and that she had been assaulted by a Col Van der Merwe for refusing to sign a statement.

Describing the colonels as senior men, Mr Van Rensburg said: "They were administrators — they had no part in your interrogation."

Ms Mtintso said men of the rank of colonel did not get involved in interrogations: I have seen colonels assaulting people at John Vorster Square."

The commissioner will report to Mr Justice Smalberger on the two-day hearing in Lesotho. The case resumes in the Grahamstown Supreme Court on February 11. — DDC.

---

dam, nm., sire, seigneur

dolent, adj., triste, affligé, douloureux

ir, regretter

ont

j., alors, donc

r

ıjon

.que

er

doubleer, nm., qui double

vrai, légitime

ce, douleur

doner

ue

uc

dessevrer, séparer, se séparer

destre, adj., droit
  le destre, nm., le (poing) droit

destrer, see destrier

destrier, nm., destrier, cheval de bataille

desvoier, égarer, affoler

Deu, var. of Dieu

deus, OP., deux

devant, adv.prep., devant, avant

Dex, i.f. of Deu

diaus, var. i.f. of duel

die, PS3 v. dire

Diex, i.f. of Dieu

dist. P3 v. dire

einz, see ainz

el = en + le

empereor, nm., Cl.III, NS emperere, empereur

emperere, see empereor

empirier, abîmer, avilir

emploier, employer

emprendre, entreprendre
  bataille emprendre vers, entreprendre de se battre avec

en (1), pron., en, dans cette affaire etc. (frequently used with verbs of motion; often expletive)

en (2), prep., en, dans, sur

en (3), var. on; see ome

Freed detainee: I didn't give Breyten away

JOHANNESBURG — Breyten Breytenbach is serving a nine-year prison sentence because he was betrayed by his colleagues.

This was said yesterday by Mr Berend Schuitema, former leader of the Dutch Anti-Apartheid Movement, who was released from detention earlier this week.

He accused the banned South African Communist Party of "shopping" the Afrikaans poet.

"I came back because I wanted to stand trial, because I am supposed to have been a co-conspirator with Breyten. If I can prove that I did nothing wrong, then it must follow that he did nothing wrong. I want him free. I also want to defuse the Okhelo bogey — that it is not the planned organisation it was made out to be," Mr Schuitema said.

This was revealed in an interview at his younger brother's house on the West Rand where he is "finding his feet" after 100 days detention by the security police.

Mr Schuitema was arrested by security police at Jan Smuts Airport on October 7 last year, after he had deliberately informed them he was returning.

"I wanted to come back and stand trial and defend Breyten".

In the wide-ranging interview, Mr Schuitema claimed:

- That he had never been an informer of the security police.
- That Breyten Breytenbach, who was arrested in South Africa, had "seriously underestimated the situation and the police."
- That Breytenbach was supposed to have operated out of Swaziland and never enter South Africa.
- That Okhela movement was born out of an attempt to break out of the grips of the SACP and the communist - dominated African National Congress (ANC).

He said he was convinced the SACP in London had tipped off the South African police about Breytenbach's presence in this country in 1975, which led to his arrest and subsequent nine-year jail sentence, because of jealousies between the SACP, the ANC and the activities of Breytenbach and himself.

Pale and heavily bearded, the 39-year-old former mine shift boss said that Reginald September, Cape Town-born chief of the ANC in Europe, had told his and Breytenbach's colleagues in The Netherlands movement they were plotting to destroy and replace the ANC with a similar organisation in South Africa.

"The ANC is controlled by the SACP, which in turn is controlled by Moscow. I was always outside the communist movement. I started becoming disturbed when September began making frequent trips to Amsterdam and speaking to members of the Anti-Apartheid Movement and the Dutch Communist Party — in effect, trying to control us, too."

This is what subsequently happened.

"September was telling them Breyten and I were reactionary nationalists and should be expelled from the anti-apartheid movements. The fact is that we disagreed ideologically with the SACP both on political issues and how the organisation should be run.

"Then, after Breyten was arrested, I learned from a colleague in my Anti-Apartheid Movement, who was also a member of the Dutch Communist Party, that they had known all about Breyten's movements in advance of his leaving for South Africa."

"I am convinced the police were tipped off in advance by the SACP."

Mr Schuitema denied allegations in South African exile and anti-apartheid circles that he, in fact, was the one who pulled the carpet from under Breytenbach's feet.

"My aim now is to expose the SACP for what they did to Breyten. I want to do everything possible to clear his name."

He admitted that he had been a "co-signatory" to the Okhela manifesto — a document written by Breytenbach that outlined the aim of Southern African liberation movements and talked of the need for the ANC to engage in "armed struggle" — but said that there was no formal "Okhela organisation" with the aims and programmes.

"I was, with Breyten, one of the main organisers of Okhela as a white consciousness movement."

He was the man code-named "Nic Waterbalk" in the Breytenbach organisation.

Asked what his future plans were, Mr Schuitema said: "I want to concentrate on writing on the question of white consciousness.

"I feel that the whole crisis in the South African society and state is much more than solving the difficult colonial situation. We've got to think in terms of more than a superficial programme of abolition of apartheid laws."

He had been very encouraged by the "new tendency" of the government. DDC.

The short life of Monty Python's Brian . . .

CAPE TOWN. — Monty Python's The Life of Brian (subtitled the Scrapbook of Brian of Nazareth) has been found undesirable, the Directorate of Publications announced yesterday.

It would be an offence, subject to heavy penalties, to import or distribute it.

The directorate also announced that the publication Venger No. 1 1979, produced by the Montenero Peronist movement, and The Snake, by John Godey, were not undesirable and could be imported or distributed.

Other publications found to be undesirable (name of author or producer in brackets):

Stardust (Whitney Stine).
Mother's Helper (Maureen Freely).
The Pornographer (John McGahern).
The Gold Machine (Martin Davies).

Voices From the Dock — South African Political Trials: 1976- 979 (The International University Exchange Fund, Switzerland or London, England).

The Wheels Turn — South African Political Trials: 1976-1979 (Glenn Moss).
Our Great Spring Victory (General Van Tien Dung).
The Military Art of People's War (Selected Writings of General Vo Nguyen Giap, Edited By Russell Stetler).
Peppermint Stick greeting cards numbers 75Pb-55, 75Pb-071, 60Pb-176, 75Pf-186, 75Pf-206, 75Pf-208 (Peppermint Stick Inc, USA).

Joli greeting cards numbers 50B-212, 50B-583, 50B-1249, 50B-1252, 50B-1255, 50B-1263, 50B-1278, 50B-1309, 50B-93 (Joli Greeting Card Co, Chicago).

Opinions: African Bulletin of the World Federation of Trade Unions 1-2/79 (World Federation of Trade Unions, Prague).

Photography Vol 14, No. 12, December 1979 (Model and Allied Publications Ltd, London).

Problems of the History of Philosophy (Theodor Oizerman).
Afras Review 4 August 1979 (Afras [illegible] London).
The Role of Force In History, Frederick Engels (edited by Ernst Wangermann).
Frantz Fanon (Panaf Great Lives Series Panaf Books Ltd, London).
Class, Hegemony and Party (edited by Bloomfield).
Politics, Ideology and the State (edited Sally Hibbin).
Dialectical Logic (E V Ilyenkov).
New Theories of Revolution (Jack Woddis).

— Sapa.

Reds 'shopped' Breytenbach — Schuitema

RDM 19.1.80 327

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

MR BEREND Schuitema, former leader of the Dutch Anti-Apartheid Movement, who was released from detention earlier this week, yesterday accused the South African Communist Party (SACP) of "shopping" the jailed Afrikaans poet, Breyten Breytenbach.

This was revealed to the Rand Daily Mail in an exclusive interview at his younger brother's house on the West Rand where he is "finding his feet" after 100 days in detention.

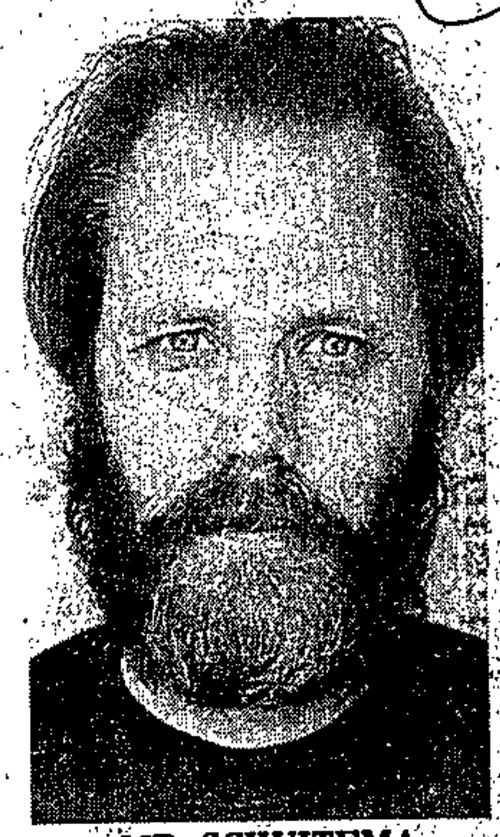
Mr Schuitema was arrested by Security Police at Jan Smuts Airport on October 7 last year, after he had deliberately informed them he was returning.

"I wanted to come back and stand trial and defend Breyten."

In the wide-ranging interview, Mr Schuitema claimed:

- That he had never been an informer for the Security Police;
- That Breyten Breytenbach, who was arrested in South Africa, had "seriously underestimated the situation and the police";
- That Breytenbach was supposed to have operated from Swaziland and never to have entered South Africa, and
- That the Okhela movement was born out of an attempt to break out of the grips of the SACP and the communist-dominated African National Congress.

He said he was convinced that the SACP in London had tipped off the South African Police about Breytenbach's presence in the country in 1975, which led to his arrest and subsequent nine-year jail sentence, because of jealousies between the SACP, the African National Congress and the activities of Breytenbach and himself.



MR SCHUITEMA
... police tipped off

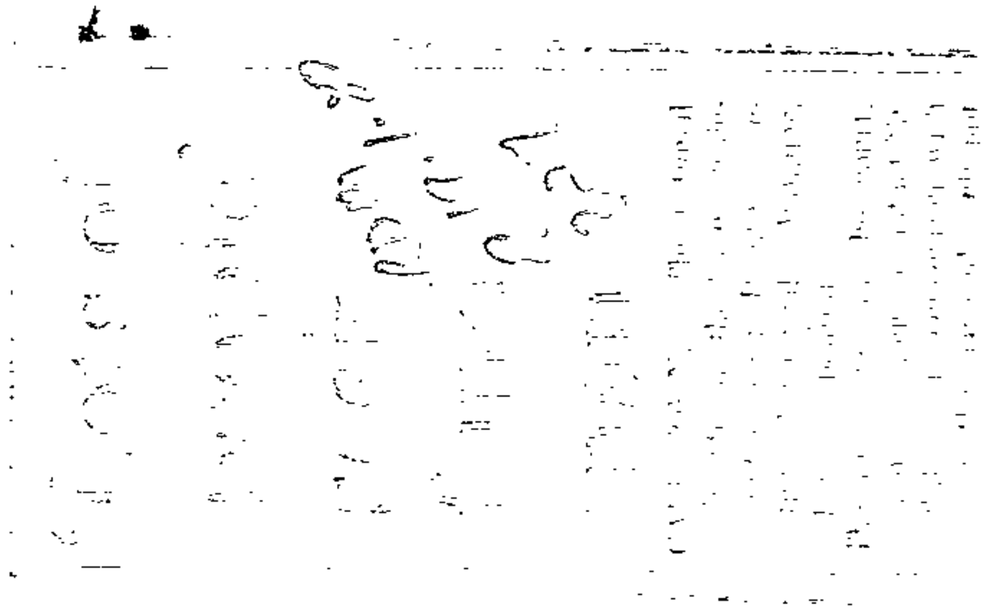
Asked what his future plans were, Mr Schuitema said: "I want to concentrate on writing on the question of white consciousness."

He said he had been encouraged by the "new tendency" of the Government.

"There really is a lot of political space in South Africa now to work for change."

Mr Schuitema, 39, is divorced from his Dutch wife, Miek, who lives in Amsterdam with their 10-year-old daughter, Katja.

● What makes the man tick? — See Inside Mail on Monday



(327)

Schuitema het R1 milj. in stryd teen RSA gehanteer

Deur JOHAN DE WET

'N GOEIE R1 miljoen is sedert 1970 deur sy hande in die stryd teen die Suid-Afrikaanse regering, sê Berend Schuitema. Van dié geld is onder meer gebruik om Yolande Breytenbach na Suid-Afrika te laat reis.

Altesame R3 000 moes „as 'n gebaar" aan hoofman Gatsha Buthelezi gegee word, maar het nooit by hom uitgekom nie. Die man wat die geld moes oorhandig, het onder meer 'n motorfiets daarmee gekoop!

Die geld, wat maklik was om te bekom, is onder meer in Algerië, Roemenië en in Nederland gekry.

Schuitema het dié naweek aan RAPPORT vertel dat hy as sekretaris van die Nederlandse anti-apartheidsbeweging met 'n jaarlikse begroting van 200 000 tot 300 000 gulden gewerk het.

Dit is net vir vaste programme en organisasie aangewend. Vir spesiale projekte het hy bykomende geld gekry, want geld was eintlik nooit 'n probleem nie.

Die Nederlandse regering het o.m. geld gegee, in Roemenië is dit altyd maklik om geld te kry en die uitgeweke ANC-leier John Makhatini het voorts 'n fonds buite die ANC beheer wat deur die Algerynse regering gevoed is.

„Ek het byvoorbeeld ná Breyten Breytenbach se inhegtenisneming gereël dat Yolande geld kry om Suid-Afrika te besoek. Van dié geld het ek ook gebruik in die veldtog om te probeer verhinder dat die TV-onderhoud van prof. Chris Barnard met Breyten in Frankryk uitgesaai word.

Sommer by sy eerste ontmoeting met Breyten was hy geïmponeer deur die digter se intelligensie. Maar agterna het hy besef Breyten is te idealisties, kyk te romanties ná sy taak en is glad nie prakties nie.

„Dit was tipies van die Franse milieu waarin hy hom bevind het. Hy het sommer 'n boek geskryf oor die moraliteit van die vervalsing van 'n paspoort!

„Donald Moerdijk, 'n Suid-Afrikaner uit Durban en 'n professor in letterkundige kritiek aan die Universiteit van Sorbonne, was net so. Eers was hy en Breyten saam. Maar later het ek en Moerdijk 'n hewige rusie gehad. Ek het Breyten teen hom gewaarsku.

Die Oela-manifes belangrike grondslag vir Breyten se skuldigbevinding, was die produk van lang gesprekke tussen hom, Breyten, Moerdijk en eerw. Don Morton, gewese Metodistepredikant van Pretoria.

Uiteindelik het Breyten dit geskryf. „Maar dit was 'n kompromis van ons almal se gedagtes en voorts bedoel om ons vyande te paai."

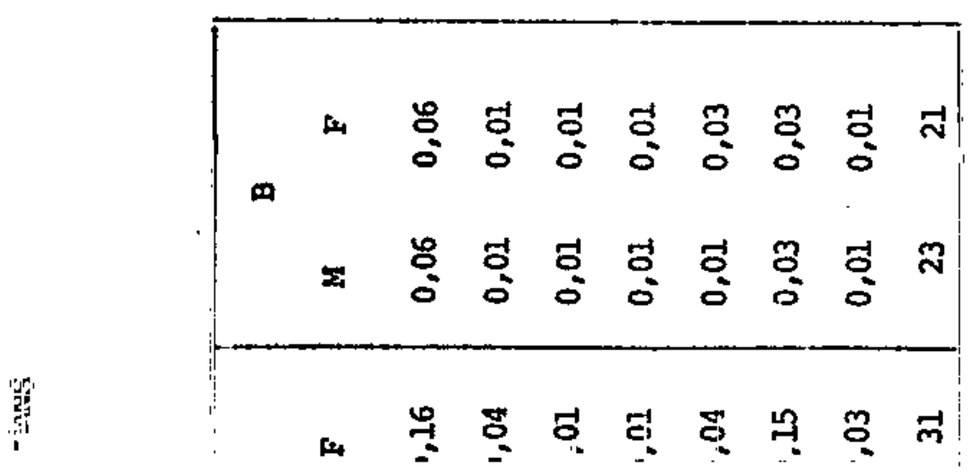
Sabotasieplanne? Nee, sê Schuitema, dit waarmee hulle hulle besig gehou het, was nie bedoel om op Suid-Afrika toegepas te word nie. Dit was eerder opleiding en veiligheid om hulself teen hul vyande te beskerm.

Die inbraak by die Suid-Afrikaanse ambassade in Bonn waar kerngeheime gesteel is, was voorts 'n spontane plan van die Duitse anti-apartheidsbeweging „wat sommer uitgerol gekom het".

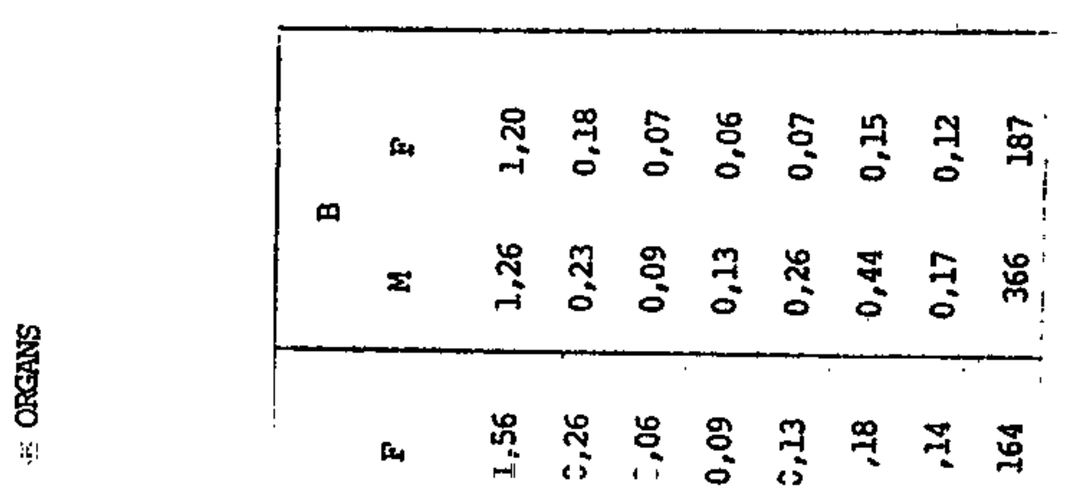
Toe hy Suid-Afrika vir die eerste keer in 1974 onder 'n vals paspoort besoek, het hy die R3 000 saamgebring wat òf Karel Tip òf Gerry Maré aan Buthelezi moes oorhandig. Dit was afkomstig van Makhatini en sou net „'n gebaar" wees.

Makhatini wou ook hê dat hy vals paspoorte bring vir mense in Suid-Afrika, maar hy het dit as te gevaarlik beskou.

Uiteindelik het Tip en/of Maré die geld vir Buthelezi ook as te gevaarlik beskou en dit nooit oorhandig nie. Tip het vir hom 'n motorfiets gekoop en die res in 'n spaarrekening gedeponeer.



	B	
	M	F
F	0,06	0,06
,16	0,01	0,01
,04	0,01	0,01
,01	0,01	0,01
,01	0,01	0,01
,04	0,01	0,03
,15	0,03	0,03
,03	0,01	0,01
31	23	21



	B	
	M	F
F	1,26	1,20
1,56	0,23	0,18
0,26	0,09	0,07
0,06	0,13	0,06
0,09	0,26	0,07
0,13	0,44	0,15
,18	0,17	0,12
,14	366	187
164		

Rapport 20/1/80

LOS BREYTEN, SÊ BEREND

(327)

Deur JOHAN DE WET

„EK en Breyten het presies dieselfde „oortredings' begaan. Nou dat ek losgelaat is, is daar geen regverdiging dat Breyten langer in die tronk sit nie," sê Berend Schuitema, mede-„geregtigheidsvegter" van Breyten Breytenbach, een van Suid-Afrika se voorste digters.

Schuitema, wat 'n broer is van die TV-nuusman Jerry Schuitema, is Woensdag deur die Veiligheidspolisie vrygelaat nadat hy meer as dertien weke ondervra was. In 'n openhartige onderhoud het hy gister vertel van sy terugkeer na Suid-Afrika om, soos hy sê sy en Breyten se onskuld te bewys.

Die Regering het hard probeer keer dat hy kom, sê hy. Uiteindelik moes hy sy dreigement uitvoer en sonder verlof op 'n vliegtuig klim. By sy aankoms het die Veiligheidspolisie gesê hulle is kwaad dat hy teruggekom het, vertel Schuitema.

Al oortreding wat hulle begaan het, was om met vals paspoorte te reis. En dit beskou hy darem nie as so 'n ernstige saak nie. Eintlik was dit hul taak, sê Schuitema, om teen die Suid-Afrikaanse Kommunistiese Party te werk — en dit het hulle amper reggekry!

Was hulle nie naïef om so te dink nie? — die man wat sy en Breyten se leermeester was, is immers met 'n masjiengeweer doodgeskiet, „deur die geheime polisie van Rusland, die KGB."

Nee, sê Schuitema, wat self-versekerd op al die vrae geantwoord het oor waar hulle al die geld vandaan gekry het vir hul stryd teen die Suid-Afrikaanse regering.

Hy het vertel van sy eerste ontmoeting met Breyten, van die manne met wie hy saamgewerk het, van die reis van hom en Breyten na Suid-Afrika — dis die reis wat Breyten uiteindelik vir nege jaar in die tronk beland het — en selfs van die ontugklag teen hom voordat hy in 1968 uit die land gevlug het.

Terwyl hy en Breyten in 1975 in Suid-Afrika was, is Breyten in hegtenis geneem. Daarna het Schuitema na Botswana en van daar na Europa laat vat.

Schuitema, lank en maer, met blou oë en 'n rooi baard, kry af en toe 'n skamerige glimlag op sy lippe. Hy wek die indruk dat hy selde in sy lewe haastig is. Hy is duidelik lief vir teorieë en intellektuele speletjies. 'n Gesprek met hom duur lank.

„Ek het by die veiligheidspolisie aangedring dat 'n aanklag teen my ingebring word. Hulle het geweier," sê die man wat nou oorsee behoorlik uitgebak is by die vriendjies wat hom nou daarvan verdink dat dit hy is wat Breyten verraai het.

Hy hou vol dis die Kommuniste wat die Veiligheidspolisie laat weet het dat Breyten Suid-Afrika toe kom.

Nou sit Berend Schuitema terug in die land van sy geboorte, sonder geld en ook sonder vriende hier. Maar, hou hy vol, hy en Breytenhulle het iets bereik. Hy het hoop vir Suid-Afrika onder die P. W. Botha-regering.

Dit wat hulle met al hul teorieë oorsee sit en beplan het, het intussen in Suid-Afrika vanself tot stand gekom: vakbondregte vir nie-blankes.

Net jammer dat Breyten nou in die tronk sit. Breyten het die risiko verbonde aan

* VERVOLG OP BL. 4 *

POLISIE WOU MY NIE HÊ, SÊ SCHUITEMA

20/1/80

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

hul reis gruwelik onderskat. Hy het 'n lelike fout begaan en as dit nie vir daardie fout was nie, sou hulle hul doel bereik het.

„As ons net ses maande langer tyd gehad het, was die SA Kommunistiese Party se invloed oor die ANC verbreek." Dan sou wit en swart nasionalisme in Suid-Afrika mekaar kon vind. En dan sou Suid-Afrika die paradys word wat dit behoort te wees.

Maar ai, daardie hofsaak teen Breyten. Dit was „drasties oordrewe," sê Schuitema. Die aanklag van terrorisme was onregverdig.

Daar ver in 'n hotelkamertjie in Genève in Switserland het hy daagliks die verloop van die hofsaak gevolg aan die hand van berigte in die Londense Times.

„Dat Breyten skuld beken het, kon ek nog begryp. Ek het geglo hy sou later met 'n verklaring die saak kon swaai. Maar toe kom die berig ‚poet apologizes'. Man, ek was stukkend. Dit was byna 'n vernietigende slag. Ek was verbitterd."

In Nederland het hy die werk van hom, Breyten en hul maatjies aan skerwe gevind. Waar hulle kort tevore die SA Kommuniste wou koudsit, het die teenoorgestelde gebeur. Alles was oorgeneem.

Berend Willem Franciscus Schuitema, vurige nasionalis met sy aankoms in die jare sestig in Nederland, stigter van die Nederlandse anti-apartheidsbeweging, medestigter van die Okhela-beweging wat die gewelddadige omverwerping van Suid-Afrika in sy manifes ingeskryf gehad het, was geïsoleer.

Die kruis wat hy vir sy vaderland beplan het, het op sy skouers kom rus.

Op 'n dag in 1978 besluit hy hy gaan terug. Om sy onskuld te gaan bewys. Hy vra RAPPORT se man in Londen, Gielie de Kock, om die boodskap oor te dra dat hy in Breyten se plek sal kom sit. Hy doen dit, maar RAPPORT beskou die gedagte as so naïef dat dit nie eens aan die owerhede oorgedra word nie.

Dan maar self met die diplomatieke mense in Nederland gesels. Kan hy terugkeer? vra hy. Die antwoord kom 'n rukkie later: nee.

Toe begin die dinge vir hom in Nederland warm word. Die Nederlandse polisie is ook op sy spoor, hoor hy. Waarskynlik vanweë die moeilikheid wat hy in Ierland ook help maak het.

Hy wyk uit Amerika toe. Ook daar sê mnr. Johan van Staden, konsul in New York, hy kan nie terugkeer nie, vertel Schuitema.

Uiteindelik trek hy sy Pierre Cardin-pak aan en met sy skoongeskeerde gesig en kortgeknipte hare gaan hy lughawe toe. Blykbaar word sy pienk Nederlandse reisdokument met 'n diplomatieke paspoort verwar en geen vrae word gestel nie. Hy is op die vliegtuig.

Vooraf het hy darem laat weet hy is op pad.

Op die vliegtuig raak hy en 'n ouerige dame van Winburg lekker aan die gesels („sy besef nie dat die gevaarlike terroris Schuitema langs haar sit nie!). Op Jan Smuts aangekom, vra sy hom om haar te help met al haar pakkies.

Hy doen dit. So besef die twee veiligheidsoffisiere wat hom inwag nie dat die mooi jong man Schuitema is nie. Eers nadat hy sy pa, mnr. Jerry Schuitema sr. van Klerksdorp, en sy skoonsus, Cathy (Jerry jr. se vrou) omhels het, kom kol. Kalfie Broodryk en maj. Buchler daar aan, vertel Schuitema.

Hy word eenkant gebring en kol. Broodryk spreek hom kwaai aan. „Hy het gesê hy is kwaad dat ek teruggekom het."

Kort daarna vertrek hy saam met die twee veiligheidsmanne Pretoria toe. Hy reis met sy hande agter sy rug geboei. Hy word na die Sentrale Gevangenis in Pretoria gebring.

Dit was 8 Oktober 1979. Die volgende dag sit hy alleen in sy sel. Eers die dag daarna kom twee manne, ene kol. Gloy en ene sers. Terry, hom haal. „Ek het sommer besef dis my ondervraers. Hul gesigte was koud en naar. Ek het my op die ergste voorberei."

Maar die ondervraging duur nie lank nie. „Ek val hulle dadelik aan oor die wyse waarop hulle Breyten behandel het. Die dodemaskers val van hul gesigte af."

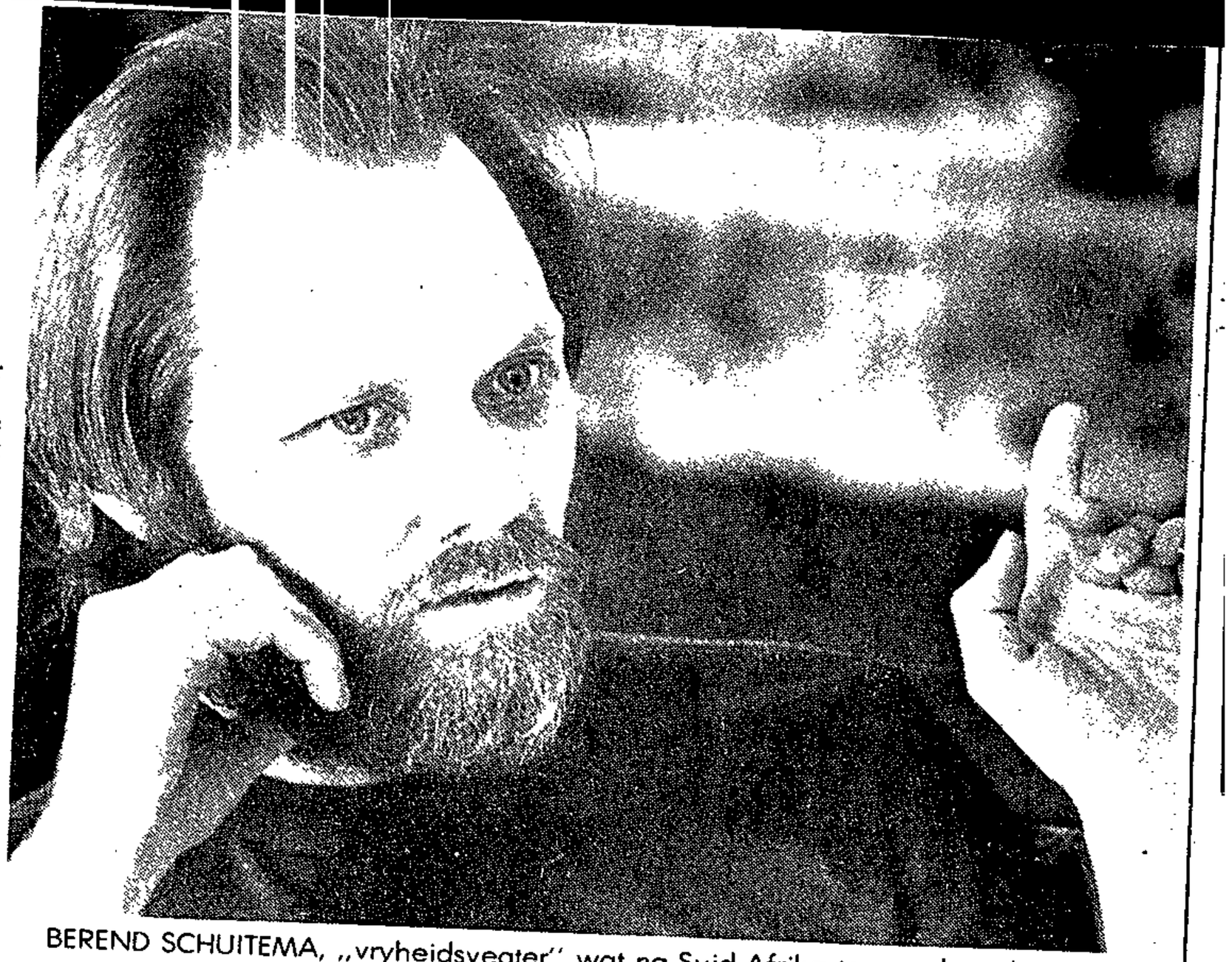
Nie lank daarna nie, hoor hy dat hy vrygelaat gaan word, sê Berend. Hy stribbel teë. Hy dring aan op 'n vervolging. Daar kom dadels van.

Net voor sy vrylating Woensdag sê kol. Gloy aan hom: „Ons sal jou seker weer eendag kry," vertel Schuitema.

Buite wag sy broer Jerry. Hulle ry na hul ma se huis in Johannesburg. Van daar bel Berend sy pa wat op Klerksdorp woon (hy en sy vrou is geskei). Daarna bel hy sy dogter Katja wat by sy geskeide vrou, Miek, in Amsterdam woon en wie hy Kersfees 1978 laas in Switserland gesien het. Sy is nou tien jaar oud.

Die naweek bring Berend deur by sy suster, mev. Thea Jarvis in Johannesburg. Waar hy sit en dink aan alles wat hy gedoen het en watter soort toekoms op hom wag.

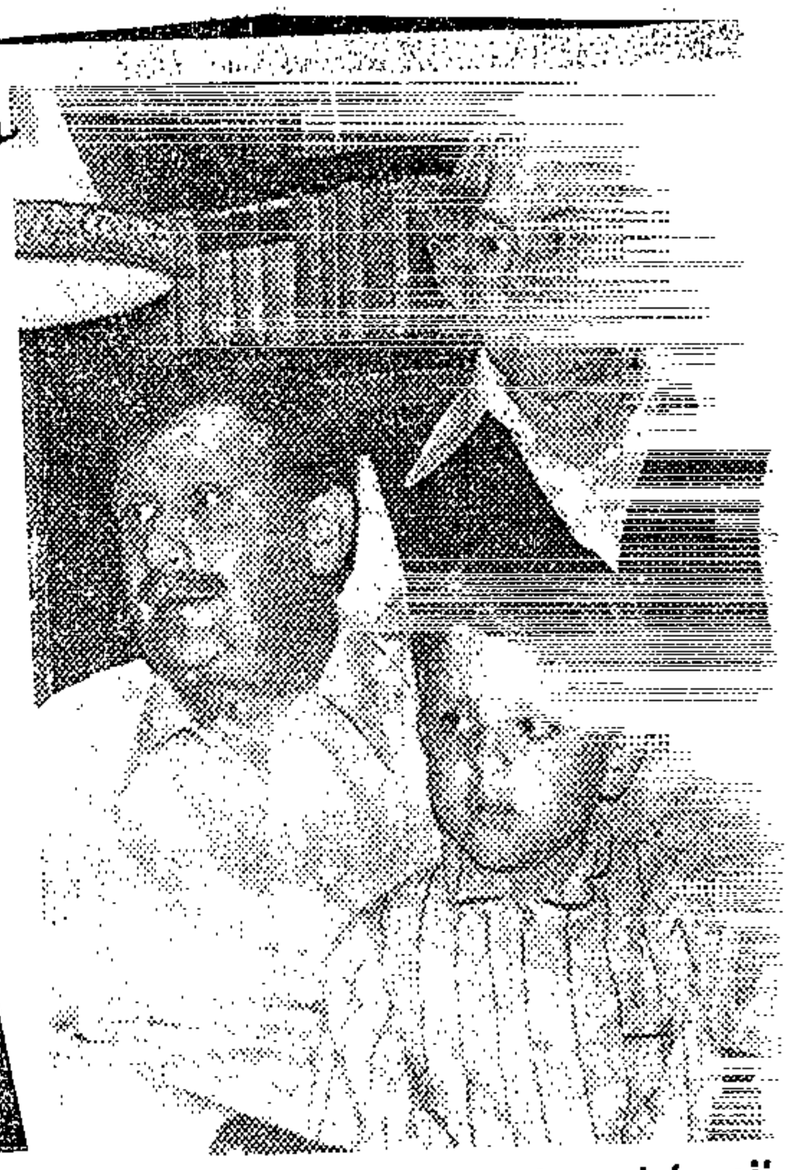
„Ek sal seker maar probeer skryf. Met 'n paar boeke, my rugsak en 'n tikmasjien, kan ek enige plek tevrede wees. En ek is gewoond om met min geld klaar te kom," sê hy.



BEREND SCHUITEMA, „vryheidsvegter" wat na Suid-Afrika teruggekeer het om — soos hy sê — sy en Breytenbach se onskuld te bewys.

Foto: Nato Barnard.

THE JUDGES' DILEMMA



Judge Anton Mostert and family

THE erosion of the powers of the Supreme Court by the State is one of the major causes of a growing dissatisfaction among judges and advocates with the country's legal system, say top legal men.

The long-felt dissatisfaction surfaced this week with the shock resignations of Judge Anton Mostert and Judge Mervyn King.

Judges and advocates interviewed told the **Sunday Tribune** that the long-standing legal tradition was that the Government should not in any way interfere with judges.

But the Government's treatment of Judge Mostert, whose initial revelations were instrumental in exposing the Information Scandal, was " a disgrace", say the legal men.

They also pointed out that some of the powers of the Supreme Court had since been taken away and vested in Government-appointed boards such as the Race Classification and Publications Control Boards.

There was also strong resentment at the attitude of the Government towards lawyers.

They strongly felt that the Minister of Justic should consult them in all matters concerning the profession, but in recent years this has not happened in all cases.

By TICKS CHETTY

Opposed

The judges and advocates spoken to also said that they were strongly opposed to the appointment of people, other than practising advocates, to the Supreme Court.

The most recent such appointment was that of Mr Braam Lategan, the former Attorney-General of the Cape and member of the three-man Erasmus Commission. He was appointed to the Bench of the Cape Division by the Minister of Justice last

nesburg, which is a white group area.

Judge King said: "As a judge in a court of law I am obliged to give effect to the provisions of an Act of Parliament.

"Speaking for myself, and if I were sitting as a court of equity, I would have come to the assistance of the appellant.

"Unfortunately, and on an intellectual honest approach, I am compelled to conclude that the appeal must fail."

Reasons

Meanwhile, legal sources in Durban and Pietermaritzburg said this week that one of the reasons for

of the most fr
s inclu
tic Dis
tation

Judge King's resignation has also raised questions about the "crisis of conscience" that judges experience when they are forced to give effect to the law even when they are totally opposed to the provisions of an Act.

Conflict

Although Judge King refused to comment this week on reports that he resigned from the Bench because of " a conflict of conscience" following a judgment he gave in a Group Areas Act case, legal men said this week that the conscience factor was a problem.

Last August Judge King dismissed an appeal against the ejectment of Mr Ahmed Nazir Adams and his wife from a flat in Doornfontein,

tion was
longer felt
future for
bench

They said that this and dissatisfaction with the treatment of, and the attitudes towards the judiciary, as well as controversial appointments to the Bench in recent months, had forced him to resign.

While none of these reasons could be confirmed because Judge Mostert has refused to say why he resigned, there are some who strongly feel that he quit because he realised that his role in exposing the Information scandal had doomed his career hopes.

"After all, he blew the lid off the Information affair and this badly hurt some very important people in high places," said one source.

, this is an e
isks life
a of va
and als
e there
morta
that he
there was
him on the
nt will

City of Cape Town (1977). Census of Hospitals and Health 1975. Report 20-06-01. Government Printer, Pretoria.

Republic of South Africa (1977). Report on Deaths 1974. Department of Statistics, Pretoria.

Republic of South Africa (1976). Report on Bantu Deaths 1974. Report 07-03-08. Government Printer, Pretoria.

Republic of South Africa (1976). South African Statistics 1976. Government Printer, Pretoria.

Republic of South Africa (1974). Report on Bantu Deaths 1968 to 1971. Report 07-03-04. Government Printer, Pretoria.

Republic of South Africa (1970). Population Census 1970. Report RP 114/1975. Government Printer, Pretoria.

Rice, John A. (1977). Introduction to Stochastic Processes. Wadsworth & Brooks/Cole, New York.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health 1975. p.110. Cape Town.

REFERENCES

85

FROM ISLAND TO LEEUWKOP

SUNDAY POST
Reporter

ROBBEN Island prisoners will be moved to Leeuwkop as soon as an additional maximum security wing is added to the prison.

A spokesman for the Prisons Department said this week that architects were still working out the plans for the new wing.

"It is not possible to give the date for the completion of the building. That will be determined only after the completion of the plans and the closing of tenders," the spokesman said.

The removal of political prisoners inland was first announced last year. S. Post 20/1/80

There are more than 400 political prisoners on Robben Island, including Mr Nelson Mandela, leader of the banned ANC.

Outcast idealist who came back for more

Mr Berend Schuitema, 39-year-old former secretary of the Dutch Anti-Apartheid Movement, is in an unenviable position. He is distrusted in European exile circles and by the underground liberation movements in this country. He talked to **BRUCE STEPHENSON** of his dilemma.

ASK any gold miner about his shift boss, and he'll most probably paint a portrait of a swarthy, gravel mouthed, tough-as-teak leader.

The sort of man who'd drink with the best, solve your personal problems over sunrise brandies and still be Number One in any emergency, at any time.

Now form a picture in your mind of a South African exile, as he sits at a Paris sidewalk cafe, or in an Amsterdam square. Perhaps a sensitive face, a thin, artist's frame and tortured memories of his mother country?

Last week I met an enigma, in the form of Berend Schuitema.

A man whose background pegs him as the father of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in Holland, a man who quit his job as a shift boss and left South Africa with bitterness burnt into his soul — and a man marked by other dissidents as "untrustworthy".

In October last year, Mr Schuitema came back to South Africa, intent on clearing jailed poet Breyten Breytenbach's name — even if it had to be done from the dock, with himself on trial. He was met at the airport by his father, a lawyer and the South African Security Police.

After 100 days in detention, he was unconditionally released last week. Shortly afterwards, he granted the Rand Daily Mail a full interview, to be staged at a house somewhere in the south of Johannesburg.

Berend, feet sandled and flaming hair ruffled, took us back to when it all began — one drunken night in '68, putting in time at the mine pub with the boys.

"I was driving home afterwards when I pulled in at a petrol station in Klerksdorp . . . I don't know how it happened, but I got involved with a black woman.

"The next thing I remember was the police."

Mr Schuitema faced the local magistrate soon afterwards on immorality charges, and was released on bail.

"That was the last straw. I felt I could not take South Africa any longer."

So Mr Schuitema went back to Holland, planning never to return.

In Amsterdam he studied economics at the Free (Socialist) University and became interested in the whole European anti-apartheid movement.

Berend Schuitema is an agitated speaker. Hand motions, mind in overdrive and tail-off are all part of his conversation method.

"I'm not Dutch . . . . it was a foreign country for me and that whole exile thing — admittedly self-imposed in my case — is a strain unless you get involved at a high level . . .

"So I got involved in the Dutch student movements, mainly the economics action group at the university, that had been formed as a reaction against the dogmatic Marxist-Leninism that was in European politics at that time.

"I never could take that stuff. I used to see the South African Communist Party sometimes in London with my colleagues who were members of the Dutch Communist Party, and every time I came back with a guts ache. They sickened me.

"Then I got into the Komitee Zuid Afrika and we did some things like disrupting a water polo tournament against a South African team. . . but the first big thing I organised was an exhibition in the Anne Frank house that made the parallel between the Nazi gas-chambers and apartheid. . . . .that apartheid, through its disruption of family and social life, is a form of genocide."

The main feature of the exhibition was a statue of then Prime Minister John Vorster holding a Nazi flag and a club.

Mr Schuitema then re-organised the Komitee, dumped the old board and set up a new one, to form the Anti-Apartheid Movement of the Netherlands.

He tried to have as little contact with the London movement as possible, preferring to run the organisation without "outside interference".

"We concentrated on schooling students in the economics action group. In fact, many of the new officials in the Dutch trade union movement today were schooled by us."

Their contact with communist organisations, Berend said, had been the normal relationships any revolutionary movement had with them.

Did he agree with the aims and objectives of the communists?

"No, that was where the problems started. We had an ideological confrontation with the SA Communist Party on politics and programmes, mainly.

"The problem was that I disagreed with the programmes that the SACP had imposed on the African National Congress, which in effect made the ANC a Marxist-Leninist movement controlled by the SACP, which in turn is controlled by Moscow. The old orthodox communist ideology was being imposed on the new movement.

"At this time we were having remarkable success with the disinvestment campaign (against Rhodesia and South Africa), such as breaking up the Zephyr network (an Amsterdam shipping firm that was exporting goods to Rhodesia). We infiltrated the firm and eventually had the directors brought to court.

"The fact that they were found guilty had a remarkable psychological effect on other firms.

"Everything was going really well, until I started being harassed by the SACP. Reginald September (then chief of the ANC in Europe) started visiting the Netherlands from London.

"It was at that time when I first met Breyten Breytenbach. He of course was down in Paris and had his thing going — I suppose you could call it a subculture — but he had heard of me . . . straight away I identified very strongly with him."

Whenever Mr Schuitema speaks of the Afrikaans poet, who is now serving a nine year jail sentence in Pretoria Central Prison under the Terrorism Act, he speaks eagerly and his blue eyes flash brightly.

And yet, Mr Schuitema is the man accused by anti-apartheid circles of "shopping" Breytenbach, and of being an informer for the South African Security Police.

But, be that as it may, politics is undeniably Mr Schuitema's lifeblood. He moves with ease through the minutiae of "exile politics". Zealous as a Trappist monk, he is of that breed who give themselves totally to a cause — regardless of the consequences.

Berend Schuitema grew very close to Breytenbach in a short time, and the two exiles spent long hours together talking of their mutual dislike of the communist influence in the ANC.

Together they formulated the Okhela Manifesto, which Mr Schuitema claims was the constitution of "nothing more than a white consciousness movement".

However during Breytenbach's trial the manifesto was seen to be a programme for "militant whites". It read in part:

"The short-term goal of our struggle is the liberation of the territory of South Africa and the seizing of power by the liberation movements representing the people of South Africa."

It also talked of the need for the ANC to engage in "armed struggle and underground work".

When the SACP got wind of it, Mr Schuitema said, they deduced that he and Breytenbach

High-fliers from the quarterlies

By ADAM PAYNE

[illegible]E the stock market is [illegible] that it does not trust gold price, with the RDM [illegible] index not rising in parallel [illegible]th gold, the mines themselves are performing excellently as shown in the December quarterly reports.

The dividends from Western [illegible] Levels and Vaal Reefs, [illegible] were decided on when gold price was over $700, [illegible] that the boards were [illegible]y to be generous because the higher gold price now [illegible]

Western Deep Levels performance overall in December was first-class with costs a ton reduced by 4,2% and costs an oz by 2,1%.

Good performances were recorded in the General Mining group by Buffelsfontein and Stilfontein. Grade at both mines was higher and Buffels reaped a rich reward with an average gold price of $408 an oz.

Grootvlei was a feature of the Union Corporation reports. Only two years ago it was a mine with a doubtful future, but now it has a life of about 12 years.

In the drive to extend its life still further, three boreholes have been completed to probe the Kimberley Reef, east and north-east of the present underground workings.

Of these three on this erratic reef, one was particularly good, assaying 78 g/t or 1 814 cmg/t, plus a high uranium grade.

These are early days in this drilling programme which will cover about 25 holes, but if similar results are obtained from one in three or four of the remaining holes, Grootvlei's life should be well above 12 years.

The reef is shallow and mining costs will be low by today's standards for new areas.

Another Union Corporation mine to impress was Unisel — in tonnage and grade. In development in the previous quarter, grade was 8 g/t. In the December quarter it rose to 10,9 g/t — an improvement which should filter into future quarterly results.

It appears from development results that Kinross will be able to increase grade over future quarters because of the higher level of ore grades at No. 2 Shaft on which the future of the mine hinges.

Values at ERPM showed that the mine hit a patch of high-grade ore in development. This ore was found in the new area now being developed. One does not know how big the area is, but the results should stabilise the mine's grade at a high level for a couple of quarters.

As usual, GFSA mines' performed efficiently, with a rise of only 3,3% in costs an oz and an increase of 1,9% in costs a ton milled.

Finally, Randfontein showed that at last it is getting over its problems at Cooke plant, although these are not yet completely solved.

Tonnage milled was higher and the tonnage treated to produce uranium was greater.

Provided the mine maintains

Roffey set to turn bear

By ADAM PAYNE

Clive Roffey, the Johannesburg chartist, says in his latest [illegible] to clients that after three [illegible]s as one of South Africa's [illegible] gold bulls, he is within [illegible] week of becoming its mabear.

The letter is dated January [illegible]

He believes the gold share-[illegible]ket has still to have its [illegible] run to be followed by a [illegible] trend which will start sud-[illegible]y and soon.

The letter says: "I am con-[illegible]ed that the market is with-10 days of its major peak.

"For the first time in three [illegible]rs I am about to advise that gold, platinum, coal, mining [illegible]cials and all major indus-[illegible] holdings be converted to [illegible]."

On timing, he believes people [illegible] start selling about Janu-y 23 and be disinvested by [illegible]ary 29.

In an interview he said his [illegible] indicated the Japanese to the conclusion that there must be a big reduction in the oil price.

"Assuming that oil prices are reduced, the price of gold will be hit.

"I also expect the dollar to firm, which points to a significant drop in oil.

"Long term there is no doubt our market is in a major bull trend — share prices will go substantially higher over three to five years — but in the meantime there will be some periods of consolidation and correction.

"This year is going to be one of those periods of consolidation which will take the heat out of the market and build a new base for the next march.

"Unless one is looking long term, I consider that in the next two weeks one should sell. Everybody now is talking of better company reports, better dividends, better yields from gold shares, just as they were talking before the market crashed in 1969. They are not

Bullring

THE BREATHTAKING rise in the gold price to $835, up nearly $300 this year, has finally gone too quickly for the South African Krugerrand market to absorb.

Banks report that there are now more sellers of the coins than there are buyers.

And for the first time the SA Gold Coin Exchange is offering Krugers at a discount to the official gold price instead of at a premium.

It is, of course, wholly understandable.

Many people have Kruger holdings which started as small addenda to their savings and have now become worth a great deal of money.

But the money is not there until at least some coins are sold.

* * *

WHEN to sell is one of the recurring dilemmas of investment.

After all, it looked tempting enough a couple of weeks ago and what a gnashing of teeth that must have produced on Friday.

A cheerful banker relates that he was discussing this dilemma as applied to Krugerrands with his chairman.

"My advice to you," said the chairman, with traditional banking commonsense, "is to sell half and keep half."

"I would," said the banker, "but I have only one coin."

* * *

JOHANNESBURG chartist Dr Clive Roffey certainly has a strong provisional claim to any Man of the Month investment title.

When gold was just over $600 — which is only a few fixings ago — he unequivocally called the game correctly by saying it was going to $800 this month.

Roffey further urged his clients to climb into gold shares, and particularly Loraine, for all they could muster.

So he has got at least two legs of the jackpot home.

The problem is that it is difficult to wish him luck for the other two.

For Roffey sees gold tumbling to around $400, and heaven help gold shares.

Well, on his track record he

"On board Sir W Petty's 'Experiment', which is a fine rooomy vessel, and I hope may do well.

"Light upon some Dutchmen, with whom we had good converse, touching stoving and making of cables.

"But to see how despicably they speak of us for using so many hands more to do anything than they do — they closing a cable with 20 that we use 60 men upon."

* * *

FOR GOOD or bad South Africans certainly miss out on the extraordinary activity and gyrations of the US futures markets.

And if some of those dealing in paper billions had their way there would be a vastly wider spread of business.

Leo Malamed, head of the International Monetary Market in Chicago, concedes laconically, however, that not every diversification has worked.

Says he: "We tried turkeys. We laid an egg. No speculative interest. Same with shrimps."

Shrimps and turkeys. Is that the company gold is keeping?

Still, at $800-plus who cares about images.

* * *

DUST DOWN those old movies.

Gold fever has revived some hallowed criminal traditions in the United States and Canada.

Apparently the masked men are back roaming the badlands of North America for isolated gold and silver mines.

Only they use helicopter and machine gun instead of horse and pistol.

A Canadian mine lost two weeks worth of gold concentrates in one such heli-raid.

Heigh ho, silver, as the man said.

* * *

VAN DER MERWE appears on the SABC quiz show Specialist.

"Tell me, Van," says question master John Pank, "why have you chosen such a difficult subject."

"Pass," says Van.

Gold (

HONG KONG. — Gold closed at $818/$828 after half-day trading in Hong Kong on Saturday. The New York close on Friday was $810/$815.

The price started to fall in late trading from a high of $826/$834 as operaters started

nominated for Bluff

Municipal Reporter

THE Durban City Council by-election on the Bluff in March is taking on an unusual 'newspaper flavour' — yesterday a fourth newspaper personality was nominated.

She is Mrs Julie Jansen van Rensburg, a reporter for a Bluff newspaper.

Her name was put forward shortly after another newspaper personality, Mr Willy Brase, announced that he would not ask for a magistrate's ruling after the discovery that he was not a registered municipal voter.

Mr Brase said he was bitterly disappointed that he was not eligible as a candidate, but would not take the matter further.

He said he registered as a Durban voter in October 1978. He did not know why his name was not on the municipal roll.

Mr Brase is the editor of an Afrikaans newspaper in Natal.

Another newspaper editor, Mr Keith van der Wat, who was approached to be a candidate, decided last week not to let his name go forward, saying he preferred to 'stay on the outside'.

Mrs Jansen van Rensburg is employed by him.

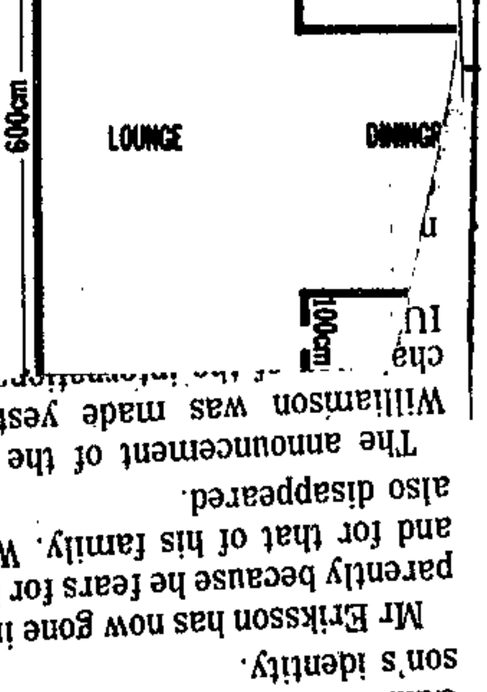
He said she had been dealing with the ratepayers' complaints in the ward for three years.

Another potential candidate, Mr Richard Burgess, works on the production side of a Mobeni publishing company.

BLACK	Male	49	2.1%
	Female	56	2.9%
		139	4.4%
		1.5%	
		389	4.9%
		1.2%	
		212	2.2%

WALL TO V COMPLET

EG:
PLAN A: 12
R1
PLAN B: Ho
No
at



is a code used in South
See Ref. 13.

oman plunges to death

Mercury Correspondent:
LONDON

THE INTERNATIONAL University Exchange Fund, which supports liberation movements in southern Africa and gives scholarships to African refugees, announced at its headquarters in Geneva yesterday that it had unmasked a South African spy in its midst.

He is Craig Williamson, 30, the IUEF's deputy director. A former Nusas executive member, he has apparently been a captain in the Security Police for 12 years.

The IUEF also claimed yesterday that the head of the South African Security Police, Brigadier J Coetzee, flew to Zurich to try to prevent the IUEF's director, Mr Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, from disclosing Williamson's identity.

Mr Eriksson has now gone into hiding, apparently because he fears for his own safety and for that of his family. Williamson has also disappeared.

The announcement of the unmasking of Williamson was made yesterday by the ch... of the International Board of the IU...

The spokesman said he thought Williamson was "somewhere in Geneva," but he did not know where.

Williamson is ... dent politics in South Africa and it is believed he would have been privy to considerable information of potential embarrassment to student radicals.

"It was certainly very useful for the South African Security Police to have someone in our organisation, the spokesman said.

Africa, particularly the activities of the Black Consciousness movement.

Williamson was heavily involved in stu-

Exposed

SA Security Police captain unmasked in Geneva

We spy

Kidnapped envoy's wife 'has hope now'

By Margaret McNally

LOS ANGELES — Mrs Daphne Dunn, the ailing wife of the South African Ambassador kidnapped in San Salvador, is optimistic for the first time in six weeks. "I have hope now," she says.

"Previously, I had little hope," she said at her daughter's home in Valencia, a small town girdled by the hills of southern California. "We understood that negotiations with the FPL (the Salvadorean kidnappers) were not going well, but now things are getting better."

The family have had word that Ambassador "Eddie" Dunn is still alive. His wife believes the only reason he has survived two execution dates is that the FPL are likely to come to power in El Salvador and with political legitimacy in sight they want no more blood on their hands.

Until now Mrs Dunn had refused all Press interviews.

She had chosen to play a shadowy role, allowing her children, Mrs Margot Sullivan and Robin and Hugh Dunn, to represent her.

She spoke compulsively, but when it came to the all-important negotiations she faltered.

"You must understand," she said; "that the negotiations are a matter of life or death — Eddie's. I don't want to say anything to anger the FPL."

Most of her anger is apparently directed at the South African Government. "They've done nothing," she said.

Mrs Dunn, who has been sickly since she had a lung removed two years ago, was recuperating with her son Hugh in northern California on the day her husband disappeared.

She was on her way to communion when a friend broke the news to her. "I felt dead calm. And then I wondered what reality was," she said. "Then fears started spinning through my mind.

"When I heard demands my first thought was: Do they really want him alive And yet I didn't believe he would be killed. I thought God would help. Even in the darkest moments I've retained a bubble of hope."

ion, invited readers d South Africa into

's choice of the best ent to the writer of ated by the writer.

er

Firstly, he could call a halt to his policy of introducing minor measures to reduce racial discrimination and continue to enforce the apartheid policies of his predecessors. This would be the quickest path to a black-white confrontation.

Secondly, he could go to the other extreme and remove all discriminatory laws. He could even pass laws making it an offence to practise discrimination, stipulate minimum wage levels and working conditions and impose fines for non compliance with these measures. This would inevitably lead to the removal of Mr Botha from office because the majority of white South Africans are not prepared to compete with the black man under equal conditions and to give him an equal opportunity to improve his position.

At the moment the black man is not thought of very highly in the eyes of the majority of white South Africans, but I wonder how the white man would make out if he had to exist under the same conditions as those imposed on the black man. If a black man lifts himself above the social and economic levels of his contemporaries he is an exceptional man, and in this world today there are few exceptional men, black or white.

Thirdly, and this is probably the most likely course Mr Botha will follow, he could continue making minor concessions, taking care that these were acceptable to the majority of his party. However, this would fall far short of black aspirations. The only point in favour of this path is that it would probably buy a bit more time. How much time is anyones guess.

Which course would I choose? Obviously the second, but then I would somehow have to placate my followers and convince them that this was the right policy. Unfortunately, I am not an exceptional man and I fear that I would fail miserably.

Perhaps somewhere within the ranks of the National Party there is an exceptional man who will rise to the occasion. I see this as the only hope for a peaceful solution to South Africa's problems. Is this man P. w. Botha? Only time will tell.

J. Denby.

39 Market Street, Adelaide.

"We need a world in which it is safe to be human," someone once said. South Africa should strive towards this in the decade of the eighties.

Mr P. W. Botha should start eliminating all the legislation which disregards the dignity of the individual or his inner freedom.

A total of 1 385 people have been banned since the introduction of the Internal Security Act in 1950. No charge, no evidence, no trial. But freedom has been restricted — a brutal violation of a fundamental human right.

Forty people have died while in detention under South African security legislation during the 13 years up to 1976. Legislation which makes provision for indefinite detentions has to be repealed.

Legislation which legitimises the destruction of people's homes at Crossroads is also immoral. Four hundred people were arrested. Women spent the night in jail with their children. They were found guilty under the Section 10 Laws of the Urban Areas Act.

This has got to be brought to an end. Everybody has got to be accepted as having the needs and desires of every other human. The Nationalist Government has got to accept people as more than just units of labour.

The Mixed Marriages Act of 1949 and Section 16 of the Immorality Act of 1957 has also got to be erased from the statute-books. These laws have led to suicides. This is murder. Families have been broken up. This is a social crime. These laws therefore just cannot exist if Mr Botha wants to steer South Africa on a course of peace and stability.

Discrimination in the business sphere also has to be eradicated. About R2 070 million has to be added to the salary bill to bridge the black-white pay gap. There is no excuse for maintaining this gap other than pure racism.

Legislation which allows R112 million a year to be spent on inhuman Pass Laws also has to be repealed. This is more than the total amount allocated to the renamed Department of Bantu Education. This is a crime against humanity.

Mr Botha has got to realise that not even a total strategy will work. For there is no right way to do the wrong thing. Not even a watered-down version of apartheid can be accepted — ever. Resistance and frustration will always be simmering, waiting to erupt.

For, as St Augustine said centuries ago, an unjust law is no law at all.

Tyrone August

62 Bells Rd., Queenstown.

Let's say I'm P. W. Botha and a true Christian. I believe that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights and that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

I also believe that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the government.

That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organising its powers in such form, as shall seem most likely to ensure their safety and happiness.

I know that Africa has had the misfortune of being ruled by illegal governments where torture, intimidation, detention and killings are the order of the day.

I know that a coup d'état in an African state is not news any more because for every tyrant deposed, another is born. You also seldom come across a ruler who is better than his predecessor.

I am afraid that majority rule here in South Africa will also bring the same results.

To avoid this, I would quickly form a new government with the following men:

Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert (vice-president), Helen Suzman (Minister of Justice), Bishop Tutu (UN Rep.), Dr H. Kakaza (Minister of Health), Colin Eglin (Minister of Defence), Donald Woods (Minister of Police), Sonny Leon (Minister of Post and Teleco.), Wilkie Kambule (Minister of Education), Sun Chetty (Attorney-General), Dr Wimpie de Klerk (Minister of Agriculture), Oliver Tambo (Secretary for Information), George Tabe (Minister of Sport and Recreation), Nelson Mandela (Head of the Information Department), Prof Anthony Matthews (Security Chief).

And of course yes, P. W. Botha would be President of South Africa.

Sicelo Mcapukisi

576 NU 10 Mdantsane

If I were Mr P. W. Botha, in the wake of the Rhodesia situation, I would:

1. Initiate a pure and proper consultation with the people of South Africa.

2. Conduct a careful survey among political organisations for a leader who could command Southern Africa to world power.

3. Release political prisoners and return exiled politicians.

4. Scrap the unwanted detention and discrimination laws.

5. Appoint a liaison committee that would promote close co-operation between the police and the public for the maintenance of law and order.

6. Abandon the homeland system.

7. Pay the police better.

8. Prepare one parliament with guaranteed rights for the minority.

9. Station a white police station commander in black areas and a black station commander in white areas.

10. Despatch most of the Robben Island prisoners and exiled politicians to most African countries as ambassadors.

11. Finally share the wealth of the country to enable black children dying from malnutrition to survive.

All this is really necessary to defuse the explosive situation in Southern Africa.

L. G. Dlavana

4833 NU 8 Mdantsane

The inevitability of South Africa being driven to introspection in the decade of the 80s would leave us with a number of priorities in this critical era.

If I were Mr P. W. Botha, I would be proud to admit that throughout the country's history, South Africans have never lacked courage — courage to start a new life in an unknown wilderness, courage to face a numerically superior enemy and courage to state an honest opinion regardless of the consequences.

In the light of this optimism, I would prompt our present leaders to draw on that courage by admitting past mistakes and putting them right.

As Prime Minister, I would endeavour to outline positive points to pursue.

1. To take more realistic and urgent steps to remove real grievances from our society.

2. To narrow and eventually close the wage gap.

3. To scrap the pass system.

4. To abolish restrictions on black urban businessmen and create new opportunities.

5. To plan with blacks and not for them.

6. To not only understand the theory of human rights in South Africa, but to put them to practice.

7. To avoid suspending rights merely to preserve the security of the state.

8. To gain recognition of a common humanity and a common destiny (for there can be no separate destinies in South Africa) with regard and respect for individual worth and dignity leading to a transforming of our political climate.

9. To muster the courage to break out of the isolation that our race policies have forced on us — by clearing our racial logjam and co-operating with the West to help them help us to become the great country we could and should be.

10. To formulate a direction in policy that will bring South Africa into accord with the beliefs and aspirations of its own black people as well as with its neighbours' people so that nothing need stop this country becoming leader of a Southern African group of states.

The ten negative aspects would be the cessation of the following practices:

1. Denying passports without question.

2. Imprisoning individuals and detaining them indefinitely without trial.

3. Banning, banishing and house arresting people without explaining why.

4. Denying information to the public.

5. Closing down private schools and newspapers.

6. Depriving citizens of their worship.

7. Denying the elementary right of an arrested person to habeas corpus.

8. Deciding where people must live, and for blacks, where they can work.

9. Dragging people before courts on criminal charges which would be viewed as criminal in no civilised country in the world.

10. Refusing equal opportunity among peoples of all races and creeds through a more equitably shared proportion of riches and wealth, where all men and women are given a meaningful voice in government.

W. H. Suckow,

12 Sheridene,

Rosedale Park,

East London.

Alleged police spy unmasked

(327) 22/1/80 A1

From STANLEY UYS

LONDON — Another spy storm has broken over South Africa's head — a former executive member of Nusas was yesterday accused of being a Security Police spy working for the International University Exchange Fund in Zurich.

Mr Craig Williamson, 30, it is claimed, has been a member of the Security Police for 12 years and now holds the rank of captain.

The IUEF, which supports "liberation" movements in Southern Africa and gives scholarships to African refugees, also claims that the head of the South African Security Police, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, flew to Zurich to try to prevent the IUEF's director, Mr Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, from disclosing Mr Williamson's identity.

The Commissioner of the South African Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, last night issued a statement through his office saying the "hearsay allegations" would be investigated.

"We have taken note of the allegations as given to us by the media. The allegations are being studied and we therefore do not wish to comment on hearsay allegations," the statement said.

A senior officer of the directorate of public relations of the SAP was unable to answer allegations that Brigadier Coetzee had flown to Zurich. "The allegations are being investigated. We do not wish to expand on the statement already issued," he said.

Mr Eriksson has now gone into hiding in Sweden. Mr Williamson has also disappeared.

The claims about Mr Williamson was made yesterday by the chairman of the international board of the IUEF, Mr Carl Nissen. He told the press: "The senior member of the staff of the IUEF who has confessed to being a South African agent, is the former deputy director of the organisation, a South African, Mr Craig Williamson, who left South Africa supposedly as a refugee in January 1977 and joined the staff of the IUEF shortly afterwards."

During the Rhodesian conference held in Geneva in 1976, according to Geneva sources, the IUEF picked up part of the telephone and drinks bill incurred by Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu delegation.

Mr Piers Campbell, publicity director of the IUEF, said from Geneva yeserday: "Williamson disapperaed from the IUEF's Geneva offices about 10 days ago. Then, last Thursday, he got in touch and asked for a meeting on Friday with the fund's director, Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, in Zurich."

Mr Williamson turned up with a South African who was described as Brigadier Coetzee of the Security Police. At the meeting Mr Williamson admitted he had been a captain in the South African Security Police and had worked for them for the past 12 years, he said.

The allegations against Mr Williamson would suggest that he was a spy of major importance. As deputy director of the IUEF, he controlled the organisation's clandestine activities in Southern Africa. He was recently seconded to a key position as liaison officer between the Southern African guerilla movements — including Swapo, the ANC, PAC and ZAPU in Rhodesia — and the Scandinavian governments. The Swedish government has been informed of the disclosures.

The IUEF has been a key funding source of anti-government activities in Southern Africa, particularly the activities of the black consciousness movement.

It is alleged by the IUEF that Mr Williamson "blew" his cover because he feared that the Boss spy who recently emerged in Britain, Mr Arthur McGiven would reveal details of his operations to the British press.

Mr McGiven, however, made only a passing reference to the IUEF in the articles about South African intelligence operations which were published recently in the Observer.

In London yesterday Mr McGiven denied any knowledge of Mr Williamson's alleged cover activities as a Security Branch officer. — DDC.

Probe into activity of SA 'spy' in Geneva

327

Argus 22/1/80

GENEVA. — Swiss police are investigating claims made by an international relief organisation that its former deputy director had been a spy for the South African security police.

Police officers met lawyers of the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) yesterday to discuss the claims as well as alleged threats of violence made against the organisation's director, Mr Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, by the 'spy' and a senior officer of the South African security police.

The police are also investigating the alleged theft of IUEF documents.

Mr Piers Campbell, associate director of IUEF, said Mr Eriksson had gone into hiding after he and his family had been threatened. 'And I am taking my own precautions as these people have a reputation for violence,' he said.

AS 'REFUGEE'

The alleged spy was named as Mr Craig Williamson, 31, who joined the staff of the IUEF after leaving South Africa in 1977 supposedly as a refugee.

The officer is believed to be Brigadier Jan Coetzee, head of the security police.

Mr Campbell said Mr Williamson left his office suddenly two weeks ago, saying his wife was ill.

'The next we heard of him was last Thursday when he telephoned to arrange a Zurich meeting with Mr Eriksson.

'At this meeting last Friday Williamson was accompanied by a South African who called himself General (SIC) Coetzee of the security police. Williamson also admitted he had been a member of this service for 12 years,' Mr Campbell said.

THREATENED

He said the two men had threatened to 'expose' IUEF and destroy its credibility if Mr Eriksson did not co-operate with them.

They allegedly also threatened Mr Eriksson and his family with violence.

Mr Campbell said a possible motive for the 'espionage' was IUEF's contact with anti-apartheid groups in South Africa.

'It would certainly be very useful for the South African security police to have someone in our organisation.'

Mr Eriksson is to give a Press conference in Stockholm today, the Guardian reports in London.

PROTECTION

He said there yesterday he was now under police guard.

He predicted severe repercussions from the work of the South African agent in IUEF.

The IUEF handles a budget of about R6,32-million supplied by the governments of Canada, The Netherlands and Scandinavian countries.

Most of the money is spent on providing about 2 000 scholarships a year to African refugees to study at universities in other African couctries.

The fund also probes

---

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the Inte... Classification of Disease (8th revision) t... various communities is summarised in Fig. ... 'developed' country spectrum of mortality ... Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) ... of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of ... Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Pa... ant contribution to the overall mortality ... with diseases of the respiratory system and ... mortality also being of importance. Withi... and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases ... important ...

...y, the presentation of the cause specific mortality data as proportional mortalities conceals a certain amount of information. Table I provides a more detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian and ...

If the ... are compared with the proportional mortalities ... ease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted ... minor proportional contribution made by circul... ured' community, the actual rates for these ... ose of the whites. The reason for this apparen... e mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic ... hey effectively swamp the proportional mortali... ...iseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

...expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful to calculate an expectation of life for urban Africans as this group is subject to a large measure of migration. The characteristically better expectation of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities. However, what is of interest is the ratios of the expectations of life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured' ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e_{45} as compared to e_o for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e_o and males at e_{45}. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

---

on the African continent. other African countries.— Argus Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter.

The directorate of public relations of the South African Police said in a statement here today that the police were aware of the allegations of espionage.

'It cannot be expected of the SAP to comment on allegations, but the matter is being investigated,' he said.

If I was Prime Minist

The Daily Dispatch, as a New Year innov... to state their views on how they would ... the 80s if they were Prime Minister

On this page today we publish the Editor of readers' opinions. A prize of R5 will be ... each letter published, or to a charity nom...

If I were the Prime Minister of South Africa I would introduce dramatic sound, political, economic, industrial, educational reforms that would make this country a true democratic place it ought to be.

I would completely ignore all the people who resist change. I would commit my government to a ten-year development programme for the blacks (Coloureds, Africans, Indians) of South Africa.

First of all, by an act of parliament I would scrap apartheid with all its relevant laws like Group Areas Act, and detention without trial.

I would convene a national convention of all leaders of South Africa to draw a new constitution for the country.

I would scrap Bantu Education by whatever name it is called and immediately put all the peoples education under the National Education Department and increase the expenditure per capita of black pupils to the same level with the whites.

I would vote for funds to build more training and technical colleges in urban areas. I would double the wage structure of teachers to attract more candidates to the teaching profession.

If possible I would use white teachers for black schools.

I would put aside funds at least R5 million a year to make available scholarships for blacks to attend universities of their own choice. I would appoint a black rector at Fort Hare.

I would pilot a bill in parliament allowing for black MPs and Senators in the Central Government of South Africa, initially form a separate voters roll and, finally, form one common roll for all people of the Republic. I would phase out administration boards, CMCs, SA Indian Councils, community councils and put all people under City Councils. I would allow political parties to operate openly. I would consolidate homelands by strengthening their economy through allowing white private enterprise to open factories in consultation with the homeland leader.

I would cut down on tax and restrictive measures in industry and commerce, thereby allowing them to promote employment.

I would completely divorce government from all sporting codes ac tivities and would see that sport is free from government interference. Sport would be run on non-racial lines and I would vote funds to improve sports facilities and appoint full-time coaches for all codes.

I would encourage and negotiate with financial institutions to give loans to black businessmen. I would approach Nafcoc and encourage supermarkets and fashion houses to open shops at our townships.

I would allow blacks to be citizens of South Africa. I would commit my government to tackle black housing by building approximately 5 000 houses a year in big cities. I would amend the 99-year-lease hold to free hold. I would drastically improve the image, the working conditions and pay structure of the farming employees.

I would make it an offence for anyone calling an employee "boy", "girl," or "kaffir."

I would see that exploitation stopped with domestic workers and unskilled labours. I would scrap sales tax on food and medicine. I would finalise the SWA issue irrespective who wins the elections there.

I would keep my government off from our neighbours' internal affairs. I would appoint social workers to all prisons to assist in rehabilitation of prisoners. I would improve the salary and working conditions of police and attract more blacks to the force.

I would drastically cut the power and activities of the security police in regard to political detainees.

I would build more creches, to give pensioners their allowances monthly. I would allow blacks to be shareholders and company directors in the economy and have businesses in cities.

Major L. Fuku

30 Mabija Rd., New Brighton

An excellent idea this asking the man in the street to play Prime Minister at this stage. Although the office of Prime Minister in the R.S.A. is a very, very hot seat and full of thorns, a course of bold action away from discrimination must succeed.

What should be done is obvious, but whether the positive action required now will have positive results is another matter.

Of cardinal importance for the development of a peaceful and prosperous society is the removal of all discriminatory laws from the statue books. Without removing all traces of racial discrimination the chances of eliminating stress, anxiety and frustration amongst South Africans are nought.

All the revenue earned by rocketing gold and increased exports will be of no avail unless the nation has confidence in the future of this country. Thus, our main objective for 1980 should be to remove the cancer of racial discrimination and restore our image in the Western world. To achieve this objective we should:

1) Call an election where all registered voters will vote for or against the removal of social and economic segregation on a non political basis.

2) Consolidate all the independent states in South Africa in a realistic manner to ensure that each nation has enough land and potential for development to build a respectable country and not a pauper camp.

3) Create a white homeland for those Afrikaners who feel they do not want social contact with other racial groups. That should shut them up permanently.

4) The coloureds and Indians and other races who have accepted Western civilisation must be united and absorbed into our nation otherwise this country will always remain a crumbling castle.

5) Every village town or city should have full autonomy concerning mixed residential areas or otherwise. If we believe in democracy then surely the people concerned should have the right to decide their own social structure.

6) Any person who objects to the majority decision can then move to his or her homeland where they can practice segregation or integration to their hearts content.

7) A special effort should also be made to develop trade and diplomatic relations with Russia and China. These two countries will prove to be the biggest markets for all our products over the next half century.

8) Once the Indian community is integrated in our nation our relations with India will automatically improve and the third largest market in the world will be open to our industries.

9) With all these markets open to us there will be no unemployment in the R.S.A. or the black countries within Southern Africa. Thus the Government should make large amounts of capital available for intensive training of technicians and development of industries.

10) All semi-state-owned industries should be sold to private enterprise.

Jan Steyn.

1 Panmure Place, E.L.

The 1980s must be a decade of extensive and meaningful political reforms in South Africa, with P. W. Botha taking the initiative in this change.

First, all laws which propagate apartheid should either be abolished or modified to suit the aspirations of the people.

Not only the abolition of petty apartheid, but the abolition of the whole apartheid superstructure is imperative if South Africa wishes to please the people and become a member of the international community.

Secondly, meaningful dialogue between the races at all levels of society must be encouraged to promote racial harmony. In this field, the government should consult the leaders whom the majority of the different population groups choose and not the leaders whom the government chooses. This should include the younger black leaders and representatives of the ANC and PAC. If P. W. Botha invited these two organisations to discuss South African politics, it could weaken their political platform against this country.

The ultimate goal of this dialogue would be a Turnhalle — like government with proportional representation of each population group, the representatives being elected by the members of that specific population group. The various different political ideals within these groups should be represented depending on the support for that certain set of ideologies.

Regarding the urban black question, homelands which desire independence should receive it, but urban blacks should not be put under any obligation to return to their homelands. Furthermore, blacks remaining in South Africa should be able to become full South African citizens, enjoying the same rights accorded to white South Africans. These rights should also be extended to the Indian and Coloured population groups.

On the economic front, the fruits of the predicted economic boom should be enjoyed by all South Africans, regardless of race or social classes. South Africa should follow the example of West Germany with full use being made of the capitalist system but adequate protection being instituted for the worker. More non-white workers must be trained to operate in all sectors of South Africa's industrial structure. This would tie in with the improvement and upgrading of Bantu Education.

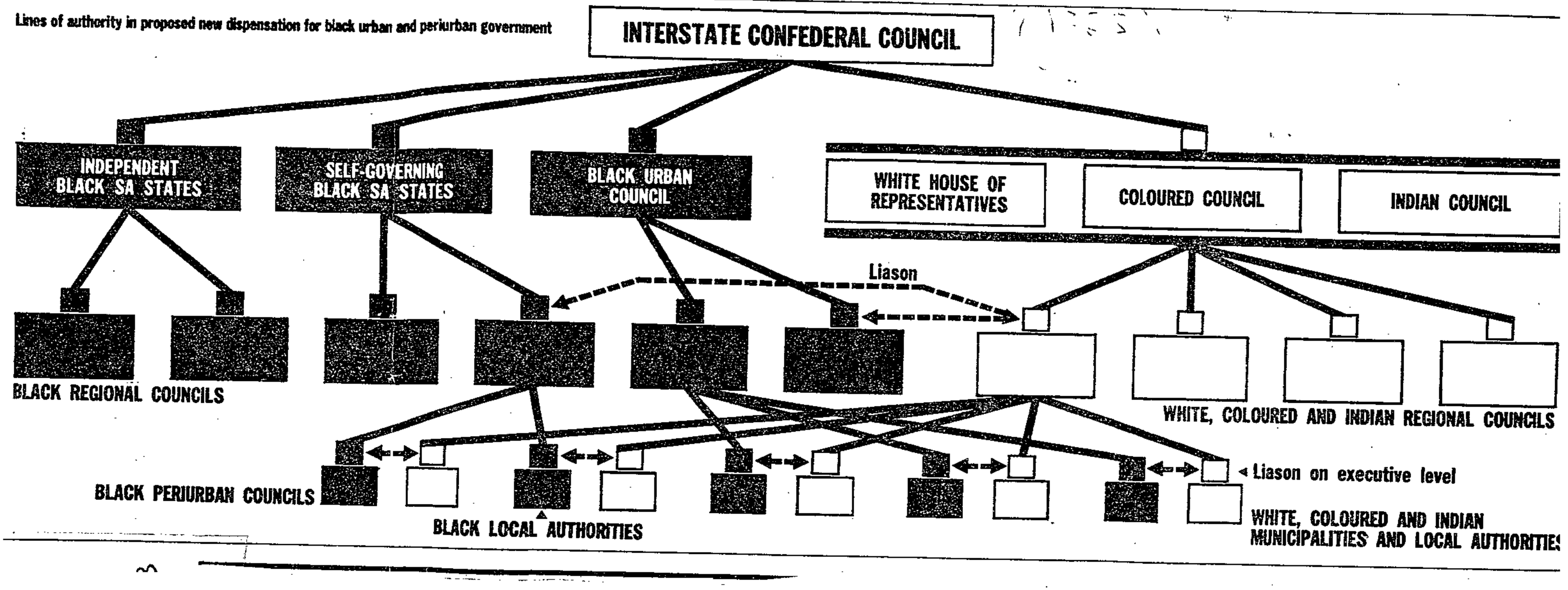
Regarding the proposed constellation of Southern Africa states I believe that if the government abolishes race discrimination, most homelands and neighbouring countries such as Zimbabwe and even Mozambique would support the mainly economic federation. A committee representing members from each member state could then be formed to formulate an overall economic strategy for the sub-continent. Economic relationships could lead to stronger political ties and make the constellation a strong economic and political entity.

My advice to all South Africans during the 1980s is to bury all prejudices and cynicism and work together towards a brighter future.

Jeffrey Hogg.
7 Fitzpatrick Drive,
Butterworth, Transkei.

As I see it there are three options open to Mr P. W. Botha in 1980, all of which, I fear, will lead to the same conclusion. Only the time taken to reach this conclusion will vary.

Lines of authority in proposed new dispensation for black urban and periurban government



INSIDE MAIL

The power structure

PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

THE creation of a national Parliament for urban blacks is one of the key ideas submitted in a confidential report to the Cabinet Committee on urban blacks by the PWV Regional Committee.

The idea of a national Parliament, or black urban council as it is referred to the diagram opposite, is contained in a memorandum submitted to the PWV Committee by Mr C J van der Merwe, a political scientist at the Rand Afrikaans University.

The memorandum was accepted by the PWV Committee, one of six regional committees appointed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to advise him on urban black affairs. Dr Koornhof is the chairman of the Cabinet Committee considering the position of urban blacks.

Working from the bottom of the diagram upwards, Mr van der Merwe suggests the formation of black local authorities to exercise powers of local government at grassroots level. He proposes both rural (or peri-urban) and urban councils.

The next stage up, consists of black regional councils to co-ordinate and control the activities of the rural and urban councils.

Control over regional councils can, in turn, be exercised by one of two bodies: either by a homeland government (or "black state," to use Mr van der Merwe's terminology) or by the proposed national black urban parliament.

Mr van der Merwe says in his memorandum: "The choice between control by a black state or by the national black urban parliament should rest entirely with the individual communities. (It) should preferably be decided by means of a referendum."

The powers and functions of the national Parliament for urban blacks should be on a par with those exercised by the proposed Parliaments or national councils for whites, coloureds and Indians, on the one hand, and homeland parliaments or black states on the other.

The final or fourth stages will consist of an inter-state conferal council. Third tier black political bodies (homeland parliaments and the national urban council) and third tier white, coloured and Indians bodies will be represented on an equal basis on the conferal council.

Only decisions for which there is consensus on conferal council can be binding, which will otherwise serve "as a forum for the discussion of common interests, common problems and internal disputes at the highest level."

In presenting his proposals, which contain provisions for close liaison between the different racial bodies at all levels, Mr van der Merwe implies that his scheme is in accordance with "recent developments in the ideas in Government circles."

ition, combining politics of positive attempt to

Schlebusch Commission considering a new constitution for the country.

But while verligtes have been pressing for a tempering of the

his leadership.

Instead, administrative exemptions from racial regulations are likely to form the pattern for the future, removing the sting from Rightwing reaction but leaving the law intact.

Mr Botha is far more likely to buy time on the economic front by using the gold bonanza to fund socio-economic reform.

His problem is to prevent a repetition of the development in the last boom when the gap between the standards of living of blacks and whites widened.

His top priority, therefore, is likely to be black education and housing, a positive project he can undertake without precipitating a Rightwing revolt.

If any discriminatory measures do disappear from the statute book, they will be those with a direct bearing on the economy, such as Section 3 of the Physical Planning Act, which limits the number of blacks businesses may employ. But while the Government attempts to involve more blacks in what it regards as a "free enterprise" system, a new economics debate is emerging on the concept of social democracy.

Mr Harry Schwarz, Opposition finance spokesman, and a strong proponent of the concept, will take the lead in this field through his position as the chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's economics commission.

On the international front, the focus will be on Rhodesia, and the outcome of the crucial elections in late February.

Mr Botha has given himself carte-blanche on the issue, by saying he will not tolerate "chaos" in that country. He is free to interpret that as he chooses, leading to speculation that South Africa could intervene militarily.

But whatever happens in Rhodesia will have a profound effect on the course of change in SA. If the "chaos" there leads to a white exodus, attitudes towards change are likely to harden in South Africa, making it even more difficult for Mr Botha to implement his policies.

If, however, whites find a stable future for themselves in the new Zimbabwe, it would be that much easier for Mr Botha at home.

Buying time in Parliament

HELEN ZILLE, Political Correspondent

MR JOHN Vorster asked the world to give him six months — and bitterly disappointed his critics who believed he was about to embark on a programme of sustained change.

His successor, Mr P W Botha, has carefully avoided setting himself a deadline, but his critics see the Parliamentary session starting next week as his six months in which to prove that his "adapt or die" call to his supporters is more than a mere verbal commitment to change.

If he takes up the challenge, the Parliamentary session could see a sustained Government attempt to win black support by substantially reforming apartheid without losing Nationalist control over the country.

But will Mr Botha heed the advice of his verligte supporters in the face of growing opposition from his Rightwing? This is the question that will dominate the session.

There are other questions too: What will the Government do with the gold bonanza? How will it react to the outcome of the crucial Rhodesian elections? What progress will be made on South West Africa? How will "total strategy" and his planned "constellation of states" evolve? And how will the young Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert fare as leader of the Official Opposition?

The last question is the easiest to answer. "Supervan" as he is known even in Nationalist ranks is an accomplished debater whose speeches command respect from all in the House. He will introduce a new style of Opposition, combining the traditional politics of protest with a positive attempt to encourage any reformist move Mr Botha may make.

Internal political developments will be the most difficult to monitor as the most important decisions will be made behind closed doors with great care taken to plug leaks to the Press.

This is largely a result of Mr Botha's revamped power structure in which much of the crucial debate has been taken out of the leaky and divided Nationalist caucus and placed in the hands of small, carefully selected bodies, most notably the State Security Council where power is vested and strategy formulated.

Even the power of the Cabinet has been limited by the creation of permanent Cabinet committees that will discuss and make decisions in such specialised fields of interest as the future of blacks outside the homelands.

Under this system Government can be planned and charted in a private, highly controlled and centralised structure in sharp contrast to Mr Vorster's relatively loose administration.

Other crucial debates, between leaders of different races, will go on in the privacy of Ministers' offices.

The array of commissions of inquiry investigating almost every important issue facing the country will also make it difficult to predict accurately the country's future.

Most important of all is the Schlebusch Commission considering a new constitution for the country.

It is now quite clear that the Government has shelved, if not scrapped, its controversial three-parliament plan for whites, coloureds and Indians and is looking for something else that makes provision for the political future of blacks outside the homelands.

The Schlebusch Commission is unlikely to table its report this session. In fact, many verligte Nationalist academics are pressing for the commission's base to be widened to include black, coloured and Indian leaders.

This has led to speculation that the commission may be used, in the long term, to phase in a National Party-style constitutional convention in which groups would be represented on an ethnic basis.

In tandem with the Schlebusch Commission is the Van der Walt Commission investigating homeland consolidation which will form the basis of any new constitutional dispensation.

But suggestions last year that a far-reaching consolidation plan was underway aroused such strong Rightwing protest that the Government closed the lid firmly on this potential Pandora's box. It could be kept that way until more progress has been made towards finding constitutional formulae in which far-reaching consolidation could be accommodated.

Another important investigation is the Rabie Commission on security laws.

But while verligtes have been pressing for a tempering of the detention-without-trial laws, most Nationalists insist that the Commission's sole task is to consolidate the wide-ranging security laws into one all-encompassing Act.

Then there is the Steyn Commission investigating Press reporting of Defence matters which could result in further restrictions on coverage of military operations amid speculation that the Government could become directly involved in Rhodesia if "chaos" erupts north of the Limpopo.

But will the Government get to the point of removing discrimination from the statute book?

Mr Botha's closest academic advisers are urging him to do so. They believe such action would give momentum to their campaign for the removal of the stain of discrimination from the concept of ethnicity which they are trying to save as the basis of a future constitution.

Verligtes believe that old-style apartheid has resulted in ethnicity being equated with racism. They remain committed to an ethnically-based political solution but are aware that their hopes have little chance unless they can muster the support of a significant number of blacks through a sustained programme to phase out discrimination.

For this reason verligtes are urging Mr Botha to make a "dramatic, symbolic" move such as scrapping the Mixed Marriages Act.

But it is extremely doubtful whether he will be able to listen to them in the face of a Rightwing that could challenge his leadership.

Instead, administrative exemptions from racial regula-

No. 183 25 Januarie 1980

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig.

No. 183 25 January 1980

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/6/184.....	*Rhodesia: Little White Island*.....	John Parker.....	(e)
P79/11/53.....	*Sechaba*—September Issue 1979.....	African National Congress of S.A., Tanzania...	(e)
P79/11/53.....	*Sechaba*—October Issue 1979.....	African National Congress of S.A., Tanzania...	(e)
P79/11/109.....	*Sayrco Special Edition on the 1st National Congress held in April 1979*	South African Youth Revolutionary Council..	(e)
P79/11/109.....	*Constitution of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (Sayrco)*	South African Youth Revolutionary Council...	(e)
P79/11/124.....	*Anti-Apartheid News*—November 1979.....	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London, England...	(e)
P79/11/139.....	*Workers' Unity*—Issue No 16, November 1979 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London, England	(e)
P79/11/40.....	*Isandhwana*—June 1979.....	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(e)

No. 185 25 Januarie 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 16 Januarie 1980 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 10 Januarie 1980 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 185 25 January 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 16 January 1980 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 10 January 1980 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The period within which persons referred to in section 14 (3) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P80/1/9.....	*Giftschlange Völkervampir, Die*.....	Onbekend/Unknown.

No. 186 25 Januarie 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (6) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 186 25 January 1980

PUBLICATIONS OF OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (6) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable and set aside the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (e) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P79/9/94.....	*Milcom*.....	Milcom (NUSAS), Rondebosch.....	In SK./G.G. 6708, GK./G.N. 2396 van/of 19/10/79.

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

PRYS + 1c AVB 20c PRICE + 1c GST
As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer BUITELANDS 30c ABROAD *Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper*
POSVRY · POST FREE

Vol. 175] PRETORIA, 25 JANUARIE / JANUARY 1980 [No. 6830

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 182 25 Januarie 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LYS/LIST P80/5

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/1/55.....	*South African Outlook*—Vol III, No 1300, October 1979	Outlook Publications (Pty) Ltd, Rondebosch..	(e)
P80/1/56.....	*South African Outlook*—Vol III, No 1301, November 1979	Outlook Publications (Pty) Ltd, Rondebosch..	(e)
P80/1/67.....	*Marxist-Leninist Philosophy*.....	A. P. Sheptulin.....	(e)
P80/1/76.....	*Spiegel, Der* - Nr 52 24 Dezember 1979.....	Der Spiegel, Hamburg.....	(a)
P80/1/77.....	*Bamforth "Comic" Series No's* 395; 413; 486; 527—(Poskaarte/Post Cards)	Bamforth and Co., Ltd, Yorkshire, England...	(a)
P80/1/78.....	*Outstanding Fighter for Freedom?—70th Birthday of Dr Yusuf Dadoo* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld/Not stated	(e)
P80/1/84.....	*Bamforth's Golf* -1980 (Kalender/Calendar)..	Bamforth and Co. Ltd, Yorkshire, England....	(a)
P80/1/86.....	*Bamforth's Boozers*—1980- (Kalender/Calendar)	Bamforth and Co. Ltd, Yorkshire, England....	(a)
P80/1/87.....	*Detention and Detente in Southern Africa*—Updating and Additions to original publication dated 30/4/76	Christian Institute of Southern Africa.....	(e)
P80/1/90.....	*People's Power in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau*—No 14, Summer 1979	Mozambique, Angola and Guine Information Centre, London, England	(e)
P80/1/94.....	*Ridge Hotel Off Sales*—1980—(Kalender/Calendar)	Pictorial Press.....	(a)
P80/1/91	*Stop The Persecution of our Patriots!!* (pro-ANC Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld/Not stated.....	(e)
P80/1/91.....	*Umkhonto We Sizwe (ANC, Peoples Army) in Training* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld/Not stated.....	(e)

No. 184 25 Januarie 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In Goewermentskennisgewing 79 van 4 Januarie 1980 in *Staatskoerant* 6803 van 4 Januarie 1980 vervang die inskrywing P79/12/56 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/12/56.....	*Turn-Ons*—Vol 1, No 2, 1979.....	Can-Am Media Inc., New York.....	(a)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 182 25 January 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

No. 184 25 January 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In Government Notice 79 of 4 January 1980 in *Government Gazette* 6803 of 4 January 1980 substitute the following entry for entry P79/12/56:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/12/56.....	*Turn-Ons*—Vol 1, No 2, 1979.....	Can-Am Media Inc., New York.....	(a)

ANC was top priority for police spy

LONDON — Among the information with which police spy Mr Craig Williamson would have brought back to South Africa would be valuable details concerning Swapo, as well as Zanu and Zapu.

Although security is extremely tight in these organisations, Mr Williamson posed as a "dedicated revolutionary", and took every possible opportunity to be "in on things".

Similarly, his attitude towards the ANC was one of whole-hearted support and dedication, and he missed no chance to attend any open meetings and cultivate individuals.

The fact that he changed stream after arriving here, from supporting the Black Consciousness Movement to the ANC, shows he considered this move important and more worthy of his attention.

But it is in the fields of refugees and funds that Mr Williamson would be able to do most damage. It is here that he had an entree, in his position with the IUEF, to get to the core of the fund's "clandestine" activities.

The head of the IUEF in the UK, Mr Chris Beers is "shattered" by the shock disclosures.

Evidence is now coming to light which indicates for the first time that Mr Williamson was under considerably greater suspicion and pressure than was first assumed.

This gives an insight into the mystery of why he should have decided to break cover. As far back as 1977 the African National Congress voiced suspicions of him, and at about the same time Mr Duncan Innes, a former Nusas executive now living in the UK, pointed out grave doubts about Mr Williamson to Mr Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, the Swedish director of IUEF. — DDC.

	WHITE		ASIAN		COLOURED		BLACK	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
115	121 1.5%	118 9.3%	28 2.5%	15 1.9%	120 3.9%	139 4.4%	49 2.1%	56 2.9%
1587 16.3%	389 4.9%	2181 27.5%	115 10.1%	127 15.8%	190 6.1%	276 8.8%	273 11.4%	212 11.0%
9752 100%	7926 100%		1135 100%	804 100%	3114 100%	3140 100%	2390 100%	1921 100%
750 38.0%	287 42.4%	2181 27.5%	273 24.1%	239 29.7%	939 30.2%	1278 40.7%	772 32.3%	749 39.0%
485 24.6%	104 15.4%	2181 27.5%	42 12.6%	13 12.5%	84 3.9%	167 25.6%	806 43.1%	89 27.5%
59 3.0%	41 6.1%	118 9.3%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%	680 31.3%	652 100%	1868 100%	324 100%
1973 100%	677 100%	118 9.3%	333 100%	104 100%	2175 100%	652 100%	1868 100%	324 100%

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

Disclosures may snare students

DURBAN — Fears were expressed yesterday by the director of the International University Exchange Fund that thousands of black students from Southern Africa have been compromised by the infiltration by South African security police of the fund.

The director, Mr Lars-Gunner Eriksson, told a press conference in Stockholm that Mr Craig Williamson, the security police spy and deputy director of IEUF, had access to the names and addresses of the fund's contacts as well as anti-apartheid movements in South Africa.

He feared these contacts would be arrested and the fund would have to scrap its present contacts network and build up a new one.

Mr Eriksson said Mr Williamson's key position must have provided the South African authorities with thousands of photographs and documents on individual students.

The fund provides scholarships and travel stipends for about 3 000 students in Southern Africa and Latin America.

It gives administrative and financial support to liberation movements such as the African National Congress, the Patriotic Front and Swapo.

The major donors to the fund are the governments of Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark and Canada. In addition, it receives assistance from the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. It has support from non-governmental agencies in West Germany, Scandinavia and the Netherlands.

With a budget of R7½ million in 1979, the fund is, in its own words, "the leading non-governmental organisation outside of South Africa offering support for political change in Southern Africa."



BISHOP TUTU

Mr Andrew Boraine, president of Nusas, said it was likely his organisation had received grants from the fund before Nusas was declared an affected organisation on September 13, 1974, and therefore unable to receive foreign financial support.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the SA Council of Churches, said his children had received scholarships from the fund for schooling in Swaziland and Botswana.

The SACC had not received funds directly from the IUEF. — DDC.

R425 000 for bomb victim

BELFAST — An Ulster man, who lost both his legs in a bomb blast, has been awarded a record R425 000 in compensation.

Mr Malachy Hamill, 32, of Portadown, who was severely injured in a bar explosion here in May 1976, received the damages award from Belfast High Court. — SAPA-AP.

	W		A		W		C		B	
	F	M	F		F	M	F	M	F	
1-4	0,49	0,69	0,70	0,31	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69 19,83
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58 2,48
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21 0,23
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72 0,78
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80 3,64
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69 14,84
NO.	1973	677	333	104	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80 1,96
					485	199	134	943	761	3765 3145

CIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

Spy link sparks fresh panic

AD 25/1/80 (327)



MR ERIKSSON . . . under fire.

JOHANNESBURG — As South Africa heaped praise on its master spy Craig Williamson, the mystery of why he confessed deepened and the scope of his activities broadened.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said in Pretoria yesterday the information obtained from Mr Williamson was invaluable to South Africa's security.

"I consider it in the public interest to confirm that Captain Craig Williamson, about whom there has been speculation in the press, returned to the Republic on January 23 after spending some time, under cover, as assistant director of the International University Exchange Fund.

"Captain Williamson is a member of the South African Police, attached to the Security Branch, who delivered outstanding service to South Africa during his association with the IUEF.

"The position he held not only enabled him to uncover the anti-South African activities of this organisation, but also the activities of the South African Communist Party, the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and others.

"The information which he collected and channelled is invaluable to the security of South Africa and is still being studied and evaluated.

"Due to the delicate nature of the work of the Republic's intelligence services, no further details can be released at this stage," the Minister said.

Meanwhile, the panic over the spying continued overseas — spreading to the Geneva offices of the World Health Organisation (Who).

Who officials were frantically going through their files in an attempt to establish whether Captain Williamson's wife, Ingrid, had access to information which could have been damaging to the organisation's contacts in South Africa.

Mrs Williamson worked as an assistant at Who. Much of the organisation's work is based on confidential information obtained from countries including South Africa.

There is growing criticism among South African exiles overseas of the role played in the Williamson affair by Mr Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, IUEF director.

Following reports that Mr Eriksson had ignored — and in some instances reacted angrily — to allegations dating back to 1977 that Williamson was a spy, Daily Dispatch correspondents learned yesterday that Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu had made specific allegations to that effect last November.

Zanu's education secretary, Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, told a senior member of the IUEF at an anti-apartheid party in Geneva on November 30 that he believed Williamson was a spy and that the matter was being investigated by the Patriotic Front.

As a result of the allegations an urgent meeting was arranged between Mr Mutumbuka and Mr Eriksson the following morning. Later that day Mr Eriksson made a statement at the annual assembly of the IUEF in Geneva that he maintained full confidence in Williamson.

There is also some criticism of Mr Eriksson over the way he handled a meeting in a Zurich hotel last Friday with Captain Williamson and the head of the South African Security Police, Brigadier Johan Coetzee.

Although he reportedly believed that the meeting — requested by Williamson — had something to do with South African intelligence operations in Switzerland, he attended it unaccompanied.

He also apparently failed — after Williamson's admission that he was a spy, that he had stolen papers from the IUEF and after Brigadier Coetzee allegedly had made threats — to take steps to have the two South Africans detained.

Mr Eriksson did arrange for an associate at the IUEF, Mr Piers Campbell — who was waiting at another hotel — to call the police if he failed to return from the meeting.

Mr Campbell said yesterday Captain Williamson had insisted he did not attend the meeting on the grounds it was suspected that he (Campbell) was himself either a British or Soviet secret agent.

The IUEF is arranging a hurried board meeting to discuss the Williamson affair and how to minimise the damage caused to the agency by his spying activities.

Sources close to Mr Williamson believe his wife may have been responsible for him "blowing his cover".

It has been ascertained that Mr Williamson was under extreme pressure shortly before divulging his role.

It was learnt that a former president of Nusas, Mr Duncan Innes, had been corresponding with Mr Eriksson concerning his suspicions of Mr Williamson as a spy for the South African Police.

In fact at one stage recently Mr Williamson contacted Mr Innes from Geneva to ask him why he was spreading stories about him.

In the light of these circumstances it is probable Mrs Williamson had confronted her husband and that he probably eventually disclosed he was a spy.

Mrs Babs Backer, mother of Mrs Williamson, said she thought her daughter would probably have asked her husband to reveal his role and to cease his activities with the IUEF abroad for fear and because she was a Danish national and would have been plagued by her conscience on learning of her husband's activities.

Mrs H. T. Williamson, mother of Craig, said yesterday that she had heard from her son and daughter-in-law in South Africa. "I don't know the details of this matter and I would prefer not to comment. I understand a statement is to be issued by the Minister."

Mr and Mrs Williamson after their arrival at Jan Smuts Airport on Wednesday have been keeping a low profile and have not been seen in the vicinity of the homes of their relatives in Johannesburg. — DDC.

See also page 2

ATORY SYSTEM
C
M
F
B
M
F
IV
DISEASES
W
M
F

'No regrets,' says police spy

25/1/80 Rostar 327

By Mike Cohen
Crime Reporter

Captain Craig Williamson, the security police spy, who returned to South Africa this week smiled as he told a Press conference today that he had no regrets about joining the police and did not feel that he let his fellow SRC members down.

Captain Williamson answered questions at Security Police headquarters in Pretoria on his role at the International University Exchange Fund in Geneva.

He said he had travelled to Moscow at one stage, on a travel document from the United Nations, to attend a refugee convention.

Captain Williamson was not allowed to answer questions which the Chief of Security Police, Brigadier Johan Coetzee thought would interfere with investigations under way as a result of documents brought back by Captain Williamson from overseas.

Standing at his side was former Student Representative Council colleague, Derek Brune, a captain in the Security Police.

Captain Brune ruled several questions out of order on behalf of Captain Williamson and on a few occasions answered for him.

Asked what he thought of the IUEF as an organisation, Captain Williamson said it was like many other organisations with charitable aims and did a lot of very good work.

"Unfortunately in political situations that similar organisations often find themselves in, there are individuals who use these organisations to carry out activities which are not covered by their statute," he said.

"In this way the IUEF was on occasion used to support unconstitutional and violent change in South Africa. For that reason I think it was a dangerous organisation."

Captain Williamson said the IUEF did some very good work in South Africa but its members were very proud that they supported the banned African National Congress and other organisations.

Captain Williamson said he joined the IUEF as information officer, a new position created for him. In 1978 the Board of Directors asked him to accept a promotion to deputy director.

He said the director should be asked whether he did good work for them.

"I am very happy to be back in South Africa and to return to my desk," he said.

When Captain Williamson was asked whether he would be giving evidence at the expected trial of Dr Renfreur Christie, police colonel at the Pres conference ruled the question out of order and issued a firm "no comment."

Asked whether he enhad any close shaves and whether on occasions he nearly had his cover blown, Captain Williamson said: "I can't think of any time where I was nearly caught. I was a professionally trained policeman and undercover agent.

He said that when he left South Africa in 1977 he held the rank of Lieutenant. He was promoted to Captain in 1978.

Captain Williamson said he joined the South African Police in 1968 and became attached to the Security Police while studying for his BA degree at the University of the Witwatersrand in 1972.

Students divided on 'spy' activities

25/1/80 Rostar 327

Former student leaders are sharply divided in their suspicions as to whether Mr Craig Williamson acted against their interests while he was an executive member of Nusas.

Mr Williamson (31) this week admitted being a captain in the South African Security Police while working as an assistant director of the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) in Geneva, Switzerland.

Before becoming a student at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Williamson was a member of the South African Police.

Mr Glen Moss, former president of the Wits SRC, said Mr Williamson had claimed he was forced to join the police force by his father after failing his matric.

KNEW BIKO

Mr Moss said Mr Williamson had known black consciousness leaders such as Steve Biko and Mapetala Mohapi and could have had access to information which was used in the trial of five Nusas members under the Supression of Comunism Act.

Another colleague of Mr Williamson on the Wits SRC, Mr John Cook, said he was surprised to hear Mr Williamson was a security agent.

"He certainly was not conservative in his political views and went along with the majority opinion at the time. His politics were fairly left wing but not conspicuously so," said Mr Cook.

Another former member of the Wits SRC, who did not wish to be named for professional reasons, said despite the suspicions he firmly believed Mr Williamson was not a police spy.

WHITE	Male	115	1.2%	485	24.6%	
	Female	121	1.5%	104	15.4%	
				59	3.0%	
				1973	100%	
				677	100%	

TABLE II

Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-398)

Total Circulatory Diseases

Motor Vehicle Accidents

Suicide (E950-E959, E979) *

Homicide (E960-E969)

Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision).

Special Resolutions

199. Requirements for special resolutions.—(1) A resolution by a company shall be a special resolution if at a general meeting of which not less than twenty-one clear days' notice has been given specifying the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution, the terms and effect of the resolution and the reasons for it and at which—

(*a*) members holding in the aggregate not less than one-fourth of the total votes of all the members entitled to vote thereat, are present in person or by proxy; or

(*b*) in the case of a company limited by guarantee, not less than one-fourth of the members entitled to vote thereat are present in person or by proxy,

the resolution has been passed, on a show of hands, by not less than three-fourths of the number of members of the company entitled to vote on a show of hands at the meeting who are present in person or by proxy or, where a poll has been demanded, by not less than three-fourths of the total votes to which the members present in person or by proxy are entitled.

[Sub-s. (1) substituted by s. 18 of Act No. 111 of 1976.]

(2) (*a*) If less than one-fourth of the total votes of all the members entitled to attend the meeting and to vote thereat or, in the case of a comp

But white attitudes seen as hostile

Blacks 'reject violence'

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Most literate blacks in urban areas reject violence as a means of bringing about significant social, political and economic change in South Africa.

This was one of the findings of a survey by Professor John Simpson, director of UCT's Graduate School of Business, into attitudes of literate urban blacks towards South Africa's socio-economic political system.

Prof Simpson found that only very few blacks felt that violence was the only means of bringing about significant results and reaction from others interviewed where this was suggested 'quickly indicated the belief that violence was futile'.

The survey was conducted in Pretoria, Springs, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Johannesburg (including Soweto and other black townships) and Cape Town.

In all 230 people were interviewed in two months.

Without exception blacks felt that their views were not taken into account in any meaningful way in the determination of the policies of the country.

White attitudes towards blacks were perceived as basically hostile, though this was generally under the surface, hidden under a veneer of politeness.

Blacks saw most of the changes, for example multiracial restaurants and hotels, as no more than mere window-dressing.

Respondents indicated clearly that they were not interested in petty concessions. They felt the situation would not improve without a fundamental change in their position in South Africa.

Urban blacks were deeply suspicious about talk and promises of change which would benefit them because they believed that the system of separate development was designed to keep them inferior to whites.

No black leader enjoyed the support of a wide cross-section of blacks and there were suggestions that potential leaders were either in detention or out of the country.

"Those are the people who have been banned, who are behing bars, who have left the country unwillingly. We are not interested in the Gatshas and the Thebehalis," was a typical response.

To a large extent support for suppressed leaders appeared to be symbolic and they were respected for the fact that they were suppressed rather than for their actual views.

Although the National Party was regarded as the prime suppressor of blacks there was no interest in white political parties and they were dismissed as being totally irrelevant.

(Issue No. 10)

Sabata's son to be charged

UMTATA. — Six people appeared briefly before Mr A H van Wyk in the Umtata Regional Court on Wednesday pending charges under Transkei's security laws.

They are Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo's chief counsellor, Mr Z W Nelani, 40, Chief Sabata's son, Mr Patrick Dalindyebo, 21, two government clerks, Mr T H Magingxa, 26, and Mr L Va, 24, and two students, Mr Sabelo Dywili and Mr Mseleki Mgudlwa.

The case against Mr Dywili and Mr Mgudlwa was withdrawn, and Mr Dalindyebo was released on R200 bail. The others were remanded in custody.

The case was postponed to February 11.

The men were detained last year following the distribution of pamphlets which allegedly attacked Transkei's State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima and the head of Security Police, Brig Martin Ngceba. — Sapa.

ventive medicine by most practitioners and inadequate for it. Savage also notes the excessive expenditure

the maldistribution of doctors and health services. is in geographical terms, and in terms of inappropriate notes the concentration of doctors throughout the world avage describes this as a concentration in South Africa white and urban populations; but he also implicitly inal dimension when he notes the applicability to

Hart, as tends to

' are for both

tal and to a large part of the popula- nships; health educators and mentally ill, handicapped and he black population.

ated by the structure of cilities and services. Pay ff, and Savage shows that it qually qualified doctors the same lly qualified nurses the same pay.

Kirsch on the tractability of ocation of resources in the and points out that this mis- not merely the medical profession. ve that one can change the he behaviour of the system, ors is a mirror of the maldis- s the need for doctors to become spects of apartheid in order to

Politics was taboo before free education was offered — witness

By LEN KALANE
A 17-YEAR-OLD youth told a terror trial in the Johannesburg Regional Court that he had never known politics before he was promised free education in Botswana.
The youth, who may not be named, told the court that ing evidence in the trial of Elias Nkumbi and another 17-year-old youth who may also not be named. They appeared before Mr J L de Villiers on charges under the Terrorism Act.
The State alleges that at the beginning of 1979 Mr Nkumbi tried to recruit the youth and others at or near Soweto to undergo military training which could endanger the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.
Mr Nkumbi and the youth are charged with trying to recruit six other people to undergo training.
Mr C R Mailer and Bassilon instructed by Priscilla Jana appeared for the accused.
freedom songs and records were used to politicise him. He said he was promised free education and was shocked to learn at a later stage that he would undergo military training as soon as he had entered Botswana.
The youth who

Other contributors (e.g. Adler, Vol.2) would regard the nature of the economic system, rather than the legal structure of apartheid as the root cause of the 'Inverse Care Law', as it is apparent to some degree througho the third world and in most 'western' societies. Both Adler and Savage, although not denying the need for medical reforms, regard these as inseparable from changes in the wider social structure if they are to be effective.

2.2 Public or Private : The Options

The debate on what has come to be called 'socialised medicine' concerns which method of health care provision is most *efficient* and which best satisfies the condition of *equity*. Efficiency, in the economic sense, is taken to mean that there can be no change which will make one person better off without making another worse off. If one can, by reorganisatic get something more without extra cost, without making anyone worse off, the existing situation is not efficient.

In fact, only the provision of medical care is in dispute, rather than all measures which promote health, most of which, as we have seen, concern the entire structure of the economy and society. The arguments therefore apply only to the relatively narrow, but nevertheless highly charged field of medical care. It has conventionally been accepted by the majority of those who can afford it that some basic public provision should be made for the indigent. The rising cost of medical care, particularly in the United States and some European countries, has forced a reassessment of this position by health economists of all persuasions.

The free market position is argued by Rees (*27): If a good or service can be bought and sold between individuals, and all relevant costs and benefits are taken into account in the market transactions without spilling over to outsiders (excludability), and there are no economies of scale,[6] then individual preferences as expressed through their purchasing power can be met efficiently when the good is distributed through a free market so that neither can alter the price on their own, and no combination of buyers or sellers exists that can influence the price to their own advantage. In addition, there must be no information constraints on buyers and sellers. If these conditions are fulfilled, private provision will be efficient, although the possibility of efficient allocation may also exist under other conditions. The advantage of a private market are generally taken to be the minimal need for information transmission before an efficient distribution can be reached.

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be.[10]

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.



POST, Friday, January 25, 1980
Page 6

Pamphlets: Four Kei men are charged

UMTATA — Four men have been charged under the Transkei Public Security Act following last year's distribution of anonymous pamphlets in which the Umtata government, including the ruling Matanzima brothers, were called upon to drop the security charges facing King Sabata Dalindyebo of the Tembus.

Appearing in the Umtata Regional Court this week after being in Security Police detention since the beginning of November last year, the four men who included Chief Sabata's 21-year-old son — Mini Patrick Dalindyebo — were remanded to February 11.

They were told that particulars of charges preferred against them would be compiled after alleged evidence incriminating them had been referred to the Attorney-General.

King Sabata's son, who was a matric student at Nyangilizwe High School near Libode last year, was released on R200 bail granted on condition that while still facing trial he did not leave Transkei without prior authority from the police officer investigating the case.

The other three men who were refused bail are Zoyisile William Nelani (40), a former Robben Island political prisoner now serving as King Sabata's tribal councillor, Thembisile Hlandsome Magingxa (a 21-year-old government clerk at the Mount Frere Magistrate's Office) and Theophilus Lungisa (a 24-year-old government clerk at Ali Saints Hospital near Engcobo).

Two 17-year-old youths were also charged under the Transkei Public Security Act but the charges were withdrawn at the request of the prosecutor.

They are Sabelo Martin Dywili of Kimberley who was a student at the Umtata Technical College last year and Msekeli Mgudlwa, a former opposition MP's son who was a student at All Saints High School near Engcobo last year.

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant.[12] It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate ante-natal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

RAND DAILY MAIL, Thursday, January 24, 1980

'Soweto man talked about killing whites'

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE

A 17-year-old witness told a Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday that an accused suggested to him they travel to Botswana to train as soldiers so that they could kill whites.

The witness, who cannot be identified, was giving evidence before Mr J L de Villiers at the trial of Mr Elias Sana Nkumbi, 20, and another 17-year-old youth who also cannot be identified, of Soweto, under the Terrorism Act.

The State alleges that at the beginning of 1979 Mr Nkumbi tried to recruit the youth and others at or near Soweto to undergo training which could endanger the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

Both Mr Nkumbi and the 17-year-old accused are charged with trying to recruit six other people to undergo training.

They have pleaded not guilty.

The witness told the court he came from the country and he was a cousin of the accused.

During April last year, while visiting the home of the accused, long playing records were played.

One of the records had tracks entitled "Sizoba dubula nge mbayimbayi" (We will shoot them with bazookas) and "Sikhalela ilizwe lethu" (We cry for our land).

He said that on another visit Mr Nkumbi suggested that they travel to Botswana together with the 17-year-old accused, where they would receive free schooling and also train as soildiers on weekends.

On another occasion, he said, Mr Nkumbi suggested that they receive military training to be able to kill whites.

On the day they were to leave the 17-year-old accused, when they reached a Soweto railway station, said he was no longer going and left them.

The witness told the court that when they reached the city Mr Nkumbi went to see his mother to try to raise money for their journey.

Mr Nkumbi only got R5 from her.

They also went to Natalspruit, then to a Pretoria township and finally they arrived in Brits.

The witness said that while they were on their way he tried to find out from Mr Nkumbi more about the training of soldiers in Botswana.

Mr Nkumbi said the two of them were not like the soldiers at Lenasia but were soldiers fighting for Soweto.

He said they were arrested at the end of winter while they were walking in a street in Brits, for failing to produce reference books on demand.

The police took Mr Nkumbi away.

Later he went to the local police station to fetch money from Mr Nkumbi for fares, but at the police station he was arrested.

The hearing continues today.

INISTER SES SPY

327

24/1/80 Argus



Captain Craig Williamson

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Mr Craig Williamson did 'invaluable' work for South Africa during his undercover activities, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said today.

Mr Williamson, a captain in the South African Police — attached to the security branch, had returned after working for some time under cover as assistant director of the International University Exchange, the Minister said.

'During his association with this organisation he delivered outstanding service to the Republic of South Africa.' The position he held did not only enable him to study the anti-South African activities of this organisation but also the South African Communist Party, African National Congress, the Pan African Congress and others,' said Mr le Grange.

Delicate

'The information he collected and compiled is invaluable for the safety of South Africa and is still being studied and evaluated.

'Because of the delicate nature of the workings of the Republic's intelligence services no further details can be given at this stage.'



Mr Louis le Grange

Earlier, the Student Representative Councils of the universities of Witwatersrand and Cape Town denied an allegation that they received financing for their student magazines from the International University Exchange fund in Geneva.

Unfounded

Following reports in morning newspapers that they were the chief recipients' of about R100 000 distributed by IUEF in South Africa in the past year, the president of the University of Witwatersrand's SRC, Mr Norman Monoim, said 'they were considering the legal implications of what the newspapers printed.'

A spokesman for the University of Cape Town's SRC also denied the allegations saying 'the claim made by the newspapers that the UCT student newspaper, 'Varsity, banned since June 1979, received funds from IUEF, 'is completely unfounded.'

Table 9

Personal Expenditures on Health Care by Race in Selected Areas, 1975

Item	Percentage of Income			
Medical Aid & Insurance	3,0	1,5	3,1	1,2
Doctors & Dentists				
Witch Doctors & Herbalists				

Notes:

White households in major urban areas : Survey of Household Expenditure 1975 Department of Statistics, Report No. 11-06-05.

Coloured households in the Cape Peninsula : Income and Expenditure Patterns of Urban Coloured Households in Cape Town, Bureau of Market Research, (B.M.R.) Research Report No.80.5.

Asian households in Durban : Income and Expenditure Patterns of Households in Durban, B.M.R. Research Report No.50.7.

African Multiple Households in Johannesburg, B.M.R. Research Report No.50.3.

Expenditure of the three Black groups include the purchase of sunglasses.

(2) A judgment creditor of a private company shall, whe return of the person whose duty it is to execute the judgment in found sufficient disposable property to satisfy that judgment, be on demand without charge with a copy of the last annual financial st

(3) (*a*) Any company which fails to comply with a demand seven days after the making thereof, and any director of the cor a party to the default, shall be guilty of an offence.

(*b*) It shall be a defence to a charge under paragraph (*a*) concerned had previously demanded a copy of the document to and that such copy had been supplied.

310. .....

[S. 310 amended by s. 27 of Act No. 64 of 1977 and repealed toget by s. 19 of Act No. 59 of 1978.]

CHAPTER XII

COMPROMISE, AMALGAMATION, ARRANGEMENT AND

311. Compromise and arrangement between company, its me Where any compromise or arrangement is proposed between a c or any class of them or between a company and its members c Court may, on the application of the company or any creditor or or, in the case of a company being wound up, of the liquidator, or to a judicial management order, of the judicial manager, order a or class of creditors, or of the members of the company or class may be), to be summoned in such manner as the Court may dir

(2) If the compromise or arrangement is agreed to by—

(*a*) a majority in number representing three-fourths in class of creditors; or

(*b*) a majority representing three-fourths of the votes ex or class of members,

continued on page 715

le 4 shall not apply in respect of any financial year of any company ended prior to the said date.

Standing Advisory Committee

dvisory Committee.—(1) (*a*) The Minister shall appoint a standing on company law consisting of a judge or a senior advocate of the uth Africa as chairman, and such *ex officio* and other members as he e determine.

r of the standing advisory committee shall hold office for such period irect and shall be eligible for reappointment upon the expiration of the period of

The Minister said that because of the delicate nature of the workings of the Republic's intelligence services, no further details could be given at this stage.

There was no comment from the Security Police on the speculation that Captain Williamson would give evidence at the anticipated trial of Renfrew Christie, the former student leader, on charges of disclosing South African nuclear secrets.

The Wits SRC last night passed a motion calling on past and present members to sign affidavits stating they were not working for any State security agency.

Captain Williamson is a former executive member of Nusas and a student leader at Wits University. He left South Africa in 1977.

The Minister said that because of the delicate nature of the workings of the Republic's intelligence services, no further details could be given at this stage.

There was no comment from the Security Police on the speculation that Captain Williamson would give evidence at the anticipated trial of Renfrew Christie, the former student leader, on charges of disclosing South African nuclear secrets.

He said that the evidence Captain Williamson had compiled was invaluable for the safety of the country and was being studied and evaluated.

Captain Williamson is a former executive member of Nusas and a student leader at Wits University. He left South Africa in 1977.

"During his association with the organisation he delivered outstanding service to the Republic of South Africa. His position enabled him to study the anti-South African activities of the IUEF and also those of the South African Communist Party, the African National Congress, the Pan African Congress and others," the Minister said.

He said that the evidence Captain Williamson had compiled was invaluable for the safety of the country and was being studied and evaluated.

Mr Le Grange said that Mr Williamson had returned to South Africa after working for some time undercover as assistant director of the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF).

"During his association with the organisation he delivered outstanding service to the Republic of South Africa. His position enabled him to study the anti-South African activities of the IUEF and also those of the South African Communist Party, the African National Congress, the Pan African Congress and others," the Minister said.

Mr Louis le Grange confirmed today that Captain Craig Williamson spied for South Africa while working as an undercover agent overseas.

Mr Le Grange said that Mr Williamson had returned to South Africa after working for some time undercover as assistant director of the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF).

By Mike Cohen,
Crime Reporter

Minister confirms spy role

At the time, according to a report in The Guardian today, former South African student leader Mr Duncan Innes and at least two other people made strong representations to the director of the fund, Mr Lars-Gunnar Eriksson.

Mr Innes told The Guardian yesterday: "Lars got upset about the allegation, but we stressed to him that the IUEF was an important organisation and an obvious one for South Africa to infiltrate."

On December 20, 1977, after making inquiries in South Africa, Mr Eriksson wrote to Mr Innes to say that Williamson had been cleared.

After he himself had visited South Africa, Mr Innes made further representations to the IUEF in 1978.

"Lars was again upset by what he regarded as unnecessary rumouring," Mr Innes said yesterday.

In early 1979 Mr Innes again visited South Africa.

"I had reports of increased suspicion of Craig and of one of his contacts in South Africa who was thought to be an informer.

"I decided not to tell Lars, but I warned a number of people that Williamson was suspect and to be careful."

Mr Innes said he was later telephoned by Captain Williamson who wanted a meeting to discuss "the rumours I was spreading about him."

Williamson was always suspect

(327)

24/1/80

AD 24/1/80 (327)

Spy may testify at nuclear trial



MR WI[illegible]

JOHANNESBURG — Speculation was mounting last night that Mr Craig Williamson, exposed as a Security Police spy, had returned to South Africa to testify at the anticipated trial of Dr Renfrew Christie, the former student leader, on charges of disclosing South African nuclear secrets.

It was also believed by circles acquainted with Mr Williamson and his activities that other persons m[illegible]tained or [illegible] of his [illegible]rly [illegible] and [illegible]ch have received funds from the International Universities Exchange Fund.

The IUEF has made it clear Mr Williamson, who arrived back in South Africa yesterday accompanied by Brigadier J. Coetzee, Chief of the Security Police, had at his disposal information which could prove to be devastating for its activities both in South Africa and abroad.

Sources in London and in South Africa were questioning Mr Williamson's sudden decision to confess his role as a captain in the Security Police.

They said there was no apparent motive, unless it was because he would of necessity have been exposed as a result of some pending action to be taken in South Africa.

The sources also queried how it had come about that Brigadier Coetzee happened to be in Geneva at the time Mr Williamson chose to make his disclosures to the IUEF director, Mr Lars-Gunnar Erikson.

"We can see several possible reasons for his return," a source said last night. "These include the possibility of him being called at any trial involving Renfrew Christie. There are other possibilities."

The sources declined to discuss what other matters they had in mind, but it already has been disclosed that Mr Williamson had access to intimate details of the operations of the IUEF both in South Africa and abroad.

Reports from London yesterday quoted Mr Piers Campbell, acting director of the IUEF, as saying up to ten people could face treason charges and a further 100 could face action under the Fund Raising Act because of possible disclosures by Mr Williamson.

Local sources said these claims probably were exaggerated, but did not discount the possibility of individuals and organisations facing action from the authorities because of Mr Williamson's activities.

It has also been disclosed through his former colleagues on the SRC of the University of the Witwatersrand that Mr Williamson had made his overseas connections, which landed him his job with the IUEF, through contacts made through his involvement in student politics.

Mr Williamson was accompanied on his arrival by Brigadier Coetzee, who was previously stated by his office to be in Cape Town for the week, when reports or Mr Williamson's confession first broke.

They were met by two unidentified members of the Security Police and Mr Williamson was greeted by an unidentified woman at the airport, where he did his utmost to conceal his identity.

The police yesterday made no futher statement relating to Mr Williamson. A spokesman said that a statement was expected later, but by the time of going to press no statement had been issued. — DDC.

Bozzoli not surprised, page 16.

10.2 Economics of the Drug Industry

Brodie (Vol.2) shows that a large part of the ethical drug industry in South Africa is controlled by overseas firms. He discusses whether the high price of pharmaceutical products is related to the structure or to the practices of the industry. He concludes that, although there are no 'excess' profits, drug prices are unnecessarily high; and discusses several possible solutions to this problem:

1. Nationalisation.
2. Direct controls on the private market.
3. Dissemination of information by the Medicines Control Council.
4. Centralised marketing of drugs.

REFERENCES

1. City of Cape Town (1977). Annual report of the Medical Officer of Health 1975. p.110. Cape Town.
2. Knutzen, V.K., Bourne, D.E. (1977) The Reproductive Efficiency of the Xhosa. S.A.Med.J. 51, 392-394.
3. Shakir, A. (1975) The surveillance of Protein-Calorie Malnutrition by Simple and Economical Means of Environmental Child Health. April 1975, pp.69-84.
4. King, M. (1966). Medical Care in Developing Countries, Oxford University Press, London.
5. Hart, J.T. (1975). 'The Inverse Care Law' in C. Cox and A. Mead (Eds.) A Sociology of Medical Practice, London, Collier-Macmillan.
6. i.e. by treating more people the costs per head are not reduced.
7. In the language of economics these may be rents arising from the scarcity of doctors, not a repayment of the costs of their production (training), so that the supply of doctors may not be decreased by a worldwide reduction of their incomes coupled with removal of some of the restrictions on entry to medical training.
8. This is described in economic theory (e.g. Arrow's 'Impossibility theorem') as difficulty in deriving a social welfare function.
9. National Health Services Commission Report (1944): Union Government No. 30: Pretoria: Government Printer.
10. V. Knutzen & D. Bourne, S.A.Med.J. G.ter Haar, Transkei and Ciskei Research Society Biennial Conference, Umtata, March 1978.
11. See, e.g. O. Gish & G. Walker, 'Mobile Health Services'. TriMed, London, 1977.
12. See 'The Village Health Worker', Ministry of Health & Social Welfare, Lesotho, Maseru, 1977.

13. South Africa '77: Official ... Africa, p.650.
14. R. Roland 'Some Aspects of th... B.A. Honours Essay, Universi...
15. *Ibid*, p.70.
16. *Ibid*, p. 42.
17. *Ibid*, p. 37.
18. Tuberculosis Research Insti...
19. See Harriet Ngubane 'Body a... Berglund 'Zulu Thought Patt... 'Reaction to Conquest'.



Man sentenced to die for treason can appeal

MARITZBURG. — James Daniel Mange, 24, the first man to be sentenced to death for treason in South Africa since the Second World War, was yesterday given leave to appeal against the sentence.

But an application by Vusumuzi Zulu, 28, who was found to be the least culpable of the 12 men convicted of high treason in Maritzburg last November, was dismissed by Mr Justice F Hefer. Zulu was jailed for 13 years.

In his judgment on Mange's application, Mr Justice Hefer said it was directed only against sentence, and not conviction. He believed there was a reasonable prospect another court would come to a different conclusion.

"I regarded his case as extreme and I still do," the judge said. "I thought that a long prison sentence was not sufficient, but there may be vast difference of opinion on that question."

At the trial, Mr Hefer found that Mange had plotted an ANC attack on the Magistrate's Court, the magistrate's house and the police station at Wesa in the Cape. — Sapa.

Jaffe does not suggest means whereby care of the quality essential can be provided on a universal basis within f: or problems of cross-cultural communication overcome.

4.2 OTHER PRIMARY HEALTH CARE WORKERS

Although papers on the role and training of doctors were those relating to any other category of health workers, agreement at the conference that reliance on doctors to provide primary health care - even if larger numbers were available and with a change in the orientation of their training - could not fulfil the needs of underserved areas. Some other alternatives are presented below.

4.3 STAFFING CLINICS

Soweto clinics ceased to function during 1976 when it became impossible to rely on the presence of doctors. This stimulated training and deployment of primary health care (PHC) nurses in the clinics. Wagstaff (*21) outlines a programme to evaluate the medical and social acceptability and the cost effectiveness of this system.

The nurses are trained in groups of 8 to deal with either adult or child care. The training has a practical, problem-oriented approach, and lasts as long as it takes (usually 2-4 months) for the nurses to master the skills of history-taking, examination, comprehensive patient care and counselling. The nurses deal with 80% of cases presented, referring 15%-20% to the doctor; only 5% need be referred to the hospital. Communication is improved as there is no need for an interpreter. The effects of this programme on health service structure and costs include a reallocation of roles within the health team. The doctor becomes a consultant, trainer, evaluator and monitor. Thus doctors' higher level of knowledge and training are fully utilised. Those who were interpreters perform other tasks: weighing, temperature-taking, etc. The pharmacist also assumes a controlling and supervising role as the nurse give out her own medicines; she is relieved of "counter dispensing" and there is no extra queue for the patients.

Consultations are longer - 15-20 minutes - as time is allowed for counselling on family planning, nutrition, immunisation (though this must actually be administered elsewhere), etc. Four nurses now deal with the number of



Mange allowed to appeal on death

LEAVE TO APPEAL against the death sentence under the Terrorism Act on James Mange was granted in the Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg, yesterday and the application for leave to appeal against the conviction and 13-year sentence of fellow accused Vusumuzi Zulu was refused.

In granting the application for Mange, Mr Justice Hefer said he still regarded Mange's case as one of extreme treason. But he found there was a reasonable prospect of the Appeal Court coming to a different view.

In arguing the case for granting leave to appeal, Mr Sydney Kentridge SC said the death sentence in this case was a discretionary one and should be applied only in extreme cases.

"When one gets to the Appellate Division, the question must be asked whether this was such an extreme case of treason that life imprisonment would not suffice," Mr Kentridge said.

Mr Kentridge went on to ask whether society really required extermination of Mange.

"There is no reason why a long term of imprisonment should not be adequate," he said.

Turning to the case against Vusumuzi Nicholas Zulu, he said that findings of the court were based on the evidence of two accomplices, and that the court was not justified in relying on the uncorroborated evidence of the accomplices.

Mr Kentridge said the court had found that one of the accomplices had given evidence only after he had been severely assaulted by the police.

"This accomplice only told the police what they wanted to know after they had beaten and tortured him," he said.

Turning to the question of sentence, Mr Kentridge said South Africa had a long history of treason trials. Quoting some of the earlier trials, including that of General de Wet in 1915, he said the sentences in most cases had been lenient.

Mr Rob Seggie, for the State, opposed the application saying the accused had refused to take part in the trial.

Taking into account the facts before the court, the State felt the sentences were adequate.

Allowing the application for Mange, Mr Justice Hefer said he still thought a long jail term would not be beneficial to Mange, but that there was a reasonable prospect of the Appeal Court coming to a different opinion.

In the case of Zulu, however, Mr Justice Hefer found that there were no reasonable prospects of the Appeal Court coming to a different opinion.

Mr Harry Pitman assisted Mr Kentridge.

not readily available. This means that medical assistants, who are well-trained in administering and advising on contraceptives, have from their village clinics made them more readily available; however lay distributors have taken this process still further (see below).

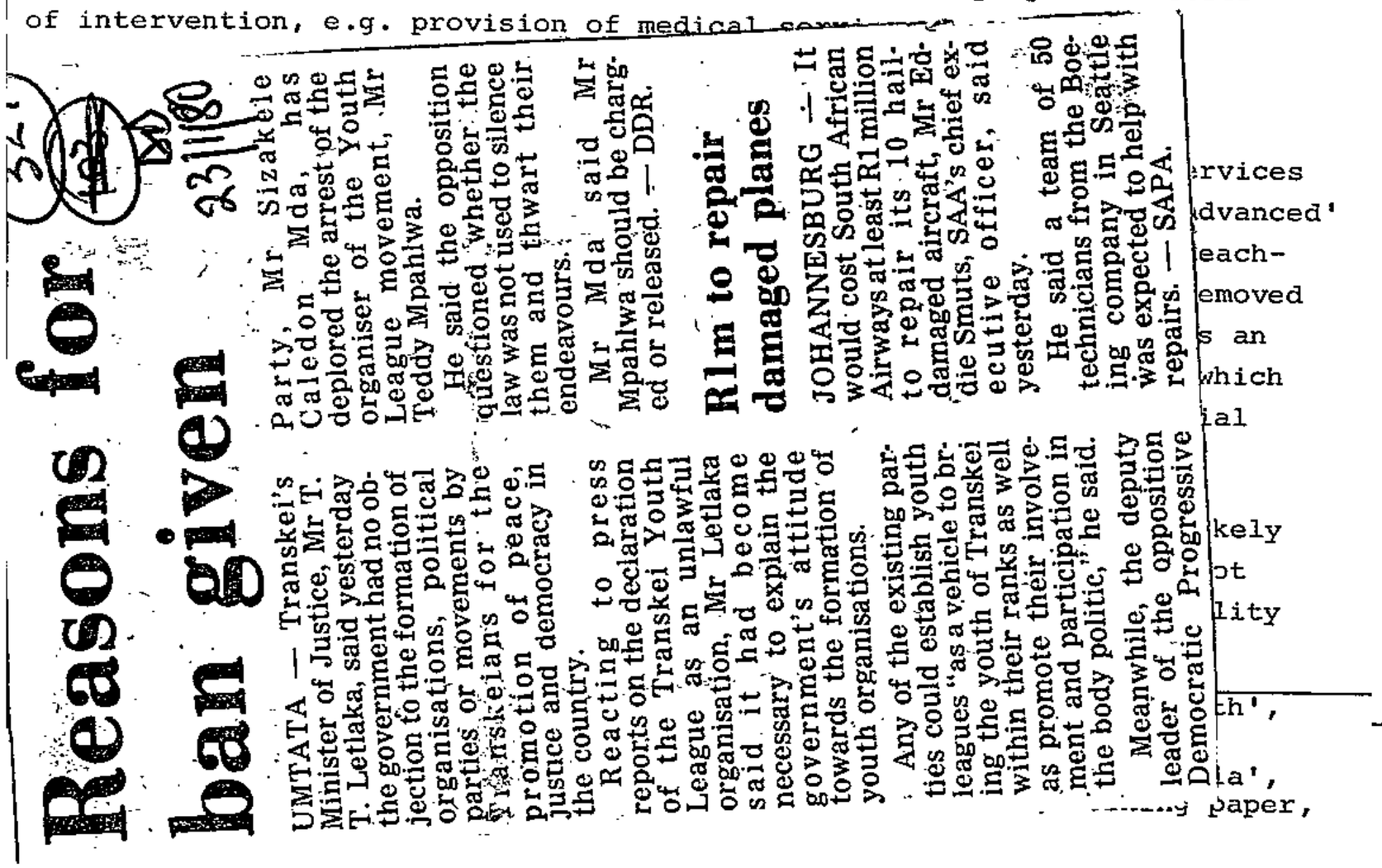
Lesotho, Swaziland and most Black rural areas in South Africa are served by clinics, increasingly on a residential rather than a mobile basis. One or two nurses staff the clinics. Training programmes for nurse clinicians are being evolved in Transkei and in Swaziland. 'Nursing assistants' are trained at the Good Shepherd Hospital for primary health care (Ntiwane *39). The pattern of clinics run by nursing staff therefore appears to be accepted practice in rural Black communities and farming areas of South Africa.

equal weight to death and disability, so that unless disaggregated it cannot be used as a criterion of choice between expenditures affecting morbidity and mortality differentially. It could be of use in public discussion, but perhaps only to supplement mortality figures.

(ii) Culyer, Lavers and Williams [5] propose indicators of intensity and duration of illness, used together but not combined. 'Intensity' is measured on two scales: degree of suffering, and degree of restricted activity. To combine the scores, they suggest constructing indifference curves between these two dimensions on the basis of expert judgement.

INDICATORS OF HEALTH NEEDS

A distinction can be made between indicators of health status and those of need. The latter use health status data but relate it to the potential health improvement which could be achieved by specific sorts of intervention, e.g. provision of medical serv...



Reasons for ban given

23/11/80

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka, said yesterday he government had no objection to the formation of organisations, political parties or movements by Transkeians for the promotion of peace, justice and democracy in the country.

Reacting to press reports on the declaration of the Transkei Youth League as an unlawful organisation, Mr Letlaka said it had become necessary to explain the government's attitude towards the formation of youth organisations.

Any of the existing parties could establish youth leagues "as a vehicle to bring the youth of Transkei within their ranks as well as promote their involvement and participation in the body politic," he said.

Party, Mr Sizakele Mda, Caledon has deplored the arrest of the Youth organiser of the Youth League movement, Mr Teddy Mpahlwa.

He said the opposition questioned whether the law was not used to silence them and thwart their endeavours.

Mr Mda said Mr Mpahlwa should be charged or released. — DDR.

R1m to repair damaged planes

JOHANNESBURG — It would cost South African Airways at least R1 million to repair its 10 hail-damaged aircraft, Mr Eddie Smuts, SAA's chief executive officer, said yesterday.

He said a team of 50 technicians from the Boeing company in Seattle was expected to help with repairs. — SAPA.

...ervices
...dvanced'
...each-
...emoved
...s an
...which
...ial
...kely
...ot
...lity
...th',
...la',
... paper,

In several countries, formal mechanisms have been devised to influenc the allocation of spending between regions, to try to balance the superior economic and political pull of the better off areas, or, as in the case of 'Q' below, to identify the least advantaged areas. Some examples are:

(i) 'Q' [7]

This measure of need was constructed and used by the Indian Health Service in the U.S.A. and relates to allocation both geographically and by category of disease.

$$Q = \frac{M_i}{M_a} DP + \frac{274A + 91.3B}{N}$$

Where:

M_i is age and sex adjusted mortality rate for target populatio

M_a is age and sex adjusted mortality rate for reference population.

The reference population in this case is white Americans. Thus, M_i/M_a indicates the curability of diseases and will be greater the greater the difference between the Indian and white death rates.

D is the crude mortality rate for the target population

P is average years of life lost for the target population by premature death

A is hospital days for the target population, and

B is the number of outpatient visits (per annum)

The constants are used to convert these figures into years per 100 000 population. N is the Indian population considered.

'Q' has no meaning as such; but it is found to accord with professional judgement as to which areas are the most needed. Even so, the inclusion of utilisation figures for health facilities is invalid because utilisation rates have been found

(7) J.E. Miller, 'An Indicator to Aid Management in Assigning Programme Priorities', Public Health Reports, U.S. Department of Health and Welfare, August, 1970, 85, no. 8, 725-731.

Arrest fears after SA spy action

Argus Correspondent

STOCKHOLM. — Thousands of black students from Southern Africa and Latin America have been compromised by the South African Security Police infiltration of the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF), it is claimed.

The Geneva-based organisation's director, Mr Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, a Swede, told a Press conference here that Mr Craig Williamson, the South African Security Police spy who had infiltrated IUEF and risen to be its deputy director, had had access to the names and addresses of IUEF contacts in anti-apartheid movements in South Africa.

He feared that these contacts would be arrested and that the IUEF would have to scrap its present contacts network and build up a new one.

He said Mr Williamson's key position must have provided the South African authorities with thousands of photographs and documents on individual students. The fund was contacting those believed compromised.



Craig Williamson



Mr Lars-Gunnar Eriksson.

The IUEF provides scholarships and travel stipends for about 3 000 students in Southern Africa and Latin America. It actively supports anti-apartheid groups and investigates human rights violations.

IN DANGER

It is financed by Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands and Canada.

Mr Eriksson, who arrived in Stockholm from Switzerland by way of Paris on Monday night, is under Swedish police protection. He believes he is in danger of South African Security police reprisals

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

(Continued from Page 1)

because of his refusal to co-operate with them.

He said that Mr Williamson had been employed by the IUEF in 1977 after he had been repeatedly vouched for by impeccable Swapo and ANC contacts.

SOME DOUBT

Nevertheless some doubt about him lingered. It gained new impetus late last year when the IUEF asked Mr Renfrew Christie to go from London on a secret mission to South Africa. Mr Christie was arrested on his arrival and his passport confiscated although only two people — Mr Eriksson himself and Mr Williamson — had known about his mission.

In November Mr Williamson asked to be transferred to another post within the organisation and was replaced by a Briton.

VANISHED

At the turn of the year Mr Williamson vanished. About the same time a London newspaper, The Observer, started publishing disclosures by an alleged Boss defector, Mr Arthur McGiven.

Mr Williamson was supposed to have gone to London but had not been in touch with any of his contacts there.

On Tuesday last week Mr Williamson telephoned Mr Eriksson and asked to meet him in Frankfurt-am-Main on Friday, but later they agreed to meet in a cocktail bar in Zurich.

There Mr Williamson allegedly confessed to Mr Eriksson that he had been working for the South African Security Police for 12 years. He introduced Mr Eriksson to a middle-aged man in civilian clothes. He said the man was his chief, General Johan Coetzee.

THREATS

According to Mr Eriksson, the two South Africans said Mr Williamson was in danger of being exposed by The Observer and asked Mr Eriksson to ensure that he could stay in his post for six to 12 months — presumably to protect his cover.

They implied that if Mr Eriksson refused something might happen to him, his wife and three-year-old son and that action might also be taken against 'certain leading Swedish social democrat politicians.'

'The threats were indirect, but there was no mistaking their meaning,' Mr Eriksson said.

He said he asked for time until Sunday to think matters over, but took his family away from their home immediately. They are now hidden 'somewhere in Europe.' He came to Stockholm to report to the Swedish Foreign Ministry.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said it was 'studying the matter.' It was not yet clear whether Sweden would react officially.

The spokesman pointed out that the affair concerned an international organisation in Geneva and that the fact that its director happened to be Swedish was 'hardly relevant.'

The Argus London Bureau reports that in an interview with the Guardian, Mr Eriksson amplified on his meeting with Mr Williamson in a Zurich bar.

NOT BOSS

He noticed Mr Williamson's unease, said Mr Eriksson. Then, suddenly, he confessed: 'I've been a member of the SA Police since 1968 — and I still am.' He explained he was not a member of Boss.

'We're not as bad as you think. The Boss — they're lunatics and prejudiced people. We're different. We police do a lot for the blacks and people like you should understand.'

'Williamson said there was one common enemy, the Communist Party, and confessed that he was a secret member of the SA Communist Party, as a spy.'

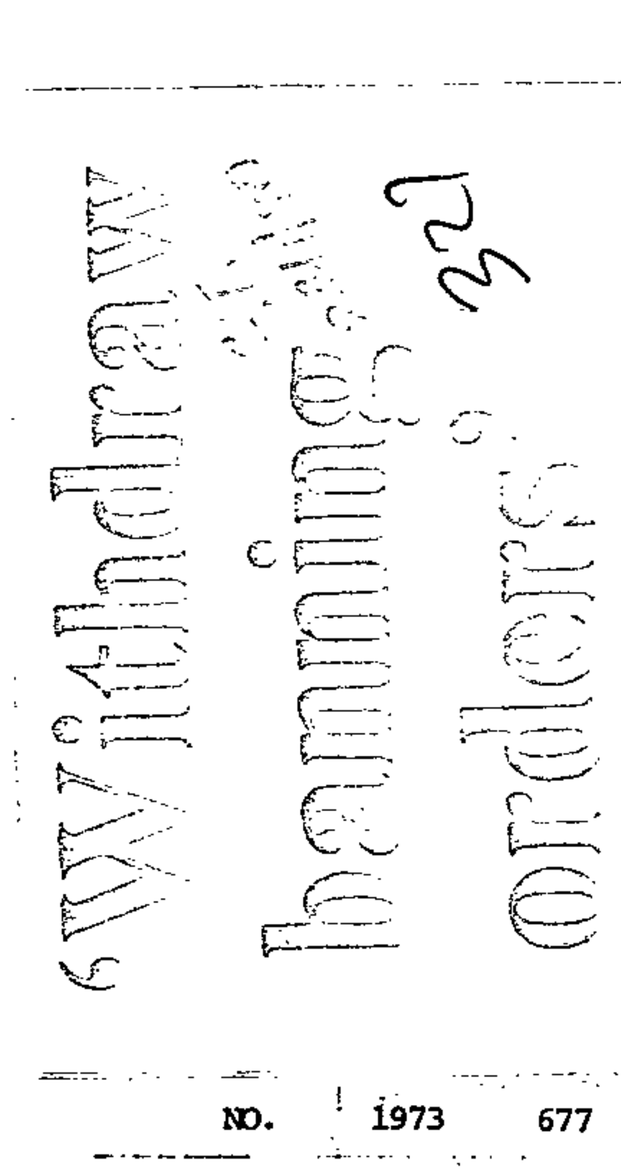
SA 'spy'

XVI SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
							1.64	1,12
							4,78	3,70
							18,06	15,57
							53,38	45,89
							8,77	8,13
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	18348	13062



with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig.6.



Rules on banned books

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Directorate of Publications is soon to introduce a new ruling allowing librarians at certain libraries to lend out "undesirable" books.

Students and researchers "with *bona fide* reasons" would no longer have to ask the directorate for permission to take out a book but would merely have to approach a librarian at a university or a "copyright" library, the Director of Publications, Mr D Vosloo, said yesterday.

A spokesman for the directorate in Cape Town yesterday explained that:

● Librarians at universities and copyright libraries — libraries which have to keep a copy of all books printed in the country — would be able to allow books declared "undesirable" to be read;

● Books under a "possession" ban and photographic material were excluded from the new ruling;

● Strict control would be exercised. Each librarian had to keep a register with full details, including the ID numbers and reasons for wanting to read a work, of the people taking out banned books;

● In exceptional cases librarians would be permitted to lend out a book to be read at home;

● Banned literature still had to be locked away and could not be kept on the library bookshelves;

● Only students and researchers with "*bona fide*" reasons were considered. Study and research supervisors had to supply written details of the research.

d Parasitic Diseases, implementation of relatively

onial Mutual Life assistance.

REFERENCES

1. Department of Statistics (1977). Census of Hospitals and Establishments for In-Patients. Report 20-06-01. Government Printer, Pretoria.

2. Department of Statistics (1977). Report on Deaths 1974. Report 07-03-10. Government Printer, Pretoria.

3. Department of Statistics (1976). Report on Bantu Deaths in Selected Magisterial Districts 1974. Report 07-03-08. Government Printer, Pretoria.

4. Department of Statistics (1976). South African Statistics 1976. Government Printer, Pretoria.

5. Department of Statistics (1974). Report on Bantu Deaths in Selected Magisterial Districts 1968 to 1971. Report 07-03-04. Government Printer, Pretoria.

6. South Africa. Act 58 of 1970.

7. Department of Bantu Administration and Development (1975). Report of the Department 1974/5. Report RP 114/1975. Government Printer, Pretoria.

8. Chiang, C.L. (1968). Introduction to Stochastic Processes in Biostatistics. Wiley, New York.

9. City of Cape Town (1977). Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health 1975. p.110. Cape Town.

10. Department of Statistics (1976). Population Census 1970; Age, Marital Status and Type of Dwelling by District and Economic Region. Report 02-05-08. Government Printer, Pretoria.

11. Martins, J.H. (1975). Regional Population Estimates for 1974. University of South Africa, Bureau of Market Research. Research Report No. 46, Pretoria.

12. Knutzen, V.K., Bourne, D.E. (1977). The Reproductive Efficiency of the Xhosa. S.A. Med. J. 51, 392-394.

13. Department of Statistics (1971). Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death. Manual 07-03-00. p.v. Government Printer, Pretoria.

14. Department of Health (1978). A Guide to the Health Act, No. 63e of 1977, p.17. Department of Health, Pretoria.

15. Department of Health (1978). Infant Mortality Rates in South Africa Epidemiological Comments Dec. 1978, 1-21.

* * * * * *

IUEF in UK worried about SA spy

Own Correspondent.

LONDON. — Information which alleged police spy Craig Williamson is believed to have in his possession has been described here as "dynamite".

Involved circles say it could be dangerous to organizations and individuals inside and outside South Africa.

The web which Williamson spun from his position in the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) spreads far into church, welfare and refugee fields, as well as into "liberation movements".

Widespread arrests are feared now that he has "broken cover".

Mr Chris Beer, regional director of the IUEF in Britain, said yesterday that what Williamson had access to, and could have picked up as an agent, would be of great interest to South African security forces



Mr Craig Williamson

— I received an agitated telephone call from Craig Williamson.

"He told me that people were saying he was connected with attempts to spy on the fund.

"Williamson then said he was glad to be getting out, and hung up. This I took to mean his resigning from his job. This was a couple of weeks ago. It was then that Williamson disappeared from view for a while."

● Bozzoli tells of spy bids, page 2

with diseases of the respiratory system, [illegible] causes of perinatal mortality also being of importance. Within the category of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most important causes of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high death rate from enteritis and diarrhoeal diseases in the young and circulatory diseases in later life. What is also of interest is the relatively large number of symptoms and ill-defined conditions, particularly in the African community (22,5%). This provides some indication of the provision and utilisation of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. In general, the Asians have a spectrum of mortality intermediate between the whites on the one hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other.

Clearly, the presentation of the cause specific mortality data as proportional mortalities conceals a certain amount of information. Table I provides a more detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian and 'coloured' communities.

If the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

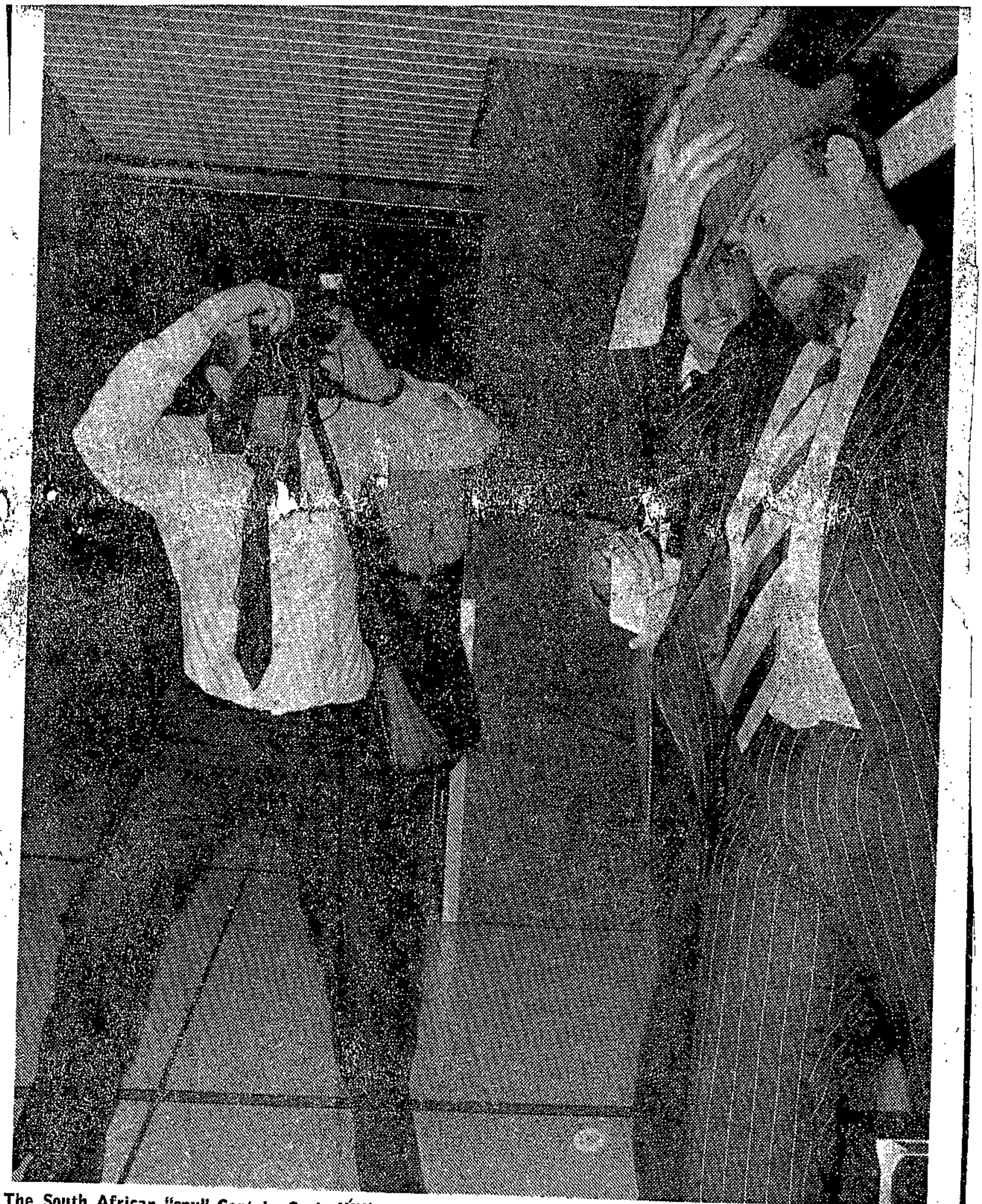
[illegible] For diseases for the whites, Asians, 'coloureds' and Africans. Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Circulatory Disease in the white and Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Diseases are the major cause of Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' and African communities.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the second most important cause in the white community is suicide, whilst that for the 'coloureds' is homicide. For Africans, the latter is the main cause in this category.

The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful to calculate an expectation of life for urban Africans as this group is subject to a large measure of migration. The characteristically better expectation of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities. However, what is of interest is the ratios of the expectations of life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured' ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e_{45} as compared to e_o for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e_o and males at e_{45}. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

327



The South African "spy" Captain Craig Williamson (31) arrived at Jan Smuts Airport from London today after he left Switzerland in a hurry earlier this week. Captain Williamson was whisked away to a waiting car and refused to speak to a Star reporter. He is seen trying to hide his face from a Star photographer.

Picture: Clive Smith

Williamson slips in, slips up

Craig Williamson, self-confessed South African security police spy, tried to slip incognito into the country today accompanied by the chief of the security police, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, and two of his men.

But his cover slipped when he entered the Jan Smuts Airport concourse through the customs exit.

As he walked down the passenger stairs from the Boeing 747 from London, he posed as an old man, hat pulled down over his face and the collars of his overcoat turned up.

He leant on the railings of the stairs and negotiated the steps slowly, shoulders hunched. He was supported by an air hostess.

At the customs exit, Mr Williamson, former executive member of Nusas and captain in the security police, walked upright. But as Press photographers and reporters moved towards him he pulled his hat down over his eyes.

Asked whether he returned to South Africa voluntarily or under arrest, he refused to answer.

He was taken to the airport garage by two policemen to a car waiting to take him to police headquarters in Pretoria.

Brigadier Coetzee and Mr Williamson, the former student leader, left Switzerland in a hurry this week after an exposure of South African security police operations. Mr Williamson managed to infiltrate the International University Exchange Fund in Geneva and was appointed deputy director of the IUEF.

Mr Williamson was met at the airport by an attractive unidentified young woman.

The gates of the Witkoppen home of Mr Williamson's mother were today locked and "a friend of the family" said Mrs Williamson was not available.

The man said he did not know the whereabouts of Mr Williamson and the family was awaiting further information.

● Page 3: More reports, pictures.

2. T.O

Thousands of students may be compromised by infiltration, says IUEF director

Spy has list of names

Own Correspondent

STOCKHOLM — Thousands of black students from southern Africa and students from Latin America have been compromised by the South African security police infiltration of the International University Exchange Fund, the Geneva-based organisation's director claims.

The Swedish director, Mr Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, told a Press conference in Stockholm yesterday that the South African spy who had infiltrated the IUEF and risen to be its deputy director, Mr Craig Williamson, had had access to the names and addresses of IUEF contacts in anti-apartheid movements in South Africa.

NEW NETWORK

Mr Eriksson feared that these contacts would be arrested and that the IUEF would have to scrap its present contacts network and build up a new one.

He said Mr Williamson's key position must have provided the South African authorities with thousands of photographs and documents on individual students. The fund was contacting those believed to be compromised.

The IUEF provides scholarship and travel stipends for about 3 000 students in southern Africa and Latin America. It actively supports anti-apartheid groups and investigates human-rights violations.

It is financed by Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands and Canada.

Mr Eriksson, who arrived in Stockholm from Switzerland via Paris on Monday night, is under police protection. He believes he is in danger of South African security police reprisals because of his refusal to co-operate with them.

He said yesterday that Mr Williamson had been employed by the fund in 1977 after he had been repeatedly vouched for by impeccable Swapo and ANC contacts.

Nevertheless, some doubt about him lingered. It gained new impetus late last year when the IUEF asked Mr Renfrew Christie to go from London on a secret mission to South Africa.

Mr Christie was arrested on his arrival in South Africa and his passport confiscated although only two people — Mr Eriksson himself and Mr Williamson — knew about his mission.

In November Mr Williamson asked to be transferred to another post within the organisation and was replaced by a Briton.

At the beginning of this year Mr Williamson vanished. At about the same time the London Observer started publishing disclosures by an alleged BOSS defector, Mr Arthur McGiven.

Mr Williamson was supposed to have gone to London but had not been in touch with any of his contacts there.

On Tuesday last week Mr Williamson phoned Mr Eriksson and asked to meet him in Frankfurt on Friday, but later they agreed to meet in Zurich.

There Mr Williamson allegedly confessed to Mr Eriksson that he had been working for the South African security police for 12 years. He introduced Mr Eriksson to a middle-aged man in civilian clothes. He said the man was his chief, Brigadier Johan Coetzee.

According to Mr Eriksson, the two South Africans said Mr Williamson was in danger of being exposed by the Observer and asked Mr Eriksson to ensure that he could stay in his post for six to 12 months — presumably to protect his cover.

They implied that if Mr Eriksson refused something might happen to him, his wife and three-year-old son and that action might also be taken against "certain leading Swedish Social Democrat politicians."

The threats were indirect, but there was no mistaking their meaning," Mr Eriksson said.

He said he asked for time until Sunday to think matters over, but took his family away from their home immediately. They are now hidden "somewhere in Europe." He came to Stockholm to report to the Swedish Foreign Ministry.

A spokesman for the Ministry said it was "studying the matter." It was not yet clear whether Sweden would react officially.

He pointed out that the affair concerned an international organisation in Geneva and that the fact that its director happened to be Swedish was "hardly relevant."



The Swedish director of the IUEF, Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, giving a Press conference in Stockholm yesterday. He is under police protection.



Craig Williamson pictured this morning at Jan Smuts after flying in from Europe.

'I'm sorry about everything'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Guardian newspaper today reports that Mr Williamson yesterday telephoned a colleague and apologised for being a spy.

Mr Williamson reportedly spoke to Mr Piers Campbell, acting director of IUEF.

He said: "Don't speak, listen, I haven't much time — I'm sorry about everything, but we just think differently."

At a meeting with Mr Campbell in Geneva the previous day Mr Williamson arranged to hand back some confidential documents by leaving a package in the IUEF's underground car park, The Guardian reports.

It adds that the IUEF said in a statement yesterday the documents had almost certainly been copied and were in the hands of the South African security police, in which Mr Williamson is alleged to be a serving captain.

The IUEF is particularly concerned about the effect of Mr Williamson's alleged activities on secret helpers in South Africa who have been distributing IUEF funds to the families of political prisoners.

Mr Campbell said yesterday: "About 10 people now risk sentences between 10 and 20 years under the Treason Act, and more than a hundred others risk being banned under the Fund Raising Act."

In an interview with The Guardian, also reported today, Mr Lars-Gunnar Eriksson amplified on his meeting with Mr Williamson in a Zurich bar last week.

He noticed Mr Williamson's unease, said Mr Eriksson. "Then, suddenly, he confessed: 'I've been a member of the SA Police since 1968 — and I still am.' He explained he was not a member of BOSS.

"We're not as bad as you think. The BOSS — they're lunatics and prejudiced people. We're different. We police do a lot for the blacks and people like you should understand," he said.

Then, Mr Eriksson told The Guardian, a man in a dufflecoat came over to the table. Mr Eriksson recognised him from photographs as Brigadier Coetzee, head of the security police.

The general began talking to him as "one gentleman to another". He said there was "one commonenemy. Craig's target all along has been the communists. He has infiltrated the party since 1968. The IUEF was only the vehicle for getting at the communists."

Brigadier Coetzee added that he did not think Mr Eriksson was stupid, saying: "We're talking as gentlemen and officers."

But, The Guardian reports, the brigadier went on to threaten Mr Eriksson, first with a smear campaign against him and his organisation, suggesting it was linked with the CIA or the Socialist International, and second, with apparent physical violence.

Mr Eriksson told Brigadier Coetzee his choice was between accepting the "arrangement" and making the story public.

The brigadier replied he was "sure you would not do anything foolish," but added: "If you do make it public, please give Craig time to get out of it. I don't want to lose my best officer."

XVI SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

XVII ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

	W	A	C	B

Moll liable for solitary cell

EAST LONDON — Conscientious objector Peter Moll was liable to be placed in solitary confinement — but only if he infringed normal prison regulations, a Defence Force spokesman said yesterday.

He was reacting to a a report that Mr Moll — serving 12 months for refusing to attend a 21 day military camp. — had been placed in a solitary confinement cell at Voortrekkerhoogte detention barracks.

The spokesman said Mr Moll, like all other DB inmates, was liable to short periods of solitary confinement if found guilty of contravening regulations, "but there is no discrimination against him because of his religious or political convictions."

Mr Moll's mother had earlier claimed her son had just come out of solitary confinement because he had been punished for refusing to wear a khaki uniform.

She said he would not wear the blue uniform normally used by Jehovah's Witnesses — who also would not wear the khaki uniform — because he was not a member of the Jehovah's Witnesses.

Mrs Moll said was concerned that her son might have to undergo periods of solitary confinement — DDR

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1.64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

'Student spy' is no surprise — Bozzoli

BY TONY STIRLING
Chief Reporter

THE former vice-chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor G R Bozzoli, said yesterday that he was not surprised by reports that a former treasurer of Nusas was a captain in the Security Police.

He was commenting on a claim by the Geneva-based International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) that it had unmasked a Security Police spy, Mr Craig Williamson, who was its deputy director.

Professor Bozzoli was at Wits at the time Mr Williamson was active in student politics.

From his comments yesterday, it seems that Security Police penetration of campus and other student organisations is more widespread than widely believed.

Professor Bozzoli said that during his time in office he was contacted by about 12 to 15 students and staff members who said they had been approached by the Security Police to be informers.

Some told him they had been offered R100 a month "spending money", and others said they had been told their university fees would be paid if they made reports to the Security Police once a month.

The targets of the informers were to be lecturers — particularly professors and members of the University Senate who had spoken out in the "liberal" cause.

"What disturbed me," said Professor Bozzoli, "was not only the intolerable situation of having spies on the campus, but that paid informers might tend to exaggerate, or take out of context what others said, to keep in with their employers."

He spoke of other Security Police activity on the campus.

It became obvious, he said, that the Security Police had penetrated the Students' Representative Council executive. Details of meetings — where no minutes were kept — reached the Security Police.

There were also times when confidential SRC letters and documents fell into the hands on the Security Police.

Professor Bozzoli said he believed the objective of penetrating Nusas was to destroy the effectiveness of the student body.

"I believe they succeeded in destroying the credibility of Nusas, and that probably, as a result of having achieved this objective, their penetration of student politics has since diminished."

He said that at one stage he approached Mr S L Muller, the then Minister of Police, on the question of removing police spies from the campus, but the Minister replied that he had to have a free hand in gathering information which could affect national security.

However, Mr Muller had undertaken to advise him whenever the police entered the campus — an undertaking he kept.

"But this arrangement lapsed when a new Minister (Mr J T Kruger) was appointed, said Professor Bozzoli.

During the student demonstrations at Wits in the early 1970s over the Turfloop issue, a number of men in plain clothes were detected inciting students against the police, he said.

"We detained and questioned one of these men, but never learnt who they were."

Mr Glen Moss, who was president of the Wits SRC at the time Mr Williamson was a member of the Nusas executive and the SRC, said there had been reason to suspect that Mr Williamson was working for the Security Police, but there was no conclusive proof.

Mr Moss said Mr Williamson had not been in a position to influence the course of student demonstrations at Wits. Therefore, he doubted if there could have been any intention to be *agent provocateur*.

Mr Williamson's apparent role would have been to furnish the Security Police with information on SRC and Nusas activities. And through his connections in the student bodies, he was able to build up contacts in overseas organisations, including the IUEF, where he later went to work.

Another contemporary of Mr Williamson on the Nusas executive, Mr Cedric de Beer, said the former student's police background, and the fact that he was "never really political", had raised suspicions that he could be a police agent.

"It comes as no surprise to learn that he was a member of the Security Police," said Mr Moss.

It was also no surprise that Mr Arthur McGiven, who recently made disclosures about his activities in BOSS, had been a spy. In fact, three of the six-man Wits SRC executive under Mr Moss, have been revealed as spies.

Lieutenant Derek Brune, who gave evidence at the Nusas trial which involved Mr De Beer, Mr Moss, and the former Nusas president, Mr Charles Nupen, was the third spy.

Mrs H T Williamson, widowed mother of the former student leader, said yesterday that she knew "absolutely nothing" of her son's alleged activities as a Security Police spy.

"I have no comment to make. I have not heard of any developments from Switzerland," she said.

Reports yesterday suggested that the chief of the Security Police, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, had flown to Switzerland to try to halt disclosures being made about Mr Williamson. A spokesman for his office said Brig Coetzee was in Cape Town and was not available for comment.

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said yesterday that there had been no "developments", but he expects to make a statement within a few days.

Mr Norman Manoim, president of the present Wits SRC, is to propose at a meeting at the university tonight that all SRC members be required to make an affidavit stating that they are not members of, or agents for, the Security Police or other State security organisations.

"They will be asked to state that have not been approached by, or are working for or supplying information to, any police body," he said.

The move is aimed at gaining the confidence of the campus.

Ruling on banned books

23.1.60

By ARNOLD GEYER

SOME libraries may soon be allowed to place banned books on their shelves.

The Directorate of Publications is soon to introduce a new ruling allowing librarians at certain libraries to make books listed as "undesirable" available for reading.

Students and researchers "with bona fide reasons" would no longer have to ask the directorate for permission to take out a book but would merely have to approach a librarian at a university or at a "copyright" library, the Director of Publications, Mr D Vosloo, said yesterday.

But librarians have criticised the new arrangement for its "vagueness".



And the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) has dismissed the directorate's decision out of hand as "no concession whatsoever".

A spokesman for the directorate in Cape Town yesterday explained that:

- Librarians at university as well as copyright libraries — libraries which have to keep copies of all books printed in the country — will have the power to allow books declared "undesirable" to be read.
- Books banned "for possession" and photographic material are excluded from the new ruling;
- Strict control will still be exercised. Each librarian has to keep a register of details of borrowers, including their ID numbers and reasons for wanting to read works.
- Only students and researchers with "bona fide" reasons will have the access to "undesirable" books. Study and research supervisors will have to supply written details of the research.
- In exceptional cases librarians will be permitted to lend out a book to be read at home.
- Banned literature still has to be locked away and cannot be kept on open library shelves.

The copyright libraries are the State Library, the South African Library in Cape Town, the Parliamentary Library, the Public Library in Bloemfontein and the Natal Society Library in Pietermaritzburg.

Mr John Willemse, director of library services at the University of South Africa (Unisa) and former chairman of the South African Library Association, yesterday said the arrangement was still very vague and did not "make things any easier", as there was still confusion among librarians.

Mr Dave Dalling, PFP spokesman on the Interior, said yesterday this was no change in the "repugnant State censorship system". There was no concession in the matter of principle.

"The Publications Act already makes provision for students to take out banned books. What we now have is a bit of streamlining in the bureaucracy," he said.

Act now on change—Prof

IN ADDITION to the multiplicity of states to form a Constellation of States as envisaged by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, there should be a shared value system and a commitment to a common political ideology.

This view was expressed by Professor John Dugard in his presidential address titled "National Strategy For 1980" at the opening of the 51st Annual Council Meeting of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The conference started yesterday at the University of Cape Town.

Prof Dugard, who is the Director of the Centre of Applied Legal Studies of the University of the Witwatersrand, acknowledged that a new era is dawning in South Africa. He said events of the past few months have produced a feeling of optimism bordering on euphoria.

But he warned that much of the change still takes the form of rhetoric or symbolism. He said these should be translated into action.

Prof Dugard said there was as yet no clarity about the direction that Government policy will take under Mr Botha. "Speculation is rife. There is certainly a new style and a new rhetoric. At the risk of being overspeculative, I would suggest that the key to the future is to be found in the outlook of Mr Botha's closest advisers and in two catch-phrases:

- The total national strategy.
- A Constellation of States," he said.

On the Constellation of States he said not only independent states would find co-operation in a constellation intolerable because of apartheid, but even the ex-homelands. For this reason, he said, apartheid will have to go.

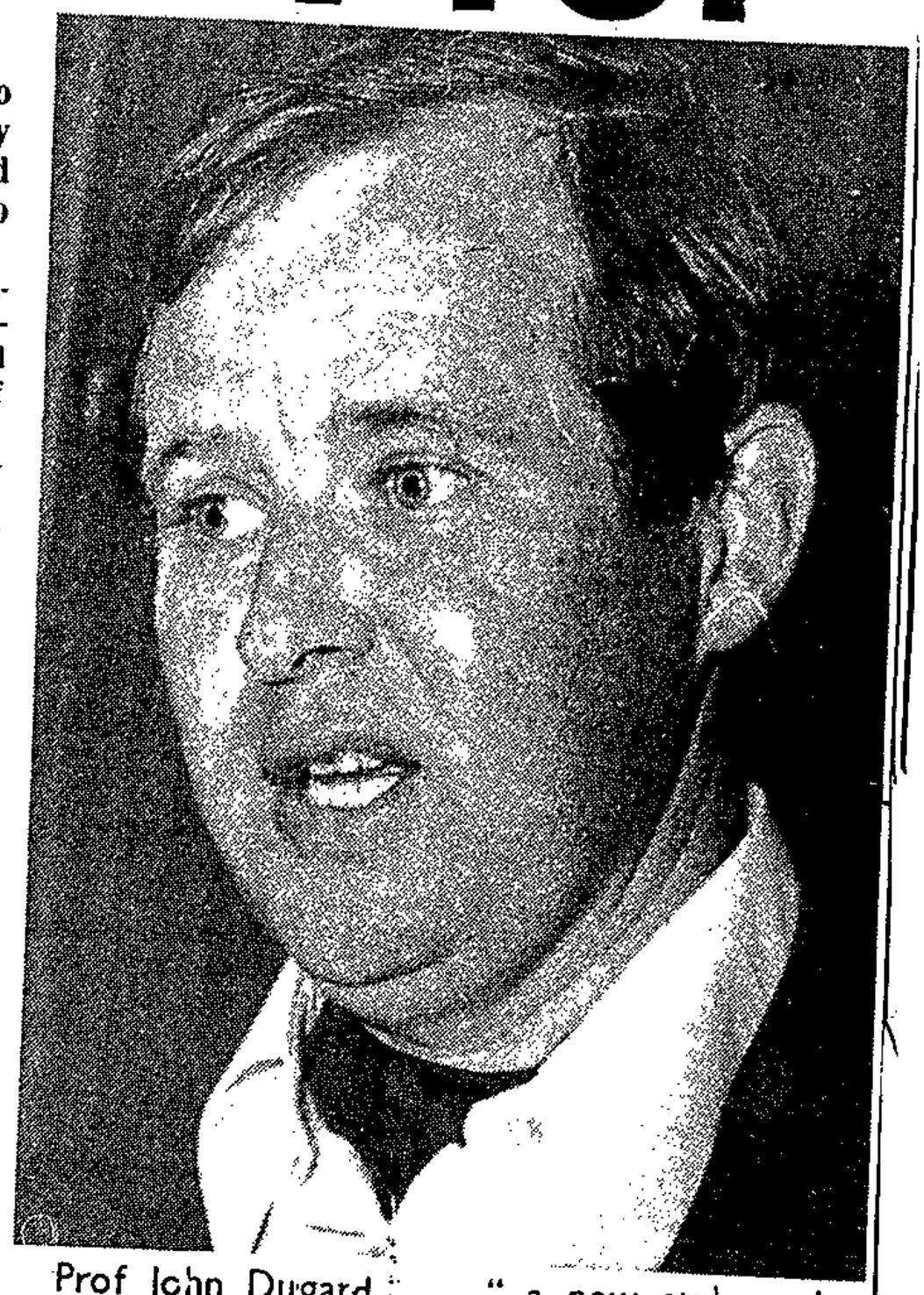
The total national strategy of Mr Botha will however be defeated by the continued denial of political rights to blacks in the central political process.

"Given the realities of South Africa, black political aspirations will clearly not be satisfied overnight. But they must be considered overnight. And this means that they must be aired and debated freely — not by whites acting on their behalf, but by blacks themselves," he said.

He said one of the problems facing South Africa is that whites do not really know what black political demands are. He said through whites they are told that blacks are in favour of free enterprise, separate development, and are against economic disinvestment and do not support the ANC. "But is this true?" he asked.

The top priority is consensus among black and white over the political future of South Africa and not the dismantling of social and economic apartheid," he said.

Prof Dugard said contrary to what many whites believed, both law and political practice conspire to ensure that no debate of the real issues facing South Africa is permitted. He cited the following examples;



Prof John Dugard . . . " a new style and a new rhetoric."

- Political censorship on the increase.
- Freedom of the Press is seriously limited by a host of statutes.
- Voices of certain persons and organisations may not be heard.
- Certain topics of great contemporary relevance are taboo.
- And arbitrary action against outspoken critics of the Government.

He said the total national strategy will lose much of its impetus if not translated into action. He said however that the constitution cannot be hastily replaced. But he suggested the following steps to be taken immediately by the Government;

- Complete repeal of Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act.
- Declaration of a moratorium on the denationalisation of Africans connected with independent homelands.
- Relaxation of the implementation of security laws.
- Granting of amnesty to political prisoners.
- And the enactment of a Bill of Rights.

'Agent' a ellue ngawa to mall

manager?

ıangama - 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis efektri
e ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwabasebenzi
a wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi bahlanu,
n ibe izama ukwenza uphando nothethwa
ngeveki yaye kusetyenzwe iyure ezisi -
into bazifunayo zingaphezu kwamandla yaye

ayi 10 000 (amawaka alishumi) obizwa
bathi abo bagxothiweyo bebesayinile
uthethathethwano ngemeko ezibetele ekunoku-
ilalile oluthethathethwano neUnion.
tyenzwa ngabo bathathe indawo yabantu yiyo
enzi.

inzi lwabo bagwayimbileyo ngamagoduka abantu
othwa babuyele emphandleni aba basebenzi
tha ngokuba bangabantu kwabo. Ngosuku
enzi ezame ukubohlula abeBala kubantu
sebenzi balile ukwahlulwa, omnye wabo uthe

basebenzi kwiveki ephilileyo kubekho
gaphezu kwe - 500. Abafundi bavelu kwezi
ege ne Bellville Technical College.
kungenjalo yonke imveliso yakwa

ion uthe uza kuxelela onke amalungu awo
ume uthethwathethwano.

ACOS ucele onke amalungu awo nazo zonke
khase abo bagxothiwyo de baphinde
ale fektri.

iso bebona kalisa ubunye nabasebenzi.
gathengwa okanye zingasetyenziswa.

ba efektri yenzi uphando nothethwathethwano

erated Chamber of Commerce ubhalile
iweyo.

nakungevani kulefektri. Kodwa ke lowo
lthiwa imveliso yabo mayingathengwa
bamNyama. Abaphathi bale Fem baqashe
yabo bagwayimbileyo ukuze kubekho

tri enezimveliso zilandelayo:
ecord Bread Flour, Record Sifted Flour,
ur; Philadelphia Flour; Koelberg
Home pack Mealie Meal; Fattis & Monis icecream cones, wafers and cake cups;
Fattis and Monis Macaroni, spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines;
Princess macaroni, spagetti, shells, rings, ribbons, dilatines;
Checkers, Poto' Gold, Pick 'n Pay macaroni, spagetti, rings, ribbons, shells, dilatines;
Wrench Town Bakery, Observatory ; Good Hope Bakery, Elsies River; Ultra Bakery,
Somerset West.

Published by Comm.Comm.
Printed by S.R.C. Press, U.C.T.

FATTIS & MONIS STRIKE

Inyanga ngoku sele izakuphela abasebenzi abangama - 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis efektri eBellville South benogwayimbo. Into ebahgele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwaba-sebenzi abahlanu ebebesebenza nabo. Bathi unobangela wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi bahlanu, kukuba bebengamalungu eTrades Unions Le union ibe izama ukwenza uphando nonthehtwathethwano lokuba kunyuswe imali ibeyi - R40 ngeveki yay kusetyenzwe iyure ezisi - 8 ngemini. Umphathi weFektri leyo uthe ezizinto bazifumayo zinga-

SA spy's knowledge said to be 'dynamite'

RDM 23-1-80 327



Members of the 1973-74 SRC executive of the University of the Witwatersrand: Mr Arthur McGiven (SRC vice-president and self-confessed BOSS agent), Lieutenant Derek Brune (SRC vice-president and self-confessed Security Police officer), Mr Glenn Moss (SRC president who was tried and acquitted under the old Suppression of Communism Act), Mr M Mendelowitz, Mr Craig Williamson, (treasurer and alleged overseas Security Police informer) and Mr Cedric de Beer (secretary, who was later tried and acquitted with Mr Moss).

London Bureau

LONDON. — The information that police spy Craig Williamson has in his possession is being described in Britain as "dynamite".

Involved circles say it could be dangerous to organisations and individuals inside and outside of South Africa.

The web Williamson spun from his position within the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) spreads far into church, welfare, and refugee fields, as well as into "liberation" movements.

Informed British observers say that while he was operating under cover, his information would have been used largely to keep the South African security force informed.

They would have wanted to retain his credibility and so would not have acted in any manner which would have exposed him as the source of high-level leaks.

Mr Chris Beer, regional director of the IUEF in Britain has described the situation as "ominous".

He said: "What Williamson had access to, and could have picked up as a diligent agent, would be of great interest to the South African security forces regarding operations outside South Africa.

"But what he can reveal about matters inside South Africa is even more worrying."

What many political activists are asking is what made Williamson break cover.

Mr Beer gives a possible explanation. He said: "On the Monday after the Observer carried an interview with BOSS defector Arthur McGiven — in which he mentioned the IUEF as being of particular interest to SA security forces — I received an agitated telephone call from Williamson.

"He told me that people were saying he was connected with attempts to spy on the fund.

Another theory that is being seriously considered in Britain is that Williamson's wife, Ingrid, may have recently discovered his involvement and been mentally and emotionally overcome by this knowledge — and threatened to talk.

Williamson adopted a threatening attitude to stop Mr Eriksson from disclosing his undercover work. To reinforce this he suddenly said: "I must fetch my superior," and returned with Brigadier Johan Coetzee, head of the Security Police.

Yesterday the IUEF in Geneva issued a statement saying it was seriously concerned over the well-being of the alleged spy's wife.

Mr Piers Campbell, acting director of IUEF, said that confidential documents "have almost certainly been photocopied," and they will undoubtedly be used to "mount a smear campaign against the IUEF".

He said that criminal charges were being brought against Williamson but it feared that the confidential documents removed by Williamson would be "selectively leaked and out of context in an endeavour to render the organisation ineffective".

Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory; Ultra Bakery in Somerset West; Good Hope Bakery in Elsies River.

Fears for safety of Williamson's wife

(327)
23/11/80

JOHANNESBURG — The information that police spy Mr Craig Williamson has in his possession is being described here as "dynamite".

Involved circles say it could be extremely dangerous to organisations and individuals both inside South Africa and outside.

The web Mr Williamson spun from his position within the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) spreads far into church, welfare, and refugee fields, as well as into "liberation" movements.

Informed observers here say that while he was operating under cover, his information would have been used largely to keep the South African security force informed.

They would have wanted to retain his credibility and so, would not have acted in any manner which exposed him as the source of high-level leaks. However, they fear that widespread arrests could follow now that he has "broken cover".

Mr Chris Beer, regional director of the IUEF in the UK yesterday described the situation as "ominous".

He said: "What Williamson had access to, and could have picked up as a diligent agent, would be of great interest to the South African security forces regarding operations outside South Africa."

He added: "But what he can reveal about matters inside South Africa is even more worrying."

What many political activists here are asking is what made Mr Williamson break cover.

Mr Beer gave a possible explanation. He said: "On the Monday after The Observer carried an interview with Boss defector Arthur McGiven — in which he mentioned the IUEF as being of particular interests to South African security forces — I received an agitated telephone call from Craig Williamson.

"He told me that people were saying he was connected with attempts to spy on the fund.

"Williamson then said he was glad to be getting out, and hung up. This was a couple of weeks ago. It was then that Williamson disappeared from view for a while."

Another theory that is being seriously considered here is that Mr Williamson's wife may have recently discovered his involvement and being mentally and emotionally overcome by this knowledge had threatened to talk.

Yesterday the IUEF in Geneva issued a statement saying it was seriously concerned over the well-being of the alleged spy's wife.

"Police protection has been sought in Switzerland, Sweden and Britain for the director of the IUEF and his family and for the associate director, who have been directly threatened.

"The organisation is seriously concerned about the well-being and security of Williamson's wife, Ingrid, who it is believed was not aware that her husband was an agent for the South African Police until about three weeks ago.

"She has not been seen by any of her friends in Western Europe in that time. Williamson informed other members of the staff of the IUEF, before he confessed that he was an agent, that she had had a mental break-down and had been sent back to Johannesburg to be put in the care of her mother."

Mr Piers Campbell, the acting director of the IUEF, said confidential documents "have almost certainly been photocopied", and they will undoubtedly be used to "mount a smear campaign against the IUEF."

"The organisation acknowledges," Mr Campbell added, "that it has a difficult task ahead of it repairing the damage done by this affair."

He added that criminal charges are being brought against Mr Williamson. — DDC.

	A			C			B		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
0–1	0,51	0,54	2,10						
1–4	0,04	0,04	0,21						
5–24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	0,35	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
25–44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48		
45–64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	2,26	1,25	8,80	4,96	24,27	17,87
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	14,62	11,00	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	1,64	1,12	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	1,25	1,47	4,96	4,78	3,70	
	16632	12847	18348	13062						

	B								
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0–1									
1–4									
5–24	0,19	0,20	0,12	0,26	0,31	0,53	0,20	324	
25–44									
45–64									
65+									
ALL									
NO.									

Fattis & Monis Strike

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville South have been on strike. They struck because five of their fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of a trade union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - R40 a week and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out of all proportion", and unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in his firm.

Officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union), say the dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate for better conditions. The factory refused to negotiate with the union. It says the men were replaced by machines and that it was part of a cut-back of staff.

Although those dismissed were 'Coloured', more than half of the men who were on strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed back to the homelands, the African workers are standing firm with their 'Coloured' brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike, men from the Department of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' and African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all there for the same purpose."

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity last week more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to be re-employed and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct its members not to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and schools affiliated to SACOS to support a call for re-employment of the workers and a boycott of the factory's products.

More than 400 students from the University of Cape Town held a meeting and called for a boycott of all Fattis and Monis products.

The Women for Peace movement has called on the factory to negotiate with the workers.

The Cape branch of Nafcoc - the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce - ha

Fa
fi
by
ke
wo

Wh
fo
Br
Ph
Fa
ma
an
pr

ba
Rl