

SQUATTERS

Cape

16/1-78 - 28-2-78

Wreckers move on 10 000 squatters

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The threat of demolition became a reality to 10 000 Unibel squatters today as front-end loaders and workmen, escorted by armed police, moved in on the camp.

By lunchtime today BAAB officials had demolished about 100 shanties and the sky was blackened as about 20 houses were set on fire by irate occupants.

Shanties were being demolished at the rate of about one every five minutes. Only one front-end loader was operating, but another was on standby.

A group of young squatters adopted an almost threatening attitude after they heard some policemen singing to the tune of a modern pop song: "Unibel is burning."

As police left the area for a lunch break the mood of the hundreds of people milling around the camp changed and news-

men in the area felt it was safer to leave.

By lunch-time about 15 to 20 people had applied at BAAB's mobile office at the camp for rail passes to the homelands.

Squatters spoken to said they had no idea where they would seek shelter to-night, but would probably sleep under the sky.

Police at the entrance of the camp prevented people from entering.

A spokesman for the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation was reluctant to say what aid his committee would offer to homeless squatters.

"We are worried about what happened last time," he said.

Scores of families were seen sitting in huddles near their possessions and most did not seem to know what their next move would be. When questioned, they said: "We just don't know what we are going to do."

● Picture — Page 3



With her baby on her back, a squatter walks away from the ruins of her home at Unibel in the Cape Peninsula. Front-end loaders moved in on the camp this morning and began the long-expected demolition of shanties.

Transkei may seek talks on squatters

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Transkei may seek a top level meeting with the South African Government following allegations that the way in which the Unibel squatters camp is being demolished is breaking an agreement reached between the two countries last month.

The Transkeian consul in Cape Town, Chief B M. Dumalisile, said today he was "very surprised" when demolition of squatter huts started yesterday in view of previous undertakings by the South African Government.

These were that the demolition would be done in a humane way — that squatters would be provided with alternative accommodation before their huts were demolished.

Those who did not qualify to be in the Peninsula would be given rail tickets to the places they came from.

AMBASSADOR

Transkei was under the impression that it could continue talking to its citizens at Unibel to explain the position to them before the demolition started.

It was under the impression that no demolition would take place until the people had been moved out.

Chief Dumalisile said the Transkeian ambassador in South Africa, Professor M. Njisane, was contacting the Department of Foreign Affairs for a top level meeting on the mat-

Professor Njisane could not be reached in Pretoria today for his reaction, but he stated earlier that the demolition of the squatter shacks was a total breach of the agreement reached last month.

Transkeian consular officials visited Unibel yesterday and today.

PFP CALL

The Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, has turned down a request from Professor L Ahrens, chairman of the Concerned Citizens Active Committee, for an interview about the situation at the squatter camp.

The Cape Western region of the Progressive Federal Party has called on the Government to stop all further demolitions of Unibel squatters' homes until a joint programme of action to relieve the squatters' plight had been worked out.

Ban on food for homeless squatters

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Welfare workers have been told by authorities that they can not take food into the Unibel squatters camp, which is being demolished for families left homeless.

However, a portable medical clinic has been allowed into the camp and today long streams of people are attending it.

Last night many squatters rebuilt their shanties as they feared rain, but it did not come.

Demolition workers today broke down the rebuilt shanties then moved on.

Mr. Norman Nongolo, Transkei vice consul in Cape Town, was at the scene and described it as "something too terrible and dreadful."

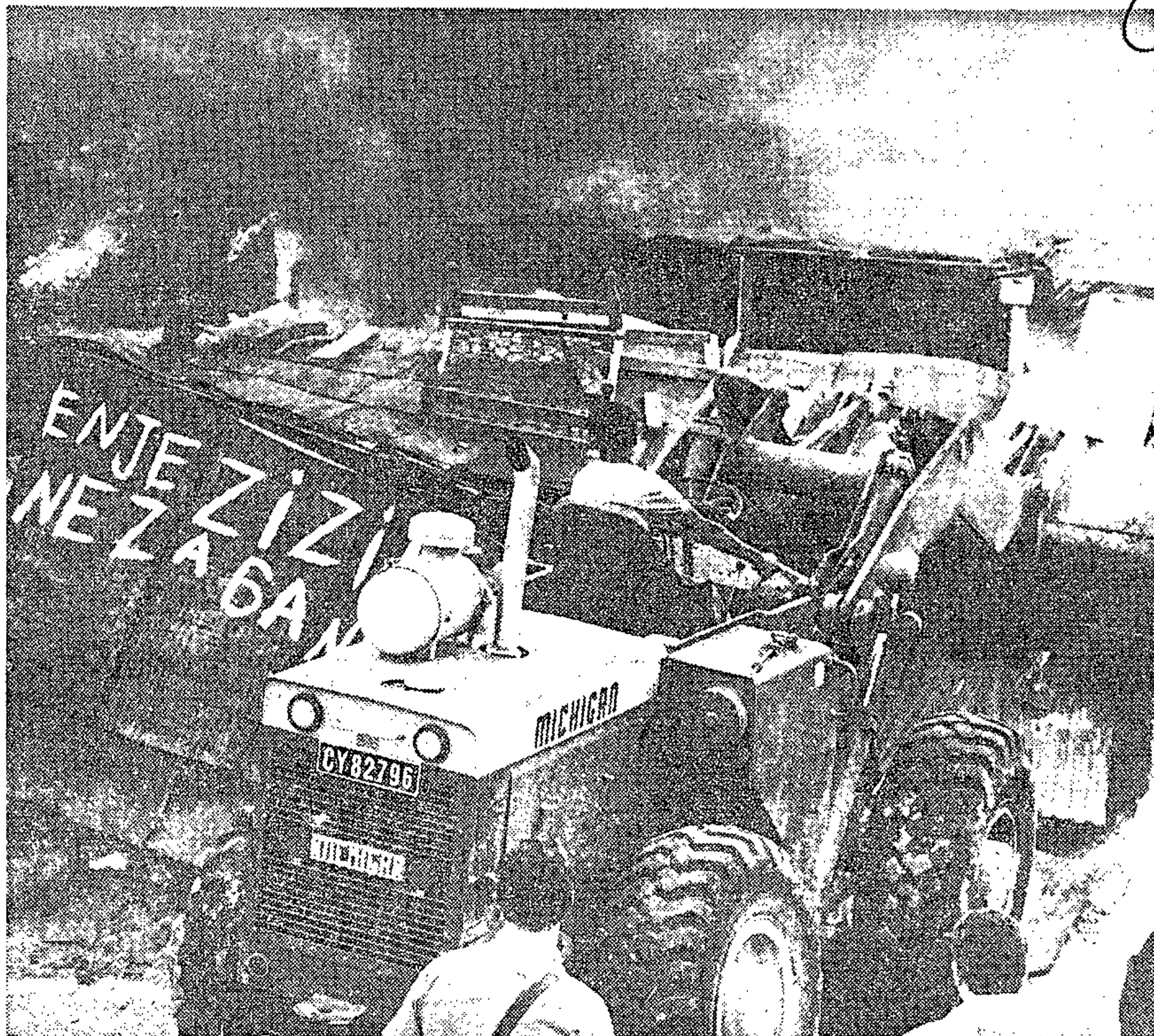
A squatter committee issued a statement in which it condemns demolition of homes in which there were pregnant women and children.

Bombing were not so much in evidence at the camp today as they were yesterday and the atmosphere appeared peaceful.

● Transkei may seek talks. — Page 3.

Stench and S

UNIBEL, once a thriving community of 10 000 people, is in its death throes. A pall of smoke and the stench of overturned latrines hangs over the squatter camp as demolition workers move in and huddled families watch. People are not the only sufferers. Abandoned animals, hungry and confused, are wandering about the camp in increasing numbers. ARGUS 18/1/78 305



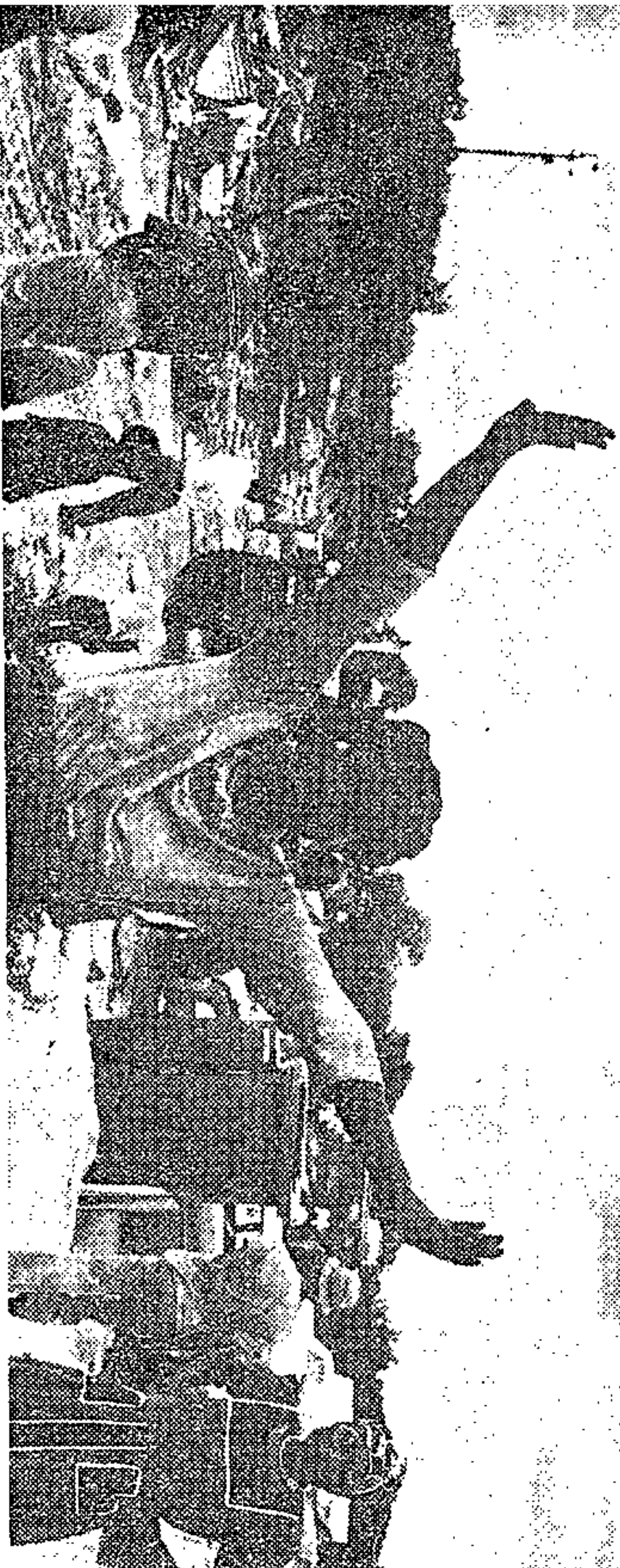
UNIBEL burns as a front-end loader flattens the shacks in its path.

More As Unholy Sites

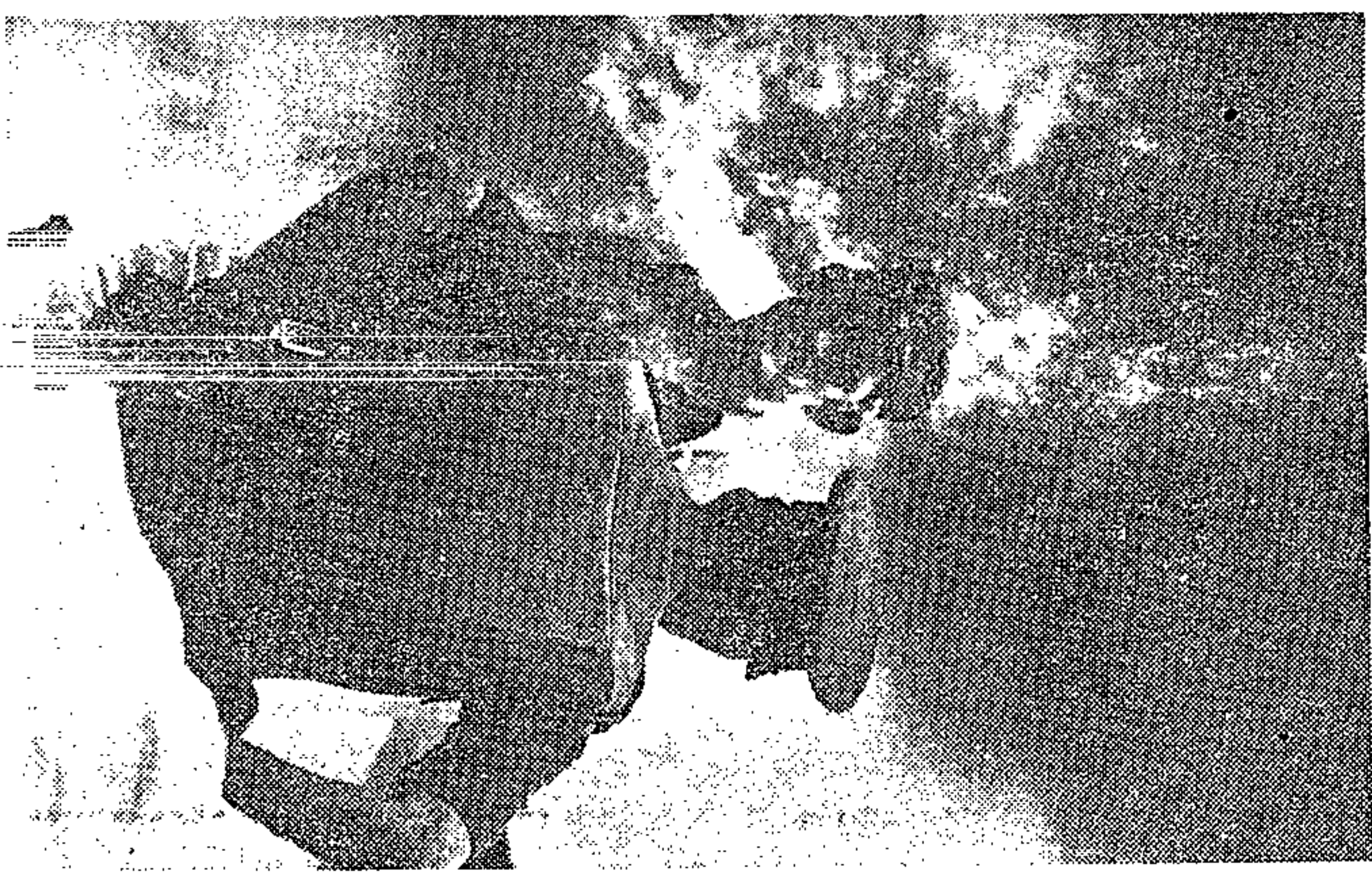


18/11/78 305 Angus

WHERE to now? A woman, left, with her child carries part of her demolished home as she picks her way through the devastation.



AN angry woman raises her arms in a futile gesture against the demolition of her home.



BELOW: A Bantu affairs official and a policeman silhouetted against the flames and smoke of the burning camp.

Transkei Cabinet to discuss Unibell

Chief Reporter

THE DEMOLITION of the squatter camp at Unibell in Bellville South, where 250 shacks had been razed by late yesterday, is to be discussed at a meeting of the Transkei Cabinet in Umtata today.

The ambassador for Transkei, Professor M Njisane, said the demolitions were "a total breach" of an agreement reached last month between his embassy and the South African departments of Foreign Affairs and Bantu Administration.

The Unibell issue is also to be the subject of a public meeting to be held in the City Hall today, starting at 1pm.

The chairman will be the Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev E L King, and speakers will include Mr Rene de Villiers, former newspaper editor and ex-MP, the Rt Rev Stephen Naidoo, Dr Margaret Nash and a member of the Unibell Action Committee.

The chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, said yesterday that another 150 shacks had been demolished by the board during the day. This brought the number of shacks razed at Unibell, since demolition began on Monday, to 250.

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said demolition would continue today, but he

did not think it would be necessary to increase the pace, as many of the squatters appeared to be co-operating by dismantling their own structures and by availing themselves of the BAAB's offer of free rail warrants to return to Transkei.

There had been queues at the BAAB's mobile office at Unibell during the day, he added, and so far 100 people had obtained train tickets.

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said more shacks had been set alight at Unibell yesterday by the squatters themselves. He denied allegations by members of the Unibell Action Committee that in some cases officials were setting fire to huts. "Our people are working under strict supervision, and this sort of thing would simply not be allowed.

"It has been reported to me that some of the squatters have been seen throwing rags soaked in something — probably petrol — into huts and then setting them alight."

Food problem

Mr A Matloporo, Transkeian vice-consul in Cape Town, said after visiting Unibell yesterday that he had found the situation "terrible, really terrible".

Over 1 000 people had now been made homeless, he said, and with most of the shanty shops demolished there were food-supply problems.

"It is not nice to see property destroyed — and the people feel bad about it," he said.

Mr Matloporo said the shanty-town people were nevertheless remaining calm.

He said when he and the Transkei information attache, Mr Norman Ngeongolo, arrived by car at Unibell yesterday they were not allowed through the police cordon, although the car had diplomatic number-plates. Later, after they had identified themselves, they were allowed to enter the camp.

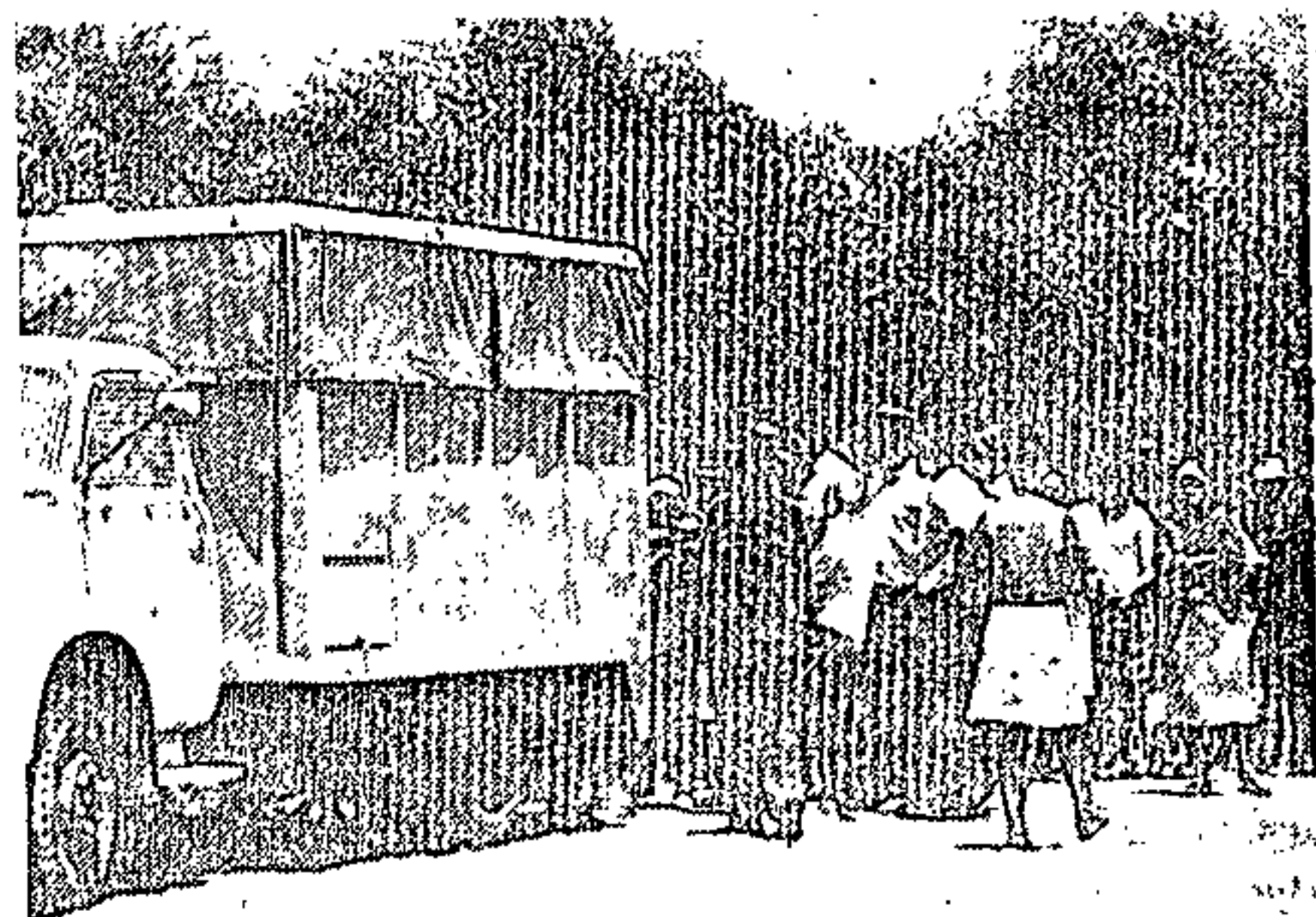
○ In Umtata, the Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, said the Transkei Government objected to the removal of the Unibell squatters, just as any government would, and not because all the squatters there were of Transkei origin.

He said there seemed to be a wrong impression that since the squatters were Xhosa they were Transkeians.

"In fact during the last squatter removal at Modderdam only 26 people turned out to be Transkeians. The rest had to, somehow, be absorbed in Cape Town because they were not Transkei's responsibility," Mr Koyana said.

He said there was no clash looming between Transkei and South Africa on the issue of squatters. Transkei was objecting to their removal just as the whole world was doing.

"I would have thought that in view of what happened last time, these removals would be conducted in a more humane and less vicious way rather than leaving people homeless with their belongings out in the open."



A mobile Bantu Affairs Administration Board office at Unibell yesterday processed over 150 free rail tickets to Transkei. A long queue for the tickets had formed by late afternoon.

Make emergency camp of Unibell — McCann

Chief Reporter

THE Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, Owen Cardinal McCann, said in a statement yesterday that Christian charity urged him to protest against the demolition of the Unibell squatter camp.

"It may be true, that the condition of the camp is a health hazard, but the removal of that hazard can surely be met by the declaration of the camp as an emergency camp and by the provision of water, and night-soil and refuse removals," he said.

"It is no doubt correct, too, that many of these people have no legal right to be living in this particular part of the country but surely the question must be asked why they have come and settled here."

Cardinal McCann said there were two answers. First, they want to be together as families, and secondly, they want work to provide for their families.

Better chance for them

"It is on record that there is no work for them in the homelands from which they have come. It may be argued that they should remain in the homelands. The answer is that they believe there is a better chance for them here, and so quite understandably they have come here in the hope of finding work and consequently a living for themselves and their families.

"Who in the name of Christian love should deny them this? Who also in the name of Christian love, can deny them the ability to live together as a family? They have the right to family life and no one can gainsay them this.

"Does not our Christian compassion require that a solution be found, not in the demolition of their poor shacks but in the provision of facilities for them to live as befits human beings?"

Long-term solution

Cardinal McCann said the immediate Christian answer to the squatter problem was to declare it an emergency camp with the provision of facilities which would prevent any health hazard to themselves and the community at large.

"The long-term solution is first the opportunity for work so that they may provide for their families and secondly the provision of adequate housing.

"Christian charity urges me to protest against the demolition of Unibell camp."

They sit motionless, uncluttered, waiting . . .

By PIERRE CLAASSEN

LANTY demolition on a large scale sounds deceptively innocuous from a distance.

It has a rhythmic rattle with high-pitched squeaks and metallic reeching over the double-tone drone of partnered diesel engines. As you draw closer, man voices join in, mostly young infants and children calling ciedly to friends to watch here the tractors go next.

Yesterday I went to see operation Unibell for myself.

Finding it was easier than I had ought. No one could miss the set of miscellaneous police chicles and a spare bulldozer

parked in scattered formation near a dirt track that angled off through the dusty Port Jackson bush.

The dust was already powder under the wheels of a never-ending flow of vehicles heaving household goods and tonnes of iron sheeting out onto the tar road that leads to Bellville South.

It takes a while before you see the people, huddled under the odd shady bush or sitting on a pile of suitcases and boxes which make them blend in with the brown rust of scattered corrugated iron.

The men are picking up sheets of tangled metal, foraging in the debris. The children are playing

games or scrounging food that has lost all value to their parents.

The women remained with what was left of the family belongings. Most of them were building fires or stirring pots. Others were trying to quieten a baby or two, while solitary ones sat motionless on their possessions, just waiting.

In the distance grey rows of shanties still stood against the dunes from where the wind carried gusts of flying sand and the roar of an engine. Children started to skip along beside me and darted wherever I pointed the camera.

"Where's your home?" I asked one daring boy who looked about five.

It turned out he was seven. His name was Michael, and he lived with his sister Popple, who was also in the audience, over there — he pointed at a spot I could not separate from the rest of the chaos.

"Where?" I tried again.

He spoke Afrikaans.

"Die boere het ons huis omgestoot," he said. Tonight, he said, his father will build another which they'll break down in the morning before the "boere" came again.

On the way to where the actual

demolition was in progress the remnant roads pass signs that indicate former landmarks in the Unibell community. One is a tall white cross of boxwood painted with black Xhosa inscriptions including the familiar word "Christo". Another reads: "Try Again Ethenbeni Cafe & Medicines". Yet another white background and crudely painted black script: "Icawa Yase DRC."

There were two bulldozers. The method is simple.

Two officials, one sporting a walkie-talkie radio, the other a hip-holstered revolver and shorts, enter each target hut and seconds later emerge to give a thumbs-up

"OK" to the driver. The tractor tears into metal walls and they collapse like cards.

The tractor retreats, twisting its massive wheels into a turn which to give it a fresh angle of attack as it storms whatever is left standing.

Often the weighty mechanical shovel is raised high and brought down heavily on a roof to drag a structure down on the reverse run.

The tractors are virtually surrounded by an army of blue uniforms. The rest are staring black faces. Occasionally a child darts forward to rescue an item of value that has caught the eye.

The officials enter the next hut,

Transkei knew of demolition, says Cruywagen

MR W A CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, said in a statement yesterday that the Transkei Government had been informed that the Unibell camp would be demolished in "an orderly way, and with sympathetic treatment of the squatters".

Mr Cruywagen issued the following statement through the Department of Information:

"In view of the divergent reports and rumours about the demolition of the Unibell squatters camp, I deem it necessary to point out that the Government of Transkei was consulted about the matter over a lengthy period of time.

"The governments of South Africa and Transkei accepted

the crowd edges forward as the tractor moves on. Within minutes the machine has progressed down an entire street. Some houses have not had all the beds removed from them, perhaps their owners no longer see their way clear to move again.

Turning back to the car I pass some brown-overalled workers loading sheets of metal onto GG trucks. Vehicles are being packed everywhere, the last days of Unibell live themselves out on wheels and more wheels rolling back and forth.

A woman jumps up with glee as her husband arrives with a borrowed truck.

Homeless Continued from page 1

cross would remain standing as his officials had instructions to demolish residential structures only.

Although many families are still camping in the open, no health precautions, have been taken by the authorities and there was no sign of any outside assistance apart from the regular Shawco mobile clinic.

Much of the rubble and corrugated iron sheets has been removed by squatters and the Department of Public Works.

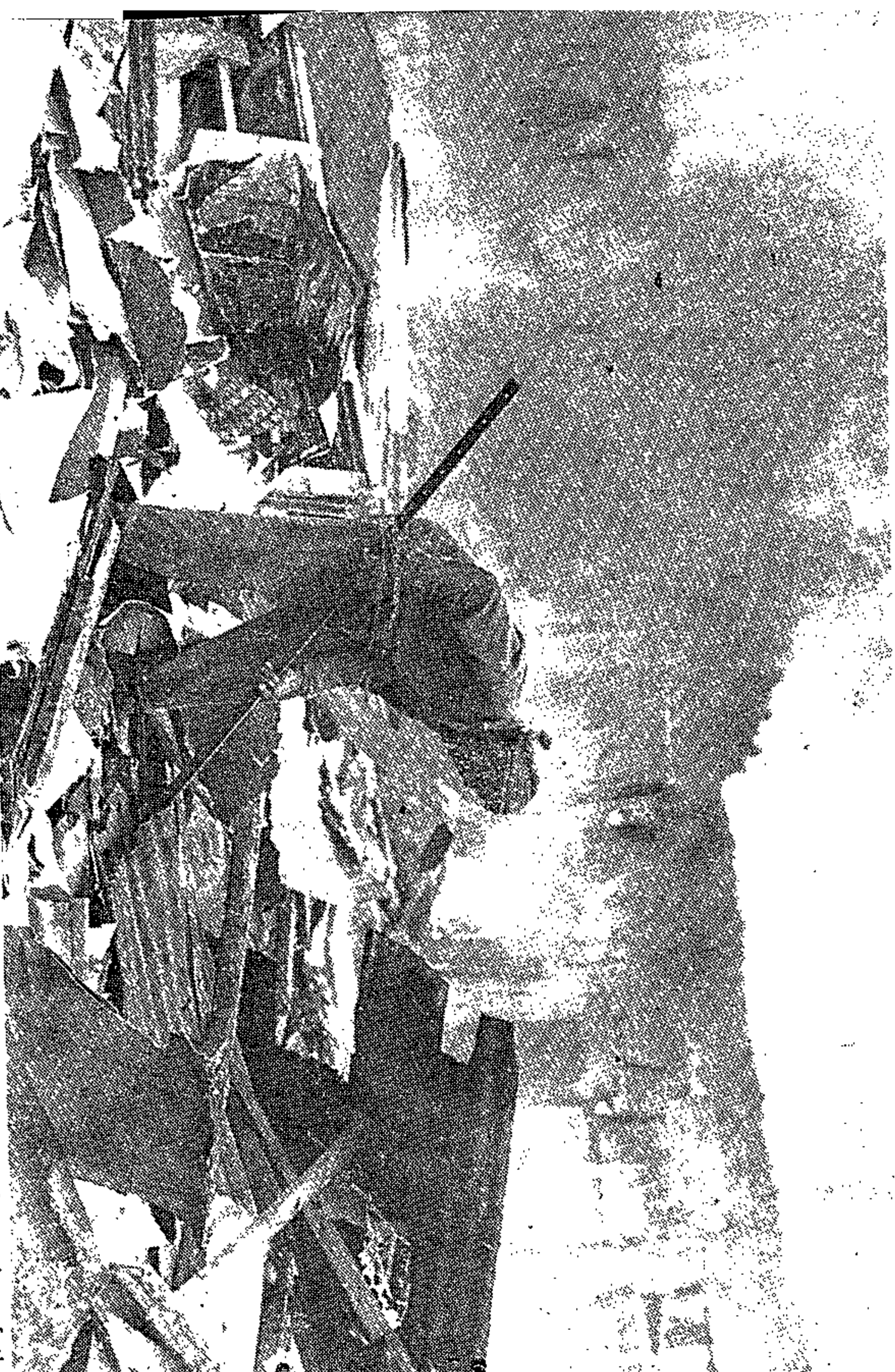
Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said most of the squatters were returning to "where they came from".

Most families leaving the camp yesterday told the Cape Times they intended to seek accommodation elsewhere in the Peninsula's townships. Many said they would not take advantage of the BAAB offer of free railway tickets to Transkei as the employment situation there was worse than it was in Cape Town.

Wasteland

Continued from page 1

listened to pop music on portable



A squatter at the Unibell camp attempts to salvage whatever building materials he can in wake of the bulldozer as demolitions neared completion yesterday.

Officials burnt shacks, squatters allege

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A DISPUTE has erupted between squatters and officials at the Unibell squatter camp in Bellville South over the burning of at least 60 shacks since Monday.

Although many squatters have set fire to their own homes in protest against the camp's demolition, several squatters have alleged that they saw police and officials of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board set fire to shacks, destroying squatters' building materials.

On Tuesday 30 squatters, who alleged they saw police and BAAB officials set fire to a shanty on a hill inaccessible to bulldozers, pointed out the man to a Cape Times reporter. His name, and the name of the shack's occupant, were taken by police.

The occupant of the shack, a

mother of three who did not wish her name to be published, said she saw the man set fire to the shanty while she was standing a short distance away.

In another incident on Monday, a member of the Squatters Action Committee alleged that two policemen — whose numbers he gave — set fire to two shacks which were locked, as the occupants were at work. The shack's contents were destroyed in the blaze.

Colonel J J Nel, district Police Commandant at Bellville, said no complainants had come forward in connection with the first incident, and police on the scene at Unibell had not informed him of the second case.

If charges were laid, they would be investigated, he said.

Several gangs of men, equipped

with hammers and crowbars, are at work in the camp removing corrugated iron sheeting. According to the Action Committee, whose attempts to stop them have been in vain, they have been setting fire to shanties in order to remove the building materials before their demolition by bulldozers.

Colonel Nel said the police would take action against anyone found damaging shanties not belonging to them.

He said a squatter was arrested on Wednesday after allegedly setting fire to a shack containing personal belongings. A man is expected to be charged with malicious damage to property.

"There is very little we can do if people decide to set fire to their own shacks, as they are their property," he said.

The ruins should be seen — Ahrens

Chief Reporter

NOW THAT Unibell was in its death throes, the people who had authorized its destruction should go there and see for themselves the outcome in human terms, the chairman of the Concerned Citizens Action Committee, Professor Louis Ahrens, said yesterday.

"Other people in positions of authority and indeed the people of Cape Town generally, should make a point of visiting Unibell to see just what is involved in the breaking up of a community."

Professor Ahrens said on three visits to Unibell, after the day's demolition had been completed, he had been astonished to find how few people, including those who had spoken out against the destruction of the camp, had taken the trouble to see for themselves what was involved.

Professor Ahrens said in its handling of the squatter issue the South African Government appeared to have adopted an ambiguous approach in its relations with Transkei. While in certain circumstances great play had been made of the fact that Transkei was a sovereign, independent state, in the squatter situation this fact seemed to have been almost ignored.

Professor Ahrens said it was important that those who had authorized the demolition of Unibell should visit the remains of the camp.

"Perhaps they will appreciate then what I mean when I say: 'Shame, South Africa!'"

And others wandered about aimlessly among the toppling shanties.

Pregnant mothers queued outside the Shawco mobile clinic on the University of the Western Cape's sports fields, and at the other end of the complex people queued quietly at a BAAB mobile office for rail tickets to take them back to Transkei.

Sympathetic

"The ambassador was also informed that the demolition would be conducted in an orderly way, and with sympathetic treatment of the squatters. The ambassador agreed with this approach. He was fully aware of the fact that demolition would be resumed and did not object to it.

"He did, however, request that action should first be taken against individuals who were illegally in the Peninsula, and he was given the assurance that the demolition would be done systematically.

"Because the Unibell squatters failed to report to the Administration Board, notices to vacate the squatters camp were served on them early in January 1978 before demolition of the camp was resumed."

Under a tree at the heart of the smouldering Unibell we saw, sitting on a stool among the remains of what was once his home, a familiar squatter personality — Mr Stephen Bosman, a spokesman for the Modderdam Road squatter community which was "axed" last August.

Once a lively, active campaigner for a better deal for his fellow squatters, 62-year-old Mr Bosman looked yesterday like a tired, if not defeated, old man.

While we were talking, a shack came crashing down behind us, and with the soot from Unibell's funeral pyre falling on the sands of the Cape Flats, Stephen Bosman said sadly:

"Look what is happening to our people."

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Homeless stream out of Unibell

Staff Reporter

TWO bulldozers continued flattening Unibell shanties yesterday and the Bantu Affairs Administration Board expects to have destroyed the squatter camp by this afternoon.

Yesterday hundreds of homeless people streamed from the camp to surrounding black townships, and a spokesman at the mobile Bantu Affairs Administration Board office, which has been issuing free rail tickets to Transkei, said 279 tickets were issued during the day.

Almost 300 squatters have accepted rail tickets to the homelands.

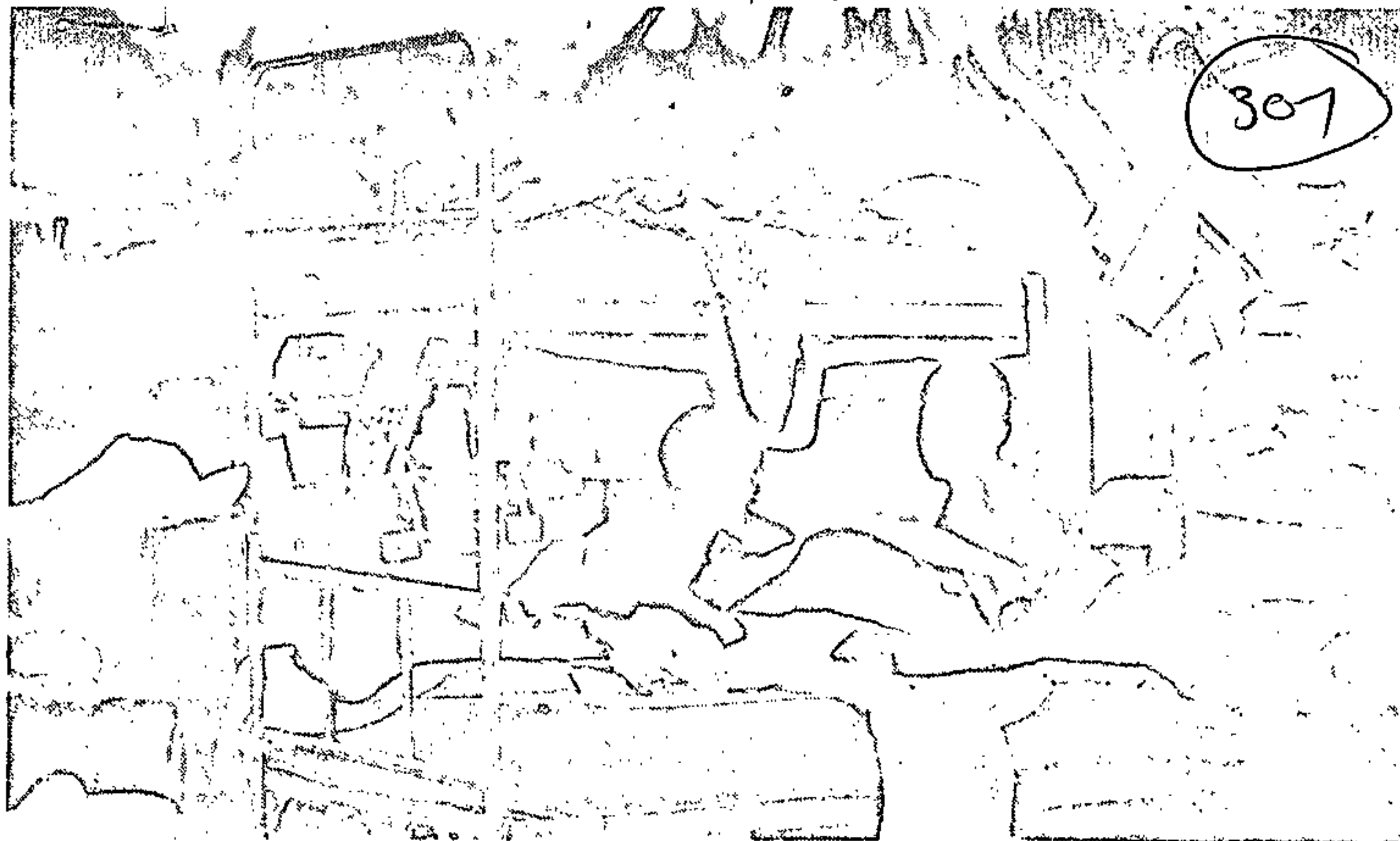
According to the chairman of the Peninsula BAAB, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, 393 shacks were demolished yesterday, and the operation is almost complete.

"As many, if not more, have been demolished by squatters themselves, and we should be finished by tomorrow," he said.

Squatters dismantled the camp's community centre, the Nonchwakazi School, but the large cross erected by the Rev Theo Kotze, the banned clergyman, has been left standing.

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said the

Continued on page 2



As the last section of the squatter camp at Unibell was being demolished yesterday afternoon, these two children prepared to spend the night in the open.

Cape Times 20/1/78

The home of 10 000 becomes a wasteland

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

UNIBELL, in a physical sense, will die today. The pleadings of those who had hoped for a stay of execution have been in vain. Apart from people, all that remains of this former home of more than 10 000 squatters is the stench and the debris — and the few remaining shacks that will come crashing down when the bulldozers go to work again this morning.

For an hour yesterday I stood at the centre of what now looks like a bombed wasteland, and watched Unibell in its death-throes, in a grim, final agony in which the air was filled with smoke from blazing

shacks and with the screech of metal tearing into metal.

The scene was one of utter desolation. Personal belongings were strewn over a wide area; people had gathered near the Bellville South railway line to watch pon-doks burning; children and stray animals roamed the camp; mothers tried to prepare meals of some sort among the ruins of their homes, while others rummaged among pathetic little heaps of personal effects.

In the shade of Port Jackson trees a posse of police stood by as bulldozers smashed into one emptied shack after another, under the direction of officials of the Penin-

sula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, each with a holstered revolver at the hip.

As two colleagues and I walked through the ruins of Unibell we were on three occasions called on, politely, by policemen to identify ourselves before proceeding.

All around us were groups of squatters — mostly women and children — sitting, calmly and resignedly on chairs, stools or boxes among the debris-strewn sand dunes.

And in this unreal scene before us, women were unconcernedly hanging up the family washing on improvised wash-lines while others

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As their shanty bursts into flame, two squatters attempt to remove their belongings from the area.

Area 2014/15

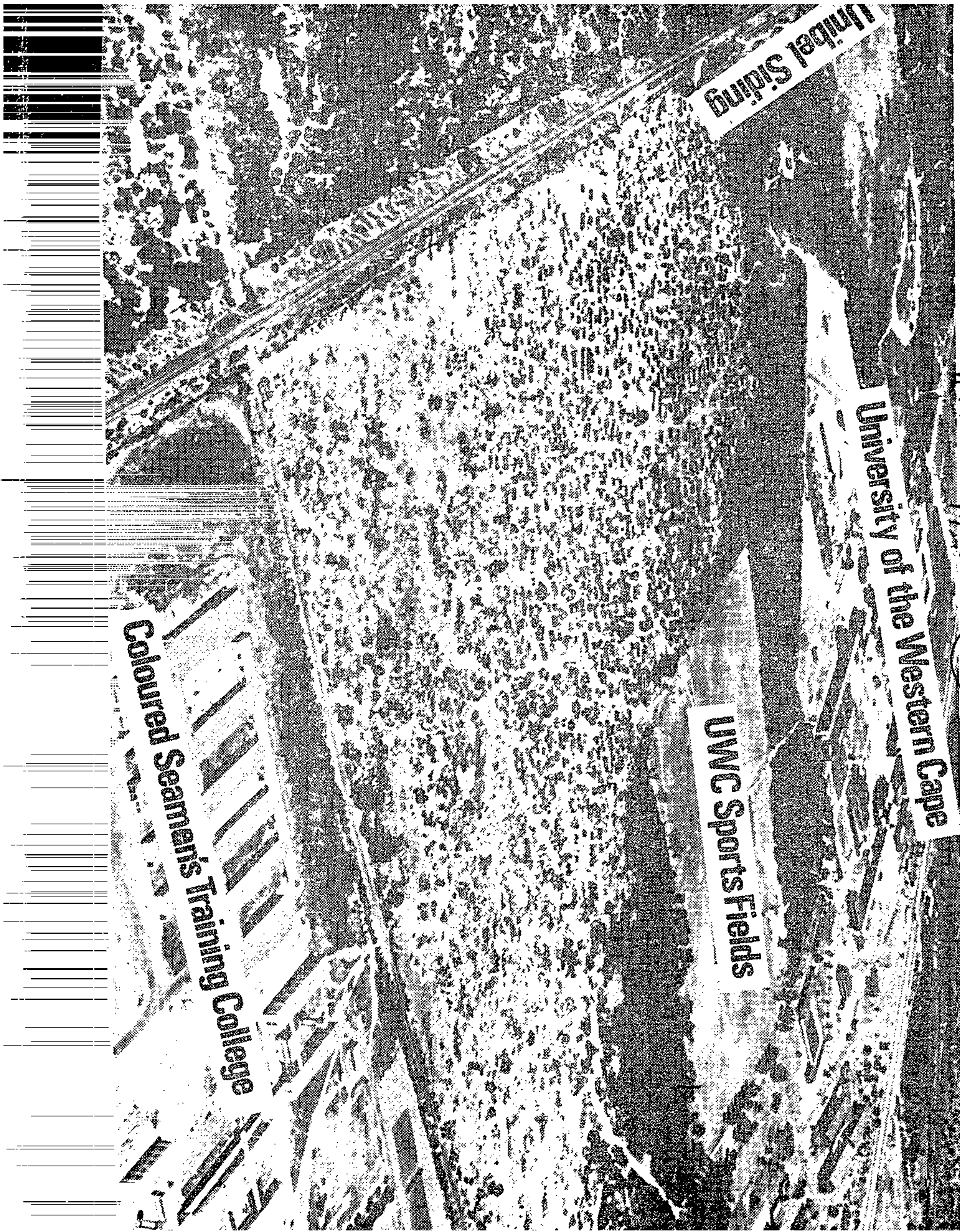
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University of the Western Cape

Imbela Siding

UWC Sports Fields

Coloured Seaman's Training College



THE last days of Unibel, the squatter camp which housed 10 000 can be seen in this aerial photograph taken by an Argus photographer. The sprawling camp lies between the campus of the University of the Western Cape and the Coloured Seamen's Training College. In the area in the foreground thousands of shacks have already been demolished while those still to fall stretch into the background.

ARGUS 20/11/78
Worrall won't be drawn on Unibel

The Argus Political Staff
DR. DENIS WORRALL, Nationalist MP for Gardens, said today the Unibel squatters' issue was a highly complex matter which is being oversimplified and very emotionally treated by critics for a variety of motives.

Because of this, he said, he would rather not comment on the Unibel issue.

During last year's general election campaign Dr Worrall criticised the Government's handling of the squatter problem.

INCORRECTLY

He was then quoted as telling a questioner at a National Party meeting in the Gardens constituency on November 17 that he believed the Government had handled the squatter problem in the Western Cape 'incorrectly' by moving some people without providing alternative housing.

Dr Worrall said today one of the motives of critics who oversimplified the Unibel issue was political.

● Meanwhile the Argus New York Bureau reports that the razing of Unibel is described as 'inhuman' in an editorial in the New York Times today.

In spite of independent homelands and in spite of the South African Government's repeated attempts to persuade the world community that its racial policies are becoming more humane, says the Times, incidents like this one continue to demonstrate the inhuman consequences of apartheid.

Demolition of Unibel camp now completed

ARGUS 20/1/78

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BY lunchtime today the demolition of the Unibel squatter camp in Bellville South was complete. All that was left were twisted bits of corrugated iron, other building material and smouldering fires.

A large white cross which used to stand before the Unibel school still stood, creating a clear silhouette against the backdrop of the demolished camp.

Attempts were made earlier this week by unknown individuals to take the cross down, but it was the committee's decision to leave the cross standing. The cross was given to the squatters by the now-banned Rev David Russell.

RAIL PASSES

About 600 people have so far applied for rail passes to the homelands. Most of those seeking passes appeared to be women.

The Shawco mobile clinic which has been visiting the site daily during the demolitions did not arrive today. It is understood it had a breakdown somewhere.

About 10 white people arrived at the camp apparently in response to a call by Professor Louis Ahrens, chairman of the Concerned Citizens Action Committee, for people to see for themselves what was going on.

Only a few police were in evidence at the squatter

site today, but it is likely that white visitors to the camp would be turned back if found by police.

It is understood that although demolitions are complete, mopping up operations may still take some days.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, has stated that the Transkei Government was consulted about the demolition of Unibel over a long period of time.

The South African and Transkei Governments agreed that the illegal squatting could not be allowed to continue and in September last year they agreed to co-operate so that the problem could be solved.

On December 22 a meeting was held with the Transkeian Ambassador, Professor M Njisane.

He was informed that because of health and other problems in Unibel demolition would be resumed early in January.

He was told the demoli-

tion would be conducted in an orderly way and with sympathetic treatment of the squatters.

The Ambassador agreed with this approach. He

was fully aware of the fact that the demolition would be resumed and did not object.

Worrall won't be drawn.

— Page 4.

ARGUS 20/11/78

Unibel trip for institute

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DELEGATES at the 48th conference of the Institute of Race Relations today unanimously decided to go to Unibel squatter camp to view the realities of the apartheid policy.

Proposing the motion, Mr Mike Savage, sociology lecturer at UCT, said about 10 000 people had had their homes destroyed by official decree.

The conference should examine at first hand the consequences of apartheid.

THE FACTS...

'We should continue our tradition of establishing for ourselves the facts of our own society.'

Mr Savage said he realised that it may be argued that going to Unibel was a politically provocative act.

However, the viewing of Unibel is no politically provocative act — the politically provocative act was the destruction of Unibel.

Unibell health 'anarchy' - UCT report

THE AUTHORS of a final report on an independent investigation of the medical aspects of the demolition of the Unibell squatter camp state that the demolition was executed "in total disregard of the health and well-being of every individual concerned".

The operation, they say, was carried out "in the most inhumane manner, and produced a situation which can fairly be described as that of anarchy".

The report, which has been submitted to the dean of the faculty of medicine at the University of Cape Town, is

signed by three specialists who conducted the investigation on behalf of the UCT medical school and the Shawco health management committee.

The specialists are Professor P I Frob, Dr Elaine Clarke and Dr R E Kirsch. Their final report follows a preliminary report submitted on Friday.

It states: "Over the period January 16-20, 1978 inclusive, the sole medical facility provided in the Unibell area was that of the University of Cape Town Shawco mobile clinic, which was manned at any given time by three medical students and a

supervising doctor. Each of the authors made repeated inspections of the Unibell area and the health facilities, and one of the authors (Dr Elaine Clarke) has had intimate contact with the health problems of Unibell since January, 1977.

The estimated population of Unibell was some 15 000-20 000 persons (SALDRU report, November 1977). For a population lacking official health and social services, the nutritional status of adults and children alike, and the cleanliness of the people and of the Unibell camp can fairly be described as impeccable prior to the demolition exercise. Two cases only of kwashiorkor had been noted in the camp since

January 1977 (Dr Elaine Clarke). No case of typhoid fever had presented from January 1977 until the time of the onset of the demolition exercise on January 16, 1978. The health of the Unibell community compared favourably with that of other established urban communities in the Western Cape.

Careful records were kept of each patient presenting to the mobile clinic over the period January 16-20, 1978. The following represents a summary of the findings.

Over the five-day demolition period 435 patients presented to the clinic. Of these approximately a quarter were under six months of age, and two-thirds under five years. No elderly persons were seen. Unibell was in essence a community of young families.

One hundred-an-six of the persons or their parents who presented to the clinic were questioned regarding the employment of the bread winner of the family.

Fifty-two percent of the families had an employed member, and employment was fairly equally distributed among South African Railways and Harbours, the municipalities of Parow, Bellville, Cape Town and Stellenbosch, building contracting firms, factories and the Cape Divisional Council (these figures correlate fairly closely with those of the SALDRU survey, which showed that 59 percent of the Unibell community were legally employed according to the official criteria).

The disease distribution noted was what might be expected to be seen by a general practitioner, and following the demolition of a building which was reported to be

the same time as the houses were demolished and with complete disregard for normal precautions, it was not possible further to separate water and faeces. By the fifth day of the demolition exercise the threat of infantile gastro-enteritis became extreme, and in three cases infants developed life-threatening gastro-enteritis.

There was a notable lack of supporting services and the people of the camp clearly became very hungry in the latter part of the demolition exercise. During the entire duration of the demolition exercise no official inquiry by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, or any other health authorities was made of the clinic as to the well-being of the inhabitants of the Unibell area.

The condition of the camp deteriorated progressively over the five days of the demolition exercise, so that by January 20 the Unibell area was an area of stench, enormous numbers of flies and a fair number of stray and hungry animals.

A striking feature of the demolition period was the and as to where they were expected to go. Children aged two to three weeks spent three or four of consecutive nights in the open, and many were found in the open. There was a striking absence of food and other necessities. The demolition of the camp was carried out in a way which was as much a medical disaster as it was a humanitarian one. The demolition of the camp was carried out in a way which was as much a medical disaster as it was a humanitarian one. The demolition of the camp was carried out in a way which was as much a medical disaster as it was a humanitarian one.

Unibell has

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307

gone but

squatters

have not

Staff Reporter

THE DEMOLITION of Unibell was completed yesterday but most of the 10 000 squatters who lived in the camp have not left the Peninsula. About 7 000 are thought to be still here.

According to the chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, only 885 squatters — out of the total Unibell population of 10 000 — have accepted free rail tickets to Transkei.

As some private vehicles from Unibell are reported to be returning to the Ciskei and Transkei, the number of squatters leaving the Peninsula is uncertain, but is unlikely to be more than 1 500.

Most squatters questioned by the Cape Times yesterday said they would try to find accommodation in Langa and Guguletu.

Mrs Barbara Versveld, organizer of the Black Sash Advice Office, said that no squatters had come to the advice office for assistance since the start of the demolition operation on Monday.

behind the next sand dune," she said.

Earlier this week, police were stationed at the nearby Crossroads squatter camp to turn away squatters from Unibell. Yesterday, although no police were guarding the camp, a Cape Times investigation revealed that no new squatters had arrived there.

Many squatters are still camping in the open at Unibell, and when questioned, most said that they were unsure of their next move. Many said that they would stay in Langa and Guguletu before making further plans.

Mrs Elsie Boy said that her family of five would stay at

Langa "until we have sorted things out". She could not say where the family would move to, but was adamant that they would not return to Transkei.

By yesterday, none of the members of the Unibell squatters action committee had left the camp, although their houses have been demolished. A member of the committee told the Cape Times that they were sleeping in the open after leaving their belongings at Unibell, and had no immediate plans to leave the devastated camp.

No plans for homeless — Ahrens — page 2

Where have all the squatters gone? — page 2

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said that the BAAB had no indication that the people from Unibell "are squatting elsewhere in the Peninsula".

Mrs Versveld said that it was likely that most of the squatters had filtered into other camps and African townships in the Peninsula. "Many must have moved

Squatters questioned by Race Relations delegates

MEMBERS of the South African Institute of Race Relations adjourned their annual conference to visit the Unibell squatters camp yesterday.

A group of about 50 delegates was met by the Rector of the University of the Western Cape, Dr R E van der Ross, who led the party on an inspection tour.

Dr Van der Ross spoke to a senior police officer at the camp and the delegation was allowed into the area.

Only a few squatters were at the camp and Dr Van der Ross said most had already left for Transkei or other parts of the Peninsula. Small groups of squatters preparing to leave were closely questioned by members of the institute.

In spite of the south-easter and loose sand, the delegates managed to walk quite far into the camp. They saw flattened shanties and heaps of scrap iron where 10 000 people lived.

Dr O Wolheim, chairman of the SHELTER board of trustees and a member of the institute, said the visit was intended to highlight the concern felt by delegates over the squatter crisis.

Earlier in the day, a motion proposed by Mr Mike Savage, sociology lecturer at UCT, that the conference visit Unibell "to view the realities of the apartheid policy," was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Mr Savage said that visiting Unibell was not a politically provocative act — "the politically provocative act was the destruction of Unibell."

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Where have squatters gone? asks consul

Chief Reporter
THE Consul for Transkei in Cape Town, Chief E. M. Dumalisile, said yesterday that no one knew where the many thousands of homeless people of the demolished Unibell squatter camp had gone. "I wish I knew — but I don't."

Chief Dumalisile said there were a number of aspects of the demolition that he found disturbing and which he did not feel accorded with the assurance given by the South African authorities that the removal of Unibell would be carried out in a humane and sympathetic manner.

"Only this morning," he added, "my attention was drawn to the case of a married couple, both of whom are legally qualified to be in the Peninsula, whose hut at Unibell has been destroyed. This is in spite of the fact that this couple had, as advised by the

authorities, applied for a site at the emergency camp at Nyanga.

"Now this couple, still without a site at Nyanga and both with jobs in Bellville, have nowhere to stay. The husband tells me that when he went to the office at Nyanga he was told he would have to go back to the bachelor quarters and his wife would have to try to find a place with the people she used to lodge with."

"The reason this couple were staying in a shack at Unibell was that they could not find a place to live as man and wife after they had to leave their previous home, at a forestry station at Bellville that was closed down."

Chief Dumalisile said in the case of people who had been issued with rail warrants to return to Transkei, those warrants were valid for 21 days and it was not possible for all those with tickets to leave immediately.

"So where must these people stay in the meantime? Could no provision have been made for this sort of thing?"

Chief Dumalisile said the Ambassador for Transkei, Professor M. Njisane, now on his way to Cape Town, had told him that it was agreed in inter-

governmental talks in Pretoria last month that shacks would not be demolished till their occupants had either been found other accommodation or returned to Transkei. This was why the ambassador had said this week that there had been a breach of the agreement.

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No provision for homeless-Ahrens

Chief Reporter

PROFESSOR Louis Ahrens, chairman of the Concerned Citizens Action Committee, said yesterday he and his committee found it difficult to reconcile a statement by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr. W. A. Cruywagen, with the facts of the Unibell situation.

"We have noted with interest," he said, "that Mr. Cruywagen says the Transkei Government was ensured that demolition at Unibell would be carried out in an orderly way, with sympathetic treatment of the squatters."

"I have myself been out to Unibell three times this week, and on each occasion certain things struck me forcibly — things that do not seem to accord with the assurances Mr. Cruywagen refers to."

"Why, for instance, when people's homes are being destroyed overnight, have the authorities apparently made no provision for the immediate welfare of those who have suddenly found themselves homeless? Why is this type of sympathetic treatment being left to outside agencies such as Shawco, and the Animal Welfare Society?"

"When one talks of sympathetic treatment one must surely see the situation in its totality; it should not end with the issuing of train tickets to Transkei. When many thousands of people are deprived of the roofs over their heads, those responsible should surely see to it that provision is made for temporary shelter, and for the people's immediate food and medical needs."

He added that on all three visits to Unibell this week he had been struck by an apparent lack of interest on the part of the public — and particularly by people in positions of authority such as civic leaders and MPs — in what was happening there.

"On each occasion I had a dreadful feeling of loneliness, as I made my way through the ruins of Unibell. And I came away with an utterly hollow feeling; a feeling of disillusionment that all this was taking place unwitnessed by the very people who should be witnessing it."

"Have our sensibilities been so blunted? Has the public been so lulled by official statements into thinking that this sort of thing is unavoidable, and has to be done in the name of orderliness? Are we no longer concerned about the plight of our fellow beings?"

"One can only hope that one is wrong in coming to such a conclusion — and that people do in fact still care."

Unibell se mense was gesond

VOOR die sloping van Unibell se 2 300 plakkers krotte het die gesondheid van die inwoners goed vergelyk met dié van gevestigde stadsgemeenskappe in Wes-Kaapland.

In die vyf dae waarin die vernietiging van die kamp plaasgevind het, het die toestand in toenemende mate verswak. „Teen die vyfde dag het die bedreiging van kindergastroënteritis uiters gevaarlik geword. In drie gevalle het babas lewensgevaarlike gastroënteritis ontwikkel.”

Só lui 'n verslag van drie geneeshere van die mediese opleidingskool van die Universiteit van Kaapstad en van Shawco, die studente se gesondheids- en welsynorganisasie. Die geneeshere is prof. P. I. Folb en dr. Elaine Clarke en R. E. Kirsch.

Voor die sloping was die verspreiding van siektes soos dit deur 'n algemene praktisyen verwag kan word in 'n swart stedelike gemeenskap van 15 000 tot 20 000 mense. Nadat die aftakeling begin is, het bekken-infeksie voorgekom by nagenoeg 40 persent van die volwassenes wat ondersoek is. Dit verteenwoordig 'n viervoudige vermeerdering van vóór die sloping.

NOOD

Ten tyde van die sloping was verskeie vroue in gevorderde kraam. Twee pasiënte het in akute abdominale diagnostiese nood verkeer, wat dringende chirurgiese ondersoek vereis het.

Agttien mense is na hospitaal verwys omdat hulle ernstig siek was. Verskeie pasiënte wat hospitaalbehandeling moes kry, kon nie wegkom nie omdat hulle gesinne en besittings nie kon verlaat nie.

Ná hospitaalbehandeling is die pasiënte „huistoe” ontslaan. Die omstandighede van die „huis” het neergekom op 'n totale „ineenstorting van die normale orde”.

Baie pasiënte was verward oor hul lot en waarheen hulle moes gaan. Kinders van twee en drie weke moes drie of vier agtereenvolgende dae in die buitelug deurbring. Twee keer het dit gereën.

LATRINES

„stank, groot getalle vlieë en 'n taamlike aantal verdwaalde en honger diere”.

Die geneeshere kom tot die gevolgtrekking dat „hierdie uitdrukking van 'n ideologie wat die vernietiging van die Unibell-gemeenskap tot gevolg gehad het, uitgevoer is met die totale veronagsaming van die gesondheid en welsyn van die plakkers.

Die „uiters onmenslike” manier waarop die taak uitgevoer is, het 'n situasie geskep wat as anargie bestempel kan word.

Voor die sloping was die „maatskaplike dienste, die voedingstatus van die volwassenes en kinders en die sindelikheid van die mense van Unibell onberispelik”.

Kos was afwesig en dit is vererger deur die vroeë vernietiging van winkels. Veral moeders wat van die winkels melk moes koop, het gely. Geen geriewe vir die kook van melk of water het langer bestaan nie.

Ná die vernietiging van latrines wat saam met die huise gesloop is, was dit onmoontlik om water en fekalieë op die terrein te skei.

Die bedreiging van infantiele gastroënteritis het uiters ernstig geword. „Daar was 'n opmerklige gebrek aan ondersteuningsdienste. Teen die einde van die slopingsproses was mense in die kamp duidelik honger. Geen amptelike navraag is deur die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad of 'n ander gesondheidsowerheid by die kliniek gedoen oor die welstand van die inwoners nie.”

Teen die vyfde slopingsdag was Unibell 'n gebied van

Squatters returned to homelands — BAAB head

Chief Reporter

THE chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, said yesterday he was convinced that most of the squatters of Unibell, which was demolished last week, had returned to the homelands — mainly by road.

"The number of rail tickets issued is not, as we suggested in a report in the Cape Times on Saturday, an indication of the total number of people who have left the Peninsula. We know that a lot of the squatters are going by road, and have actually been seen on the road, with all their belongings."

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen added: "People tell us we are not solving the squatter problem by demolishing places such as Unibell. But may I point out that after 1 600 huts had been demolished last year at Modderdam Road and Werkgenot I issued a challenge to those who said most of the squatters were still here in the Peninsula. And no one was able to show that there was an increase in squatting in this area."

"The point is that so long as squatter camps are allowed to remain here, we will have people

streaming into the area from the homelands, until we have a situation that cannot be controlled any more."

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said 188 train tickets had been issued to Unibell squatters yesterday, and that this brought the total number of tickets issued to 1 055.

All the shacks at Unibell had, with the exception of a few which had been left standing because of illness among the occupants, been demolished by Friday, and temporary shelters put up in various places by some of the squatters would also have to be removed eventually.

Before demolition began at Unibell last week, the BAAB said the total number of people living in the 2 300 shacks in the camp would not have exceeded about 11 000. But the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA), which has done its own surveys, has put the figure at between 15 000 and 20 000.

A final report on an independent investigation of the medical aspects of the demolition of Unibell, made available for publication yesterday, says the demolition was executed "in total disregard of the health and well-

being of every individual concerned".

The authors of the report, which appears in full on page 4, are three medical specialists who conducted the investigation on behalf of the UCT medical school and the Shawco health management committee.

The report, which has been submitted to the dean of the Faculty of Medicine at UCT, says the demolition operation was carried out "in the most inhumane manner, and produced a situation which can fairly be described as that of anarchy".

It also says the health of the Unibell community, before demolition compared favourably with that of other established urban communities in the Western Cape.

The Concerned Citizens' Action Committee, under the chairmanship of Professor Louis Ahrens, will meet today for further discussion of the Unibell situation.

Meanwhile, Professor Ahrens said yesterday, the committee has been conducting a sample of public opinion on Unibell.

"All I can say at this stage is that initially we've had some pretty strong reaction," he added.

Unibel health: Minister orders new inquiry

ARGUS
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The Argus Political Staff

THE Minister of Health, Dr S W van der Merwe, has ordered a further investigation of the Unibel health issue by his department following the findings by three UCT medical specialists that the demolition of squatters' homes was carried out in disregard of the health and wellbeing of every individual concerned.

The Minister said in an interview today he had instructed his department staff to go into the matter again and to give him a further report.

He denied emphatically that there was any complacency in his department about conditions at Unibel as suggested in some Press comment.

'We are in no way in different to this matter,' he said.

CONTRADICT

The Minister had been asked by The Argus to comment on the UCT doctors' report which seemed to contradict an earlier statement by him, issued on Saturday, in which he denied that the removal of Unibel squatters had been carried out without health considerations.

Dr van der Merwe said the UCT doctors' report was based partly on their findings and partly on their comments.

It had to come after his earlier statement, which had been based on a report to him, and there now appeared to be a certain contradiction.

'NONSENSE'

It was because of this that he had again asked his department to go into the matter and to report to him.

Dr van der Merwe said his department had been kept informed about Unibel throughout last year and it was 'nonsense' to suggest his department was complacent.

New probe on Unibel ordered

25/1/78 SKL
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Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Health, Dr S. W. van der Merwe, has ordered a further investigation of the Unibel health issue since the finding by three UCT medical specialists that the demolition of squatters' homes was carried out in disregard of the health and well-being of every individual concerned.

The Minister said in an interview today he had instructed members of his department to go into the matter again and to give him a further report on the Bellville South camp.

He denied emphatically that there was any complacency in his department about conditions at Unibel, as suggested in some Press comment.

The Minister had been asked to comment on the UCT doctors' report which seemed to contradict an earlier statement by him, issued on Saturday.

He had then denied that the removal of Unibel squatters had been carried out without consideration of health matters.

Meanwhile, Transkei's Ambassador to South Africa said yesterday his government had never agreed to the demolition of the Unibel camp and that links between the South African Government and Transkei had been futile.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, stated last week that Transkei had been consulted about the demolition of Unibel over a long period.

Professor Njisane said today no agreement had been reached. He said Transkei had agreed to use its influence to persuade those squatters illegally in Cape Town to obtain free rail passes, go home and regularise their presence in the peninsula.

Daily Dispatch 25/1/78

Squatter talks called futile

(307)

CAPE TOWN — The Ambassador for Transkei, Prof M. Njisane, said here yesterday that negotiations on the squatter problem between representatives of the South African and Transkei Governments now seemed to have been "an exercise in futility."

In a reference to the Unibell squatter camp, he said: "The Transkei Embassy wishes to state unequivocally that it never agreed to demolitions, but suggested resettlement as the key issue."

Prof Njisane said the Transkei Embassy felt it had been let down and ignored. "A problem of this magnitude involves families, children, schools, clinics and so on. It involves the resettlement and reorganisation of people's lives in a young state whose land claims have been ignored and ridiculed."

He said that at the request of the South African

Department of Foreign Affairs a meeting was held in Pretoria on December 22. This was attended by himself and a member of his diplomatic staff, and by representatives of the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Bantu Administration and Development, including the Secretary, Mr I. P. van Onselen.

He said Mr Van Onselen had emphasised that the removal of squatters would be done as humanely as possible.

That each case would be dealt with on an individual basis, with constant checking and rechecking of cases.

That there would be no dramatic, wholesale demolition and certainly no bulldozing of shacks till the people had opted for one or other of the alternatives before them, and

That rail tickets would be issued to those who requested them, including sub-tenants. — DDC.

We never agreed to demolitions -Transkei envoy

25/11/78

Chief Reporter

(301) G

THE Ambassador for Transkei, Professor M Njisane, said in Cape Town yesterday that negotiations on the squatter problem between representatives of the South African and Transkei governments seemed to have been "an exercise in futility".

In a statement after arriving from Pretoria, by way of Umtata, he said in reference to the Unibell squatter camp:

"The Transkei embassy wishes to state unequivocally that it never agreed to demolitions, but suggested resettlement as the key issue."

Professor Njisane said the Transkei embassy felt it had been let down and ignored. "A problem of this magnitude involves families, children, schools, clinics and so on. It involves the resettlement and reorganization of people's lives in a young state whose land claims have been ignored and ridiculed."

The ambassador said that at the request of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs a meeting was held in Pretoria on December 22. This was attended by a member of his diplomatic staff and himself, and by representatives of the departments of Foreign Affairs and of Bantu Administration and Development, including the Secretary of that department, Mr I P van Onselen.

At pains

"Mr Van Onselen reiterated that steps would be taken after New Year to proceed with the repatriation of those who, not legally in Cape Town, came forward for tickets to return home, and that those legally in the area would be given alternative accommodation."

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"The Transkei embassy was at pains to explain that through the Cape Town office we had urged the Unibell squatters' committee to use its influence to induce those not "legally" in Cape Town to avail themselves of the rail-ticket facility, and to go home and regularize their presence in the prescribed area."

"It was pointed out that the Transkei consulate in Cape Town would give these people first preference when employment opportunities opened up, and would ensure that they 'legalized' their return so as to break the vicious cycle of 'bush' existence among the squatters."

Rebuffed

"Finally, the Transkei officials underlined the psychological importance of voluntary co-operation of the squatters in

applying for tickets, adding that the first batch had already been rebuffed by the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, which was obviously determined to issue a ticket only against a demolished shack.

Dramatic

"The emphasis by Mr Van Onselen was that:

- This would be done as humanely as possible;

- Each case would be dealt with on an individual basis, with constant checking and rechecking of cases;

- There would be no dramatic, wholesale demolition, and certainly no bulldozing of shacks till the people had opted for one or other of the alternatives before them; and

- Tickets would be issued to those who requested them, including sub-tenants."

Professor Njisane said it had been agreed at the Pretoria meeting that a start would be made after New Year, in close co-operation with Transkei. The emphasis, he added, had been on the modus operandi, and on humane procedures.

The embassy officials had pleaded, among other things, that wives of men legally resident in the Cape Town area, or legally employed here, be given permits immediately to be with their husbands, and that "each family be given a chance to use its initiative and help normalize the situation".

Spirit

The ambassador said when the residents of Unibell had had eviction notices served on them by the BAAB earlier this month, the Transkei embassy had responded immediately by telling the South African Department of Foreign Affairs that this was not in the spirit of the agreement.

"The Department of Foreign Affairs of RSA has not replied to this plea," said Professor Njisane.

"Mr Van Onselen reiterated to Chief Dimalisile, the Transkei Consul in Cape Town, our understanding of the agreements reached on December 22, emphasizing that he had given strict orders to his officials to adhere to them."

"The demolition continued unabated, and in no way differed from the demise of the late Modderdam Road camp."

Cash plea for food for Unibell

Chief Reporter

THE Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA), which last week appealed for food for squatters made homeless by the demolition of the Unibell camp, has now asked that money be sent instead.

A CFCIA spokesman said the committee was grateful for the gifts of food, but that much of it had been of the wrong type. "It has therefore been decided that we should rather ask for money, which we can then use to purchase the basic foodstuffs needed."

He said there were still hundreds of squatters at and around Unibell and who were in dire need of food while trying to get resettled. Mr Derek Livesey, warden of Shawco, yesterday said it had been agreed that the CFCIA would, in co-operation with Shawco, control the purchase of basic food needs as indicated by field workers of the two organizations.

Shawco would order food from Kupugani and from other sources. It would be distributed under supervision to the squatters who most needed it.

Cheques should be made out to Shawco, and addressed to: Shawco Headquarters, 12th Avenue, Kensington 7405.

Donors should indicate clearly that the money is for Unibell squatters. This can be done by writing "Unibell" on the envelope. Shawco's phone number is 51-4871.

Unibell aftermath

Staff Reporter

THE Concerned Citizens' Action Committee, under the chairmanship of Professor Louis Ahrens, met yesterday to discuss the aftermath of the demolition of Unibell.

Professor Ahrens said the committee was concerned with the apparent lack of public concern, particularly by people with high civic responsibilities.

He said the committee did a snap survey before last night's meeting. Members of the public, asked if a man of "civic responsibility, such as an MP or an MPC, should have gone to see what was happening at Unibell", were emphatic that such people should have visited the area, said Professor Ahrens.

Concern was also expressed by the committee that there was no sign of protest from the chambers of commerce and industry.

Deep concern was expressed about the apparent breakdown of understanding between the South African and Transkeian governments.

Moreover, the committee wished to know — when demolition was about to begin — why the local Transkeian representative, the consul for Transkei in Cape Town, Chief B M Dimalisile, was not informed.

He had to learn about the demolition second hand, and this was, as one of his staff said: "A slap in the face for a supposedly autonomous country".

Professor Ahrens said that now that the factual medical information was available, the committee wished to know if this could be reconciled with statements by government authorities.

The committee wished to emphasize that the long-term psychological effect of sudden demolition had dire consequence, both medically and for race relations.

Cape Times 26/11/78 (307)

UCT squatter report 'suspect'

THE report of health services at Unibell made by the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Cape Town and Shawco this week was "unfounded" and "suspect", the Minister of Health, Dr S van der Merwe, said in a statement yesterday.

Dr Van der Merwe said the allegation made by the University's "so-called team of investigators" that UCT provided the sole medical service in the Unibell area, was unfounded. He said the report's statement

that the cleanliness of Unibell was "impeccable" prior to the demolitions, was unrealistic.

It was for that reason that the Department of Health made representations in August to the relevant health authorities to improve conditions to prevent serious health hazards, he said.

Dr Van der Merwe queried on "grounds of scientific reliability" conclusions of the team of investigators on the incidence of certain diseases and "the so-

called increase in severity of the conditions during the demolition period".

The Regional Directorate of the Department of Health was represented on the site throughout.

Attendances by children at the Casselsvlei Clinic increased from July 1 to December 31 last year by 300 percent "which showed to what extent conditions deteriorated prior to demolition", he said.

Unibell: Minister orders further health probe

Chief Reporter

THE Minister of Health, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, has ordered a further investigation by his department of the health aspect of the demolition last week of the Unibell squatter camp at Bellville South.

He said yesterday that he wished to deny emphatically that there had been any complacency in his department about conditions at Unibell, and added: "We are in no way indifferent in this matter."

The minister's instruction to his departmental heads follows the published findings this week of three University of Cape Town medical specialists who said the demolition of the squatters' homes was carried out "in total disregard of the health and well-being of every individual concerned".

The specialists' report, which has been submitted to the dean of the faculty of medicine at UCT, said the operation had been executed "in the most inhumane manner, and produced a situation which can fairly be described as that of anarchy".

The specialists said that before demolition started the health of the Unibell community had compared favourably with that of other established urban communities in the Western Cape. In the five days of demolition conditions in the camp had deteriorated progressively and the camp had eventually become "an area of stench, with an enormous number of flies and a fair number of stray and hungry animals".

One of the points made by the three specialists was that during the entire duration of demolition, no official inquiry was made at the Shawco mobile clinic by the health authorities or by the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, about the well-being of the inhabitants of Unibell.

MINISTER SE ANTWOORD

Unibell: U.K. se

Die Burger 26/1/78

verslag onjuis

DIE Minister van Gesondheid, dr. S. W. van der Merwe, het gister kritiek uitgespreek teen die verslag van die fakulteit van geneeskunde van die Universiteit van Kaapstad en van Shawco waarin beweer word dat die gesondheid van die inwoners van die plakkerskamp Unibell goed vergelyk met gevestigde stadsgemeenskappe in Wes-Kaapland.

Die Departemente van Buitelandse Sake en Bantoe-Administrasie en -Ontwikkeling het volstaan by 'n verklaring verlede week deur die Adjunk-minister van Bantoe-sake, mnr. W. A. Cruywagen oor die onderhandelings met Transkei oor die slooping van die plakkerskamp.

Die stap volg op 'n verklaring deur Transkei se ambassadeur in Suid-Afrika, prof. M. Njinane, dat sy regering nooit saamgestem het oor die slooping van die plakkerskamp nie.

Min. Van der Merwe, het gister in 'n verklaring gesê die bewering van die Universiteit van Kaapstad se sogenaamde ondersoekspan dat die universiteit die enigste mediese diens in Unibell gelewer het, is van alle waarheid ontbloot. Inrigtings soos die Casselsvlei-Kliniek, die Bellville-Suid-Daghospitaal, die Bishop Lavis-Daghospitaal en die Tygerberg-Hospitaal, wat nabygeleë is, het deurgaans dienste gelewer en lewer trouens tans nog dienste aan inwoners van Unibell.

'n Tuisverpleegdiens van die Departement van Hospitaaldiens van die Kaaplandse Provinsiale Administrasie, asook 'n pasiëntvervoerdienst vir pasiënte wat nie in staat was om op eie krag inrigtings te besoek nie, is ook beskikbaar. Inwoners van Unibell was vertrouwd met dié dienste en het ruim daarvan gebruik gemaak.

UIT VOELING

Die stelling dat die sindelikheid van die plakkerskamp voor die slooping onberispelik skoon sou wees, is heeltemal uit voeling met die werklikheid. Foto's is beskikbaar om die kleingelowigste mense te oortuig.

Die feit dat die kinderpasiënte by die Casselsvlei-Kliniek van 1 Januarie tot 31 Desember verlede jaar met 300 persent gestyg het, wys in watter mate toestande voor die slooping verswak het en watter gesondheidsgevaar wel gedreig het.

Die stelling dat die gesondheid van die gemeenskap van Unibell goed vergelyk met

ander gevestigde stedelike gemeenskappe is vergesog en strook nie met die ervaring van die gesondheidsowerhede wat deurgaans gesondheidsdienste in die gebied gelewer het nie.

Die afdelings van die ondersoekspan oor sekere siektetoestande en die sogenaamde toename in graad van erns van dié toestande gedurende die sloopingstydperk word op grond van wetenskaplike

betroubaarheid bevraagteken.

Die streekdirektoraat van die Departement van Gesondheid was daagliks op die terrein en deurentyd op die hoogte van sake daar. Voordat 'n krot gesloop is, het amptenare van die Bantoe-sake-Administrasieraad navraag gedoen en mediese dienste en vervoer beskikbaar gestel aan elke inwoner wat dit gevra het.

B.S.A.R. SAL NOU KYK NA VERBLYF—BOTH

NÁ die opruiming van die plakkerskamp Unibell in Bellville-Suid kan die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-Administrasieraad (B.S.A.R.) hom nou toespits op huisvesting in die wettige swart woonbuurte en die instelling van 'n gemeenskapsraad.

Só het mnr. F. H. Botha, hoofbantoesake-kommissaris in die Skiereiland gister in 'n onderhoud gesê terwyl die laaste opruimingswerk van die plakkerskamp voortgesit is.

Die B.S.A.R. het sy hande vol gehad sedert die plakkerie in April 1975 in ongekende omvang in die plakkerskamp Kruispad begin het. Die onluste wat in 1975 in swart woonbuurte uitgebreek het, het nog laste op die werkkrag geplaas. Ekonomiese terugslae is ondervind deur die vernietiging van inkomstebronne en die beskadiging van eiendom.

Aandag sal nou nie net gegee moet word aan die huisvestingstekort en die instelling van 'n gemeenskapsraad nie, maar ook aan die opruiming van dié plakkers wat ná die slooping van Modderdam, Werkgenot en Unibell in die swart woongebiede ingesypel het of tydelik daar toegelaat is.

As instromingsbeheer goed toegepas word, sal plakkerie

nie ontstaan nie. Probleme word egter hiermee ondervind, soos werkgewers wat aan onwettige instromers werk verskaf. Dit is belangrik dat dié werkgewers let op die verklarings van die Ministers van Justisie en Bantoe-Administrasie en -Ontwikkeling dat van 1 Oktober verlede jaar strenger teen oortreders opgetree sal word.

MISKENNING

Daar is ook min bewys, indien enige, dat swart buurgeregings soos Transkei en die Ciskei hul mense daadwerklik ontmoedig om onwettig in te stroom na blanke gebiede. Met die Transkeise onafhanklikwording het 'n interstaatlike ooreenkoms van krag geword waarvolgens 'n Transkeise burger sonder belemmering Suid-Afrika vir 'n tydperk van veertien dae mag binnekom. Hy mag nie vas hier bly nie.

'n Verregaande miskenning van dié ooreenkoms het veroorsaak dat letterlik bus-

vragte gesinne van Transkei die Skiereiland binnegestroom het en hulle in plakkerskampe tuis gemaak het.

Hoewel probleme soos dié ondervind word, behoort instromingsbeheer toegepaste word om die onaangename maar noodsaaklike taak van plakkerskampslopings te voorkom, het hy gesê.

Bom ontplof in briewebus

MANZINI (Swaziland). — 'n Werker by 'n plaaslike prokureursfirma is gister hier ernstig beseer deurdat 'n bom by die Manzini-poskantoor ontplof het. Verskeie omstanders is beseer.

Die bom het in die firma se briewebus ontplof pas nadat die werker dit oopgemaak het.

Vyf briewebusse is vernietig en 'n groot gat is uit die muur geruk. — (Sapa.)

Hutte weens reën ni

DIE tydelike skuilings wat plakkers in die gewese plakkerskamp Unibell opgerig het, is gister nie afgebreek nie, omdat dit gereën het. Maar volgens brig. J. van der Westhuizen, voorsitter van die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-Administrasieraad, is los rommel gister

van die gebou van nuwe plakkerskampe hoewel plakkers op die terrein te bly handel is. Gister uitgevoer tuislande wil

gesloop
verwyder. Geen oprigting
rshutte word toegelaat nie,
toegelat word om op die
lat hul vervoerredings afge-
ame 134 treinkaartjies is
aan plakkers wat na hul
keer, het hy gesê.

w/L

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Varsity specialists stick by Unibel report

THREE senior medical specialists at University of Cape Town have reaffirmed their statement last week about the demolition of Unibel and said their information was neither 'unfounded' nor 'suspect' as suggested by the Minister of Health, Mr S W van der Merwe.

Professor P I Folb, Dr Elaine Clarke and Dr R E Kirsch said in a statement released yesterday that their information, based on investigations by the UCT Medical School and Shawco's health management committee, was gathered from on-the-spot observations and carefully kept records.

Dr van der Merwe implied that the UCT report suggested a lack of integrity by officials of the Department of Health in saying the demolition was executed in total disregard of the health and well-being of every individual at Unibel.

The doctors denied this and said there was no reflection on the integrity of Department of Health officials.

'Health hazard' at Unibell

Cape Times
11/2/78

From H. E. SNEATH (Altair,
Southern Cross Drive,
Constantia):

"UNIBELL has become a health hazard". Cape Town citizens are sick of this stock phrase. Who allowed it to become such? The provision of a night-soil and refuse removal service, plus water taps, would soon have changed all that. Now, instead, every toilet has been filled in, leaving people at Unibell with no facilities at all.

Prior to demolition, Unibell was a self-regulating community with a low crime rate, and a local committee which was building a community spirit, and controlling shebeens, wild parties, etc. Instead of encouraging this, the authorities have deliberately crushed it, and left chaos in its place.

Many of the victims of this negative form of government had already been chased out of Modderdam and took refuge in Unibell. After Modderdam some 300, according to reports, applied

for rail tickets to the Transkei. Now about 1 000 have been issued with tickets and a few have returned by road.

All this suffering and uprooting has not solved the problem. The exercise has failed, at the cost of increased bitterness and damage to South Africa's relations with Transkei, which was to have been the showpiece of the homelands. Is this really the best that our government can do?

The influence of the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa is well-known. Has it made its voice heard? We ask the members of that church what they see their Christian duty to be, towards these homeless families with children and babies, out in the rain. It would be a healing and uniting thing if it used its influence to call for an emergency camp, while the whole question of the squatters is examined.

God forgive us if one day He says to us "... inasmuch as ye did it *not* to one of the least of these ..."



Mr R F Botha

Dispute over squatter removal

Political Staff

TRANSKEI'S ambassador in South Africa, Professor M Njisane, did agree with the South African Government's approach to the removal of squatters at Unibell in Cape Town, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, said yesterday.

"He was fully aware of the fact that the demolition would be proceeded with and did not object to it," Mr Botha said in the House of Assembly in reply to a question.

The minister's reply contradicts a statement by Professor Njisane last week in which he said: "The Transkei Embassy wishes to state unequivocally that it never agreed to demolitions, but suggested resettlement as the key issue."

And the Progressive Federal Party MP for Rondebosch, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, who tabled the question, said afterwards that "There appears to be a clear misunderstanding between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Professor Njisane as to what exactly was agreed upon at the December 22 meeting."

"According to the latter, demolition was only to take place after alternative accommodation had been provided. If the tragedy of future Unibells is to be avoided, it is absolutely necessary that any possible diplomatic confusion of this nature be avoided."

Co-operation

In the reply, Mr Botha confirmed that there had been discussions over the past six months. In September both governments "accepted that illegal squatting at Unibell could not continue" and they agreed to co-operate in solving the problem.

In this spirit it was agreed to delay the clearing operation and appeals were made to squatters to report to the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board. When the expected progress did not materialize, another meeting was called on December 22, 1977.

At this meeting Professor Njisane was told that "in view of health and other problems at Unibell, the work would be resumed but only early in January, in order to eliminate discomfort during the Christmas and New Year period."

"The ambassador was also informed that this task would be conducted in an orderly way and with sympathetic treatment of the squatters. He agreed with this approach. He was fully aware of the fact that the demolition would be proceeded with and did not object to it."

"He requested, however, that individuals who were illegally in the Peninsula be moved first and he was given the assurance that the process of clearing would be carried out systematically," Mr Botha said.

"Futility"

Last week Professor Njisane said the negotiations with the South African Government on the squatter problem were "an exercise in futility".

Dr Slabbert added: "It now also appears that the original reason for the urgency for demolition of Unibell was not as compelling as initially stated. Brigadier Van der Westhuizen (the chairman of the Peninsula BAAB) is quoted as saying that the threat of typhoid was a very real one. Now the Minister of Health says that no instances were found because there were inoculation campaigns."

"Surely then there appears to have been more time available to come to some mutual agreement between South Africa and Transkei that would have ensured the 'sympathetic treatment' motivated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and which was so largely absent in the demolition of Unibell," Dr Slabbert said.

● The Minister of Health, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, said no cases of typhoid had occurred in the Unibell squatter camp in Bellville South during the last six months of last year.

Replying to a question by Dr F van Zyl Slabbert (PFP Rondebosch) he said two inoculation campaigns were jointly undertaken by the Divisional Council and the regional office of the Department of Health last year.

Riddle of the vanished 10 000 blacks

ARCUS 2/2/78

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THE Concerned Citizens Action Committee issued a statement today calling on the Bantu Affairs Administration Board to say where Unibel's 10 000 people have gone since the camp was demolished.

Professor Louis Ahrens, chairman said about 1 000 rail passes had been issued to squatters wanting to return to the homelands.

'But is there any proof that these rail passes have been used? And what about the fate of the other people who didn't obtain passes,' he asked.

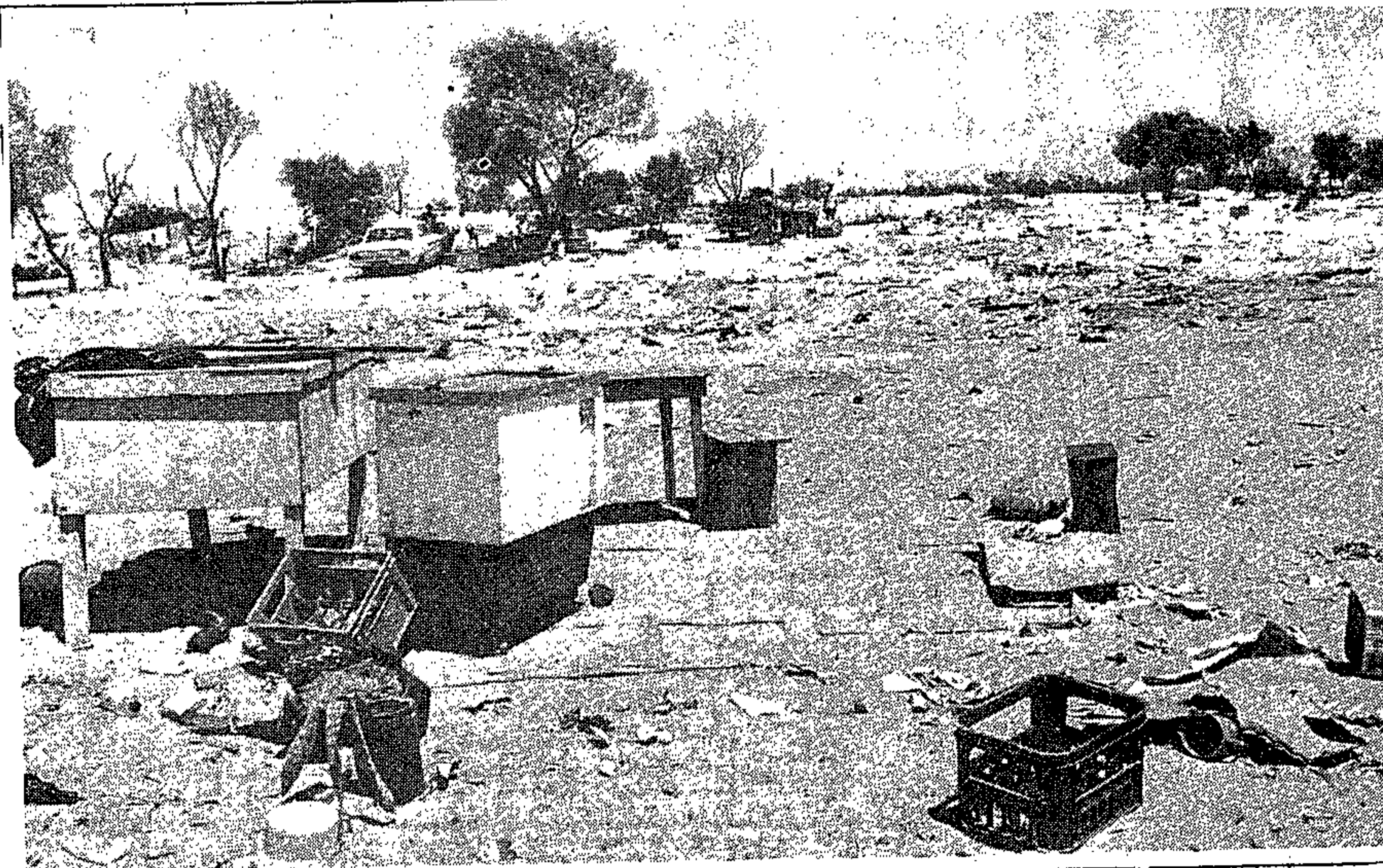
Professor Ahrens said the committee also wanted to express concern at the psychological effect the demolitions have had on squatter children — some children had been through demolitions twice.

RAIL AND ROAD

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said most squatters had returned to the homelands.

Those who had not gone by rail, had gone by car.

Last week a Transkei government spokesman said no large influx of people to Transkei had been noticed.



SÓ het die plakkerskamp Unibell naby die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland gister gelyk. Die kamp het sowat drie jaar gelede ontstaan. Drie weke gelede het die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad dit begin sloop. Daar was toe tweeduisend hutte.

Vyftig gesinne oor in Unibell

VAN die sowat 10 000 inwoners wat in die gesloopte plakkerskamp Unibell gewoon het, was gister nog sowat vyftig gesinne in die gebied.

Die meeste van dié gesinne het reeds treinkaartjies na verskeie plekke in Transkei gekry en sal na verwagting einde vandeeweek reeds na hul plekke van herkoms vertrek het.

Die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-Administrasieraad

(B.S.A.R.) het gister die laaste opruimingswerk gedoen, op die terrein was enkele tydelike skuilings vir die gesinne wat nog nie vertrek het nie.

Volgens brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen, voorsitter van die B.S.A.R., is sowat 1 600 treinkaartjies na Transkei uitgereik. Brig. Van der Westhuizen het gesê die meeste van die plakkers het per motor na hul plekke van herkoms teruggekeer.

Unibell exodus to homelands ^{C.T. 2/2/78} (307) — BAAB boss

Chief Reporter

THE CHAIRMAN of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, yesterday said there were indications that nearly all the Unibell squatters — estimated by him at 11 000 to 12 000 people — had returned to homelands.

Those who had not taken up the BAAB's offer of free rail warrants had gone to Transkei and elsewhere by road, he added. The few squatters still at Unibell had all indicated that they would be leaving in the next few days.

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said it had been reported to him late yesterday that only 50 families were still on the site and that they were all expected to be gone by the weekend. Those needing it, would be helped.

While a number of men among the squatters who were legally qualified to be in the Peninsula had remained here, and had moved back into single quarters in the townships, there had been only one application by a "qualified" family for a site at the emergency camp at Nyanga. This family had already been moved to the camp, said the brigadier.

He said there were no indications that new squatter camps had arisen in the Peninsula area since the demolition of Unibell.

The warden of Shawco, Mr Derek Livesey, said Shawco was continuing to supply basic foodstuffs needed by squatter families still on the Unibell site, but that the need was diminishing rapidly. Shawco's health visitor to the site had forecast that the remaining families at Unibell would be gone by the weekend.

Mr Livesey said 83 donors had responded to appeals in the Cape Times for money to buy basic foodstuffs, and they had altogether R2 756. "We feel this will just about cover our expenditure on food for the Unibell people, and we are most grateful for the way the public has responded to our appeals."

In all, there had been 13 mobile clinic sessions at Unibell since demolition started, and 680 day-patients had been attended to at these sessions.

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Squatters: R10 limit on rent target

AT least 25 percent of coloured squatter families require basic homes at rentals of R10 a month or less, according to Cape Town's City Engineer, Mr J C Brand.

But, Mr Brand says, the cheapest monthly rental for a one-bedroomed house in a sub-economic scheme under consideration specifically for squatter rehousing will be nearly R19.

A scheme to build 100 low-cost, basic homes at a rental of R10 a month for squatter families could become a reality because of huge contributions by the private sector and loans at one percent interest to be redeemed over 40 years.

Four firms have agreed to make R175 000 available to provide low-cost basic housing for the poorest coloured squatter families, Mr Brand said in a report to the Cape Town City Council's housing committee recently.

IN SCHEME

These firms are SA Breweries, SA Permanent Building Society, Metal Box SA Ltd and Mutual and Federal Insurance Co Ltd.

The City Engineer has recommended that the approval of the Administrator be obtained for raising these loans and for setting aside land at Kalksteentfontein to build 100 basic homes.

Mr Brand would like the council to make money available on a rand-for-rand basis to provide further housing for the very poor.

He has further recommended that selection of tenants for the dwellings be undertaken in co-operation with the Urban Foundation.

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Hansard, 13 Feb. 1978

Col. L. S.

307

Removal of Transkeians from Unibell squatter camp

*8. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

JANUARY 1978

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- (1) Whether his Department held discussions during December 1977 with representatives of the Government of Transkei on the removal of Transkeians from the Unibell squatter camp; if so,
- (2) whether any undertakings were given to these representatives; if so, what were the undertakings?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes. These discussions, which were also attended by officials of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, emanated from meetings and discussions over the past six months.
- (2) In September last year, the Governments of South Africa and Transkei, who both accepted that the illegal squatting at Unibell could not continue, agreed to co-operate in solving the problem. In this spirit it was agreed to delay the clearing operation, and appeals were made to the squatters to report to the Peninsula Bantu Administration Board in order that those who qualified to be in the Peninsula could be temporarily housed elsewhere and those who did not qualify could be returned to their places of origin at State expense.

The expected progress with the clearing of Unibell did not materialise and consequently the Ambassador of Transkei was informed at the meeting of 22 December 1977 that, in view of health and other problems at Unibell, the work would be resumed but only early in January, in order to eliminate discomfort during the Christmas and New Year period. The Ambassador was also informed that this task would be conducted in an orderly way, and with sympathetic treatment of the squatters. He agreed with this approach. He was fully aware of the fact that the demolition would be proceeded with and did not object to it. He requested, however, that individuals who were illegally in the Peninsula

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FRIDAY, 3 FEB

be moved first, and he was given the assurance that the process of clearing would be carried out systematically.

Hansard. 13 February 1978

col. 5.

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Typhoid in Unibell squatter camp X

*9. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Health:

Whether any cases of typhoid occurred in the Unibell squatter camp in Bellville South during the last six months of 1977; if so, how many cases?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

No. Two inoculation campaigns were jointly undertaken by the Divisional Council and the Regional Office of my Department between 2 to 8 May 1977 and 18 to 22 May 1977.

15. Wanneer u nie
en/of doen u

Wat doen u dan?

16. Gaan u terug h

u terug huistoe

like plaas?

17. Watter deel van die jaar bring u deur by die huis?

18. Hoe reis u van u woonplek na die plase?

Van die een plaas na die ander?

Wie betaal u vervoer?

19. Het u bepaalde lone?

Hoe word hulle bepaal?

20. Betaal al die boere hierdie lone?

21. Is u betaling bepaal per skaap, per uur, per dag?

Weeklikse betaling - kontant (per uur betaling x ure x dae/
per skaap betaling x skape, ens.)

ander betaling

22. Wanneer was die laaste verandering in u kontantbetaling?

Wat was die verandering?

Hoe het dit gekom dat u betaling verander het?

23. Watter probleme ondervind u met die werk?

Wat doen u gewoonlik om die probleme op te los?



The cross that was subsequently burnt

Cape Times 3/2/78

The cross was burnt

From M. NASH (Kenilworth):

MR M THORNTON queried whether the Nonzwakazi school at Unibell squatter camp would be demolished and along with it the cross erected and blessed at the opening of the school (Cape Times, January, 20).

That same day the school was dismantled by the squatters so that the materials could be used for a school elsewhere. The cross was still standing on Sunday, January 22, when a small group of church people — white, "coloured" and squatter — gathered there in prayer. But on January 25 — Feast of the Conversion of St Paul — it was taken down and burnt by PWD workers.

Whose hands responsible for breaking down this symbol of hope?

Each of us answers that question for him- or herself: answers it not verbally but through solidarity, or lack of it, with the squatters and their continuing struggle to live decent family lives.

Nowhere to live after many years in Cape

Cape Times
3/2/78
307

From Mrs R N ROBB,
director of the Athlone
Advice Office, (5, Long
Street, Mowbray):

THE RECENT demolition of Unibell squatters' camp engendered a feeling of helpless impotence among members of the public, including workers at the Athlone Advice Office.

Throughout 1977 residents of Unibell consulted us about the threatened demolition of their shacks and every effort was made to obtain alternative accommodation for these families of whom the male breadwinner was a qualified man. In one case the wife had lived in the Cape since 1943 — first Retreat, then Worcester and finally Cape Town since 1968. Her present husband is a qualified man who has worked here legally and continuously since 1959, and is, at present, legally employed. They have three



children all born in Cape Town.

All our efforts last year to obtain permission for this family to squat at KTC Nyanga were fruitless. When their shack was finally demolished last month they approached the mobile BAAB office and were told that the husband must move into single quarters and the wife must return to Transkei which she left in 1943 as a small girl with her parents.

Another family has lived and worked in Cape Town since 1952, qualifies for permanent residence and is legally employed. They have four children all born in Cape Town.

Neither of these families are

prepared to split up nor have the wives anywhere to take the children. If nobody will tell them where to live they must settle under another bush. Where else in the world would such people be treated in this way?

Stand up for manners

From Mr MARK WILSON
(18 Kings Street,
Newlands):

I BOARDED a bus at Wynberg, bound for the city. As is now usual, it was a multi racial bus, which suits me fine. Nevertheless, when it comes to manners, our coloured friends must "play the game."

I had taken my seat when a young coloured lady boarded and as there were no empty seats, I stood up and gave her mine. A few minutes later an elderly white lady boarded, making us the only two whites on board. Much as she staggered while the bus drove, no one was prepared to offer her a seat.

Come on, everyone. Stand up for manners.

Cape Times 7/2/78

20 squatters held at Unibell site

ABOUT 20 squatters were arrested at the site of the demolished Unibell squatter camp near Bellville by Bantu Affairs Administration Board officials yesterday morning.

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula BAAB, said last night he could not give details about those arrested or say whether the squatters had been living at Unibell before the demolitions took place last month.

They were arrested because they were living unlawfully in a prescribed area, he said. The squatters were taken into custody and will appear in the BAAB court in Langa this morning.

A spokesman for the Athlone Advice Office said the arrested squatters included two girls who were minors and a boy aged 17.

One of the girls, aged 13, was arrested while fetching water the spokesman said. She was crossing a rugby field at the University of the Western Cape, near Unibell, when she saw the BAAB officials at the camp. She ran away, but was caught on the rugby field, the spokesman added.

The spokesman said the girl's father had disappeared after Unibell was demolished. Her mother wanted to return to Transkei, but would not do so until her husband had been contacted.

The arrested also included a child with tuberculosis whose father qualified to work in Cape Town, she said.

The BAAB officials arrived in three vans, reports said. The Athlone Advice spokesman said about 20 families and members of others were still at the site.

10/2/78

Free rail warrants to Transkei X

307

*13. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) Whether the South African Railways Administration issued any free rail warrants for third class passengers from Cape Town and/or Bellville to destinations in Transkei during January 1978; if so, how many;
- (2) how many of these warrants have been used to date.

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (1) No.
- (2) Fall away.

*14. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH—Reply standing over

Residents of Unibell

134. Mr. P. A. PYPER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (a) How many Bantu were resident in Unibell before the recent demolition of temporary buildings was commenced and
- (b) how many residents were (i) given rail warrants to return to their place of origin and (ii) housed in emergency camps in the Western Cape.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) 6 536 as on 15 July 1977.
- (b) (i) 1 689.
(ii) 46.

Envoy's

move on

squatter ³⁰⁷

ARGUS 14/2/78 camp

CHIEF S. F. Makhenyane, Ciskei's representative in Cape Town, said today he would have discussions with the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner in the Peninsula, Mr F. H. Botha, after rumours that Crossroads squatter camp was to be demolished.

The Bantu Affairs Administration Board had a census in the camp last week.

Chief Makhenyane said he knew nothing about proposed demolitions and his Government had not been consulted.

Transkei's consul in Cape Town, Chief M. A. B. Dumalisile, said he had no knowledge of proposed demolitions. 'We will certainly become involved if something like that is in the offing,' he added. Before any moves can be made to demolish the camp it will have to be de-proclaimed as an emergency camp. The residents will also have to be given notice to leave the area.

PFP MOVE

Meanwhile, the community development group of the Progressive Federal Party has called on the authorities not to demolish the Crossroads squatter camp.

Several MPs and MPCs and other office bearers of the party went to Crossroads with the chairman of the group, Dr F. van Z. Slabbert, MP for Rondebosch.

An estimated 20 000 people live there and as far as the committee knows most of the adult men are legitimately allowed to be in the Peninsula and are employed.

ARGUS 14/2/78 (1) 124 (2) 307 5

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Squatters: R10 limit on rent target

AT least 25 percent of coloured squatter families require basic homes at rentals of R10 a month or less, according to Cape Town's City Engineer, Mr J C Brand.

But, Mr Brand says, the cheapest monthly rental for a one-bedroomed house in a sub-economic scheme, under consideration specifically for squatter rehousing will be nearly R19.

A scheme to build 100 low-cost, basic homes at a rental of R10 a month for squatter families could become a reality because of huge contributions by the private sector and loans at one percent interest to be redeemed over 40 years.

Four firms have agreed to make R175 000 available to provide low-cost basic housing for the poorest coloured squatter families, Mr Brand said in a report to the Cape Town City Council's housing committee recently.

IN SCHEME

These firms are SA Breweries, SA Permanent Building Society, Metal Box SA Ltd and Mutual and Federal Insurance Co. Ltd.

The City Engineer has recommended that the approval of the Administrator be obtained for raising these loans and for setting aside land at Kalksteentfontein to build 100 basic homes.

Mr Brand would like the council to make money available on a rand-for-rand basis to provide further housing for the very poor.

He has further recommended that selection of tenants for the dwellings be undertaken in co-operation with the Urban Foundation.

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Culture not colour should be criterion, says professor

MARITZBURG. — Culture and its attendant values, rather than race or colour, should become the sole criterion of group differentiation in South Africa, a constitutional conference convened by the University of Natal was told yesterday.

Professor Gerrit Olivier, Professor of History and Political Science at the University of Pretoria, was listing seven fundamental preconditions for peaceful co-existence in South Africa in the future. The seven were:

- Constitutional change and political development should be in harmony with practical and historical realities;
- Peaceful co-existence should be sought through fairmindedness, mutual respect and conciliatory attitudes;
- While democracy should be the ultimate aim it should not be equality with majority rule;

- An intellectual and moral climate should be cultivated among all races and so develop common standards of behaviour;

- South Africa's wealth will have to be shared more equally among all groups, but on the basis of performance rather than on hand-outs;

- South Africa should not be allowed to develop into a confused heap of detached pieces, but rather into a great commonwealth of autonomous members with common interests;

- South Africa should seek true links with the international community and its values.

An Indian professor of law at the University of Durban-Westville, Professor B G Ranchod, said all races should be included in the constitutional system, which would be of a federal nature.

The federal units of the new South Africa should be organised on a territorial basis, not on the basis of race. — Sapa.

ck security laws

Cal for che on

He said a complete revision of the Republic's security legislation was part of an argument put by him that South Africa needed a bill of rights in its new constitution.

He said that the rights and freedoms enunciated in the bill of rights should be formulated in fairly general but not too wide terms.

Questioned on details of his proposed bill of rights, he said it should include for a start procedural rules. Such issues were neutral as far as race was concerned.

Revision

Other rights that could be detailed were the right to legal representation, the right to a fair trial and the right to remain unaffected in person or in property without recourse to the due processes of law. This would imply a complete revision of existing security legislation, he said.

He referred to the 'vaguely-worded' bill of rights of BophuthaTswana and said that Government could set an example to South Africa by scrutinising its security laws in legislation in terms of its bill of rights. — The Argus Correspondent and Sapa.

MARITZBURG. — A Potchefstroom University Professor of Law, Professor Johan van der Vyver, yesterday made a plea for judicial checks to be put on arbitrary powers in South Africa's security legislation.

Speaking in a discussion at a conference on constitutional models and constitutional change he said South Africa's security legislation was a disgrace to Western Civilisation and needed urgent overhaul.

'You can redraft the security legislation putting in curbs on arbitrary power, while still keeping the laws as effective as ever,' he said.

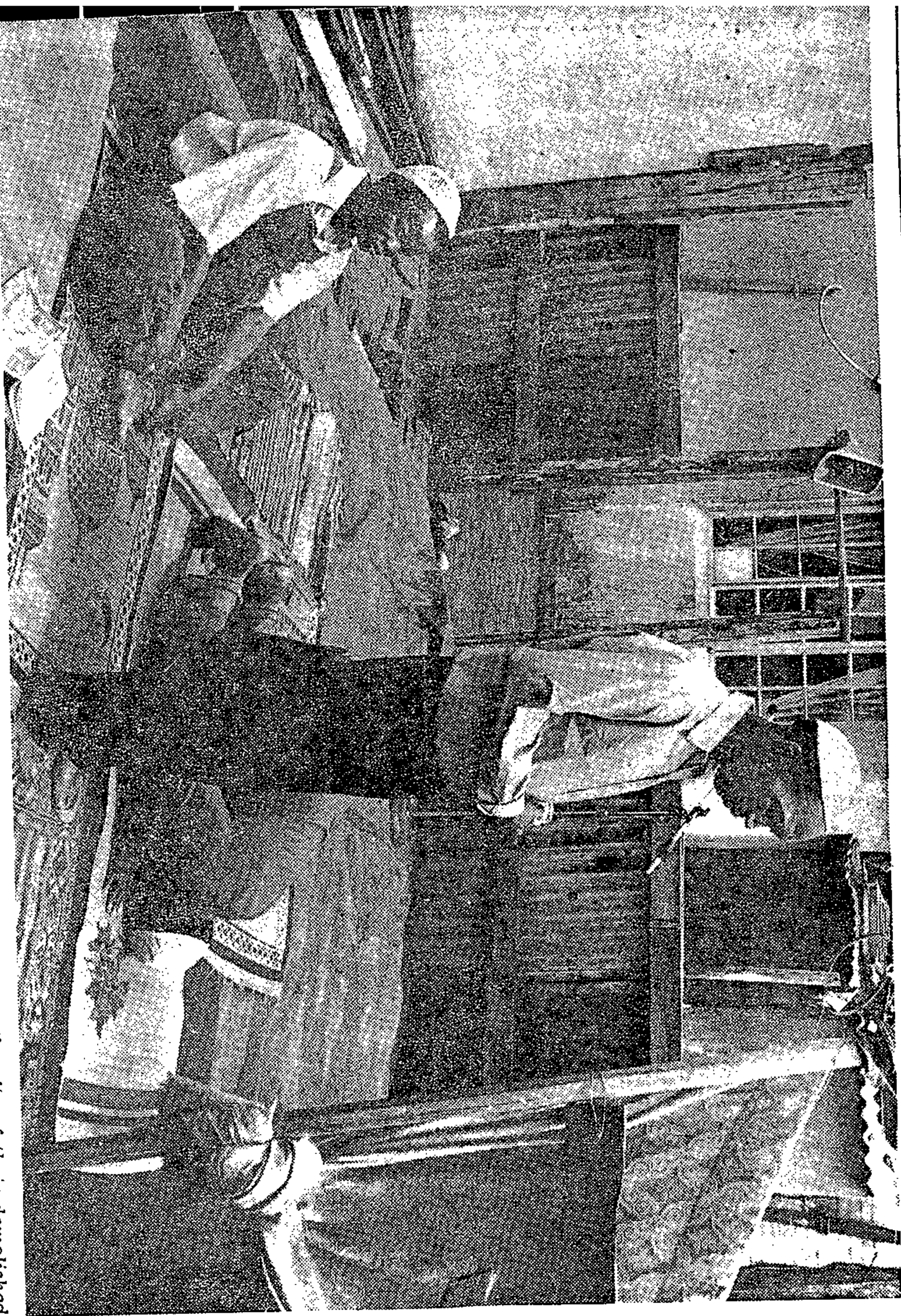
Giving examples, Professor van der Vyver said a police officer could put a person in detention indefinitely 'because you have ingrown toenails.'

Decisions

The point was that an officer could act against a person suspected of terrorist activities without there being a legal check that the officer had come to the correct decision on those activities.

In the same way the State President could prohibit an organisation without there being a test whether he had come to the correct decision.

'There should be a second opinion, and I prefer the opinion of a judge,' Professor van der Vyver said.



MR Dawood Lobi, standing, and two other members of the Langa Muslim community praying on the site of their demolished shanty mosque.

que they

using the area for prayers.

They had applied to the authorities for a mosque site in Langa but had been told none was available in the area, he said.

'They have advised us to apply for a site in Guguletu and we have already chosen a suitable site near the police station.

demolished pray in open

'We will start building as soon as we are given the site. But we still need a site in Langa where there are more than 250 Muslims.

'Many converts have become disillusioned and have lost interest because there is no centre for the Muslims in Langa,' he said.

He had hoped, to use a storeroom on his premi-

ses as a centre but the Bantu authorities had refused to lease it to him.

The storeroom, about three metres from his backdoor, had been leased to a businessman, he said.

A spokesman for BAAB said Mr Lobi had been instructed to demolish the shanty mosque because it was an illegal structure in terms of BAAB's regulations.

THE Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) ordered the Muslim community in Langa to pull down their shanty mosque because it is an 'illegal' structure.

Now the Muslims, totaling about 250, are praying out in the open.

The shanty — situated in the backyard of Mr Dawood Lobi, the chairman of the Langa Muslim Men's Association — was being used while the

Muslims were negotiating with the authorities for land on which to build a mosque.

Mr Lobi said he received the demolition notice ordering him to pull down the mosque within 10 days or face prosecution. He said they demolished the structure on Saturday but were still

Shanty mos

—now

COUNCIL ADVISED ^{ARGUS} NOT TO PAY FOR ^{25/11/78} SQUATTER WATER ³⁰⁷

THE Divisional Council of the Cape has been advised by its secretary, Mr W. R. Vivier, to refuse to pay R8492,72c to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for supplying water to Crossroads squatter camp.

In a report to the council's finance committee yesterday the secretary said the camp 'came into being while the Bantu Affairs Board assumed the role of owners and were in control of the land.'

'The Bantu Affairs Board was as such responsible for water supplies and refuse removals and in fact both services were rendered by it,' the report says.

'Even though the emergency camp was declared on June 29 1976, this council derived income from the camp by way of its charge for health services for the first time on and after November 1 1976.

'To pay the accounts as requested would be to pay for a state of affairs foisted on the council by the Bantu Affairs Board for which, in the view of the secretary, the Bantu Affairs Board has no claim against the council.'

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Cape Times 27/1/78 307

Sanitation fees or else CDC

RESIDENTS of the Crossroads emergency camp near Nyanga were warned yesterday, from a Cape Divisional Council vehicle, to pay overdue sanitation fees or have their shacks demolished. They were also warned not to take in additional lodgers.

Mrs Barbara Versfeld, of the Black Sash advice office at Athlone, said if the warning about lodgers meant that displaced squatters from Unibell must not be given shelter at Crossroads, "then I feel this is a heartless attitude."

Mrs Versfeld said there were many former residents of Unibell,

some with train tickets but who were not yet able to travel back to Transkei, who had nowhere to stay. She knew of at least one case of a mother who was unable to leave the Peninsula immediately because she had a sick child in hospital here.

The secretary of the Cape Divisional Council, Mr W R Vivier, said the warnings yesterday were mainly aimed at residents of Crossroads who were in arrears with their sanitation fees — and the warning about lodgers was in this context.

"Obviously, if more lodgers are

taken in, an additional burden will be placed on the services we provide at Crossroads — particularly the sanitation services."

Complaints have also been received at the Athlone advice office that some Crossroads families have returned from holidays in Transkei to find that their shacks have been demolished.

Mr Vivier, said Crossroads had been established as an emergency camp to provide shelter for homeless people who were legally qualified to live in the Peninsula area.

"If people living in the camp go on holiday to Transkei, then they are obviously not homeless people, and do not qualify for a site in the emergency camp. It is in cases like this, where we have been able to establish that families have a home elsewhere, that their shacks are demolished."

● The Transkei Consul in Cape Town, Chief B M Dimalisile, said yesterday there was no way of establishing how many of the Unibell squatters were still in the Peninsula. There had been no reports, he said, of a large-scale influx into Transkei from the Cape.

Cape Times 8/2-78

(307)

Crossroads next to face bulldozers?

demolition of the three squatter camps in the Bellville South area completed, there are fears that Crossroads is next on the list for removal.

When approached for comment yesterday, Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said no decision had been taken yet on Crossroads.

But, he added, it was common knowledge that most of the people in the camp did not qualify to be in the Peninsula in terms of Section 10 of the Bantu Urban Areas Act.

"The proportion of unqualified people at Crossroads could be as high as 90 percent," he added — "and these people cannot expect to be left there indefinitely."

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said a decision on the future of Crossroads would eventually have to be taken by the government departments concerned.

"This is a difficult matter, and one that will have to be decided at government level," he said.

The BAAB chief said there were at least 3 000 structures at Crossroads. Asked to comment on a report just published on a sample survey

of squatters at Crossroads, conducted by the SA Labour and Development Research Unit, he said the BAAB found that sample surveys of this kind had in the past been unreliable and did not accurately reflect the overall position.

Compared with the demolished Unibell camp, the report adds, the people of Crossroads appear to be a more settled Cape Town community, with about half the heads of households

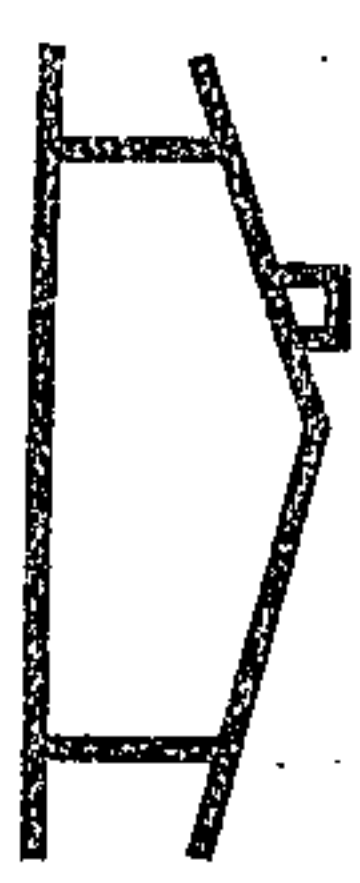
of Cape Town, says 34 percent of the families interviewed had their previous squatter houses demolished before.

Compared with the demolished Unibell camp, the report adds, the people of Crossroads appear to be a more settled Cape Town community, with about half the heads of households

qualifying to be in the area legally.

"It is sheer economic necessity that drives Africans from Transkei and other rural areas to the Cape Town region where opportunities do exist for making a living."

"For the same reason the demolition of African squatter housing will not solve any problems. It will merely displace most of the residents from the demolished squatter area to other residential areas."



Chief Reporter

CROSSROADS near Nyanga, with a population estimated at between 15 000 and 20 000 blacks, may be the next squatter camp in the Cape Peninsula to be demolished.

Crossroads is at present officially recognized as an emergency camp and its authorized occupants have temporary security of tenure. But in the light of government policy, and with the

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Demolition fears at Crossroads

Cape Times
14/2/78

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307

Chief Reporter

FEARS that the Crossroads emergency camp will be demolished soon have increased since a census was started there last week by the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

There are at least 3 000 shacks in the officially-designated emergency camp. The Crossroads Committee estimated yesterday that 20 000 people are living there.

The committee said as far as it knew, most of the men in the camp were legally qualified to be in the Peninsula and were employed here.

The chairman of the Concerned Citizens Action Committee, Professor Louis Ahrens, was trying yesterday to convene an urgent meeting of the committee this week with a view to approaching the new Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Dr C-P Mulder.

A Progressive Federal Party spokesman said the party intended raising the issue in the House of Assembly as soon as possible.

A PFP group visited Crossroads yesterday. In a statement issued afterwards it said:

"The group is convinced that the demolition of Crossroads is unwarranted, will constitute a major tragedy and is completely unjustified from a moral and human point of view.

"The PFP is firmly and unalterably opposed to the demolition of Crossroads until satisfactory alternative accommodation in the Peninsula is made available to these people."

The PFP group, which had "useful discussions" with members of the black Crossroads Committee and which visited the camp because of consistent rumours that Crossroads may be the next squatter camp to be demolished, comprised: Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, MP (chairman); Dr A L Boraine, MP; Mr A B Widman, MP; Mr P

A Myburgh, MP; Mr R Hully, MPC; Mr K Andrew, MPC; and Professor Nic Olivier, the PFP's director of research.

In its statement the group said it had been impressed with the apparent orderliness of the camp and the degree of control and supervision maintained by the Crossroad Committee.

"The committee has been elected by residents and is their recognized mouthpiece. The community at Crossroads seems, generally, to be a well-ordered and disciplined community with a large degree of social cohesiveness and a relatively low crime rate.

"The group was impressed with the nature of the services provided by the Divisional Council of the Cape, which has control of the emergency camp. Mobile clinics of the Divisional Council's health department visit the camp regularly every week, and the council seems to have taken adequate steps regarding the removal of refuse and night-soil."

The Secretary of the Divisional Council, Mr W R Vivier, was not available for comment yesterday on the increasing rumours that crossroads camp is to be demolished.

The chairman of the Peninsula BAAB, Brigadier J-H van der Westhuizen, said he had no comment at this stage and that no decision had been taken about the camp.

"In any event my board is not the decision-making body in this matter. We do not have the final say. A decision will have to be taken elsewhere," he said.

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said a census was being taken at Crossroads to

establish the number of shacks and the number of people there.

A previous survey had shown there were about 3 000 shacks in the camp but it appeared the number had increased since then. But the increase had occurred before and not after the squatter camps at Modderdam Road and Werkgenot had been demolished last year.

The BAAB chief said he was still convinced that the people at Modderdam, Werkgenot and Unibell had left the Cape Peninsula area, except those who were contract labourers and who had gone back to their quarters in the townships.

Cape Times 15/2/78

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Many residents of long stand

Chief Reporter

A SAMPLE SURVEY conducted recently at the Crossroads emergency camp near Nyanga shows that heads of households in the camp have been living in the Cape Peninsula area for an average of 18,2 years.

Their wives have been in this area for an average of 11,7 years.

The survey, conducted by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru), was completed in December and a report on it was published last month. This says that compared with the residents of the Unibell squatter camp which was demolished recently, the residents of Crossroads "appear to be a more settled Cape Town community".

As was reported in the Cape Times yesterday, the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board has been conducting a census at Crossroads, amid speculation that this officially designated emergency camp is also to be demolished soon.

It has been officially estimated that there are at least 3 000 shacks at Crossroads, and the black Crossroads Committee has said there are about 20 000 people living there. The emergency camp is serviced by the Divisional Council of the Cape the secretary of which, Mr W R Vivier, said yesterday that the council had not yet taken a decision to demolish the camp.

The Saldru sample survey shows that half of the heads of households in the camp are qualified legally to be in the area, and that only 9,3 percent of the spouses are qualified to be

here.

The survey report situation demonstrates Cape Town region in and make a living. 7 households are employed important contribution families.

"This needs to be families came from, and informal sector

"It is thus sheer from Transkei and where opportunities

(g) Waterprooiëning

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★ The Cape Times, Wednesday, 1

ling at Crossroads

ikse loon

says: "The employment and income why the Crossroads residents are in the the first place — namely to earn money o less than 94 percent of the heads of yed with the informal sector, making an i to both employment and the income of

ontrasted to Transkei where most of the and where the opportunities for formal ictivities are virtually nil.

conomic necessity that drives Africans ier rural areas to the Cape Town region, o exist for making a living."

A Progressive Federal Party group that visited Crossroads camp on Monday and spoke to members of the black committee there said yesterday it appeared that a considerable number of men living at the camp were legally qualified to be in the Peninsula, or had been here for a long time.

"They moved into Crossroads after their families came to join them, as there was no recognized accommodation available, and the authorities in many cases failed to recognize their presence as being legal."

The group said it intended devoting "a major part of its time and energies" to Crossroads, and that it hoped for further discussions with the Cape Divisional Council and other bodies. The chairman of the group is Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, MP for Rondebosch.

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Shacks will go if council is not paid

Cape Times 17/2/78 (307)

MANY if not most families living in the Crossroads emergency camp near Nyanga received notices from the Divisional Council of the Cape this week, warning them that their shacks will be demolished in seven days if they do not pay what they owe for services provided by the council.

There are at least 3 000 shacks and 20 000 people at Crossroads, and a high proportion of the families living there are said to be in arrears with payment of the Divisional Council's R7-a-month service levy.

Miss Celeste Santos, co-ordinator of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA), said yesterday it appeared that notices had been served this week on most households in the emergency camp. She added that many of the black families at Crossroads were living a hand-to-mouth existence and were genuinely unable to pay the levy.

A spokesman for the Divisional Council said there was nothing exceptional about the notices served on residents at Crossroads this week and that this was part of "an ongoing process".

The council, he added, was providing basic services in the camp, and people living there had for the past 16 months been liable for payment for

Start for SHELTER

WORK has begun on the first of the Cape Times-supported SHELTER fund's "starter" houses at Valhalla Park on the Cape Flats, and 30 houses being built in an R84 000 contract, are expected to be complete by July. At the same time eight black families have moved in to former single quarters at Langa that have been converted into family homes by SHELTER.

● Full report, page 9.

these services. A high proportion of the families had fallen into arrears in the payment of this service levy, and for the past six months these families had been warned from time to time that "if you pay you stay; if you don't you will have to go".

The spokesman said some families were in arrears over a long period, while others owed payments for only one or two months.

University
of
Stellenbosch
results
— page 3



Part of the crowd which attended the prayer service at the Crossroads squatter camp yesterday.

We don't demand rent in advance — chairman

Staff Reporter

THE chairman of the Divisional Council of the Cape, Mr Ivan Hampshire, last night denied allegations that the council was demanding rent in advance from squatters at the Crossroads camp.

The charges were levelled at a meeting of the Crossroads squatter settlement branch of

the Women's Movement on Friday.

Mr Hampshire said he had no idea where these allegations had come from, adding: "We have been very lenient, and we are only chasing up people who have not paid their rent."

Speakers at the meeting claimed that the council is demanding rent in advance.

Hundreds at prayer meeting

A PRAYER meeting was held yesterday at Crossroads emergency camp, where thousands of residents have been warned that their shacks will be demolished if they do

not pay service-levy arrears.

Several hundred people, including whites, attended the meeting, which was called by the Crossroads Committee.

Cape Times 21/2/78

307

Shack-dwellers seek interdict against council

Chief Reporter

AN URGENT application for an interdict against the Divisional Council of the Cape, forbidding the council from demolishing the shacks of residents at the Crossroads emergency camp on the Cape Flats, is to be heard in the Supreme Court this week.

Reduced to R7

The levy, for essential services provided by the Divisional Council, was till about six months ago R10 a month for each shack. This has since been reduced to R7 a month.

The total sum owing to the Divisional Council by Crossroads residents is said to be about R100 000.

Crossroads was formally declared an emergency camp in July 1976, under the provisions of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act.

The camp has been under the supervision of the Divisional Council of the Cape which supplies water to the camp and which provides night-soil removal and essential medical services.

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Plural Relations Administration Board, said when approached recently about Crossroads that it was common knowledge that most of the people in the camp did not qualify to be in the Peninsula in terms of Section 10 of the Bantu Urban Areas Act, and that "these people cannot expect to be left there indefinitely".

He said a decision on the future of Crossroads would eventually have to be taken by the government departments concerned.

The application, made by the legal representatives of certain residents at Crossroads, is expected to be heard on Thursday.

It is understood that these residents are seeking an order that the notices served on households at Crossroads are unlawful in certain respects.

There are an estimated 3 000 shacks at Crossroads and many of their occupants were last week served notices signed by the Secretary of the Divisional Council, Mr W R Vivier, in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act of 1951.

Permission

These notices state:

"Please note that within seven days of the date hereof, my council intends to demolish the structure which you are occupying without legal permission in contravention of section 1 (a) of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act number 52 of 1951, as amended, and to remove the material thereof from the land."

In many cases the seven-day period of grace ends tomorrow; in some the seven days have already expired.

The reason given by the Divisional Council for the service of the notices is that the households concerned have not paid their service levies.

Some are said to be in arrears for only a month or two; others for longer periods.

Cape Times 22/2/78
**No reprieve
for Crossroads** (307)

Political Staff

THE Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr W L Vosloo, yesterday squashed any hope that the Crossroads squatter camp, which has about 20 000 people, would get a reprieve and said "it will be treated in exactly the same way as Unibell".

Dr Vosloo said that the situation at Crossroads could no longer be tolerated and all illegal Transkeian and other homeland citizens would be repatriated.

However, Dr Vosloo said that the government was looking at the squatter problem in its totality. He was "mobilizing all the forces I can call on" in his department's attempts to solve the problem.

He could not say what would happen to coloured residents of the camp once it was demolished.

Asked whether impending winter conditions might not delay demolition of the camp on humanitarian grounds, Dr Vosloo said that illegality such as was being exercised by the Crossroads squatters could not be sanctioned.

He didn't know when it was proposed to demolish the camp, but said that representations from the Transkei Government were "still being processed".

Dr Vosloo said: "Squatting is a negative aspect of society". He asked for the co-operation of all interested parties to help in the search for more positive methods of solving the squatter problem.

● Churches appeal — page 9.

VOSLOO OOR PLAKKERSKAMP:

Kruispad eers 307 ondersoek

Van Ons Politieke Beriggewer

DIE plakkerskamp by Kruispad sal nie oorhaastig opgeruim word nie. Al die fasette van die saak word eers deeglik ondersoek, het dr. W. L. Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, gister aan Die Burger gesê.

Dr. Vosloo het bekend gemaak dat hy gister briewe aan die Kaapse afdelingsraad en die Wes-Kaaplandse Bantoesake-Administrasieraad gestuur het waarin hy hulle versoek om so gou moontlik

byeen te kom om te kyk of 'n oplossing vir die probleem gevind kan word.

Dr. Vosloo het gesê die oplossing vir die plakkersprobleem is 'n saak waaroor hy baie ernstig voel. Een van

sy eerste take toe hy onlangs Adjunk-minister geword het, was om die plakkerskampe in die Skiereiland persoonlik te besoek.

„Ons het dadelik begin met 'n opname by Kruispad om vas te stel wie volgens die wet daar mag wees en wie nie, waarvandaan die onwettig kom en ander verwante sake. Dit is vir my 'n beginselsaak dat die plakkersprobleem opgelos word.

TRANSKEI

„Vir diegene wat wettig in die gebied is, sal ons alternatiewe reëlings tref. Wat die onwettiges betref, sal ons hêl dat hulle na hul tuistes kan terugkeer.”

Dr. Vosloo het gesê Kruispad sal nie oorhaastig opgeruim word voordat alle aspekte van die aangeleentheid nie grondig ondersoek is nie. „Wat noodsaaklik is, is dat die samewerking van al die betrokke instansies verkry word. Daarvoor sal ek my beywer”, het hy gesê.

Benewens die Kaapse afdelingsraad, eienaar van die grond waarop Kruispad geleë is, en die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad sal onderhandelinge ook gevoer moet word met die regerings van Transkei en die Ciskei.

Dr. Vosloo het gesê hy besoek Port Elizabeth aanstaande week om daar ondersoek te gaan instel na plakkerstoestande.

komitee beveel aan dat die ander helfte deur die stadsraad op 'n rand vir rand grondslag beskikbaar gestel word. Omdat lenings vir hierdie bedrag aangegaan sal moet word, is die eindbesluit aan die goedkeuring van die Administrateur onderworpe. Die stadsraad se huisvestingskomitee het aanbeveel dat die voorgestelde huisvesting, waarvoor die verlof van die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou gekry sal moet word, op drie stukke grond in Kalksteentfontein, Athlone, opgerig word. Die sake-ondernemings wat geld vir hierdie doel bewillig het, is die S.A. Brouerye, die S.A. Permanente Bouvereniging, Metal Box en Mutual and Federal Insurance Company.

G'N BESLUIT

Mnr. Vivier het gesê die afdelingsraad het nog geen besluit geneem oor wanneer Kruispad gesloop sal word nie. Tans word net die hutte van enkele gesinne gesloop wat nie die heffingsfooie betaal nie.

Hy het by dié geleentheid op die gevare van plakkerskampe gewys en gesê die Regering het geen ander uitweg as om plakkerskampe op te ruim nie.

„Die gedagte aan die sloping van plakkerskampe is niks nuuts nie. Dit is 'n internasionale probleem wat nie gekoppel is aan ras of kleur nie.”

PLAKKERS VRA INTERDIK TEEN SLOPING

'N DRINGENDE aansoek om 'n interdik om die afdelingsraad van die Kaap te weerhou om plakkershutte in Kruispad, naby Nyanga, te sloop, sal môre in die Kaapse Hooggeregshof dien. Die interdik sal deur die afdelingsraad teengestaan word.

Tien plakkersgesinne van Kruispad, wat in Julie 1976 deur die afdelingsraad tot 'n noodkamp verklaar is, het die aansoek ingedien.

Die aansoek spruit daaruit dat die kennisgewings wat aan die plakkers bestel is, na bewering ongeoorloof is.

Mnr. W. R. Vivier, sekretaris van die afdelingsraad het gister, aan Die Burger gesê die aansoek sal beslis teengestaan word.

AANMANINGS

„Die kennisgewings is net bestel aan diegene wat ná talle aanmanings nie hul heffingsfooie betaal het nie,” het mnr. Vivier gesê.

Volgens hom is talle van Kruispad se inwoners agterstallig met die heffingsfooie van R7 wat maandeliks vir dienste gevra word.

Mnr. H. J. Kriel, Provinsiale Raadslid vir Parow, het gesê Kruispad sal gesloop word. Sy verklaring is 'n herhaling van wat hy verlede week in 'n toespraak voor Tygeberg se Kamer van Koophandel gesê het.

Hy het daarop gewys dat die uitgawe van die afdelingsraad op basiese dienste soos die verwydering van vullis en die aanbring van waterkrane en was- en toiletgeriewe tot Desember verlede jaar R300 175 beloop het. Hierteenoor was die inkomste in die vorm van heffingsfooie R273 226 — 'n tekort van R26 949.

Die verwagte uitgawe vanjaar word op sowat R284 518 geraam. 'n Tekort van sowat R70 000 word in die vooruitsig gestel.

Vier bied R175 000 aan vir huisvesting

DIE bestuurskomitee van die Kaapse stadsraad het gister aanbeveel dat die raad altesame R350 000 gebruik om eenvoudige woonplekke aan die armste deel van die bruin plakkersgemeenskap in die stad te verskaf.

Die helfte van dié bedrag is deur vier groot sake-ondernemings teen 'n lae rentekoers aangebied. Die bestuurs-

Volgens 'n berekening deur die departement van die stadsingenieur, sal die R175 000 wat deur hulle aangebied word vir die oprigting van sowat honderd wooneenhede aangewend kan word.

Die stadsingenieur, mnr. J. G. Brand, sê in 'n brief aan die bestuurskomitee 27 persent van die gesinshoofde van

plakkersgesinne in Kensington verdien minder as R40 per maand. Van dié persentasie is 15 persent werkloos, volgens 'n onlangse opname.

Op grond daarvan wys mnr. Brand daarop dat minstens 25 persent van alle plakkersgesinne behoefte het aan eenvoudige woonplekke, wat teen minder as R10 per een-

City talks on problem squatter 'positive'

ARGUS 22/2/78 (307)

A SPECIAL meeting of the Concerned Citizens Action Committee has been called by the chairman, Professor Louis Ahrens, following talks today between a CCAC deputation and the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr W L Vosloo.

Professor Ahrens declined to give details of what was said at the meeting as he would first have to consult his committee. However, he emphasised that the talks had been carried out in a positive manner.

The Argus political correspondent reports that information on the Peninsula's squatter problems was submitted to Dr Vosloo and he has promised to consider this.

Dr Vosloo could not give any indication of when an announcement would be made on steps to deal further with the squatter problem.

DEPUTATION

Today's deputation consisted of Owen Cardinal McCann, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, the Rev Abel Hendricks, Professor Ahrens and Dr Margaret Nash, an education officer of the South African Council of Churches, who is consultant to the committee.

Professor Ahrens said Dr Vosloo had explained that he was new in the field and that he would come further information.

The deputation handed Dr Vosloo a working paper on aspects of social and economic activity in Nyanga and Crossroads which has been prepared by the urban research unit of the University of Cape Town.

INSIGHTS

A preface to the report, which has just been published, says that it is hoped that it will provide fresh insights into problems facing urban commu-

nities.

In addition to the working paper, further information will be sent to the Deputy Minister.

Dr Vosloo said after the interview that it had been an open discussion during which certain facts had been explained to him.

He was prepared to receive information and representations but had not committed himself.

Cape Times 22/2/78

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Churches to appeal on Crossroads

Chief Reporter

THE heads of three of the biggest churches in South Africa — Roman Catholic, Anglican and Methodist — will be in a deputation that will make an appeal to the government today on behalf of the residents of the Crossroads emergency camp on the Cape Flats.

The church leaders, Owen Cardinal McCann, the Most Reverend Bill Burnett and the Reverend Abel Hendricks, will

be accompanied by the chairman of the Concerned Citizens Action Committee, Professor Louis Ahrens.

The deputation will see the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr W L Vosloo.

Professor Ahrens said yesterday he and the church leaders intended appealing to the government to stay any plans there might be to demolish Crossroads, till the camp's estimated 20 000

residents could be resettled elsewhere.

There are about 3 000 shacks at Crossroads camp which is under the supervision of the Divisional Council of the Cape.

The council provides basic services at the camp and last week many Crossroads residents were warned by the council that their shacks would be demolished in seven days if their outstanding service levies were not paid.

For the past six months the council's service levy has been R7 a month for each shack. It used to be R10 a month.

A special meeting of the Concerned Citizens Action Committee has been called for this afternoon, so that Professor Ahrens can report back on the meeting this morning between his deputation and Dr Vosloo.

Some members of the CCAC are said to be keen on an approach being made to the SABC, to arrange a panel discussion on the Crossroads situation, on television. In the Supreme Court, Cape Town, tomorrow an urgent application is to be heard for an interdict against the Divisional Council, forbidding it from demolishing structures at Crossroads. The application, which is being made on behalf of 10 residents of Crossroads, is also for an order that the notices served on residents in the camp are unlawful in certain respects.



'N TOORDOKTER van Kruispad word hier in haar plakkershut deur inwoners van die gebied aeraadpleea.

Aansoek teen sloping vandag voor hof

'N AANSOEK om 'n interdik om die afdelingsraad van die Kaap te weerhou om tien plakkershutte by Kruispad te sloop, dien vandag voor die Kaapse Hooggeregshof.

Volgens mnr. G. Mallinick wat die aansoek namens die plakkers doen, is laat

gister spesiale reëlings getref om die aansoek tot 'n latere datum uit te stel ten einde buite die hof met die afdelingsraad te skik.

Intussen het prof. L. Ahrens, leier van 'n afvaardiging bestaande uit Kardinaal O. McCann van die Rooms-Katolieke Kerk, eerw. B. Burnett, Anglikaanse Aartsbiskop van Kaapstad, en eerw. A. Hendricks van die Metodiste Kerk, gister 'n onderhoud met dr. W. L. Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en -Ontwikkeling gevoer.

WINTER

Volgens prof. Ahrens is die afvaardiging vriendelik ontvang en is 'n memorandum met aanbevelings oor

die plakkersprobleem in die breë en Kruispad in besonder aan dr. Vosloo oorhandig.

Die afvaardiging wou van dr. Vosloo die versekering hê dat Kruispad nie voor die winter gesloop sal word nie.

„Dr. Vosloo het aan my gesê die plakkersprobleem sal op 'n menslike wyse gehanteer word, maar kon my nie die versekering gee dat Kruispad nie voor die winter gesloop sal word nie,” het prof. Ahrens gesê.

In 'n vergadering wat gistermiddag laat deur die aksiekomitee belê is, is besluit om die S.A. TV. te vra of 'n feitlike besprekingsprogram aangebied kan word.

„Ons probeer om die hele aangeleentheid positief te benader,” het prof. Ahrens gesê.

KRUISPAD

Plakkers beskou hulle as blywend

ONDANKS die Kaapse afdelingsraad se streng beheer dat geen nuwe hutte in Kruispad, die noodkamp vir swartmense naby Nyanga, gebou word nie, dui alles daarop dat die mense van die gebied hulle self as vaste inwoners beskou.

Dié hardnekkige weiering om te glo dat die kamp net 'n tydelike maatreël vir huisvesting is, word goed geïllustreer deur die wyse waarop die inwoners hulle self ingerig het.

Tussen die sink en sak het, sedert die kamp twee jaar gelede ontstaan het, verskeie private ondernemings begin. Talle hutte is as winkels ingerig en die negosieware voorsien in 'n wye reeks van lewensbehoefte.

TUISWAG

Om misdaad te bestry het die gemeenskap sy eie tuiswag, bestaande uit tien van die sterkste manne van die gebied, op die been gebring. Dié patroleer saans in die gebied.

Twee skole is deur die gemeenskap begin. Die een, wat waarskynlik die sterkste bouwerk in die gebied is, bied plek vir 353 kinders en het 'n uitgeplaveide speelterrein.

By verskeie plakkershutte staan drie tot vier motors en die beweging van motorvoertuie tussen die hutte is 'n algemene gesig.

Tussen die hutte speel talle swart kinders van jonger as twee jaar. Heelparty, indien nie die meeste van hulle nie, is in Kruispad gebore.

Verskeie kerke doen in Kruispad evangelisasiewerk. Desondanks word tradisionele beskouings soos die hou van stamskole en die raadpleeg van toordokters — van wie daar heelparty is — nog in ere gehou.

Volgens mej. R. Mbam, onderwyseres by een van die skole, is daar sestien krane en wasplekke in Kruispad. Vroeër, voordat die afdelingsraad ingegryp het, was daar slegs een. Elke hut het sy eie toilet en die nagvullis word twee keer per week verwyder.

Al die inwoners met wie Die Burger gister gesels het, het onomwonde gesê dit is slegs diegene wat nie dié maandelikse heffing betaal nie, wie se hutte gesloop kan word.

Volgens die inwoners word iemand wat nie die heffing vir die diens betaal nie, twee keer gewaarsku voordat die afdelingsraad sy hut sloop.

Crossroads

WITH nightfall comes silence at the Crossroads squatter camp.

Clumps of Port Jackson bush sway to and fro in the gusting south easter. Washing left hanging up overnight dances on precariously rigged lines.

There is nobody about. It is 9.30, and but for a few, the flicker of kerosene lamps behind curtained windows have disappeared.

Crossroads sleeps.

But in the day, this community — living on a site owned by the Divisional Council near the Nyanga township — has a distinctive lifestyle.

- A chairman and a general committee of some 30 members run the camp and liaise with the authorities.

- Responsible to the committee are "headmen" who each represent sections of the camp.

- The committee have appointed "peacemen" who carry out patrols to eliminate crime.

- A justice system exists whereby minor offences carry a reprimand by the general committee. More serious ones are reported to the police.

Communication through the camp — by word of mouth — is amazingly fast. The general committee, according to committee members, call the headmen together, who in their turn spread the message to their sections.

The majority of people in the camp seemed happy, largely because of the low incidence of crime. All the

By SEAN O'CONNOR and SIMON BARBER

residents interviewed by the Cape Times cited this reason for not wanting to live in a township.

Some people said that though they would like a house similar to those in the three Peninsula townships, they would want to live in it at Crossroads. Others showed affection for the shanties they had built — and which they own.

All spoke fondly of Crossroads, referring to it as their "village". They said they enjoyed the feeling of community.

Crossroads has two schools — the Noxolo ("peace") lower and higher primary school and the Sisamiele ("we have tried") lower primary school.

Two members of the general committee said there might be "a hundred" churches in the camp, many of them being independent house churches, all playing a vital role in the community life.

The day-time atmosphere in Crossroads is relaxed. Children push homemade wire toys in the narrow lanes outside their shacks, and chase each other round refuse bins, while women, some with babies strapped to their backs, bend over wash buckets in the early morning.

There are several vegetable stalls on the lanes, and yesterday morning the Nozibele Cash Store run by Mr Derrick Mgoqi did a roaring trade.

The general committee members said the Divisional Council supplied refuse bins which they emptied once a week. They also provided toilet buckets which were taken away twice a week.

Life starts in Crossroads at 7am when the men make their way to work. Children walk to school, their books in old carrier bags.

Crossroads: Court action is settled

Agus
23/2/78
307

THE urgent application by 10 Crossroads squatters for an interdict preventing the Divisional Council of the Cape from demolishing their homes, has been settled, the Supreme Court, Cape Town, heard today.

The application was postponed sine die by Mr Justice Theron, who ordered further that the question of legal costs should stand over for decision at a later stage if necessary.

Since the matter has been settled, the Divisional Council did not file opposing affidavits, and the only papers before the court were affidavits by the squatters and supporting affidavits.

2 800 HOMES

Sister Benigna of the Holy Trinity Convent at Matroosfontein, who is engaged full-time at the emergency camp in teaching and co-ordinating community projects, said in an affidavit Crossroads consisted of about 2 800

homes, all erected by the inhabitants.

'I estimate the number of residents in the camp is between 18 000 and 20 000.

'In my opinion the camp is a well-organised and vital community of persons.

TWO SCHOOLS

'For example, there are two primary schools; there is a daytime adult centre to establish literacy among the persons in the camp and at night there are adult classes for pre-secondary and literacy education which are taught by qualified persons of the community. There are classes for JC and Matric in English, history and mathematics.

'All the . . . community projects are organised by members of the community themselves and are exceedingly well-patronised.

EMPLOYED

She continued: 'Notwithstanding economic circumstances in the Western Cape presently, which have led to unemployment, I believe that most of the heads of households in the camp are employed.

'I would like categorically to state that no impression should be gained that the camp, by reason of the fact that the . . . houses are self-erected, consists in any way of lay-outs or won't-works.'

Sister Benigna said she understood many notices have been served on inhabitants of the camp by the Divisional Council in the same terms as the notices served on the 10 squatters before.

The notices stated that the council intended to

demolish the structures they occupied.

The 10 squatters of Crossroads who brought the application were Mrs Nonyikima Adelaide Mene, a qualified teacher and principal of the Noxolo community school at the camp, Mr Jack Gaji, Mr Headman Salaze, Mr Japan Lutango, Mr John Mangxongo, Mr Mboweni Alfred Mfenana, Mr Mlotshana Kotyi, Mr Velisile Jackson Kondile, Miss Victoria Nyaba and Mr Gabriel Mkondweni.

Mr L. Dison SC, assisted by Mr T. Morris and instructed by Mallinck, Ress, Richman and Co., appeared for the squatters. The Divisional Council was not represented in court.



Yesterday called on the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr W L Vosloo, to discuss the future of the Crossroads emergency camp. From left: Professor Louis Ahrens, chairman of the Action Committee; the Rev Abel Hendricks, president of the Methodist Conference of the South African Council of Churches; and Owen Cardinal McCann, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town.

Churches to submit memo on squatters

Chief Reporter

A DETAILED memorandum on Crossroads, and on the squatter situation generally, is to be submitted at his request to the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr W L Vosloo. This follows a discussion Dr Vosloo had in Cape Town yesterday with a deputation that included the leaders of three of the biggest churches in South Africa.

Crossroads debate is wanted on TV

THE Concerned Citizens Action Committee decided at a meeting yesterday to ask the SABC to arrange a televised panel discussion on the Crossroads emergency camp issue and on the squatter problem generally.

The committee's chairman, Professor Louis Ahrens, said last night: "What we have in mind is not confrontation. The idea of such a panel discussion would be to bring this whole issue sharply into focus; to inform the public and give people a clearer idea of what is involved, from all sides."

Professor Ahrens said the committee also favoured asking the government to convene a special interim committee on which all organizations concerned with the squatter situation would be brought together.

● In 1976 there were an estimated 21 700 squatter families in the Cape Town metropolitan area, the Community Development report, for 1976, tabled in the House of Assembly yesterday, said. Of their 27 000 shacks, about 5 000 had been cleared.

It has been estimated that the overall amount owing to the Divisional Council by the people of Crossroads is almost R100 000. But in the 15 months that the service levy has been payable, the Divisional Council has collected nearly R300 000, or 75 percent, of the total amount payable to it in this period. Till six months ago the service levy was R10 a shack a month; then it was reduced to R7 a month.

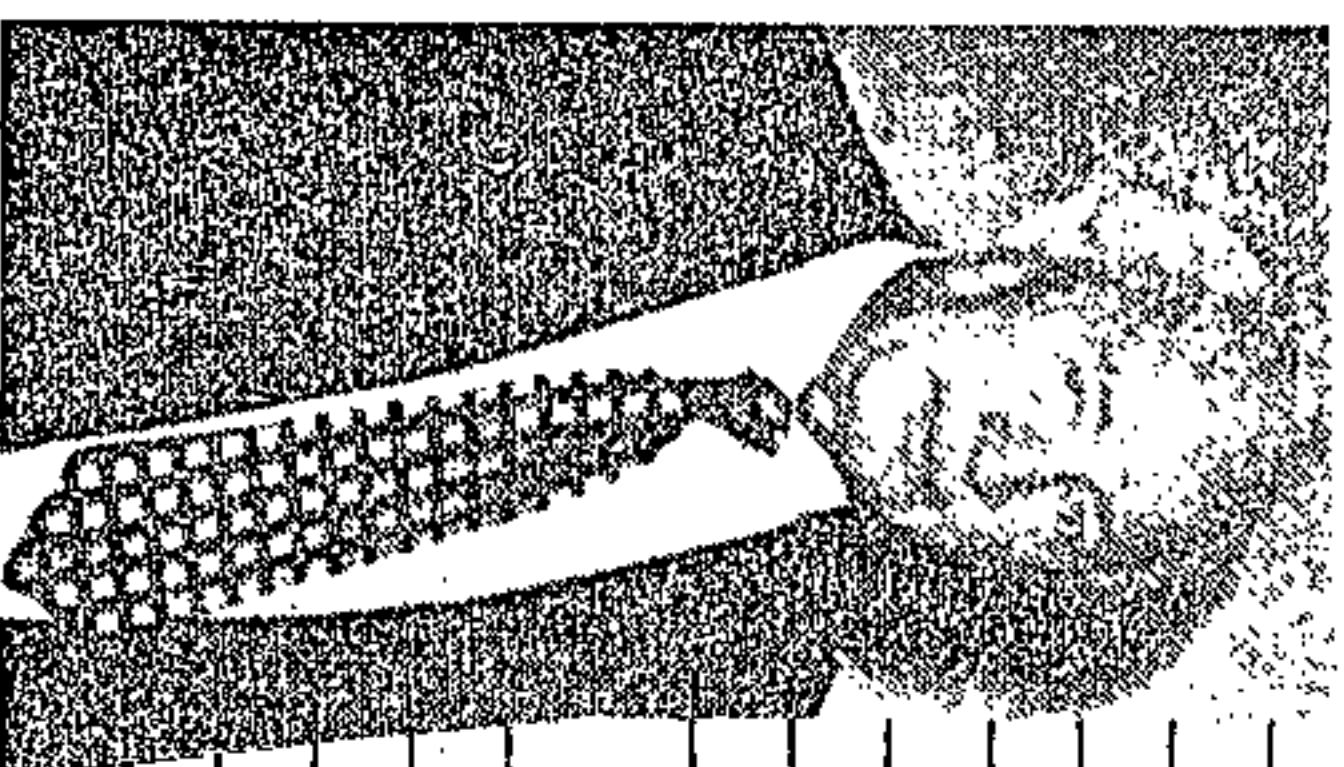
The deputation comprised the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, Owen Cardinal McCann; the Anglican Archbishop, the Most Rev Bill Burnett; the president of the Methodist Conference of Southern Africa, the Rev Abel Hendricks; the ecumenical education officer of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Margaret Nash; and the chairman of the Concerned Citizens Action Committee, Professor Louis Ahrens.

Professor Ahrens said after the meeting, held in Dr Vosloo's office, that the deputation had been well received and had been given a good hearing.

"Dr Vosloo expressed appreciation that we had come to him to seek information, and said he would be grateful for further information he required on certain aspects, not only of the Crossroads situation, but also on the squatter situation generally."

"We agreed to provide him with this further information, and will draw up a memorandum accordingly."

"Dr Vosloo said he was greatly concerned about the squatter problem and that he



The deputation that yesterday called on Dr W L Vosloo, to discuss the future of the Crossroads emergency camp, included the Rev Abel Hendricks, president of the Methodist Conference of the South African Council of Churches; and Owen Cardinal McCann, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town.

of it. He would welcome any help we could give him in this respect.

"One of the points he made was that he felt strongly that employers of labour in the Peninsula should take a more active part in providing financial aid to their employees.

"We, in our turn, appealed to the Deputy Minister to stay demolition of Crossroads till arrangements have been made to resettle its estimated 20 000 people."

Footnote: Many Crossroads residents have received notices that their shacks will be demolished in seven days if they do not pay the service levies owing by them to the Divisional Council of the Cape.



KRUISPAD, wat na skatting sowat 20 000 inwoners het, het gister van uit die lug só gelyk. Volgens brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen, Voorster van die Skier-eilandse Bantoesake-Administrasieraad, het sedert 1975 tussen 35 000 en 40 000 swartmense hulle eiland gevestig. Sedert

daar in Augustus verlede jaar met die sloping van die plakkerskampe Modderdam, Werkgenot en Unibell begin is, het die meeste van die plakkers weer na hulle plekke van herkoms vertrek. By Unibell, waar enkele weke gelede nog sowat 2 000 hutte gestaan het, was gister net 'n sandveld en 'n

rondloperhond sigbaar. Van al die plakkerskampe is dit nou slegs Kruispad en enkele hutte naby Table View wat oor is. Die paar plakkers in Table View, val volgens brig. Van der Westhuizen onder die beheer van Milnerton se mnr.

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24/2/78
Burger

Hutte nie gesloop

PLAKKERS EN RAAD SKIK BUIE HOF

'N AANSOEK van tien plakkers van Kruispad dat die Kaapse afdelingsraad verbied word om hul woonplekke te sloop, is buite die hof geskik. Volgens 'n woordvoerder van die afdelingsraad sal die woonplekke nie meer gesloop word nie mits die plakkers hul agterstallige heffing vir gelewerde dienste betaal.

Die kwessie van regskoste is gister in die Kaapse Hoogeregshof tot 'n later datum uitgestel.

VERKLARING

In 'n verklaring wat by die hof ingedien is, sê een van die plakkers, mev. N. E. Mene, onderwyseres en prinsipale by die Gemeenskapskool Noxolo, dat sy wetdig in die plakkerskamp Kruispad woon.

Die kennisgewing wat sy van die afdelingsraad ontvang het waarin sy gewaarsku word dat haar woonplek binne sewe dae gesloop sal word, beskou sy as onwettig en verkeerd.

NON

In 'n ander verklaring sê 'n non van die Dominikaanse klooster Heilige Drie-Eenheid by Matroosfontein, suster Begnina, dat die plakkerskamp Kruispad goed georganiseer is, met verskeie skole.

Die saak is deur regter M. E. Theron verhoor. Adv. L. R. Dison, S.C., (in opdrag van Mallnick, Ress, Richman en Kie) het vir die plakkers verskyn. Niemand...

DEPARTEMENT VAN GEMEENSKAPSBOU

No. 348

24 Februarie 1978

KENNISGEWING INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 6 (5) VAN DIE WET OP DIE VOORKOMING VAN ONREGMATIGE PLAKKERY, 1951 (WET 52 VAN 1951)

NOODKAMP TE LOUISVALEWEG IN DIE LANDELIKE GEBIED VAN DIE AFDELING 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 Louisvaleweg in die Landelike gebied van die afdeling Kenhardt, binne die Landdrosdistrik Gordonia opgerig is en beskryf is in Goewermentskennisgewing 702 van 2 Mei 1969 met ingang van datum van afkondiging van hierdie kennisgewing, nie meer 'n Noodkamp is vir doeleindes van genoemde artikel 6 van voormelde Wet nie.

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

No. 348

307

24 February 1978

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 6 (5) OF THE PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL SQUATTING ACT, 1951 (ACT 52 OF 1951)

EMERGENCY CAMP AT LOUISVALEWEG 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 Louisvaleweg in the rural area of Kenhardt, in the Magisterial district of Gordonia and described in Government Notice 702 of 2 May 1969 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.

Make a plan for these homeless people

Cape Times
24/2/78 (307)

From M WHEELDON and S ROBERTS (Cape Town):

LAST WEEK we were part of a volunteer group helping landless, homeless, jobless blacks to obtain tickets to go "back to where they came from".

We waited in the bush, hearing the bulldozer a few metres away pulling down the Port Jackson bush around Unibell. About 20 people were on our list wanting to go, anywhere it seems where there may be food.

"Please make a plan for me. My wife is at Tygerberg Hospital. Our people are from Queenstown. I was born in Worcester, but there is only my mother in Johannesburg. I



was retrenched this year. We have two children." (Man, 28 years.) Similar stories were reported several times.

Confused, hungry, anxious, afraid, asking: "Please help me. Where shall I go? Where is there food? I'm lost. Do you know of a way?"

Now that these very poor remnant families — remnant people — have obeyed the laws and had their shacks taken down, what do the BAAB, the government, the

authorities plan to do about them? You won't let the local authorities or private citizens help, so Messrs BAAB, we are asking you: Where can they go? They want to know and they cannot ask for fear of assault or jail. The problem is hunger and total dependency. Please make a plan — employ these people in the rural areas with land they can farm, or jobs. Information, please. Instructions, please. The plan, please.

Do you want private citizens and private firms to help? We *can* and we *will* if we have permission. We, the people of Cape Town, can help these 20 000 Crossroads people. Government resettlement camps don't help. They lead to the problem — drift to towns of hungry people.

Before you demolish Crossroads, make a plan. Until then allow the people to help themselves by giving them the freedom to sell their labour and work without harassment. They tell us, they cannot pay the rent because they are afraid to seek work.

It is not a new problem. Mass unemployment is solved by public works campaigns — spending money at the bottom — to increase purchasing power. Free them to help themselves. They don't particularly like Table Mountain or False Bay. All they want is a job and family life. A shack in the bush is a palace.

Capetonians, see for yourselves. Visit Crossroads and you will find happy, secure children in clean homes unaware of parental anxiety about encroaching family instability. If Mum, Dad and food are there, life's wonderful. By comparison, visit the Ciskei to understand why they have to move to Cape Town.

Grateful viewers of South Africa

From Mr BRIAN ROBERTS (Gum Tree Cottage, Teubens Road, Kommetjie):

AFTER READING the Minister of National Education's recent statement on the SABC, I feel he should be congratulated. He says that since July 25 last year he has "received only seven complaints about radio and television programmes. At the same time thousands of letters of appreciation were received for the factual reports by the corporation." (Cape Times, February 18).

This surely must make Dr Koornhof unique among such ministers of the Western world who have to answer criticism of a national broadcasting system. As is well known, the licence-paying public of most countries is notoriously ungrateful. It is far readier to hand out blame than praise. In South Africa, however, this regrettable human trait appears to have been dramatically reversed.

Nor is that all. The letters Dr Koornhof receives are apparently inspired by the SABC's impartiality, whereas in most other countries it is suspected bias that more naturally moves people to put pen to paper. The South African public is indeed exceptional. Or perhaps the perfection of the SABC simply

demands this adulation. It is a tantalizing thought.

Far be it from me to question Dr Koornhof's figures. On the other hand I cannot but wonder who the thousands of people are who listen and watch the SABC's "factual" programmes with pens at the ready. Could they be the same people who conveniently supply the Minister of the Interior with favourable statistics when he has to answer criticism of censorship? It is a known fact that throughout South Africa there are politically and religiously motivated pressure groups who are determined to impose their own narrow views on the rest of the country. From Dr Koornhof's statement it would appear that they are succeeding admirably in their aims.

But looked at objectively, Dr Koornhof's statement is far from reassuring. It proves once again that organized prejudice invariably triumphs over reason and tolerance in South Africa.

Lesss World-beaving picture

24/2/78

Argus

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Judges praise Argus photographer

ARK 615 24/2/78 (307)

From a Staff Reporter

AMSTERDAM. — Among the thousands of top-class news pictures of 1977 there was one which virtually selected itself as the best.

That was Teargas Terror, taken at the Modderdam squatter camp by Argus photographer Les Hammond.

The picture has won Hammond a double first prize — for the best Press photograph of 1977 and best entry in the spot news category of the World Press Photo competition.

There was nothing but praise for the photograph when the result was announced here yesterday.

Jury president Mr Michael Rand, managing editor and art director of the Sunday Times magazine in London, said: 'We didn't spot the picture — it emerged.'

He went on: 'There must be an element of luck when a picture is taken in the heat of the moment.'

'But this shot was extremely well organised in Mr Hammond's mind and in spite of the stress he composed it beautifully. It is more than a news picture — it is truly a photograph.'

Mr Rand dismissed suggestions of political emotiveness about South Africa creeping into the decision.

Teargas Terror simply beat all others in spite of the many strong news events that 1977 offered, he said.

By taking overall honours Hammond will be invited to collect the five thousand guilder prize (R2 000) at a ceremony here on April 5, when Prince Bernhard will officiate.

Another first prize winner is Christian Dehon of the Sunday Mail in Salisbury. His award came in the miscellaneous section.

Third prize in the category of news picture stories went to Johan Kuus of Die Burger.

There was a record entry for the contest this year — 714 photographers from 48 countries submitted 3 689 pictures.

Jury members were from Britain, America, Sweden, France, Germany, Hungary, Russia, Japan and the Netherlands.

When told yesterday that he had won the World Press Photo competition for the best Press photograph of 1977, Hammond's first reaction was: 'I don't believe it.'

Hammond, a 31-year-old father of two, has been a photographer with The Argus for the past 10 years. Before that he was a commercial artist for five years.

'I drifted into photography while doing my military training. They called for volunteers and I went forward. So the Army taught me the basics of photography.'

He plans to use the R2 000 prize money to take his wife on a 'long-

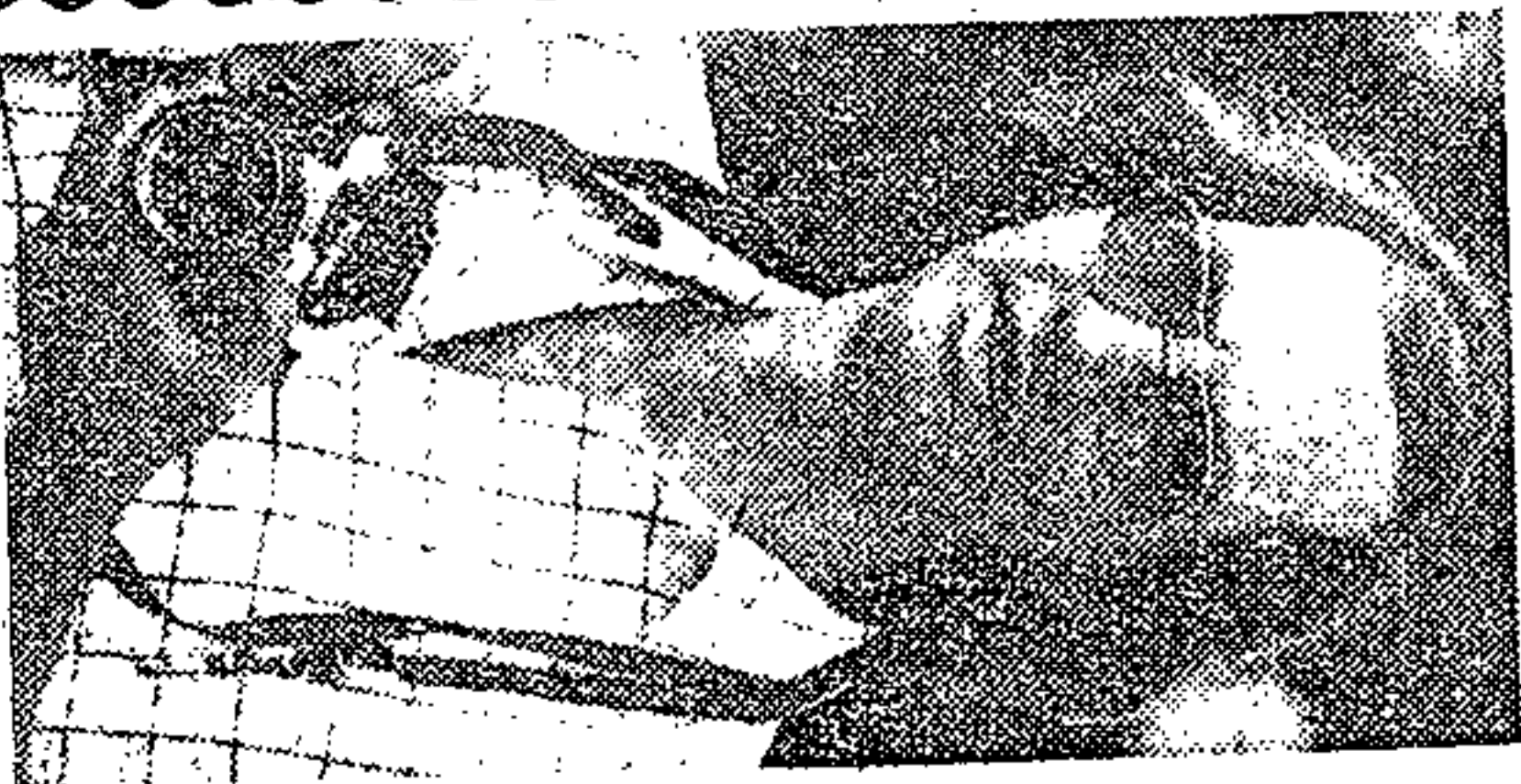
deserved holiday'. He will probably go to The Hague himself to collect his prize.

Recalling the circumstances which led to him taking the winning picture, he said: 'When we arrived at Modderdam the police were ordering the squatters to move their personal belongings, as they were going to bulldoze the shanties.

'But the crowd chanted and milled around. The next minute the teargas was lobbed and people were running in all directions. I guess it was just a case of being on the right spot at the right time...'

The news feature category went to Susan McElhinney of Newsweek. New York, who captured President Carter slipping on an icy pavement, Sapa-AP reports.

Hans Rauchensteiner of Agency Sven Simon, West Germany, won the happy news section with the picture affection, showing two kangaroos embracing.



Les Hammond

Plan ^{AREAS 24/2/78}
to help ³⁰⁷
squatter
families

MEDICAL authorities are concerned about what has been described as a 'tragic incidence' of seriously under-nourished children in an Elsie's River squatter camp, Gedult Park.

Now medical staff and community workers have joined forces to formulate an upliftment programme called Project Hand-up to fight malnutrition and other problems.

They have asked the Cape Divisional Council to build a temporary centre from which they can work.

The Jaycees have already offered to help by raising funds to buy nutritious foods which could be sold to squatters cheaply.

HOSPITAL

The Elsie's River day hospital, according to medical authorities, treats about 30 malnutrition cases every week.

A malnutrition club has been started at the day hospital to educate parents on combating malnutrition by budgeting and eating nutritious foods.

A spokesman for the Cape Divisional Council said the proposals were being considered.

^{AREAS 24/2/78}
**'Reasonable
warning' ³⁰⁷
is promised**

THE 10 squatters whose Supreme Court action was yesterday settled, will not have their shanties demolished by the Divisional Council of the Cape.

Broadly, the settlement means that squatters at the Crossroads emergency camp who fall into arrears with their R7 a month service charge will get reasonable notice from the Divisional Council that proceedings will be taken against them. The settlement does not specify what constitutes reasonable.

FUTURE

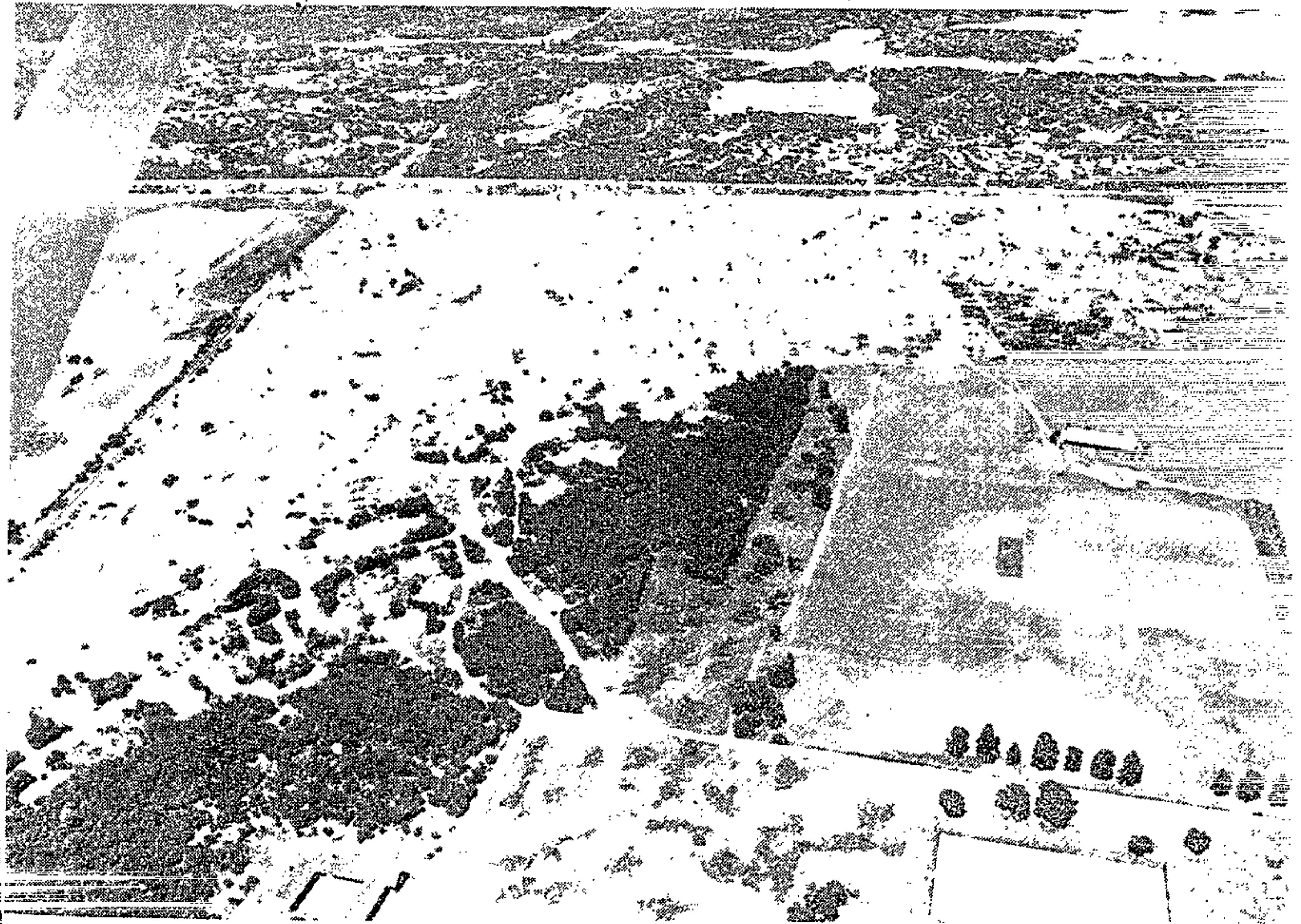
In future squatters who are in arrears and do not make some sort of arrangement to pay off what they owe, will be acted against.

The 10 squatters who

cation had received notices from the Divisional Council informing them that their shacks would be demolished. They claimed they were not in arrears with their service charges.

25/2/18

(307)
DIE BURG:



UNIBELL, die plakkerskamp langs die sportterrein van die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland, lyk nou só uit die lug. Tot 'n paar weke gelede het hier sowat tweeduizend plakkershutte gestaan. Die geboue links is die bruin Opleidingsentrum vir Seelui. Aansienlik minder plakkers woon tans in die Kaapse Skiereiland, volgens munisipale woordvoerders.

KAAPSE PLAK-PROBLEEM

Net Kruispad nog oor: brigadier

„DIE Swart plakkersprobleem in die Skiereiland is, met die uitsondering van Kruispad en enkele hutte in Milnerton, opgelos,” het brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen, voorsitter van die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-Administrasieraad, gister gesê.

Hy het gesê voordat die sloping van die plakkerskampe Modderdam, Werkgenot en Unibell begin is, was al die Skiereilandse munisipaliteite daarvan in kennis gestel en was hulle gevra om hul beheermaatreëls teen plakkery te verskerp.

In telefoniese navrae aan al die munisipaliteite van die Skiereiland is gister bevestig dat daar aansienlik minder swart plakkers in die Skiereiland is.

Mnr. D. W. Aikman, adjunk-stadsklerk van Milnerton, het gesê daar is sowat 55 swart plakkershutte in die bosse van Table View.

„Al die hutte is genommer en die munisipaliteit laat geen nuwe hut toe nie. Aan onwetlike plakkers word kennis gegee dat hulle hul hutte binne sewe dae moet afbreek. Die eienaar van die grond waarop geplak word, kry ’n

kennisgewing dat hy moet toesien dat dit gebeur en ’n afskrif van só ’n kennisgewing word aan die Bantoesake-Administrasieraad gegee,” het mnr. Aikman gesê.

Mnr. H. G. Heugh, stadsklerk van Kaapstad, het gesê met die uitsondering van

Kruispad, kom in die meeste van die Kaapse munisipale gebiede net enkele swart plakkers voor.

„Die plakkershutte in die gebiede het baie verminder en tussen 700 en 800 van die gesinne het al vertrek,” het mnr. Heugh gesê.

A look at Crossroads 'Trauma'

AS you read this story, plans are being made to demolish the Crossroads squatter camp and to relocate an estimated 20 000 people

The harshness of the demolition of the Peninsula's other large squatter camps has shocked the sensibilities of many people from all walks of life.

Even the officials carrying out the demolitions say they do not like doing it and now there is talk of 'humane demolition'.

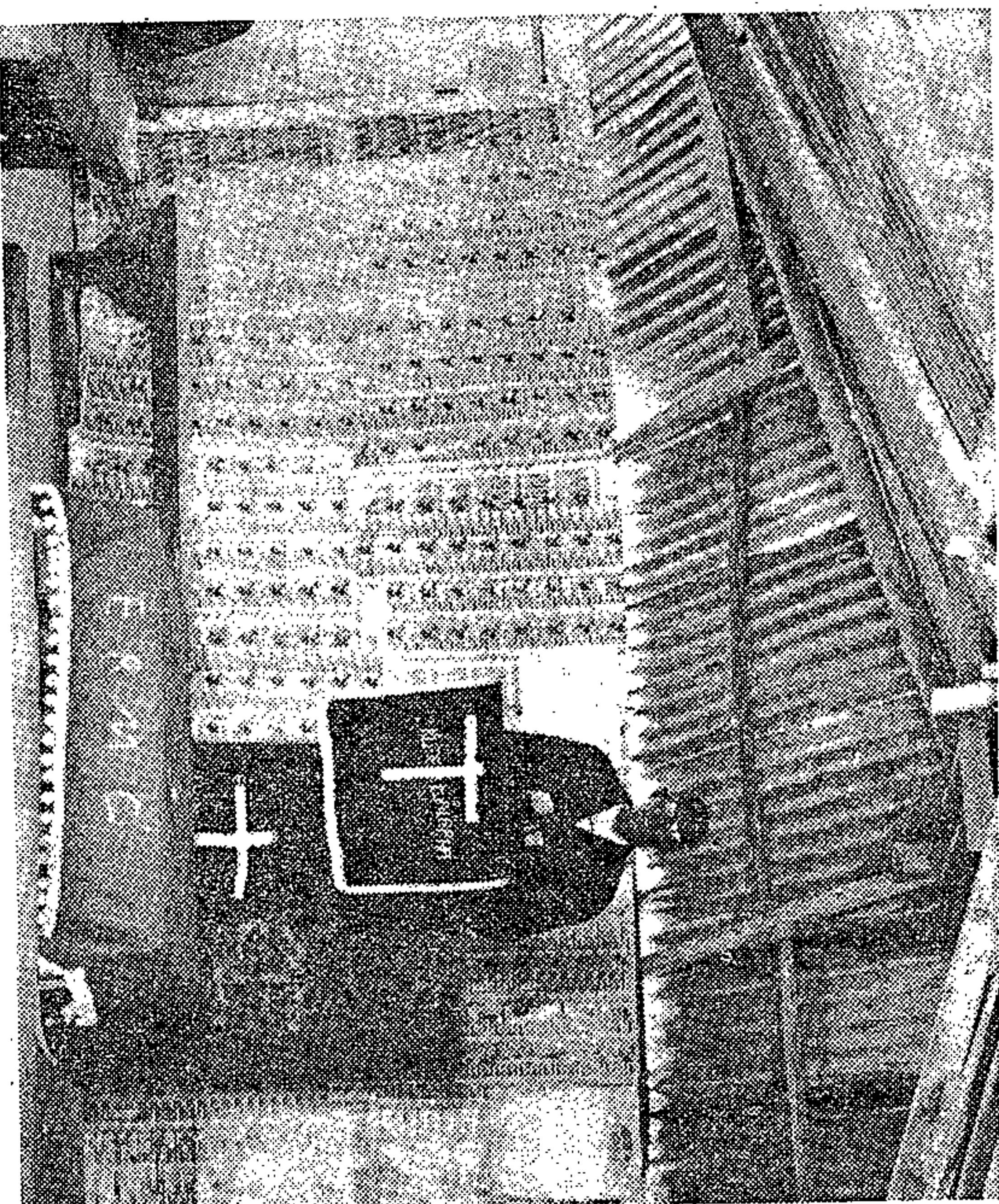
The Bantu Affairs Administration Board sees the squatters as a health risk and as a threat to 'legal' blacks in the Peninsula. It sees an element of the defiance in the squatters and even regards their presence as a security risk.

On the other hand, the churches and community workers look on the squatters as desperate people who settle near the big city because they cannot find work in the homelands or because it is the only way they can enjoy a proper family life.

COUNCIL CONTROL

What are the facts? Crossroads adjoins Nyanga and is under control of the Divisional Council. It was officially proclaimed an emergency camp in June 1976 in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatters Act.

The latest study on the community by UCT's Urban Problems Research Unit states that there are 3 038 shacks in Crossroads, housing an estimated



THE interior of one of Crossroads' churches. There are many churches in the squatter camp — all built by the residents. This church holds about 60 people. The corrugated iron walls are lined with cardboard advertising material.

blacks would have no choice but to become citizens of a foreign country — because to many of them the homelands were foreign territories.

On the constitutional plan for coloured people and Indians, he said it looked as if a 'great number' of Nationalists were unsure whether the plan would solve South Africa's problems.

if huts

knocked

down

The Argus Correspondent JOHANNESBURG. — A warning that the bulldozing of the last remaining squatter camp in Cape Town may have 'traumatic' consequences has been given by Mr. Philip Myburgh, MP for Wynberg.

If action needed to be taken at all, everything possible should be done to find alternative accommodation for the Crossroads camp's occupants, and agreement should be reached with Transkei, he said.

Mr. Myburgh spoke at a meeting of the youth wing of the Progressive Federal Party in Johannesburg.

ORDERLY

He said he and other PFP members had inspected Crossroads and found what looked like orderly and hygienic conditions, young children said to number as many as 5 000, and an absence of skollies and hooligans.

Mr. Myburgh said it seemed as if the Government intended to solve problems such as black unemployment of one to two million and inferior housing for blacks by simply denying blacks South African citizenship.

20 000 people.

The Divisional Council provides a garbage and bucket refuse removal service and eight water taps, for which the residents are charged R7 a month.

Since 1975 a number of facilities have been established in the heart-shaped camp, including two schools, a community centre, many churches and drainage.

OUTNUMBERED

According to the Upru study, the camp's population outnumbered that of adjacent Nyanga, which has an official population figure of 17 040.

About 90 percent of the household heads have full-time employment compared with 80 percent in Nyanga.

The Upru study gives the average income of household heads in Crossroads as R35 a week, compared with R32 a week in Nyanga.

A sample survey showed an overwhelming percentage of Crossroads squatters preferred to live where they were rather than move to Nyanga because they felt safer.

The 'clustering' of shanties in Crossroads, the community spirit and law enforcement by the community itself were among the reasons.

CF 24/2/78 (301)

on camp

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

THE Crossroads emergency camp has been reprieved. The Divisional Council of the Cape has agreed not to act immediately on its warnings to residents of the camp that their shacks will be demolished in a week if they do not pay their service-levy arrears.

It is understood the council has reserved the right to act against those Crossroads residents who are in arrears, but that they will be given a longer period of grace in which to pay the amounts they owe the council for essential services provided at the camp.

When an urgent application came before the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday, for an interdict against the Divisional Council, counsel for the applicants, Mr L R Dison, SC, said he was pleased to say a settlement had been reached. Mr Justice Theron agreed to Mr Dison's

request that the matter be postponed, sine die.

The terms of the settlement were not disclosed, but it is understood the Divisional Council has agreed not to go ahead with immediate demolition of the shacks of Crossroads residents whose seven-day periods of grace have expired.

The application to the Supreme Court which has now been postponed indefinitely was for an order prohibiting the Divisional Council from demolishing structures at Crossroads and that notices served on people in the camp were in certain respects unlawful.

The application was on behalf of 10 residents of Crossroads, all of whom stated in papers before the court that they had received eviction notices from the Divisional Council in spite of the fact that they had paid their service charges.

One of them, Mrs S Nonyikima Mene, a widow, said in an affidavit that she is principal of the Nixolo Community School at Crossroads and that she also teaches at the adult night classes at the camp.

Attached to her affidavit was a Divisional Council notice dated February 15, stating that her shack would be demolished in seven days as she was occupying it illegally in terms of the

Continued on page 2

No immediate action on Crossroads shacks

Council *Cape Times 24/2/78* 307 reprieve on camp

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

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CT

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**Council
decides
on camp**

Continued from page 1

Prevention of Illegal Squatting
Act.

Mrs Mene said in the affidavit that she had lived in her present structure since February 1975 and that on the declaration of Crossroads as an emergency camp (in 1976) her shack had been given an official number.

"Since then I have regularly paid my service charges and duly paid my December 1977 and my January 1978 service charges.

"I submit that the notice received by me on February 15 is bad in law. I submit also that I am not occupying the said structure in contravention of the act, and nor are any of the applicants.

"I say the notices and any demolitions in the case of the said camp constitute a spoliation of the applicants in that respondent (the Divisional Council) is unlawfully taking the law into its own hands.

"I respectfully submit it is imperative that respondent be restrained from this illegal

course which is causing substantial injury, insecurity, alarm and confusion to residents of the said camp."

In a statement supporting the application against the Divisional Council a Dominican sister at the Holy Trinity Convent, Matroosfontein, Sister Benigna, said she knew the Crossroads camp well.

"In my opinion the camp is a well-organized and vital community of persons.

"To my knowledge a number of occupants have had their homes demolished by the Divisional Council following on notices similar to those now before the court. I am apprehensive that there will be further demolitions and I am advised that demolitions which have taken place were unlawful, and if any more demolitions were to take place following on the notices before the court, they would also be unlawful.

"I respectfully submit that the matter is one of urgency as it speaks for itself that the redress available to a person who has had his house demolished is very limited and I believe that a person who has his home demolished will suffer irreparable harm."

Mr Dison, who was assisted by Mr T. Morris, was instructed by Mallinck, Ress, Richman and Company. The Divisional Council was not represented in court.

Cape Times 25/2/78

Camp's future ³⁰⁷ is still uncertain

Chief Reporter

THE FUTURE of the Crossroads emergency camp is still uncertain despite the agreement, this week, by the Divisional Council not to act on its seven-day eviction notices served on many residents.

While the reprieve has been widely welcomed, there are growing fears among residents, social workers and others in close touch with the situation that Crossroads will be deproclaimed as an emergency camp and demolished — possibly before winter.

The ultimate decision on the fate of Crossroads and its 20 000 people, is likely to be taken at government, and not at Divisional Council, level.

Mr Rommel Roberts of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA) recalled yesterday that at a meeting last year with the combined committees of Modderdam, Werkgenot and Unibell the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr F H Botha, indicated that Crossroads would also be demolished.

"What is more he left us with the impression that this would happen quite soon," he added.

This week Mr H J Kriel, MPC for Parow and former chairman of the Divisional Council of the Cape, also said Crossroads would definitely be demolished, although he could not say when.

Paid arrears

Social workers who have been visiting Crossroads regularly this week said yesterday that many residents appeared to have heeded the advice given to them at a meeting on Sunday, by the black chairman of the Crossroads Committee, and had paid their service-levy arrears to the Divisional Council.

Many other Crossroads residents were, however, reluctant to pay the council what they owed it because they could not be convinced that if they did so, their shacks would not be demolished anyway, they said.

It has been estimated that the total amount owing to the Divisional Council in service-levy arrears at Crossroads is nearly R100 000. But it has also been estimated that in the 15 months that the service levy has been payable to the council, about R300 000 has been collected from Crossroads residents.

This means the council has collected about 75 percent of the

levies payable to it since Crossroads was proclaimed an emergency camp.

The Divisional Council provides essential services at the camp; it has put in eight water taps at various points, it removes refuse and nightsoil at regular intervals and it has laid some paths in the camp. The council also provides essential health services.

Interdict

In the Supreme Court on Thursday it was disclosed that a settlement had been reached in a case in which 10 Crossroads residents had applied urgently for an interdict prohibiting the Divisional Council from demolishing shacks at Crossroads, on grounds that notices served on residents were in certain respects unlawful.

The council indicated that it would issue new notices to residents still in arrears, but that 21 days' notice would be given and that the council would exercise discretion and be reasonable in cases where people were having genuine difficulty in paying the council what they owed it.

Crossroads settlement

24/2/78
307

CAPE TOWN — The urgent application by Crossroads squatters for an interdict preventing the Divisional Council of the Cape from demolishing their homes had been settled, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

The application was postponed sine die by Mr Justice Theron, who also ordered that the question of legal costs should stand over for decision at a later stage, if necessary.

Since the matter had been settled, the Divisional Council did not file opposing affidavits, and the only papers before the court were affidavits by the squatters and supporting affidavits.

Sister Benigna of the Holy Trinity Convent,

Matroosfontein, who is engaged full time at the emergency camp in teaching and co-ordinating community projects, said in an affidavit that Crossroads consisted of about 2 800 homes, all erected by the inhabitants.

"I estimate the number of residents in the camp as between 18 000 and 20 000. In my opinion the camp is a well-organised and vital community of persons.

"For example, there are two primary schools, a day-time adult centre to establish literacy among people in the camp, and at night there are adult classes for pre-secondary and literacy education which are taught by qualified persons of the

community. There are also classes for junior certificates and matric in English, history and mathematics.

"All the community projects are organised by members of the community themselves and are exceedingly well patronised.

"For example, the school fees necessary to discharge the salaries of the teachers for the past school term were collected among the residents themselves," Sister Benigna said.

"Notwithstanding economic circumstances in the Western Cape presently, which have led to unemployment, I believe most of the heads of households in the camp are employed." —SAPA.

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Rent warning to Crossroads

CROSSROADS squatters notices were a follow-up to the who have not paid their rent demands which expired for some time will receive last week — seven days after notices from the Divisional Council tomorrow warning them to settle their debts within 21 days or have their shacks demolished.

This was disclosed last night by Sister Benigna of the Holy Trinity Convent at Matroosfontein, who works at the camp. She has been liaising between community leaders and lawyers representing the squatters.

The chairman of the Divisional Council, Mr Ivan Hampshire, confirmed that the notices were to be delivered. He said that the

notices were a follow-up to the rent demands which expired last week — seven days after they were issued.

"The 21-day notices would normally have been issued before the seven-day ones," he said.

Apart from the threat of demolition, failure to pay the arrears might also force the council to raise the R7 a month rent, Mr Hampshire said.

Sister Benigna said that at a meeting last night, the squatters' committee decided that the 21-day notice was reasonable, but on certain

conditions.

By SIMON BARBER

"The committee wants the Divisional Council to contact them in the event of residents running up arrears. The headmen of each area will then be able to find out why payments have not been made. If this is because of unemployment or destitution, the committee will tell the council who have said they will be lenient."

Sister Benigna said the notices apparently applied to residents owing the council more than R80. The council is

said to have taken R300 000 since September 1976, but was still R100 000 short.

The decision by the committee follows an urgent attempt to sound out squatters' views on the rent crisis. A committee meeting on Sunday night concluded that it would take three months to do this.

According to Sister Benigna it is now proposed that serious rent defaulters,

who are able to pay, be handed over to the council, or dealt with locally by the committee.

"One of the main issues is that young people are coming into the camp as lodgers or to live with their girlfriends. Not having the same sense of responsibility towards the community as the longer established residents, they are refusing to pay their rent," she said.

Squatters outpace breakers

30
8-1-29

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — As fast as front-end loaders demolish squatters' shacks here, new homes spring up deep in the coastal bush out of the reach of heavy machinery.

Late last week 93 squatters were arrested and at the weekend their homes and those of hundreds more were demolished by officials of the Eastern Cape Administration Board.

Now, according to residents at Duncan Village near where the squatters are living, hundreds of shacks — some say thousands — are springing up in the thick bush surrounding the black townships.

Administration Board officials have categorically refused to issue permits to journalists and have threatened to arrest any white reporters or photographers who go into the area.

Matotie backs squatter shack demolition

28/8/78
(307)

EAST LONDON — A member of the Duncan Village Advisory Board and Transkei MP, Mr J. J. Matotie, has come out in support of the demolition of squatters' shacks in Duncan Village.



MR MATOTIE

Mr Matotie said the shacks were going to be a breeding place for criminals.

"It will be difficult for the authorities to detect criminals because their houses are not numbered," he said.

As far as he was concerned the illegal structures had been erected in his ward by people who were not paying lodgers fees to the Eastern Cape Administration Board (ECAB).

"Our children who are in employment should pay the lodgers' fees, but there are people who oppose these lodgers' fees," he said.

The Advisory Board had decided lodgers' fees should be paid by house-owners, not lodgers.

He was against the demolition of shacks erected in backyards because people living in them were law-abiding families who were paying lodgers' fees. By doing so they were contributing to the maintenance of the township.

He said some of the shack-owners got their livelihood from stealing. He had gathered that certain Ciskei political leaders had misled the people into erecting these shacks.

Witnesses had stated in

court that they had been told by Mr Thomas Matuntuta they could build the shacks.

Mr Matuntuta is the chairman of the Ciskei Urban Board, but he refused to comment when approached yesterday.

Mr Matotie said if the squatters were legal tax payers to Transkei they should go home. They would be welcome to build their homes in Transkei.

If the squatters were paying tax to the Ciskei Government they should be resettled in Mdantsane or Zwelitsha or in any township in the homeland.

Mr Matotie said some of the squatters were people who were resettled in Mdantsane from C and B sections of Duncan Village, but returned because of the distance they had to travel.

Mrs M. Ntshengu, a member of the Advisory Board said an urgent meeting had to be called to discuss the plight of the squatters and the demolition of their shacks by the authorities.

She said on August 23 they were given a mandate to approach the authorities about the erection of shacks.

Mrs Ntshengu said the squatters should have been removed to Mdantsane. As it was, shacks were not registered and their owners were not paying the lodgers' fees.

Mrs Ntshengu said the shacks in the backyards of coloured-owned houses were not demolished because they were registered. — DDR.

Churches start relief fund to pay fines

EAST LONDON — A meeting of concerned people representing various churches decided to set up a relief fund to pay the fines of the jailed Duncan Village squatters.

An initial amount of R120 was collected and this was used yesterday to pay, first, for those women likely to lose their jobs as a result of imprisonment.

Among them were three school girls between the ages of 15 and 17 years.

Fines for the 24 women in jail alone add up to more than R560 and to get all the squatters, including men, out R2 000 will be needed.

An appeal was made to anyone who could help in any way to contact the Oxford Street office of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

Small inter-church committees to administer the fund and help the squatters as they come out of jail have been started.

Meanwhile Mrs Ruth Belonsky, the City Councillor with the portfolio of housing, strongly condemned the manner in which the ECAB tried to evict the Duncan Village



MRS BELONSKY

sewage facilities," she said.

"Breaking down structures and jailing innocent people must create bitterness and resentment and is no solution to the serious and urgent problem of housing the homeless people of Duncan Village," added Mrs Belonsky.

The Border secretary of the Race Relations Institute, Mrs V. Sullivan, said any squatters or interested members of the public who wanted to inquire about such things as legal rights for squatters could contact her office.

"It is shocking that they have had their homes — no matter how humble or temporary the structures — destroyed before their eyes.

"It is even more shocking they have been prosecuted and treated like criminals for trying to shelter their families, Mrs Belonsky said.

"The threat of pneumonia that hangs over the now shelterless adults and children has paled into insignificance the claim that a health hazard could be created by a lack of water and

Star 29/8/78
**Priest wanted to
(30-7)
go to court**

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — At least one clergyman was disappointed today when summonses against him and four others for attending an "illegal gathering" at Crossroads squatter camp, Cape Town were withdrawn.

The Rev Moses Moletsane, an Anglican priest, said: "I wanted to go to court to defend our right to hold a prayer meeting." After a multiracial, interdenominational prayer meeting at the camp in July, four clergy and a community leader were summoned to appear at Wynberg Magistrate's Court on September 22.

But yesterday the Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr A J Lategan, SC, said the summonses were being dropped because "prosecution was not warranted in this particular case."

Charged with Mr Molet-

sane was the Rev Abel Hendriks, head of the Methodist Church in South Africa; Bishop Ernest Green, of the Roman Catholic Church, the Rev John Kani, of the United Reformed Methodist Church and the chairman of the Crossroads committee, Mr Johnson Ngxbongwana.

Bishop Green's reaction to the withdrawal was: "Thank God it's over."

But Mr Moletsane said he would have welcomed the opportunity to defend his actions in court.

"There is nothing wrong with getting people together for a purpose such as this."

Bishop Green said: "These charges should never have been brought against us."

He said the trial would have brought South Africa adverse publicity in the eyes of the whole world.

Many jailed squatters legal

EAST LONDON — About half the women and 40 per cent of the men arrested in last week's squatter camp raids in Duncan Village, were legal residents of the area.

This was revealed in records supplied by the Prisons Department to the Institute of Race Relations for the 51 cases the institute is handling.

Eleven of 22 women and 13 of the 29 men dealt with either had lodgers permits or residents permits.

But after a visit to Queenstown to discuss the squatter problem at the regional headquarters of the East Cape Administration Board, the board's vice-chairman, Mr R. L. de Lange, told two city councillors, Mrs R. Belonsky and Mr J. van Gend, that all the squatters came from Mooiplaas or other out of town areas and none of them had the right to be in Duncan Village.

"When we asked what was to happen when they came out of prison Mr De Lange told me the board was going to 'boot them out,'" Mrs Belonsky said.

"When I asked where these people would go to when booted out he said: 'That's not our responsibility. They've just got to go.'"

Mr De Lange could not be reached for confirmation of these comments yesterday as he was out of town.

Meanwhile the Institute of Race Relations and the church relief fund formed to aid Duncan Village squatters arrested in the

raids have spent about R500 on paying fines.

Most of the 100 to 110 people arrested and jailed have now been released, but another R750 is still needed to pay the fines of about seven women and 20 men still in jail.

These are the people who do not have employers or friends willing to pay their fines.

The institute's investigations have revealed that some of those arrested were not convicted of erecting illegal structures as had originally been believed, but for staying in an area where they were not permitted for longer than 72 hours without a permit and for pass offences. Some of those arrested were from Mdantsane and at least two were contract labourers on the Transvaal or Free State mines who were temporarily in Duncan Village.

The secretary of the institute Mrs V Sullivan, said the records showed one schoolgirl of 15 was arrested and convicted of being resident in an illegal structure as well as not having a reference book and being in the area longer than 72 hours without a permit. At the age of 15 she does not require a reference book.

Meanwhile arrests in Duncan Village are believed to be continuing, though this couldn't be confirmed yesterday. — DDR.

Council to meet, page 2.

Council to discuss demolition of shacks

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31/8/78

EAST LONDON — The East London City Council is to hold a special meeting at 5.15 pm today to discuss the recent demolition of squatter shacks in Duncan Village and the arrest of their occupants.

The meeting will be

held in committee and the press excluded.

The meeting has been called at the request of a city councillor, Mrs Ruth Belonsky, who attempted to get the squatter question raised at Monday night's meeting of the

council, but was ruled out of order by the Mayor, Mrs Elsabe Kemp.

Yesterday Mrs Kemp said it was at her insistence the meeting was being held in committee. Representatives of the East Cape Administration Board who carried out the Duncan Village arrests and subsequent demolitions have been invited to attend.

"This is a delicate matter and I don't believe they would have attended if the meeting were not held in committee," Mrs Kemp said. — DDR.

Official is fined for shack firing

CAPE TIMES 30/8/78

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Mr Willie Slingers, who assisted Basson with the demolition of the shack. He claimed he was threatened by a group of armed men.

Court Reporter

A SQUATTER control officer was told in the Regional Court yesterday that he was too conscientious when demolishing a shack at Graaffsplaas in the Table View bush in June this year.

Christiaan Basson, 25, no address given, an employee of Milnerton Estates, the owner of the squatting site, was appearing on charges of arson, alternatively malicious injury to property. He pleaded not guilty to both charges.

It was alleged that he burnt the wooden and zinc shack of Kleinbooi Vundisa and Martha Fatyela on June 19.

Mrs. Fatyela told the court that on June 19 while she was collecting water her daughter told her of men at their shack and she found Basson removing property from it.

She showed Basson a note from a doctor saying they could not leave the squatting site because her daughter was having treatment.

Basson took the note and said he was going to burn the shack. While she was removing her property she saw Basson leaving her shack. Then smoke and flames came from inside the shack.

Basson told the court that when he was demolishing the shack a large group of threatening armed men gathered. He decided to set fire to the shack in an attempt to escape the threatening group.

The magistrate, Mr. J. H. Krige, rejected Basson's story of the group of threatening men. However, he said Basson was under the impression that he could use fire to destroy the shack and acquitted him on the arson charge.

He found Basson guilty of malicious damage to property. Passing sentence, Mr Krige said Basson had been a bit too conscientious in his work. He fined Basson R200 (or 100 days).

Charges dropped against clerics

CAPE TIMES
29/8/78

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By ENRICO KEMP

THE Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr A J Lategan, yesterday withdrew charges against four local clergymen and a community leader who attended a multiracial prayer meeting at Crossroads on July 30.

They are the Rev Abel Hendricks, head of the Methodist Church in Southern Africa, Bishop Ernest Green, of the Roman Catholic Church in Southern Africa, a Crossroads priest, the Rev John Kani, of the United Reformed Methodist Church, the Rev Moses Moletsane, of the Langa Anglican Church and Mr Johnson Ngxbongwana, chairman of the Crossroads Committee.

The men were charged with attending a gathering declared illegal under the Riotous Assemblies Act and summonsed to appear in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court on September 22. Alternatively, they were allowed to pay an admission of guilt fine of R30.

In a statement issued at his offices yesterday, Mr Lategan said: "A number of people were to be charged in the Wynberg Magistrate's for attending a gathering at Crossroads on July 30 this year in

Kani and Mr Ngxbongwana could not be contacted at Crossroads last night.

The open-air prayer meeting outside the Noxolo Community Centre at Crossroads, attended by more than 5 000 people, was addressed by several other religious leaders, including Father Desmond Cur-

ran, chairman of the Western Province Council of Churches and Imam Ali Gierdien, a senior member of the Muslim Judicial Council, who were not charged.

The decision to prosecute the clergymen drew strong reaction from churchmen and the public.

served much good. I hope the people of Crossroads will also be looked after and not be subjected to unnecessary misery by removal from their homes."

Mr Moletsane said: "This really comes as a surprise to me. We were all prepared to face the trial on a matter of principle. There was nothing illegal about the meeting at Crossroads."

Mr Hendricks, who is visiting Rhodesia, returns to Cape Town on September 11. Mr

ran, chairman of the Western Province Council of Churches and Imam Ali Gierdien, a senior member of the Muslim Judicial Council, who were not charged.

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When the Cape Times told Bishop Green last night charges had been withdrawn, he said: "I'm happy. The whole affair would not have

CAPE TIMES 8/9/78
57 from 307
Crossroads
are fined

Staff Reporter

FIFTY-SEVEN people from Crossroads appeared in the Athlone Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with "wrongfully and unlawfully" helping their relatives to remain in the Peninsula.

The trials were a sequel to this week's midnight swoop on Crossroads by the police and Peninsula Administration Board officials in which hundreds of people were arrested.

Fifty-six were fined R30 (or 30 days) yesterday and one person was fined R15 (or 15 days).

The charge sheets, which were similarly worded, stated that the accused had "wrongfully and unlawfully" assisted blacks without permission to "enter or remain within a prescribed area of the Cape Peninsula/Divisional Council of the Cape."

It is also known that many other Crossroads residents arrested in the swoop appeared yesterday in the Commissioner's Court.

Mr P Sieberhagen was on the Bench. Mr S McFarlane appeared for the State.

GENERAL STUDIES T2B

STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION

- (a) (i) Using example of technical organisation as an basic financial, framework.
- (ii) Individual government Public Institution support squatters organisation activities at handled or produced. liability company consti-
- (iii) Functional departments method of co-ordination and development by control and inspection promotion and maintenance
- (iv) Brief (Not) administration and control. tended detail in T3C).
- (v) Office etc The statement said: "We would urge the authorities not to demolish Crossroads unless and until alternative accommodation has been provided in the Western Cape to enable its residents to live together as families with human dignity." leading functions of secretariat, despatch, departments, etc

OFFICE SYSTEMS

- (a) (i) Br ma sto The signatories are: Professors L H Ahrens, R Cherry, G Ellis, R Davies, B Dean, E Dowdle, B Helm, I Prinsloo, J B Martin, S Saunders, C Webb, M West and F Wilson. ng, costing, invoicing, stock control and general
- (ii) File of ref and The public Save Crossroads petition circulating in the Cape Peninsula since last month, now carries the signatures of about 30 000 people. ms. The importance for costing comparisons, previous correspondence
- (b) Off . g. modern typewriters, dictating and recording machines, calculating aids, copying and reproduction equipment, microfilming etc.

FINANCE

- (a) A typical balance sheet and stock control system examined and discussed.
- (b) Company amalgamations, "take-over" and other re-organisation methods discussed from the point of view of their impact upon finance, consumer interests, employee changes and redundancy, etc.

BRIG. VAN DER WESTHUIZEN:

Plakkers is

28/78
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rede vir

werkloses

IN die Kaapse Skiereiland se swart woonbuurte Nyanga, Langa en Guguletu is 4 234 werklose mans. Hulle het die wetlike reg om hier te woon en te werk. In 1975, toe die eerste plakkers in die plakkerskamp Kruispad gaan woon het, was in dié woonbuurte net enkele werkloses.

Ook is altesame 15 260 ontrakwerkers, wat te-nr wetig in die Skierland gewerk het, werklos. Hulle wag in die islande vir werk wat nte nger beskikbaar is nie.

Só het brig. J. H. van der 'esthuizen, voorsitter van e Skiereilandse Administrasiraad, eergister gesê toe hy groot getal studente van e Universiteit van Kaapstad egspreek het. "Die kos van hierdie werk-ses en hul gesinne is uit il mond geneem deur swar-s wat onwettig in Kruispad

later ook in Table View en Milnerton gaan vestig.

'n Jaar later was 'n verdere 3 500 onwettige pondokke in dié gebiede. Dit was die reg-streekse gevolg van Kruis-pad se "suksesverhaal".

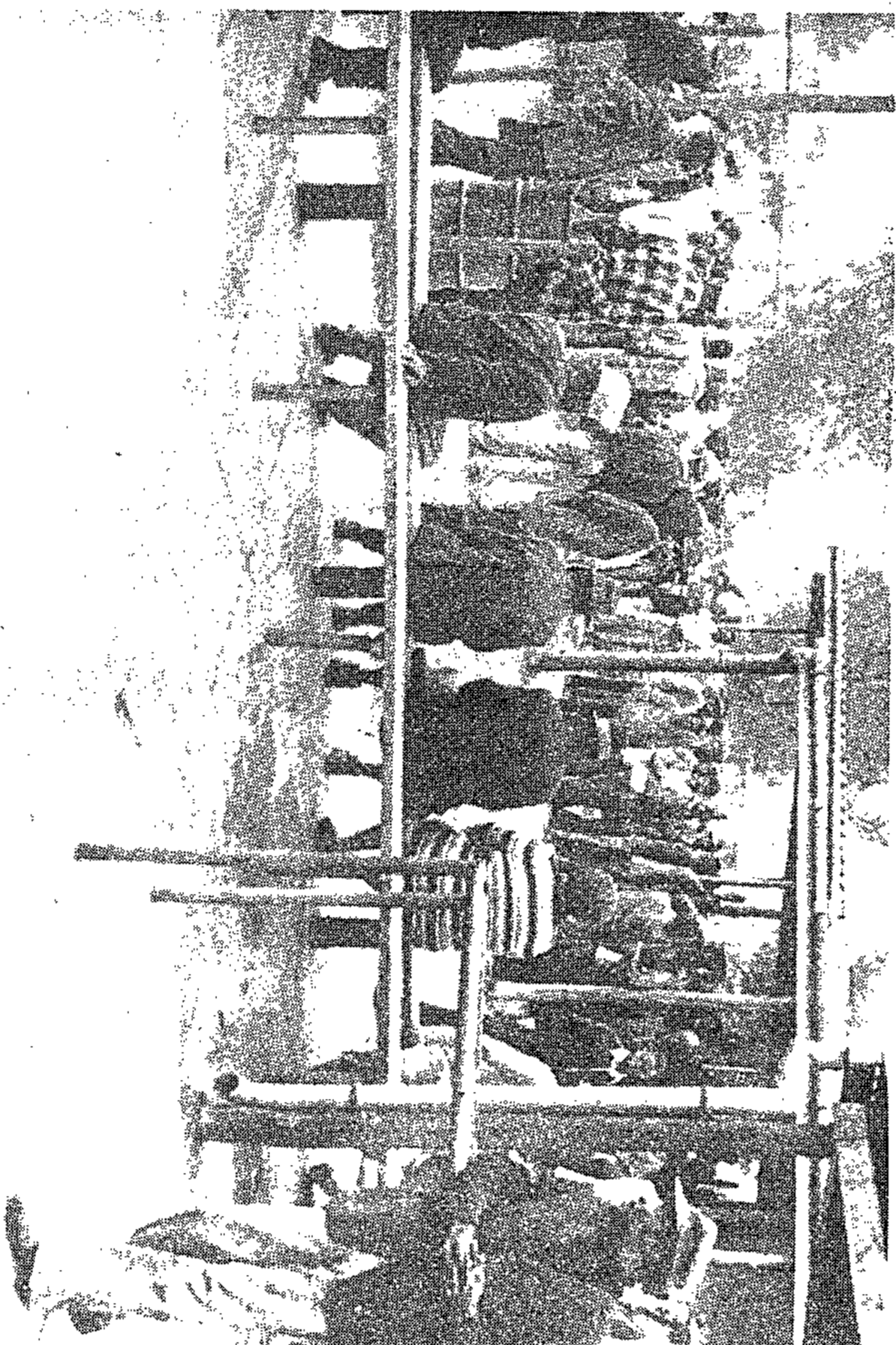
Waar hierdie mense van-daan kom, wag nog miljoene voornemende plakkers. Toe van die onwettige plakkers-kampe vernietig is, het 'n koor van beware opgegaan. Nou word geëis dat Kruispad met rus gelaat word.

Daar word gesê: "Laat die onwettige plakkerskampe met rus, ook dié soortgelyk aan Werkgenot, Unibell en Table View.

,Kruispad lok onwettiges'

AS die plakkerskamp Kruispad nie gesloop word nie, sal die instroming van onwettige swartes weer toeneem en sal ander plakkerskampe digby voorstede in die Skiereiland ontstaan, sê brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen, voorsitter van die Skiereilandse Administrasieraad, in 'n oersverklaring.

WERKLOSE swartes staan hier tou voor die Skier-eilandse arbeidsburo. Volgens 'n onlangse op-name is meer as vierdu-send swartes wat wettig in die Skiereiland is, sonder werk, terwyl werkloosheid onder die onwettige in-woners van Kruispad nie hoog is nie. Volgens brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen, voorsitter van die Skier-eilandse Administrasie-raad, is min van die in-woners van dié plakkers-kamp wettig in die Skier-eiland.



Onwettig

Brig. Van der Westhuizen het op die uitnodiging van die Studenteraad gepraat oor die plakkersvraagstuk, en veral oor Kruispad. Ander sprekers was prof. Francis Wilson van die universiteit se fakulteit van ekonomie en dr. Margaret Nash, ekumeniese en opvoedkundige beampte van die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad van Kerke.

Altesame 15 260 swart kontrakwerkers wat vroeër in die Skiereiland gewerk het, is werkloos, het brig. Van der Westhuizen gesê. Hul werk en dié van die werklose inwoners van die Skiereilandse swart woonbuurte word deur die werkende inwoners van Kruispad gedoen, van wie 90 persent onwettig hier is.

Van 1975 tot vandag het die getal kontrakwerkers met 45 persent afgeneem. „Aan ons is gesê dat Kruispad 20 000 mense het en dat 90 persent onwettig in die Skiereiland is. Dié wat werk, is nie as werkers geregistreer nie,” het brig. Van der Westhuizen gesê.

Vernietig

Die eerste onwettige plakkers het hulle in 1975 in Kruispad gevestig en onmiddellik daarna het die groot instroming plaasgevind. Toe die instroming na Kruispad in 1976 deur die afdelingsraad gekeer is, het die plakkers hulle in Modderdamweg, Werkgenot en Unibell, en

„As die mense onwettig kom, laat hulle kom — al is hier nie werk nie, al beset hulle grond en private eendom onwettig, en al is daar nie vir almal kos nie,” word gevra.

Kruispad is geen model-woonbuurt soos dit in sommige koerante voorgestel word nie. Daar is misdade. Dagga word in groot hoeveelhede gesmokkel (gelag). Die plek is hopeloos oorbevolk. Ten einde 'n behoorlike dorpsuitleg volgens minimumstandaarde tot stand te bring, sal die helfte van die inwoners verwyder en die ander helfte verskuif moet word.

Misdadigers

Prof. Wilson het gesê Kaapstad het die arbeid van die inwoners van Kruispad nodig. Kruispad is die uitvloeisel van die verstedelingspatroon wat orals ter wêreld aan die gang is. In 1970 het 39 persent van die land se swartmense in stede gewoon. In 2000 sal dit na raming 75 persent wees.

Dr. Nash het gepleit dat Kruispad tydelik gewettig moet word sodat „alle partye saam kan sit om na die probleme te kyk en 'n oplossing te vind”.

Toe hy die byeenkoms verdaag het, het die voorsitter van die Studenteraad, mnr. Steve Kahanovitz, gesê dat oor misdade gepraat is. „Eendag sal ons samelewing, wat dan deur almal verteenwoordig sal wees, besluit wie die ware misdadigers is,” het hy gesê.

doen met die oog op die beroep van 'n aantal kerke dat Sondag dienste en bidure vir die behoud van Kruispad gehou word.

Brig. Van der Westhuizen het gesê: „In 1975 het 'n predikant van die Raad vir Maatskaplike Verantwoordelikheid, 'n kerkorganisasie, my genader en versoek dat Kruispad nie gesloop word nie.

„Ek het daarop gewys dat Kruispad die gevolg van regsmisbruik is en dat ander soortgelyke kampe sal ontstaan as daar nie opgetree word nie. Ek het die raad versoek om die inwoners van Kruispad aan te raai om die wet te gehoorsaam en terug te keer na hul plek van herkoms.

GEEINDIG

„Hulle moet dit doen sodat 'n vreedsame oplossing gevind kan word en die ellendige toestande waarin hulle daar geleef het, kan verbeter.

„Die betrokke predikant het aan my geskryf dat hy dit nie sy plig ag om die mense aan te raai om die wet te gehoorsaam nie.

„Toe die invloei van mense na Kruispad in 1976 beëindig is, het die plakkerskampe by Modderdamweg, Unibell en Werkgenot ontstaan en het die mense daarheen gestroom. In dié stadium het die getal mense wat die Skiereiland onwettig binnegekom het, met meer as tweeduusend per maand toegeneem.

Hulle het in plakkers-

kampe — Unibell en ander in Bellville-Suid — gaan woon. 'n Ander kamp het in die omgewing van Table View ontstaan. Dié kamp is verlede jaar en vanjaar gesloop. Die instroming van mense het hierna geëindig. Adit nie beëindig is nie, sou duisende plakkershutte nou in die munisipale gebied van Milnerton gestaan het.

BEWARING

„Diegene wat die onbeheerde instroming na die Skiereiland aangemoedig het, het byna hul ideaal — die afskaffing van instromingsbeheer — vervul. Dit is egter beëindig deur die sloping van kampe en die ongelukkige swartes moes vertrek.

„Die voorstanders van onbeheerde instroming wag nou om te sien wat met Kruispad gaan gebeur. Die bewaring van Kruispad is nie die einddoel nie. Sodra dié plakkerskamp gevestig en wettig word, sal die instroming weer begin. Ander plakkerskampe sal dan langs die bestaande voorstede ontstaan.

GESLAAG

„Dit is geen wonder nie dat sommige mense Kruispad as van „simboliese belang” beskou nie.

„Nadat die hutte in Kruispad in 1976 genommer is, is die oprigting van nuwe hutte verbied sodat die getal inwoners beheer kon word. Dié beperking het nie geslaag nie, want meer as vyfduisend mense het sedertdien in Kruispad gaan woon.”

Prayer meeting: 5 for court

ARGUS
28/8/78
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FIVE of the speakers at the multiracial prayer meeting at Crossroads squatter camp last month have been summonsed to appear at the Wynberg Magistrate's Court on September 22, accused of attending an illegal gathering.

Bishop Ernest Green, who attended the service as the representative of Owen Gardinal McCann, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Southern Africa, and Crossroads priest the Rev John Kani of the United Reformed Methodist Church, have received summonses.

On Friday summonses were received by the Rev Abel Hendricks, head of the Methodist Church in South Africa, the Rev M T Moletsane, who led the service, and Mr Johnson Nxobangwane, chairman of the Crossroads Committee.

They have been given an alternative to pay a R30 admission of guilt fine by September 12. But Bishop Green said today that there was no question of his paying this.

'I attended a prayer meeting as a minister of religion,' he said. 'My talk was of spiritual matters and there was nothing in it that anyone could object to.'

Bishop Green was warned by a police officer a few days after the meeting that he was 'in trouble' and would receive a subpoena.

Father Desmond Curran, chairman of the Western Province Council of Churches, who read from the Bible at the meeting, was also warned he would be subpoenaed. But this morning he had still heard nothing further.

CONTRAVENTIONS

Neither had another speaker at the meeting, Imam Ali Gierdien, senior member of the Muslim Judicial Council. Imam Gierdien has already said he has no intention of paying any fine.

'It will be religious persecution if we are prosecuted for attending a prayer meeting,' he declared.

Father Curran has pointed out that it has still to be proved that the prayer meeting was illegal.

The summonses state that the accused 'did wrongfully and unlawfully gather in contravention of a prohibition by the Minister promulgated in the Government Gazette No 5960 dated March 21 1978.'

The main speaker at the meeting was Dr Sam Buti, head of the Ned-Geref Kerk in Africa.

Police have asked local clergy for his address soon after the meeting but The Argus understands that he is still overseas on a visit to the United States.

Day of Prayer

Four summonsed

Staff Reporters

THREE churchmen and a Crossroads leader who spoke to a crowd of about 5 000 at the July 30 day of prayer for the shanty town have been summonsed to appear in court or pay a R30 fine for being at "a wrongful and unlawful gathering".

They are the Rev Abel Hendricks, head of the Methodist Church in Southern Africa, the Rt Rev Ernest Green, former Roman Catholic Bishop of Port Elizabeth, the Rev Moses Molebane, of the Langa Anglican Church and Mr Johnson Mphahlele, chairman of a Crossroads committee.

They and several other churchmen and religious leaders addressed the crowd gathered outside Noxolo Community Centre, Crossroads.

Last night the Rev Desmond Curran, chairman of the Western Province Council of Churches and who read the lesson at the service, said he had been told by police that he too would receive a summons -- "but like many of the others, I will refuse to pay the

fine. For one thing, it is not at all clear that the gathering was actually illegal".

Mr Hendricks has also indicated he will not pay, but will rather appear in Wynberg Magistrate's Court on September 22 to face the charge.

Yesterday Imam Ali Gierdien, a senior member of the Muslim Judicial Council and who also took part in the prayer service, said he had been contacted by a "member of the Bureau for State Security" (BSS) in connection with the speech he made during the service.

He said he had not been summonsed.

The summonses read: "On or about the 30th of July 1978 and at or near Crossroads in the district of Wynberg the said accused did wrongfully and unlawfully gather in contravention of a prohibition by the Minister as promulgated in the Government Gazette number 5960 (number 628) dated the 31st of March 1978".

The summonses offered a R30 admission of guilt fine.



Mrs Elsie Ndzima and her father-in-law, Mr Wood Ndzima, with some of their belongings after their shack was demolished in Duncan Village.

Another 12 squatters held

EAST LONDON — Eastern Cape Administration Board officials arrested another 12 people in the second successive early morning swoop on a Duncan Village squatter Camp yesterday.

This brought to 93 the total number of people arrested in the raids.

Later in the day Administration Board officials with front-end loaders demolished the tin shacks under police protection.

A police spokesman said the Police were there for the protection of the legal residents of Duncan Village.

Administration Board officials remained tight-lipped on details of the raid for the second day.

The acting Divisional Commissioner of Police, Col J. Odendaal, has referred all press inquiries to the Eastern Cape Administration Board as they were in

charge of the operation.

Both the Chairman of the Board, Mr G. J. Coetzer and the director, Mr H. Swanepoel, were out yesterday when the Daily Dispatch approached their offices for comment.

Two reporters, Mr David Thomas of The Daily News, and Mrs Sheila Harrison-White of the Evening Post, were refused permits to enter Duncan Village and

threatened with arrest if they tried to enter the area.

Mr Thomas said Mr P. Sutton a local Board official had said no permits would be given to white journalists to enter the area and had refused to give reasons why.

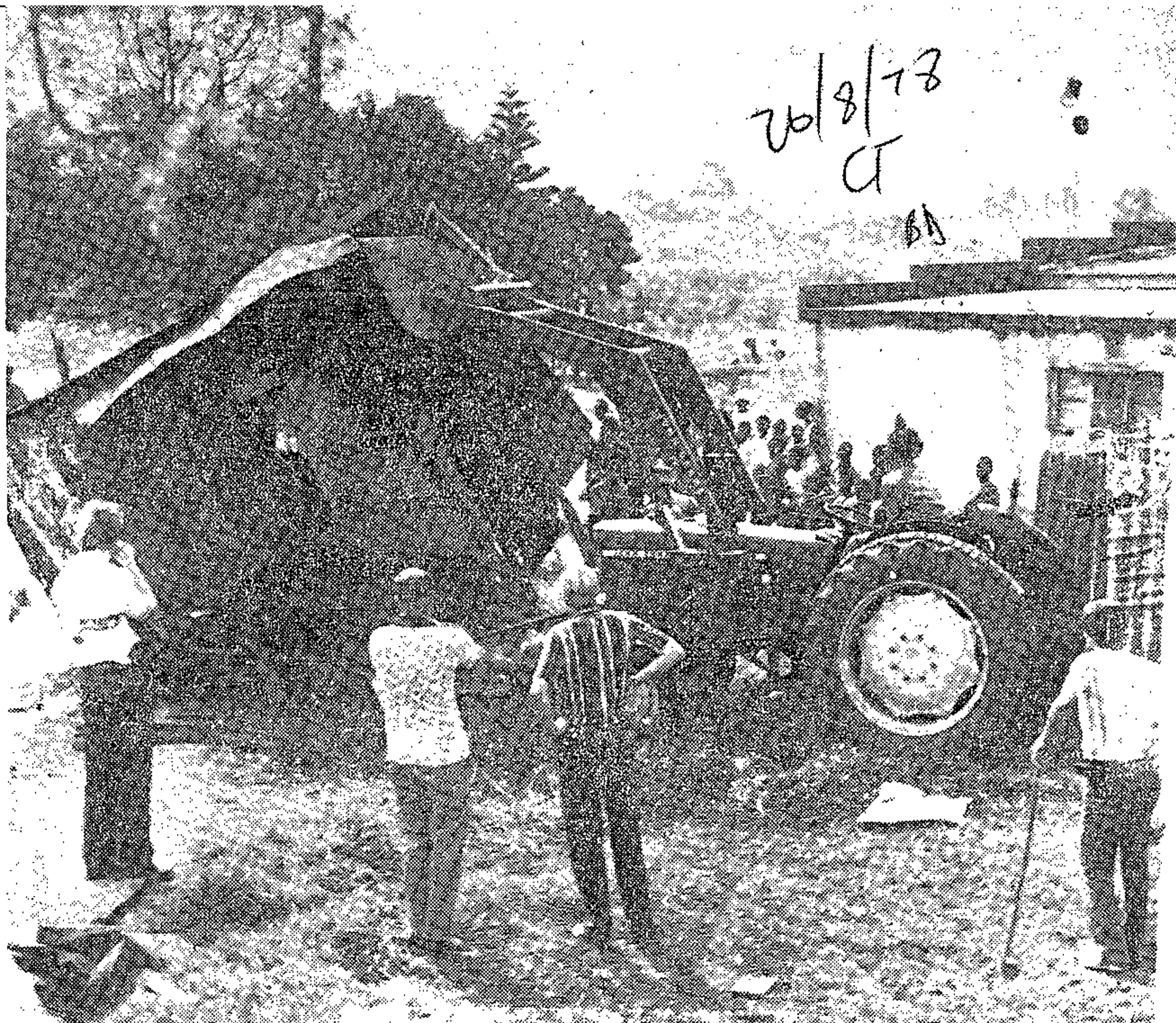
Of the 12 squatters who appeared in court yesterday before Mr T. D. Young, assistant commissioner of the East London District, 12 were sentenced to 20 days im-

prisonment or R20 for occupying illegal structures.

Eleven of them were found guilty of erecting illegal structures and sentenced to a further 20 days imprisonment or R10.

One of the 12 was fined an extra R10 for not having a permit to be in Duncan Village.

Most of the squatters went to prison because they could not afford the fines. — DDR.



Officials of the Eastern Cape Administration Board watch as a front-end loader flattens a shack in Duncan Village yesterday.

Shacks cleared

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26/8/78 AD

By Wellington
Sangotsha

EAST LONDON — The hundreds of shacks which had sprung up in Duncan Village this week are gone.

They were demolished yesterday by workers under the supervision of the officials of the Eastern Cape Administration Board.

Since the raids carried out by the Eastern Cape Administration Board of officials assisted by the South African Police, the shacks were deserted yesterday.

Mrs Mavis Sileka, 48, said the police swoop on the squatters started at

about 4 a.m. Among those who carried out the raid were policemen wearing camouflage uniform.

Mrs Sileka said the squatters were woken by policemen and dogs. The shacks' doors were kicked open and broken. Men, women and children ran away leaving their belongings behind.

Mrs Zelphe Tambo, 56, a mother of three children said the police arrested people found in their shacks, but women with young babies were not arrested. Mrs Sileka said thieves had stolen radios, blankets, clothes and food from the deserted shacks.

Mrs Sileka said after the raids the Eastern Cape Administration Board had started to demolish the shacks near the Duncan Village Community Centre with picks.

Mrs Monica Tshitshi

said an elderly unknown woman was bitten by a police dog, but this was denied by Major P. Smit who said he had no report of a person being bitten by police dogs. Maj Smit said he was present when the raids took place and was present when all those arrested were taken to the Duncan Village police station and no police dogs were taken out of the vans.

Mrs Nomajapani Rixane, 35, said she was not arrested because she had a three-week-old baby, Nomaledi. She said she had been told by the authorities that she should return to her home town, Mqanduli or she would be arrested.

There were moving scenes as the front-end loaders started to demolish shacks. As the demolition operation was taking place the police in

camouflage uniforms stood by.

Major Smit said: "We are not here to interfere with anybody but to protect the legal inhabitants of Duncan Village and the people who are carrying out their official duties."

Before the shacks were pulled down officials checked for any belongings inside. After an hour of the breaking down of shacks, some of the shack owners started to assist in pulling them down themselves. The operation was carried out without incident. Later the authorities and the police left, leaving the shack owners to do the work themselves.

Mrs Nolingile Slongalonga, 38, had her shack demolished and her husband, Mr Skippers Slongalonga, 41, was arrested for erecting it

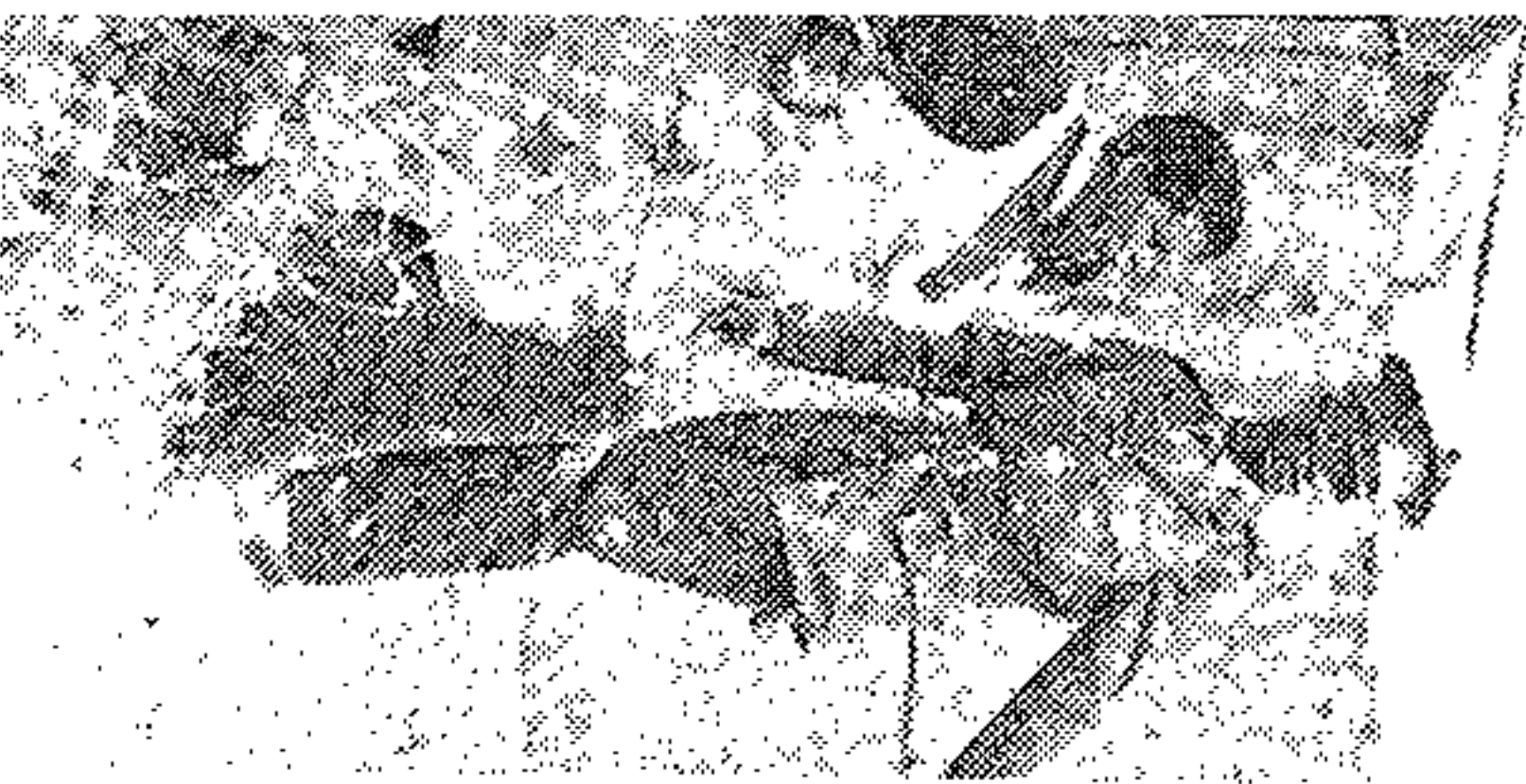
without authority. He has been convicted and is in jail as he was unable to pay the fine. Mrs Slongalonga said she did not know where she would sleep last night.

The Slongalongas who come from Kentani have four children, Nomakwezi, 12, Buyiswa, 10, Ziphlile, 8 and Koliswa, 2.

Mrs Nongeba Mbovane, 50, from Moolplaas said she built her shack on Sunday. She has no husband and three small children, Msebenzi, 9, Bokkies, 7, and Kawulezile, 4.

Mrs Mbovane said she paid R6 to the builder of the shack. She is unemployed. Previously she stayed in a shack in Dunga Street, but was forced out after the authorities warned householders against backyard shacks. — DDR.

Another 12 arrested, page 9



Administration Board officers orders the occupant of a shack to take her belongings away.

B. A. (HONOURS)

HISTORIOGRAPHY

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22. J.A.Mazzeo
23. P.Burke

- A History of History, Vol.I
- A History of Historical Writing, Vol.I
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25. T.Besterman The Age of the Enlightenment (Essays in Honour of)
26. P.Burke The Renaissance Sense of the Past
27. L.Braudy Narrative Form and Fiction (Pt.V. Gibbon)
28. A.Momigliano Studies in Historiography (Herodotus, Gibbon)
29. H.C.Schenk The Mind of the European Renaissance

30 000 sign squatter petition

CAPE TIMES
26/8/78 (307)

THE SIGNATURES of about 30 000 people from all sections of the community have turned the Save Crossroads appeal into one of the biggest petitions drawn up at the Cape.

Those who have signed the petition forms that have been circulating in and around Cape Town since last month are from all population groups and strata of society and it was disclosed yesterday that a number of academics at the University of Stellenbosch is among the latest signatories.

Mr G R Oliver, a spokesman for the Crossroads Appeal Committee, said a count of all the petition forms so far collected by the various organizations represented on the committee showed that the overall total of signatures was roughly 30 000.

"And we intend getting as many more signatures as possible on the petition before it is presented to the government."

Mr Oliver appealed to all people with petition forms to return them as soon as possible to the address given on the forms.

The public petition now nearing record proportions was started last month in support of the petition of the people of Crossroads themselves.

The Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Ted Mauerberger, is among the many prominent people who have identified themselves with the Save Crossroads appeal, which in essence calls on the government to stay demolition till the residents of Crossroads can be rehoused elsewhere.

The government's stance on Crossroads is that most of its occupants are there illegally, and that their shacks must be demolished at the end of winter. In fact the front-end loaders are expected to move into Crossroads any day now. The Peninsula Administration Board refuses to disclose what its plans are in this regard.

It has however been made clear at the congress of the Cape National Party in East London that there has been no change of heart on the part of the government. The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Connie Mulder, said at the congress this week that Crossroads would not be tolerated, regardless of campaigns being organized locally and abroad for the squatter camp to be sanctioned.

"Those illegally in Crossroads will not be tolerated there, and no pressure from anywhere in the world can move us," he said.

Dr Mulder's deputy, Dr Willie Vosloo, had earlier told the congress that there was "a sickly humanistic attack" on the government over the Crossroads issue.

Annalists and Historians Western Historiography from the VIIIth to the XVIIIth Century

- Machiavelli and Renaissance Italy
- Machiavelli and Guicciardini: Politics and History in 6th Century Florence
- Renaissance and Revolution: The Remaking of European Thought
- Culture and Society in Renaissance Italy

42. H.White

43. P.Ceyl

44. J.Clive

45. W.Laquer & G.Mossa (eds)

46. J.H.Plumb

Nineteenth Century Europe (Michelet, Ranke, Burckhardt)

Debates with Historians (Ranke, Macaulay, Carlyle, Michelet)

Thomas Babington Macaulay The Shaping of a Historian

Historians in Politics (Treitschke, Mommsen, Michelet)

Men and Places (Macaulay, Trevelyan)

25/8/81

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81 held in pre-dawn raid on EL squatters

EAST LONDON — Eastern Cape Administration Board officials arrested 81 people in an early morning swoop on a Duncan Village camp yesterday.

But Administration Board officials kept tight-lipped on details of the raid.

The chairman of the Eastern Cape Administration Board, Mr G. J. Coetzer, would not comment yesterday. He said he would comment when he had fuller details of the raid.

The 81 people were charged with erecting and occupying illegal structures in Duncan Village.

They appeared before Mr T. D. Young, assistant commissioner of the East London District.

All but three pleaded guilty and were sentenced to 60 days imprisonment or R20.

In an interview with the Daily Dispatch Mr Young said he was unable to say whether the squatters had been warned to demolish their structures.

"I thought they were served with notices warning them to pull down those shacks," he said.

"If you have 300 people putting up shacks, urinating and defecating everywhere sooner or later you and I are going to catch diseases," he said.

The squatters shacks would definitely be burnt down, Mr Young said.

The Commissioner of East London district, Mr H. C. C. Scholtz, said he realised the people had an

accommodation problem, but he did not think the shacks were a way to solve it.

Two teenage schoolgirls were among the people caught in the pre-dawn raid.

The acting Divisional Commissioner of Police, Col G. J. Odendaal, was unable to give details of the raid. He said it had been carried out by the Eastern Cape Administration Board and he felt it was for them to comment.

At the Cape congress of the National Party here this week, a hard-line resolution on influx control of blacks was passed unanimously.

Among the tough measures in the resolution was a call for the immediate repatriation of blacks found guilty of being in an area illegally, and speedy trials to ensure this happened without delay.

Two weeks ago the Director of the Eastern Cape Administration Board, Mr H. H. Swanepoel, warned the shacks would be demolished.

He said no provision had been made for rehousing the people in the shacks.

Mr Swanepoel said the steps to demolish the shacks had been taken after certain residents requested they be broken down.

No members of the Duncan Village Advisory Board could be contacted last night. — DDR.

Squatter shacks rise in Duncan Village

24/8/78
301

EAST LONDON — More than 1 000 shacks have mushroomed in Duncan Village since Monday.

And, squatters interviewed yesterday said they were prepared to go to court, if the authorities could not find alternative accommodation for them.

The squatters started to build their shacks on Saturday and were still busy building yesterday in every vacant place in the township.

Near Ngcabanga stream, a stone's throw from the Duncan Village Community Centre, hundreds of shacks have been erected. Nearly 500 shacks have been built between Mzonyane and Godlo Streets — others between Jongilanga and Ndende Streets.

The vacant place earmarked for use as a creche at Meki Street has now developed into a township.

A number of squatters said they had the right to remain in the proclaimed area of East London.

The backyard shacks

they used to live in have been demolished after householders were given until the end of July by the Eastern Cape Administration Board to demolish the shacks.

Some of the people who lived in these backyard shacks were children, whose parents were given permission to build them because of the increase of their families.

Mr J. Matiwane said he had become headman of the squatters because none of the Advisory Board members seemed to be interested in their plight. Mr Matiwane said he was the spokesman of the hundreds of squatters who are prepared to go to court over housing.

Mr Matiwane said on Tuesday the residents were called to a meeting of the Advisory Board at the Duncan Village Community Centre at which all the members of the Board were present except Mr J. J. Matotie and Mr J. Ndzeke.

"What suprised us as homeless people was that

these men started to explain about the pending Community Council. Nothing was said about the demolition of our shacks."

Mr Matiwane, who has lived in East London for 10 years said squatters were prepared to pay rent to the Eastern Cape Administration Board or houses should be provided at Mdantsane.

A notice sent to householders who had backyard shacks stated that they were ordered in terms of Regulation 13 (16) Chapter 2 of Government Notice R1 036 dated June 1968 to demolish and remove within 10 days any unauthorised structure erected without authority in the yard of the house.

The notice stated that should anyone fail to comply with the order legal action would be instituted against him.

The final notice sent to various houses where there are shacks in the back yards was signed by Mr Norman Nel, assistant housing officer. Recently, the chairman of the

Eastern Cape Administration Board, Mr H. J. Swanepoel said that squatters' shacks in Duncan Village had to be demolished because they were illegal structures and people living in them were there illegally.

The plight of most squatters is that no provision has been made to rehouse them in Mdantsane or anywhere else.

The new shacks are likely to create a social problem to the authorities. There is no sanitation or water facilities in the vicinity.

Mr Johnson Vayisi, 59, with his wife and six children who had just moved into his shack was told by the authorities that he should demolish it by today.

Mr Vayisi who works at an East London hotel said he had been in East London for nearly 10 years and had held his present job for more than three years. He comes from Centani. He had a shack at Dunga Street.

Mrs E. Mbatu, 48, a divorcee and mother of four children, said she did not know what the future had in store for her.

Mrs Mbatu and many people had been sleeping in the open since Saturday when her shack was demolished. She said when it rained on Sunday all her clothes and other belongings had got soaked.

Mrs Notobile Mkiya and her husband, Mr Zamile Mkiya and their two young children, Zamile, 9, and Zilindile, 7, have been sleeping in the open since Monday. Their shack was demolished in Meki Street. The worst plight was that of Mrs Nompumelelo Jwaqa, 38, a mother of four children. She has no husband and is doing odd jobs at Amalinda.

Since her shack was demolished on Saturday the family has had no place to stay. She said her children had caught cold because they were sleeping exposed to cold and rain.

Mrs Jwaqa said she had no hope of going to Mdantsane because she was from Centani and has no permission to remain in the proclaimed area of East London although she has lived in the city for four years.

None of the Advisory Board members could be contacted to comment about the plight of the squatters last night.

The chairman of the Eastern Cape Administration Board, Mr H. J. Swanepoel was away in Durban.

Neither he nor the board's head in East London, Mr G. J. Coetzer, could be contacted last night. — DDR

Left: Mrs Nompumelelo Jwaqa with her children Tozana, 11, Neliswa, 6, and Liliswa, 2. They have been sleeping in the open since Saturday.

Below: Mr Jeff Sikebelele, who has not been employed for some time, has found work by building shacks in Duncan Village.



Mrs Nowinile Bozo in front of her shelter made of sacking and plastic bags.



Left: Mrs Nompumelelo Jwaqa with her children Tozana, 11, Neliswa, 6, and Liliswa, 2. They have been sleeping in the open since Saturday.

Below: Mr Jeff Sikebelele, who has not been employed for some time, has found work by building shacks in Duncan Village.

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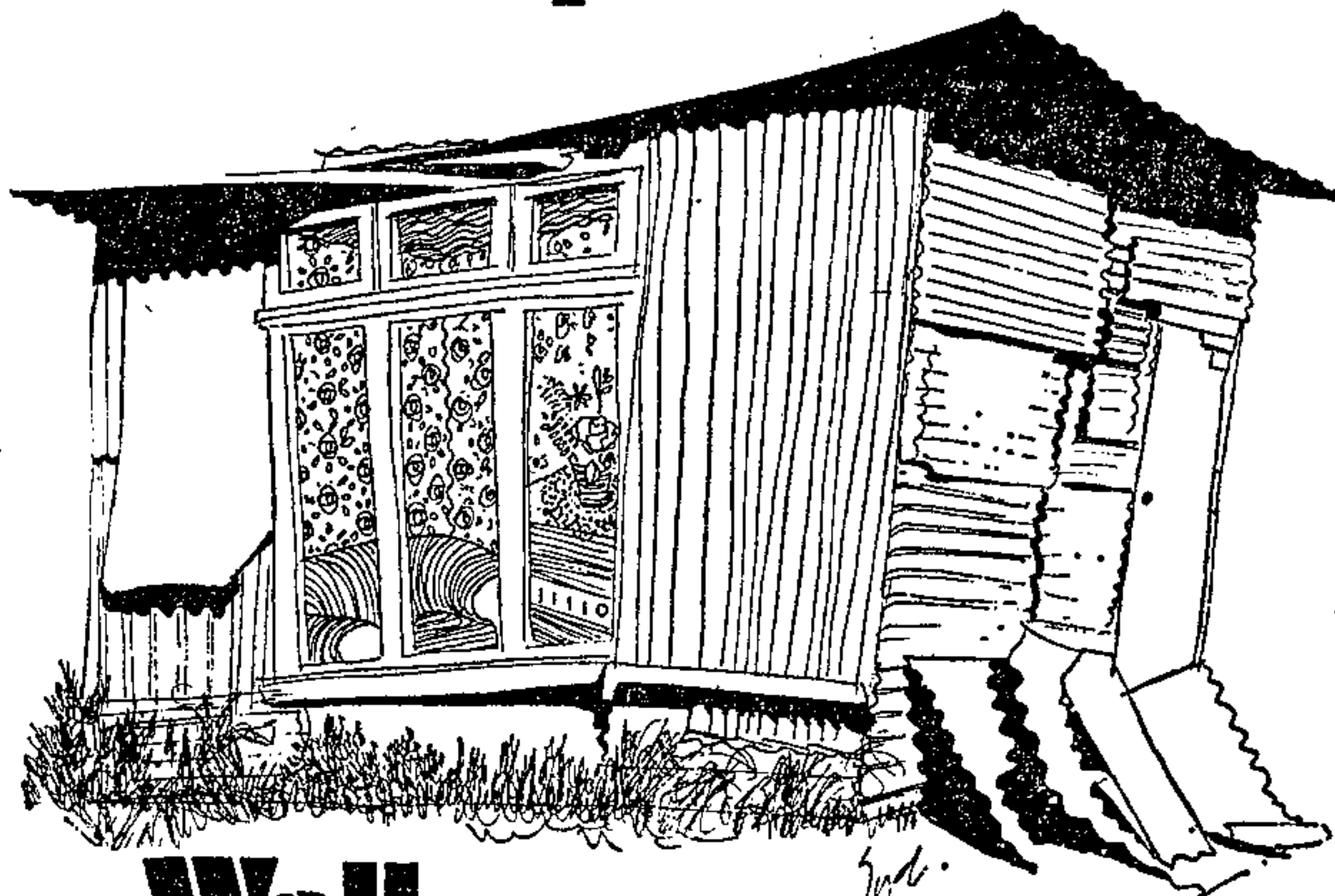
DAILY DISPATCH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1978 — 23



Some of the hundreds of shacks which have been erected in Meki Street.



Rose-patterned



Wallpaper

I'D LAST seen Lucas, my husband, six months before and the longing and loneliness had become unbearable.

My mother and I lay curled up in the double bed and my son, who had not seen his father yet, sucked intermittently at my breast in his sleep.

I tried to read, but my thoughts were with Lucas. I'd written a letter to him requesting to join him.

The long expected letter arrived at last.

I went to read Lucas's letter somewhere quietly. Just to see his handwriting stirred something within me!

My desire to join him will cause many problems, even arrest, he warns. But we should be able to overcome these complications if we act discreetly. Anyway, I must come, he writes. I was so happy that I was unaware of the tears rolling down my face. Inside, I told mother and prayed that she would understand, knowing she would be apprehensive as she hated the cities which had claimed two of her sons.

'My child, the journey is long. And you have no papers. Where will you stay?'

I did not answer her and after a while she laid her wrinkled old hand on mine and said, 'If you must go, then go. Your man needs you as you need him.'

'I hope you find a place so you can be a family. A family must be together.'

'Lucas writes that he will put up a little place next to where he's staying in Modderdam. So that's settled. Don't worry, mother.'

At Modderdam, the makeshift town, many people with bags and luggage and some with the weekend shopping, and others who worked Saturday mornings, were to be seen. Some knew Lucas and greeted me politely. They shared jokes with us as we walked through the sand dunes to my new home. As far as the eye could see there were little zinc and iron homes.

Drawing by Sydney Wallace

feel really proud and I'm going to have another baby. Lucas was quite beside himself with pride when I told him.

In the morning you wake up to hear the men with their basins washing and cleaning their teeth for the day ahead. Everyone's getting ready to go to work and at night to return to their families.

Then, one day, the men came home with the daily newspapers and showed their wives the news about the proposed demolitions. We had heard rumours long before but would and could not believe that it would happen. That night the news spread like wildfire that 'Modderdam must go. We were all shocked as time passed many said that they would refuse to move; the churches said we must pray; and the politicians advised us that they would fight the issue to the bitter end.

A mass prayer-meeting was held in the City Hall. Many of our men, in lorries, went to attend. I also went and came home full of hope and we breathed for a while again but now with a constant threat over our heads. We carried on as in a dream. Lucas did not visit our friends anymore and would just sit and read and read.

As the deadline drew nearer, we lay awake at nights. Where would we go from here? It can't happen! Surely they will listen if we pray, but in the end prayer did not help. There wasn't any more joy in the people and everywhere faces were sad and hard.



Poet and playwright **GLADYS THOMAS** is one of South Africa's promising literary talents. Born in the Cape and living at Ocean View, her writing springs directly from all-too-familiar social problems like alcoholism, migratory labour and love across the colour bar.

Her book, *Cry Rage*, written jointly with James Matthews, has been banned in this country. Her first three plays, *Now We Are Not Alone Anymore*, *David and Diana* and *Men Without Women*, won a literary competition organised by Post newspaper last year. Two of them have been staged by Ocean View's lively theatre group, produced by Mrs Thomas's husband, Albert.

WOMAN'S ARGUS asked Mrs Thomas to write a short story specially for our readers, leaving the subject entirely up to her. The result is this moving and evocative conception of the squatter problem.

That same afternoon I started packing as many rugs and the baby's things as I could take. The next day, after a good meal, I tied my son to my back and had my hands free to carry. My mother wept when my son clung to her.

The train journey was noisy but quick. We arrived on a Saturday afternoon.

I spotted Lucas in the crowd! He held me close to him and we kissed like young lovers. He took the child and a case, and I, the rugs and paper-carriers.

We waited a long time for the bus to Bellville South and he held my hand as we sat tightly next to each other. I glanced at him and realised how well-dressed and handsome he was. At that moment I prayed that he did not have a girlfriend. I would have preferred to kill myself rather than go back. We had heard that many of our men had girlfriends in the City and that some forget their wives and children back home.

At last we arrived at my new home. Lucas had even tried to paint the outside a pale-blue. We passed the little house and went to greet the people with whom Lucas had previously boarded.

Lucas introduced me to Clara, the lady of the house. We kissed and she told me to put baby down on her bed. In the other room the men were playing cards and music floated in softly from a transistor radio.

After a while we went to our home. Lucas had lined the inside with paraffin tins which had been cut open and flattened and then neatly covered with cardboard to keep the heat in. He had bought a second-hand bed and cupboard and helped me make our bed with the rugs which I had brought from my mother. That night we were happy to be man and wife again.

It is almost a year now that I've been here though I still fear to go beyond our house but I am happy just to be with Lucas. Last week he bought some beautiful rose-patterned wallpaper and pasted all the walls. We also acquired a lounge suite. Our home is so smart that I

After final warnings, the bulldozers moved in on a rainy morning. A politician said that they weren't bulldozers but front end loaders. I didn't know the difference. Some employers were humane enough to allow the men off for the day. Lucas stayed home and tried to reassure me.

Lucas was tense and I saw a tear roll down his cheek. He then took some newspapers and without explaining to me what he intended, he set our home alight. The house caught fire quickly and through the window I saw the beautiful roses on the wallpaper scorch and burn out one by one. Eerily as in some weird dream the house burnt until all that remained was blackened corrugated zinc.

That night most of us slept under the clouds in armchairs, beds or sofas or whatever could be found. We gave blankets for the babies and the older people and the next morning I woke among the ruins and gave Lucas his washbasin with the little water that was left.

Lucas took me for a short walk through the debris, looking for some privacy. Finally he said, 'My wife, I fear you have no papers. You may be picked up any time. We must think of the children. You'll have to go back and I must stay to work here as my contract makes it difficult for me to leave now.'

So I found myself back on the train after a short time of being a mother and wife again. It had been a time filled with the joy of living, of music and laughter, and love from the man who is my husband.

Now I sit with my old mother and son all swollen, waiting for Lucas's visit in six months time. A few weeks ago I had a letter from him with some newspapers amongst which was a copy of the 'Argus' with the headlines 'Crossroads Must Go!'. Sadly I remember the happy Saturday afternoons spent there with our friends.

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Die kamp is geen 'modeldorp' nie

Deur 'n Verslaggewer

IN die afgelope maande is baie en dikwels teenstrydige dinge oor die plakkerskamp Kruispad geskryf en gesê, waar sowat 20 000 swartes vir hulle krotte opgeslaan het. Die meeste woon onwettig daar.

Ek het self gaan kyk hoe dit daar lyk. Dit was my eerste besoek aan Kruispad.

Die eerste indruk wat 'n mens kry as jy die plakkerskamp binnegaan, is van opmekaargedrukte sinkkrotte en groot getalle kinders wat jou aangaap. Oral is vroue besig om wasgoed in die son uit te hang. Heelparty mans slenter tussen die krotte rond, of staan en gesels. Een speel op 'n trekklavier. Dit is opvallend dat hier baie werklose mans is.

Dit is 'n vriendelike gemeenskap, want baie handjies waai vir jou en nêrens is 'n teken van vyandigheid nie. Die kinders lyk mollig en gesond.

Stadig het ons deur nou stegies gery en telkens stilgehou sodat kinders en brandmaer honde kans kon kry om pad te gee. Elke keer as die fotograaf sy kamera gelig het, het 'n dosyn of meer kinders voor hom gespring om op die foto te kom. Selfs die heel kleintjies het die teken van die gebalde vuus gegee. Ook dié wat skaars kon loop is so geleer, hoewel hulle duidelik nie geweet het wat die gebalde vuus beteken nie.

Skerp reuk

Die eerste groot waterplas waarop ons afgekom het, het die steeg volgestaan. Ons het stadig deurgery, maar by die volgende dam kon ons nie deur nie. Ons moes omdraai.

Die steeg was die ene pape-rasie. In die middel van die plas het 'n verlate sinktoilet gestaan. 'n Onaangename reuk het ons weggedryf. Ons het omgedraai en 'n ander koers gekry.

Die groot getal winkeltjies — niks meer as 'n toonbank van kiste nie — het ons opgeval, waar die swart eienaars groente verkoop; ook klere, komberse, kruideniersware, selfs meubels en „afval“-vleis soos skaapkoppe.

'Tuintjies'

Feitlik elke krot het sy motor of wrak. Die meeste voertuie staan daar met pap wiele of sonder wiele. Opvallend was die verskeidenheid van registrasienommers. Daar was voertuie van Caledon, Bellville, Worcester en Oos-Londen, maar die meeste was van Kaapstad.

Oral skoffel hoenders. Op 'n oop kol het 'n troppie bokke geloop wat vol in die uier is. Maar van al die diere is die honde die volopste — brandmaer en brandsiek.

Toe kom ons op nog 'n dam af, met ou motorbande, blikke, papiere en takke in die water. Hier kon ons ook nie deur nie. Ook hier het 'n windjie die stank deur die woonbuurt laat walm.

Ons het gesoek na die „ordelike tuintjies“ waarvan 'n Kaapse middagkoerant geskryf het. Ons het net een spinasietuintjie gekry.

Die oorheersende indruk van Kruispad is van 'n gemeenskap wat in 'n beperkte ruimte saamgedruk is, waar weinig geriewe bestaan, waar met sinkplate en sakke huisies aanmekaargetimmer is,

die een huisie leunend teen die ander. Moedig probeer die mense om ondanks hierdie deurmekaarspul 'n mate van orde en netheid te skep.

Siekte-gevaar

Elke mens wat hierdie sogenaamde „modeldorp“ besoek, soos dit beskryf is, sal sien dat dit alles behalwe 'n hemel op aarde is. Die plek is hopelik oorbevolk, met huise wat tussen kronkelstegies teen mekaar vasgedruk is.

Mens en dier woon deurmekaar. Baie van die inwoners gebruik nie die emmerlatrines nie. Elke leek sien dat die plek 'n gesondheidsgevaar is, vir die inwoners en ook vir die omgewing.

Dit kan 'n ramp afgee as gevaarlike siektes soos maagkoors, witseerkeel en harsingvliesontsteking deur die oor-



WATER moet van ver aangery word na die plakkerskamp Kruispad. 'n Algemene gesig is dié van swart vroue wat met plastiekkanne vol water op die kop huis toe stap. Hierdie swart seun het 'n beter plan bedink. Hy het 'n voertuig gebou waarmee hy water aanry. Let op die krotte op die agtergrond, wat 'n groot brandgevaar vir die inwoners inhou. In Kruispad is twintig duisend mense saam met hul hoenders, bokke, beeste en honde in onhigiëniese toestande saamgehok.

→ cont

KRUISPAD: GEVAAR

VIR SY INWONERS



24/8/78

P.T.O

SÓ lyk die stegies van die „modeldorp“ Kruispad, soos die plakkerskamp naby die lughawe D. F. Malan by Kaapstad deur sommige mense genoem is. Sowat twintig duisend swartes plak daar onwettig. Die kamp is 'n gesondheidsgevaar vir die inwoners en die omgewing, en baie mense kan daar dood brand as 'n brand in 'n sterk wind sou ontstaan.

bevolkte plakkerskamp sou trek.

Elke leek kan ook sien dat die plek 'n brandgevaar is. 'n Vuur in 'n sterk wind kan honderde saamgepakte krotte binne minute verteer, en daarmee ook die inwoners, veral kinders, wat nie betyds padgee nie.

Huisafval

Die mees onhigiëniese toestande bestaan in die ruigtes om die plakkerskamp. 'n Mens kom dit agter voor jy daar kom. Jy word begroet deur die gegons van duisende vlieë en 'n verstikkende stank.

Die ruigtes word deur duisende mense opgesoek. Hier word ook alles weggegooi wat vir die gemeenskap 'n las

Afgesien daarvan dat dit uitlik onmoontlik is om te loop sonder om op iets afval te trap, lê daar hope spiere en 'n groot verskeidenheid van huisafval.

Ons het ook afgekom op 'n dooie hond in 'n plastiekzak, 'n dooie fisant in 'n buik, en 'n hoop onwelriekende skaapvelle.

Kruispad is geen „modeldorp“ nie. 'n Mens kry die indruk dat dit 'n jammer wat daar woon, selfs al doen hulle dit wettig en uit eie vrye wil.

Ná Kruispad het ons die K.T.C.-kamp besoek, waar plakkers mag trek wettig in die Skiereiland woon.

„In teenstelling met die betreklike netjiese, heldergeverfde krotte in Kruispad, is hierdie krotte verval, swak gebou en is die sinkplate dikwels erg geroes,” volgens 'n berig in 'n Kaapse middagkoerant.

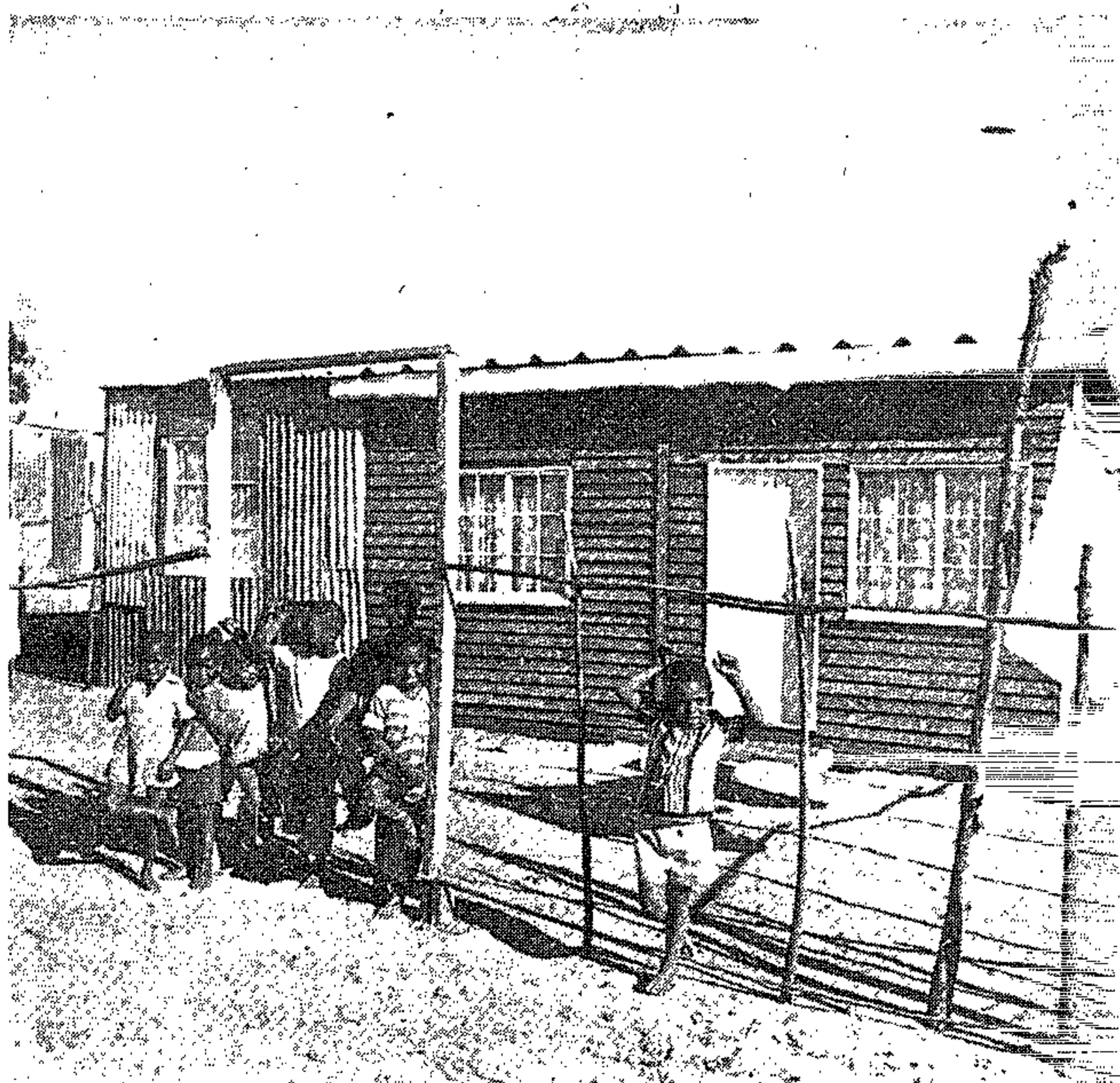
Dit is twak. Die krotte van die K.T.C.-kamp is geen modelwoning nie, maar dit staan netjies in rye, weg van mekaar. Daar is genoeg spoelatrines en waterkrane. Aan drie kante word die kamp deur teerpaaie bedien.

Nyanga se moderne ontspanningsaal is sowat 1 km van die K.T.C.-kamp, nader as aan Nyanga se gesinshuise. Langs die kamp is 'n moderne winkel en 'n kliniek.

In die kamp is geen waterplasse nie, geen stank nie en geen sigbare swarms vlieë nie. Net die maer honde met hul knobbelige rûe volg jou soos skaduwees.

Kruispad al swart kamp

„BUITEN in Kruispad is daar geen konsentrasie van swart plakkers in die Skiereiland nie,” het brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen, voorsitter van die Skiereilandse Administrasieraad, gister gesê. In 'n berig in Die Burger van gister is verkeerdelik berig dat sowat 15 000 in ander plakkerskampe in die Skiereiland woon.



HIERDIE huis staan in die K.T.C.-kamp, waar wettige inwoners van die Skiereiland mag plak totdat vaste huisvesting vir hulle beskikbaar is. Volgens 'n Kaapse middagkoerant vergelyk hierdie krotte ongunstig met dié van Kruispad. Dit is met 'n oogopslag duidelik dat so 'n bewering van alle waarheid ontbloot is. Die tydelike huisie op die voorgrond is deur 'n werkgewer vir sy swart werker gebou.

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Opname is nie betroubaar, sê brigadier

DIE opname oor Kruispad wat saam deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseeverhoudings en die Navorsingseenheid vir stedelike Vraagstukke van die Universiteit van Kaapstad gedoen is, is volkome onbetroubaar, sê brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen, voorsitter van die Skiereilandse Administrasieraad, in 'n persverklaring.

Die opname is onbetroubaar weens die wyse waarop dit uitgevoer is. Die „koördinerende komitee“ van die inwoners van Kruispad is eers genader om die opname goed te keur. Hierna het „lede van die koördinerende komitee met die onderhoude gehelp“, lui die verslag.

„Erkenning moet in die eerste plaas gegee word aan die koördinerende komitee vir Kruispad vir sy raad en samewerking“, lui die verslag verder.

„Die mate van hulp, raad en samewerking van die koördinerende komitee word nie verstrekkend nie, maar dit kan aanvaar word dat hy ook gehelp, raad gegee en saamgewerk het met die voorafkeuring van die mense wat genader is, en dat hierdie hulp, raad en samewerking ten volle daarop gerig was om die uitslag te kry wat vir die inwoners so gunstig as

moontlik sou wees“, het brig. Van der Westhuizen gesê.

„Vir die komitee was dit moontlik om alle persone uit te skakel wat nie 'n bevinding wat in hul guns sou wees, sou beaam nie. Die twee jong dames (wat die opname gedoen het) was aan die ontvangkant van die eksemplaar van mense wat vir hulle bymekaar gemaak is, en hulle het nie eens die mense self ondervra nie. „Ervare ondervraers“ is gebruik.

Volgens koerantberigte van 5 Augustus is 'n ander vraelys in die kamp versprei waarvan die inwoners nie gehou het nie. „'n Afskrif van die vraelys is in die hande van 'n prokureur wat die saak ondersoek.

„Dit kan nie betwyfel word nie dat die inwoners en die koördinerende komitee elke opname in die kamp ten volle beheer. Dan is dit dus maklik om die uitslag te kry wat in die guns van die inwoners is“, sê brig. Van der Westhuizen.

„In sulke omstandighede word die tyd gemors wat gebruik word om die uitslag te kry. 'n Mens kan net hoop dat die openbare mening nie langer deur sulke opnames belas sal word nie. Daar was reeds te veel daarvan.“

SITUASIE

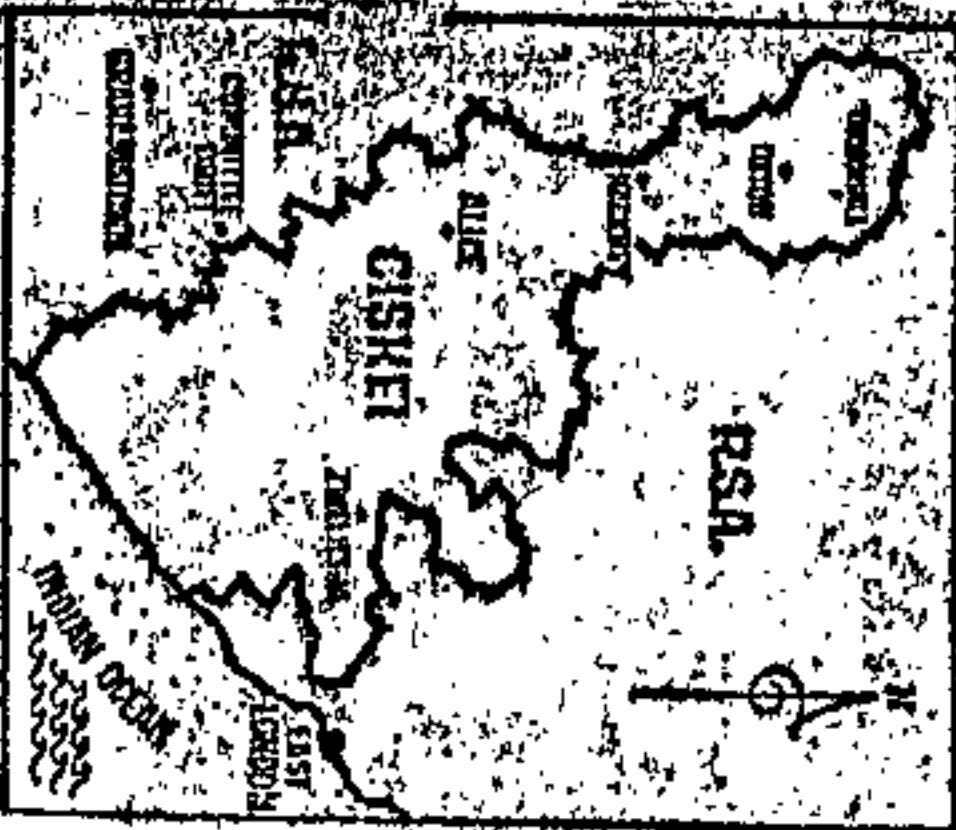
In verband met die vasstelling van 'n inwoner se wetlike status, vra brig. Van der Westhuizen hoe te werk gegaan is om dit te kry. 'n Swarte se wetlike status word nie in sy bewysboek verstrekkend nie. Dit kan net uit sy persoonlike lêer verkry word wat deur die arbeidsburo bewaar word.

Die opname is gegrond op onderhoude met net 1 002 mense uit 'n totaal van 20 000. Baie aspekte van die situasie by Kruispad word heeltemal oor die hoof gesien, ten einde enkele aspekte van sowat 1 002 gevalle te bewys, wat na bewering sowat 30 persent van die loontrekkers is. Die getal loontrekkers moet dan 3 340 wees. Wat van die ander 2 338? En wat van die orige 18 998 mense?

Volgens brig. Van der Westhuizen bevat die verslag ooglappend foutiewe stellings. In werklikheid kan net 105 van die gesinne wat wettig in Kruispad woon, op 'n aanspraak maak.

(1705)
(2) 307

He came with his flock to pastures green—but now they are green no more



A PRIEST stands against the desolate background of the Thornhill area. When the people came here



the pastures were green. Now there is no grazing left and even prickly pear plants have been eaten down to stalks.

By Keith Kiewiet

Ciskei has no homes for evicted squatters

THERE is not a spare home in the Ciskei. If crossroads is demolished and the camp's estimated 2 500 Ciskeians are sent 'home' the results will be extreme hardship and probably starvation and illness.

This is the clear picture that emerged after an extensive tour of the Ciskei last week during which I

visited squatter camps, rural villages and urban townships and spoke to welfare workers, farmers, students, churchmen, chiefs, Ciskeian officials and the people themselves. It is quite clear the area has a housing crisis but that is not the real problem of this 'black state' which is now investigating the possibility of independence. The fact is, although the Ciskei has a squatter problem many times worse

than that of the Peninsula, what makes it many more times worse is the fact that there is no work.

The Thornhill camp in the Whitesea area is a good example. It developed in 1975 when an estimated 50 000 people fled Transkei's independence, under the guidance of three chiefs, and settled in an area of green pastures.

But a combination of no housing, little food, poor sanitation and a cold winter turned it into a

mess of disease and poverty which was reflected in the world's headlines.

To some extent this mess has been cleaned up. The State has built some schools, latrines and a clinic operates in the area. But, there is even less work than before and the green pastures have been replaced by a dust bowl which, say white farmers in the area, will not turn

(Continued on page 15)

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Argus.

(Continued from page 14)

green again, no matter how much rain falls.

The sort of dust cloud one associates with a car travelling along a dirt road exists nearly all the time on the roads, even when there are no cars on it.

Sheep, goats and cattle have devoured just about everything in sight, and even prickly pear plants, which normally survive well in desert conditions, have been eaten by hungry animals so that only white skeletons of the plant remain.

Chiefs

Further indications of the poverty are the conditions in which the chiefs live. With one exception, they are worse off than the average Crossroads resident. They have been given old farmhouses to stay in, but it is obvious from the furnishing and clothing of the chiefs and their families that they are extremely poor.

Another important feature of the camp is the absence of men. There are old men and youngsters but hardly any men between the ages of 18 and 50. The men are all in the cities — some at Crossroads — earning money.

And it's only in the cities that money can be earned. There is absolutely no industry in the Thornhill area. At nearby Sada the Moravian mission station has a factory which manufactures traditional clothing and beadwork but it employs, at the most, 50 women.

In Thornhill the sweet grass grazing has gone and so have the bushes and trees. This means that in winter there is no fuel for fires. In fact without firewood the traditional fuel, people cannot cook unless they use paraffin and this is expensive for them.

And Thornhill's problems are, by no means

THE stories on these pages explain why many Ciskei people choose to live in the Crossroads squatter camp, although at great risk to themselves.

It should be remembered that most people at Crossroads are not from Ciskei but from Transkei. What awaits the Ciskeians at home is no worse or better than the conditions that await their neighbours in Transkei.

over. Another 10 000 people from Illinga in Transkei, who are anti-Matanzima and pro-Sebe, are to be settled in a township still to be built on the Whittlesea Commonage. The fact is, although houses and schools may be provided, there will still be no work for the menfolk.

And this is the situation. Thornhill is a heavily populated dust bowl where people live in poverty because of lack of work.

Thornhill is only one place. There are others: Oxton, Zwelethini, Hackney, Sada.

Towards the coast things improve. At Zwelitsha, the administrative capital of Ciskei, the township is modern and well planned. There are good schools occupied by well-fed pupils in clean and complete uniforms.

But even in Zwelitsha homes are fully occupied

CISKEI



and in some cases overcrowded. The same applies to Dimbaza. Although this place has a fair amount of industry it is no better than Sada.

Mr G Maythem, private secretary to the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, told me unemployment in Ciskei was 'bad.' He said the unemployment situation throughout South Africa was bad and that Ciskei suffered more than most areas.

The per capita income in the Ciskei was R164 a year. By comparison the per capita income in Transkei was R175 a year and BophuthaTswana R196 a year.

However, he claimed it should be remembered that Lesotho, for example, had a per capita income of R70 a year and Burundi R55 a year.

Another senior official, who did not want to be named, said it was 'quite impossible' for Ciskei to handle an influx of squatters.

If they did arrive they would 'surely' face starvation.



ABOVE: One of the Thornhill chiefs, Chief Malafani.

RIGHT: This is somebody's home in Thornhill.

ONE of Thornhill's schools. Teachers have to cope with up to 65 children in a class. The of grazing is clearly evident.

Little hope of work at Glenmore

A HIGHLY placed official of the Ciskei Government hinted, in an unguarded moment, that Ciskeians in the Crossroads squatter camp would be rehoused in the controversial Glenmore township near Cammittees Drift if they were forced out of the Peninsula by the demolition of Crossroads.

In an interview I put it to him that the Crossroads squatters would have nowhere to go in the Ciskei when the camp was demolished.

He replied: 'Oh but, I thought they were going to be housed in Glenmore.'

I said: 'I knew nothing about this.'

He replied: 'Oh, well nor do I really. But that is the only expanding township in the Ciskei.'

I think that this is the only place to which they could go.

REHOUSE

Glenmore was built to rehouse the people of the squatter camp known as Fingo village just outside Grahamstown. The people objected to this proposed relocation exercise because it would mean they would be housed in the bush with little hope of employment.

During the past few weeks, however, the authorities have suggested that there will be no

forced relocation of people of Fingo village and only people who wish to move there may move.

It would seem that the idea behind this is to keep the township empty for other occupants.

The official's hint and the authorities' attitude towards Glenmore would seem to mean that the township is meant for the use of the Ciskeian people in Crossroads.

If this does happen it will mean a large body of urbanised people will be located in the bush — about 45 km from Grahamstown — with little hope of work.

There is certainly no work in Grahamstown. This was made clear to me when I was approached by no fewer than seven youngsters looking for work while I was in Grahamstown.

Cape Town would seem to be the city where work is. And that's where the squatters are. That's why they're here.



Squatters: Theron warns on demolition

Cape Times

24/8/78

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Chief Reporter

PROFESSOR ERIKA THERON, prominent sociologist and chairman of a government-appointed commission on the coloured people, has warned that demolition of Crossroads would worsen race relations and aid South Africa's enemies, while solving nothing.

The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Connie Mulder, said at the Cape National Party congress in East London on Tuesday that Crossroads would be cleared, regardless of campaigns and world pressure. At the same congress Dr Willie Vosloo, Dr Mulder's deputy, referred to "the sickly humanistic attack" on the government over Crossroads.

Professor Theron, in a leading article in a publication she edits, *Social Work/Maatskaplike Werk*, says:

"There may be good reasons for demolishing Crossroads. However we must unfortunately bear in mind that this is not a social issue but a political one. It is a political policy, right or wrong, which must be implemented by the officials.

"But before forcefully removing families as in the case of Modderdam and elsewhere, would it not be wise to avoid unnecessary confrontation by finding other means of solving the problem in a more sensible and humane way?

"One may also ask: Why are these squatter camps allowed to develop where people have been living for several years, before a decision is taken to clear up the mess? Why are employers allowed to avail themselves of these cheaper black labourers who have no decent housing?

"Do they worry about where and how their labourers are housed? Why, especially when the industrialists in the Western Cape cannot survive without this black labour force, should more accommodation — also for families — not be made available to them?

"Demolishing Crossroads will not solve the problem. New squatter camps will now no doubt spring up elsewhere, on the Cape Flats or in the Boland.

"Race relations will be worsened and our enemies overseas will use this to their advantage.

"Of course there must be control, but it should be timely and based on economic and social considerations. It may therefore be wise once more to look at our laws and our policy, which lie to a large extent at the root of the problem."

Call for talks on squatter issue



Mr. Jan van Eck

Chief Reporter

24/8/18.

307

CT

MR JAN VAN ECK, acting chairman of the Cape Western region of the Progressive Federal Party, said in a statement yesterday that attitudes on the Crossroads issue reflected in speeches at the National Party congress in East London "point to a total lack of compassion with the 20 000 men, women and children of Crossroads".

In another statement the deputy chairman of the Concerned Citizens Action Committee, Professor Louis Ahrens, called on the government to initiate a conference of all bodies concerned in the squatter issue, and that in the meantime there should be a stay of demolition.

These bodies should include the departments of Plural Relations and of Community Development, the Provincial Administration, local and regional authorities, organized commerce and industry, welfare bodies and also housing experts, sociologists and economists, representatives of Transkei and Ciskei, and of the squatter communities themselves.

Mr Van Eck said in his statement:

"Coming close on the heels of the disastrous Natal congress of the NP, where delegates used the most insulting language towards their fellow black South Africans, this latest episode (at East London) confirms that we are dealing with a government that has lost all compassion and is totally obsessed with its racist ideology.

"Mr P W Botha's statement that 'it would be unchristian and uncivilized to allow people to continue to live in such conditions as in Crossroads' is totally absurd and hypocritical. Mr Botha should realize it is far more unchristian and uncivilized to bulldoze the homes of people who have no alternative accommodation than to allow them to continue living in a squatter camp.

"We appeal to Mr Botha and his party colleagues to show some compassion and, for a change, to put humanity before ideology. Had these 20 000 people of Crossroads been white, Mr Botha and his cheering NP delegates would have been the first to oppose the bulldozing.

"Surely christianity and compassion know no colour?"

Curry rejects pledge

MR DAVID CURRY, deputy leader of the Labour Party, yesterday condemned the government's intention to tighten influx control measures to keep blacks out of the Western Cape.

In an interview Mr Curry said: "I see no reason for keeping Africans out of the Western Cape. I condemn the move because it is being done in the name of the coloured people. There is just no need to give the coloured people economic protection. We find it hard to understand why the Western Cape should be declared a coloured and white preferential labour area in the first place.

"This move will only worsen the already deteriorating race relations in South Africa. The coloured people are now being used by the government as an excuse for its policies. We resent this and we call on the government to let the African people stay permanently in the Western Cape and give them leasehold rights," he said.

Mr Curry's reaction followed a speech on Tuesday made by the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr C P Mulder, who said: "I will go out of my way to keep the Western Cape a preference area and to reserve it as far as possible for white and coloured people".

Crossroads will not be tolerated, says Mulder

Cape Times 23/8/78

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Political Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Crossroads would not be tolerated, regardless of campaigns being organized locally and abroad for the squatter camp to be sanctioned, the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Connie Mulder, said last night.

Addressing the Cape National Party congress, he reaffirmed the intention to clear the camp, described by the Cape party leader, Mr P W Botha, the previous evening as "a blot".

Mr Mulder said last night: "Those legally in Crossroads will be re-established in recognized areas where housing will be provided."

"Those illegally in Crossroads will not be tolerated there, and no pressure from anywhere in the world can move us. They will be removed with all possible humanity, but also with determination, to where they must be."

Individuals and communities were already trying to create a climate of comparison to Sharpville and Soweto to get South Africa into hot water internationally.

Television teams had visited the area and were ready with film purporting to show the government was disrupting a calm and peaceful community in pursuit of a diabolical policy.

"Those there illegally — not because they are squatters but because they are not entitled to be in the area — will be removed, irrespective of the poison which will be sucked from our determination."

The Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Willie Vosloo, told the congress earlier that there was "a sickly humanistic attack" on the government over the Crossroads issue.

Certain church organizations were campaigning not on the question of influx control, but on the issue of the right of a man to be with his family. These same organizations had yet to speak out about the right to family life of an illegal black employee in a Sea Point backyard.

"We will undertake the task with humanity, but it will be done regardless of what the United Nations says."

We deserve Nobel Prize for housing — Mulder

EAST LONDON. — The South African Government deserved a Nobel Prize, the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr C P Mulder, told the National Party congress in East London yesterday.

He said it was worthy of a Nobel Prize for what it had accomplished in the provision of black housing in urban areas.

"The government was responsible for 86 percent of the black housing — a task which has become too much to keep up with. Hence the leasehold legislation for blacks to build their own homes," he said.

Using a variety of social organizations as an

STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

GENERAL STUDIES 12B

slow
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#2

Kei no to offers

The Transkei Government has turned down offers by South African businessmen to put up industries in the territory to absorb squatters from the Unibel and Crossroads camps in the Cape.

The Transkei refused to accept the claimed Transkei citizenship of the squatters.

The new Minister of Justice and Prisons in the Transkei, Mr Dityby Koyana, said his Government and that of South Africa were still deadlocked on the issue of Transkei citizenship.

"The only people who are citizens of the Transkei are those with roots and an interest in this country," he said.

He rejected the claim that there were about 1.3 million Transkei citizens in South Africa.

1965 24/8/78
Top city

men sign plea for squatter camp

ELEVEN of Cape Town's top businessmen and about 100 members of Cape Town's legal profession have signed separate petitions calling on the Government not to go ahead with plans to demolish Crossroads squatter camp.

Those businessmen who signed are: Mr Anthony Williamson, Mr Douglas Jooste, Mr Desmond Baker, Mr Len Shawzin, Mr Raymond Ackerman, Mr David Bloomberg, Mr David Suzman, Mr Frank Robb, Mr Frank Bradlow, Mr Hans Middelman and Mr Christo Wiese.

More businessmen are expected to sign the petition today.

Members of the legal profession who signed a separate petition are senior and junior members of the Bar as well as attorneys.

The preamble to the petition signed by the businessmen states:

'Commerce and industry in the Peninsula dare not regard black workers simply as units of labour or ignore the human needs and dignity of the people concerned.

'We, therefore, have taken heed of the appeal made by the people of Crossroads to be allowed to live with their families near their places of work and their appeal to the wider community of Cape Town to support them in their struggle to maintain family life.

'We give our support to that appeal by urging the

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

Squatter petition

(Continued from Page 1)

authorities not to demolish Crossroads unless and until alternative accommodation has been provided in the Western Cape to enable its residents to live together as families and with human dignity.'

The preamble to the petition signed by members of the legal profession states: 'We, the undersigned, all practising members of the legal profession in Cape Town, do hereby express our con-

cern for and support of the people of Crossroads in their struggle to live together as families.

'Having given serious thought to all views expressed, we believe that anguish, deprivation and the destruction of family life would be the result of the demolition of Crossroads and that no section of the population will benefit in any way if the demolition takes place.

'We, therefore, give our support to the appeal to

the Government, being made by and on behalf of the people of Crossroads, not to demolish Crossroads unless and until alternative accommodation has been provided in the Western Cape.'

These statements follow hard-line policy statements by the Cape leader of the National Party, Mr P W Botha, at the party's congress in East London that the camp will be demolished regardless of campaigns to stop this.

What do African workers earn? What are their grievances at work and how do they try to resolve them? How much class solidarity exists between African and 'Coloured' workers? What homeland ties do they have? How much land and livestock do their families effect their wages and remittances?

Intimidation, say leaders at (307) *Argus* 23/8/78 Crossroads camp

roads home guards, said, was that his men were on their way to investigate a burglary at one of the shacks when they were seen by board inspectors.

The inspectors 'must have thought they had a riot on their hands and so called the riot police,' he said.

He denied claims that his men had either intimidated the 'legal' squatters or threatened Administration Board inspectors.

His wife, Mrs M Ngxobongwana, said the police came to her shack looking for a 'riot.'

'I told them they could see for themselves there was no riot,' she said.

The occupier of the burgled shack, Mrs Evelyn Baca, a widowed dress-maker of shack No 2565, said she had called the home guards to investigate the theft of her sewing machine, paraffin stove, dresses, two bed sheets and R40 in cash.

Tsotsis broke into the shack while she was at church, she said.

She said she knew nothing of a 'riot.' The guards had come to investigate and she was thankful.

A number of Crossroads residents, legally entitled to go to the KTC camp, said they would not go to the camp because it would mean their wives and families would have to return to the homelands.

'That is why we are here. We don't need to be intimidated to stay here,' one of them said.

No in

REPORTS that 300 squatters armed with 'kieries' had intimidated and threatened 'legal' squatters wanting to move to the KTC emergency camp in Nyanga were incorrect, the camp's leaders claim.

What in fact happened, Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, head of the Cross-

Government determined to demolish Crossroads

The Argus Political Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr C P Mulder, last night again expressed the Government's determination to remove the Crossroads squatter camp.

His entry on the conservative side into the Nationalist controversy which erupted over the Breytenbach Theatre issue and at the Natal Nationalist congress over the sharing of other facilities, has added to the explosiveness of the issue when it comes before the Transvaal Nationalist congress next month.

CHEAPER

Dr Treurnicht suggested in his speech that certain amenities should be made cheaper to avoid having to share them under the pretext that they were too costly to duplicate.

He said it surprised him that there were people who were seeking breakthroughs in the direction of open facilities, open universities, schools and clubs and an open society.

He could not agree that such breakthroughs should simply be regarded as unavoidable or innocent. 'The liberalistic pressure wants us to regard it as unavoidable.'

He told the Cape National Party congress that there should be no illusions about this.

Those blacks at Crossroads who were legally in the Western Cape would be rehoused elsewhere, but those who were there illegally would, with as much humanity as possible, be returned to the areas they had come from.

The Cape leadership of the National Party stepped in to squash a Stellenbosch resolution asking for the existing policy on black people outside the homelands to be amended.

COMPREHENSIVE

After the motion had been put to a session of the Nationalist congress yesterday, the Cape leader of the party, Mr P W Botha, submitted a comprehensive motion reaffirming as party policy that the Western Cape remain a preferential area for white and coloured labour.

Resolutions from the Parow and Tygervallei branches of the National Party clashed with the Stellenbosch one.

DRAWN UP

After brief discussions on these, Mr Botha presented to the congress the resolution which, he said, had been drawn up

Treurnicht: Tough line on mixing

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Dr Andries Treurnicht has entered the heated Nationalist debate over shared facilities with a strong attack on verligtes pushing for the opening of more facilities to blacks.

Some of his statements when he addressed a Rapportryers meeting in Pretoria last night are seen as an outright contradiction of Government policy on sharing facilities which cannot be duplicated.

PARTY THREAT

But today Dr Treurnicht, Deputy Minister of Education and Training and Plural Relations, made it clear that he was prepared to adopt a tough line on the issue which has become a serious threat to party unity.

'I mean every word I said. In my constituency and elsewhere, there is a hardening of attitudes against this insistence on opening facilities. People are becoming impatient.'

the party's provincial head council after an in-depth discussion.

It reaffirmed that the Western Cape was a preferential area for white and coloured and asked that the area be more clearly defined.

It also asked the Government that the leasehold legislation should not be applied in the Western Cape.

The congress unanimously accepted the head committee resolution.

Visiting academic warns:

Cape Times 21/8/78

Don't ³⁰⁷ demolish

THE demolition of Crossroads squatter camp "would be an act of brutality beyond description," Professor Peter Grothe, a visiting American academic said at the weekend.

In an interview on Saturday, Professor Grothe said Crossroads was no longer a Cape Town or South African local issue. It was increasingly becoming an international issue.

Professor Grothe, who is on a lecture tour of several Southern African states, has been to Crossroads a number of times. He was former foreign relations adviser to the late Senator Hubert Humphrey. He returned recently from Denmark, where he was visiting professor at a university there.

He said he was impressed by the community spirit at Crossroads.

He had never seen people anywhere "do so much with so little".

Professor Grothe said the planned demolition of Crossroads would "inflamm the issue" of disinvestment in South Africa on American university campuses, where it was one of the current major issues.

Three major bills on disinvestment in South Africa being read in the House of Representatives, he said.

"If the government wants to ensure that this legislation is passed, all it has to do is bulldoze Crossroads."

"After three weeks of talking to everybody from Nationalists to blacks in Soweto, I have the feeling that blacks and whites here are ships that passed by in the night."

He said he had been surprised to find more liberals in South Africa than he had expected. He hoped the liberals would "move from concern to commitment".

Professor Grothe said he was aware that no American could preach to South Africa from "a platform of rectitude" because the United States, from its own history, had mistreated its blacks.

However, South Africa can gain hope from America's assurance of the

past 15 years. The civil laws of the 1960s liberated not only the American blacks, but the American whites as well," he said.

Professor Grothe said that there was growing pressure from four major pressure groups in the United States against South Africa.

Squatters at Crossroads 'must go'

Star

22/8/78

(307)

Political Staff

EAST LONDON — Mr P. W. Botha, Cape leader of the National Party, said last night the Government could not allow the Crossroads squatter camp to continue because of the bad conditions there.

Opening the Cape provincial congress of the party Mr Botha said he had visited Crossroads.

The agitation against the unplanned occupation of the area by people who were there illegally was similar to that against the clearing up of slum conditions in Sophiatown in Johannesburg, Cato Manor in Durban and South End in Port Elizabeth soon

after the National Party came to power.

The Government could not allow people to stay at Crossroads under the bad conditions that existed there at present. Those who were there illegally would be removed and others who had a legal right to be in Cape Town would be housed properly elsewhere.

Conditions would be cleared up for the sake of the people there as well as for the sake of justice and civilisation.

Those who wanted to call in the help of churches against such a step could do so, but he thought it was better to die for the truth than to live a lie.

Argus 22/8/78

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Squatter camp to go—Botha

The Argus Political Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Mr P W Botha, Cape leader of the National Party, said last night that the Government could not allow the Crossroads squatter camp to continue because of the bad conditions there.

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BAD CONDITIONS

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Conditions there would be cleared up for the sake of the people there as well as for the sake of justice and civilisation.

Those who wanted to call in the help of churches against such a step could do so but he thought it was better to die for the truth than to live a lie.

CONSTITUTION

Mr Botha said it was hoped that talks with coloured and Indian leaders would lead to some agreement on the constitutional proposals.

The coloured and Indian people were minority groups and this growing agitation would mean



Mr P W Botha

the possibilities of the new system would be recognised, he said.

The proposals were an honest attempt by the Government to offer the coloured and Indian people an opportunity to join the Whites in building a future in the common fatherland.

The Progressive Federal Party rejected the plan because it wanted the common voters roll back. But nothing had caused so much bitterness as the common roll.

Mystery caller contests report

A RONDEBOSCH woman who supplied The Argus with a false identity claims there are at least 20 residents in the vicinity of St Thomas's Church who are opposed to squatters being accommodated in the area.

Last week The Argus interviewed a number of residents in the area and found that there was widespread anger over a pamphlet distributed in the Rondebosch-Newlands area condemning what it called the 'squatter invasion in our suburbs during 1977.'

INSECURITY

The unsigned pamphlet complained of a sudden infestation of flies, of unhygienic conditions, incessant noise and a feeling of insecurity in the neighbourhood when squatters were given temporary accommodation at St Thomas's Church in Rondebosch after the demolition of the Modderdam squatter camp last year.

Following the publication of the pamphlet a woman who claimed to be a resident of the area telephoned The Argus to say the impression created by the report that criticism of the pamphlet was unanimous was unfair.

The woman claimed there were many people in the area who had experienced problems while the squatters were being housed at St Thomas's.

She denied she was the author of the pamphlet. She supplied The Argus with a name and telephone number — which proved to be fictitious.

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Squatter go-ahead to move

SQUATTERS who intended leaving Crossroads and resettling in the Nyanga emergency camp would not be stopped, it was decided at a meeting of the Crossroads Committee yesterday.

The decision was taken by the committee in response to reports in which the chairman of the Peninsula Administration Board, Brigadier J.H. van der Westhuizen, was quoted as saying that none of the 105 squatter families told to move to the new camp had done so because of intimidation by other residents.

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said many of the "legal" squatters had been unable to go to the board offices to arrange "transfers" because of intimidation.

Archbishop signs petition on Crossroads

ARGUS
21/7/78

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The Argus Religion
Correspondent



MR COLIN EGLIN, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, signing the first copy of a citizens' petition on Crossroads, is watched by Mr R R Hulley, Western Cape regional chairman of the party.

THE Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, Owen Cardinal McCann, has become one of the first community leaders to sign a citizens' petition calling on the Government to recognise the right of the Crossroads community to live with their families.

Representatives of the Crossroads community have also appealed to the public to support the petition, which will be available for signatures at tables at more than 30 points in the Peninsula tomorrow.

Initially the petition was launched by the Progressive Federal Party, but at a meeting last night with representatives of the Roman Catholic Church, the Women's Movement and the Crossroads Community Committee, a special Crossroads appeal committee was set up to broaden the scope of the appeal.

Contribution

Each of the bodies concerned will make its own contribution to the petition, and has called on the public in the Western Cape to help promote family life by calling on the Government not to demolish Crossroads unless alternative accommodation is provided.

The petition, which has also been signed by Mr Colin Eglin, Leader of the Opposition, states:

We the undersigned citizens of the Cape Peninsula recognise:

That the family unit is the cornerstone of a stable society.

That the Crossroads emergency camp provides homes for people who would otherwise be homeless.

We therefore appeal to the Government not to demolish Crossroads unless and until alternative accommodation has been provided in the Western Cape.

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South Africa on American

university campuses, where it was one of the current major issues.

There were three major bills on disinvestment in South Africa currently being read in the House of Representatives, he said.

Prof. Grothe noted that there was a growing pressure from four major pressure

**Groups in the United States
Against South Africa.**

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The 104 families were in-
timidated by other resi-
dents.

constructed to move to the new camp because they possessed the legal documents entitling them to remain in the Peninsula.

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CHORUS.

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Police CAPE TIMES 19/8/78 disperse rowdy squatter crowd

By TED OLSEN

RIOT police were called to Crossroads yesterday to disperse about 300 squatters armed with knobkieries who had gathered to prevent "legal" squatters from moving their pondoks to the Nyanga emergency camp.

Last night Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Administration Board, said: "Intimidation during the day has been widespread — even some of my men have been threatened".

Yesterday police and then the Riot Squad were called after officials of the Peninsula Administration Board were threatened by a number of men gathered at a hut who were "armed with sticks".

Squatters due to move to the Nyanga camp were threatened and stopped from doing so.

'Traitors'

He said none of the approximately 105 squatter families instructed to move to the new camp because they possessed the legal documents to stay in the Peninsula had been able to do so, as a result of the intimidation.

"Those who qualify to move have been called traitors by the squatters whose huts will be demolished, and we have had reports from some of them that they face dire consequences if they move", Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said.

The intimidation had been so intense that many of the legally-present squatters had been unable to come to the board offices to arrange their "transfers".

When riot police arrived at the house of one of the

Crossroads camp leaders where the 300-strong mob had gathered yesterday, they were told the men with knobkieries were about to "deal with someone" who had committed a crime. The crowd was dispersed by the police without serious incident.

A township resident who witnessed the scene in Crossroads said the men with knobkieries had "become violent" in some cases in their attempts to stop the legal squatters.

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said he was "not prepared to comment" on the date and plans for the mass demolition of squatter shacks.



Members of the Crossroads Appeal Committee process the piles of completed petition forms yesterday. Organizations represented on the committee include the Crossroads Citizens Committee, the Women's Movement, a number of churches, the Progressive Federal Party and the Black Sash.

Save Crossroads petition signed by 20 000

Cape Times 18/8/78 307

MORE than 20 000 people in Cape Town have so far signed the petition in support of the Save Crossroads Appeal to be made to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

This was made known yesterday at a meeting of the Crossroads Appeal Committee.

A spokesman for the committee,

Mr G R Oliver, said after the meeting: "In July the Crossroads people themselves appealed to the authorities not to demolish their homes, and they also appealed to the wider community of Cape Town to support them in their struggle to maintain family life.

"Since then many thousands of

people in Cape Town have given their support by signing a petition which is currently being circulated by many organizations who have identified themselves with the appeal. The campaign is continuing and many dignitaries and community leaders have called upon the citizens of Cape Town to support the appeal by sign-

ing the petition."

Mr Oliver said the committee asked all people with petition forms to return them to the address on the form as soon as possible.

Petition forms are obtainable from Mrs B Knight, telephone 66-3586, at Cowley House, Chapel Street Cape Town, telephone 22-1930.

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Plea for 'act of vision' on squatters

Chief Reporter

PROFESSOR Louis Ahrens, acting chairman of the Concerned Citizens Action Committee, said yesterday the time had arrived for "an act of magnanimity" by the government in the Crossroads issue.

Speaking at a lunch-hour meeting of the Institute of Citizenship he said that with South Africa's image at its poorest, no worse time could be chosen to demolish the home of 20 000 people.

"Having witnessed the demolition of Unibell, I am appalled at the prospect of this happening at Crossroads. A moment in time has arrived for an act of magnanimity, an act of vision and wisdom on the part of the decision-makers."

The government would display magnanimity by staying demolition till adequate housing could be provided for the people of Crossroads.

"Should such a decision be taken I would suggest the formation of a committee representative of all bodies concerned in the squatter problem, to co-ordinate thought and effort in this field.

"At Unibell I was struck by the fact that the people at the top, the decision-makers, were not there to see what was happening. There seemed to be too many people sitting in their little niches, with no co-ordination between them.

"It is only when one sees this thing in its totality that one appreciates the enormity of the deed — or misdeed — that is perpetrated in the large-scale demolition of people's homes, with the sheer human suffering that goes with it."

Professor Ahrens showed slides of photographs he took during the demolition of Unibell.

Betrayal of Christ, says Buti

The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — The Rev Sam Buti, president of the South African Council of Churches, said here that legal action against two churchmen who attended a mass service at Crossroads squatter camp would be a 'total betrayal of Christ by a Christian country.'

Mr Buti, who conducted the service, said he should also be charged if action was taken against Father Desmond Curran and Bishop E Green in terms of the Riotous Assemblies act.

'I was also there. I cannot see myself apart from them. We are one,' said Mr Buti.

With other South Africans, he participated in a conference of Christian education institutions at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

'How can they single out Father Curran and Bishop Green. We were many. And if they are going to be charged, all the people who participated must be charged,' Mr Buti said.

UNDER TREES

'Is it fair for a Christian country, and a Government which says it is Christian, to charge Christians for holding prayers for the people who are suffering, who are being threatened with separation from their families?'

'If they charge us for a riotous act, what about the individual churches who do not have church buildings, who hold services under trees to sing and pray to God?'

'If that is done, it should also be said that it is a total betrayal of Christ by a Christian country.'

● In Rome, an angry Owen Cardinal McCann, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, has described as 'outrageous' police threats to prosecute the clergymen.

'I would like to stress that Bishop Green was there representing me,' he said.

Postpone Crossroads demolition, says Ahrens

PROFESSOR Louis Ahrens, chairman of the Concerned Citizens Action Committee (CCAC), has appealed to the Government to postpone the demolition of Crossroads camp until adequate arrangements can be made for the squatters.

Speaking at the Institute of Citizenship, he said the time had arrived for the Government to make a decision of 'greatness, compassion, vision and magnanimity'.

A COMMITTEE

And if the demolitions were postponed, a committee should be formed to consider alternative accommodation.

Representatives of the Department of Plural Relations, the Administration Board, Peninsula area, the Department of Community Development, local and provincial authorities and housing experts should be included on the committee.

He urged the Government to consider what Christ would have done in such a situation.

It was frightening, he said, that some officials tried to use the Scriptures to justify the demolition of Crossroads.

Squatter women 'in grief' for homes

THE squatters of Crossroads reaffirmed their determination to resist all efforts to remove them and demolish their homes at a protest meeting in the St Saviour's church hall, Claremont, last night.

The meeting, held by the Women's Movement for Peace and attended mainly by women, followed rumours sweeping the squatter camp this week about the demolition of shacks.

Notices were served on Crossroads residents who qualify to remain in the Western Cape to move to the KTC emergency camp in Nyanga.

Mrs Regina Ntongana, chairman of the Crossroads women's committee, said the members of her committee were 'in grief' about the threat to their homes.

'We have decided to do something about the threat to our homes, and we ask those who are concerned to share our problems,' she said.

'NO WEIGHT'

Another member of the women's committee, Mrs Muriel Mbobosi, said the support of concerned whites was particularly important because 'we alone as blacks carry no weight.'

The chairman of the Women's Movement for Peace, Mrs Sue Williamson, said it was important for the public to be made aware of the plight of the squatters of Crossroads.

She said false statements being issued by the authorities about the origin of the camp should be refuted.

Plakkers

Die Burger 18/8/78

te bly in

Kruispad

307

PLAKKERS wat die reg het om in die Skiereiland te woon, word met aanranding en die vernietiging van hul besittings gedreig as hulle uit die plakkerskamp Kruispad padgee, het brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen, voorsitter van die Skiereilandse Administrasieraad, gister in 'n verklaring aan Die Burger gesê.



BRIG. VAN DER WESTHUIZEN

Die plakkers is op 14 en 15 Augustus deur amptenare van die Administrasieraad in kennis gestel dat hulle na die tydelike kamp K.T.C. langs Nyanga kon trek, waar meer geriewe en minder drukte as in Kruispad is, tot tyd en wyl vaste huisvesting vir hulle beskikbaar is.

Volgens 'n vorige aankondiging sal voor einde vanjaar met die bou van die huise begin word.

Die K.T.C.-kamp het spoellatrines en waterkrane wat gerieflik naby is. Die kamp is behoorlik in persele afgebaken en die huise staan in 'n ry, het brig. Van der Westhuizen gesê.

„Dit is 'n dorpie wat behoorlik beplan is, waar die wettige inwoners kan plak tot dat vaste huisvesting vir hulle beskikbaar is. Van die mense het na ons kantoor gekom om nader besonderhede te

kry. Hulle was gretig om te skuif.

„'n Veldtog is egter dadelik begin om te keer dat die mense na 'n ander plek trek. Ons verneem dat 'n motor met 'n luidspreker deur die kamp gery het en dat inwoners gewaarsku is dat hulle aangerand en hul eiendom vernietig sal word as hulle probeer om pad te gee.”

Vrywillig

Volgens brig. Van der Westhuizen is die K.T.C.-kamp, wat langs Nyanga is, só beplan dat daar baie minder mense per hektaar sal woon as wat by Kruispad die geval is.

Brig. Van der Westhuizen het bekend gemaak dat die plakkerskamp buite Kuilsrivier, waar sowat veertig krotte staan, vrywillig deur die onwettige swart plakkers ontruim is nadat die bewoner van die grond daarvan aangekla was dat hy plakkers onwettig toegelaat het.

Van die plakkers is ook ingevolge die Stadsgebiedewet aangekla. Die vermoede is dat die plakkers na hul tuislande teruggekeer het omdat hulle hul krotte en boustof agtergelaat het.

Anger at 'squatter pamphlet'

ARGUS 17/8/78 307

RESIDENTS of Rondebosch and Newlands have been angered by a pamphlet distributed in their area which condemns what it calls the 'squatter invasion in our suburbs during 1977.'

The anonymous pamphlet, entitled 'Will it happen again?', has been posted to householders near St Thomas's Church, Rondebosch, where squatters were given temporary accommodation after the demolition of the Modderdam squatter camp last year.

Mrs Noelle Cox, of Perth Road, Newlands, wrote to The Argus: 'I find it hard to believe that anyone in the southern suburbs could react in this insensitive way to the attempt on the part of more feeling members of the community to alleviate, if only temporarily, an impossible situation.'

The pamphlet links the 'squatters' invasion' to a sudden infestation of flies, unhygienic conditions, incessant noise, a feeling of insecurity and the provocation of children and domestic animals.

Mrs Cox said the 'invasion' was a temporary relief measure. The medical

authorities checked regularly to ensure there was no health hazard.

'I fear for South Africa and for our children when any member of the community can write of the feeling of insecurity and concern for the safety of one's family because some homeless families of another skin colour are temporarily housed in close proximity,' Mrs Cox wrote.

UNANIMITY

People in the area approached by The Argus were unanimous in criticising the pamphlet.

Miss Pammy King, also of Perth Road, said she and her parents had reacted 'violently' to it. Other householders said they did not like the pamphlet or had reacted negatively to it. 'It left a bad taste,' one said.

Further Christopher Gregorowski, parish priest at St Thomas's Anglican Church, Rondebosch, described the pamphlet as 'silly.' 'What it says is not true,' he said.

'We were congratulated many times on the quietness and orderliness of the operation. The health authorities were here daily and gave us a clean bill of health.'

'We will not move'—Page 13.

J. B. R.
HISTORICAL ARCHIVE.

SA. The Romantic Movement was, in part at least,

Photography

Bones. A History of Historical Writing. History and Historians in the Nineteenth Century.

of the European Romanticism. two of History the Movement

Theron ³⁰⁷ ARGUS 18/8/78 warns on demolition

The Argus Political
Correspondent

DR ERIKA THERON, former Professor of Social Work at the University of Stellenbosch, has warned that the demolition of Crossroads will worsen race relations and that South Africa's enemies overseas will use this to their advantage.

In the August issue of the magazine Social Work, which she edits, Dr Theron says in an editorial that there may be good reasons for demolishing Crossroads.

'But before forcefully removing families, as in the case of Modderdam Road and so on, would it not be wise to avoid unnecessary confrontation by finding other means of solving the problems in a more sensible and humane way?

One may also ask:

- Why are these squatter camps allowed to develop where people have been living for several years before a decision is taken to "clear up the mess"?

- Why are employers allowed to avail themselves of these cheaper black labourers who have no decent housing accommodation? Do they ever worry about where and how their labourers are housed?

- Why, when especially the industrialists in the Western Cape cannot survive without this black labour force, should more accommodation (also for families) not be made available to them?

CROSSROADS SQUATTERS

'We
will
not
move'

THE squatters of
Crossroads say they
will not move.

This was the unanimous and unambiguous message that emerged yesterday from a meeting of the Crossroads women's committee which has taken over as the chief decision-making and co-ordinating body for the people of Crossroads.

The meeting followed the distribution of notices by the Administration Board (Peninsula Area) ordering certain Crossroads residents who qualify to remain in the Western Cape to quit



MRS Regina Nlongana, chairman of the Crossroads women's committee, with members of the

KTC is an
uncertain
alternative

THE KTC emergency camp at Nyanga is the destination earmarked by the authorities for about 105 Crossroads families in which both husband and wife qualify to remain in the Western Cape.

The Argus yesterday visited the KTC camp to see at first hand the place which — if the authorities have their way — will soon become home for several hundred people who are now part of the Crossroads community.

Earlier this week the people concerned were issued with notices from the Administration Board (Peninsula Area) or-

The newly painted and well-equipped shop contrasts sharply with the rows of scraggy shacks that make up the camp.

Reports by
John Battersby
Pictures by
Mike Mackenzie

move to a demarcated section of Nyanga.

May remain

It is understood that in cases where both the husband and wife of a family qualify to remain in the Western Cape they will be moved to a numbered shack in the KTC emergency camp in Nyanga.

If the man alone qualifies he will be housed in the township's bachelor quarters and his wife will be sent back to the homelands.

Yesterday I spoke to the 20-odd women at the committee meeting.

Each woman who told her story ended on the same note: 'If I have any rights let me have them here in Crossroads.'

Mrs Muriel Mbobosi said the women of Crossroads were leading the campaign to preserve the camp because it was they who had the most to lose.

'We are the reason for the existence of the camp. If Crossroads goes to stand to lose our families and our husbands,' Mrs Mbobosi said.

Mrs Regina Ntongana, chairman of the women's committee, said the influx control regulations

encroached on every sphere of life. They even determined potential marriage partners.

If a woman wanted a family life she had to choose her husband from the 'qualified' men. Even if she was in love with an 'unqualified' man she could not marry him.

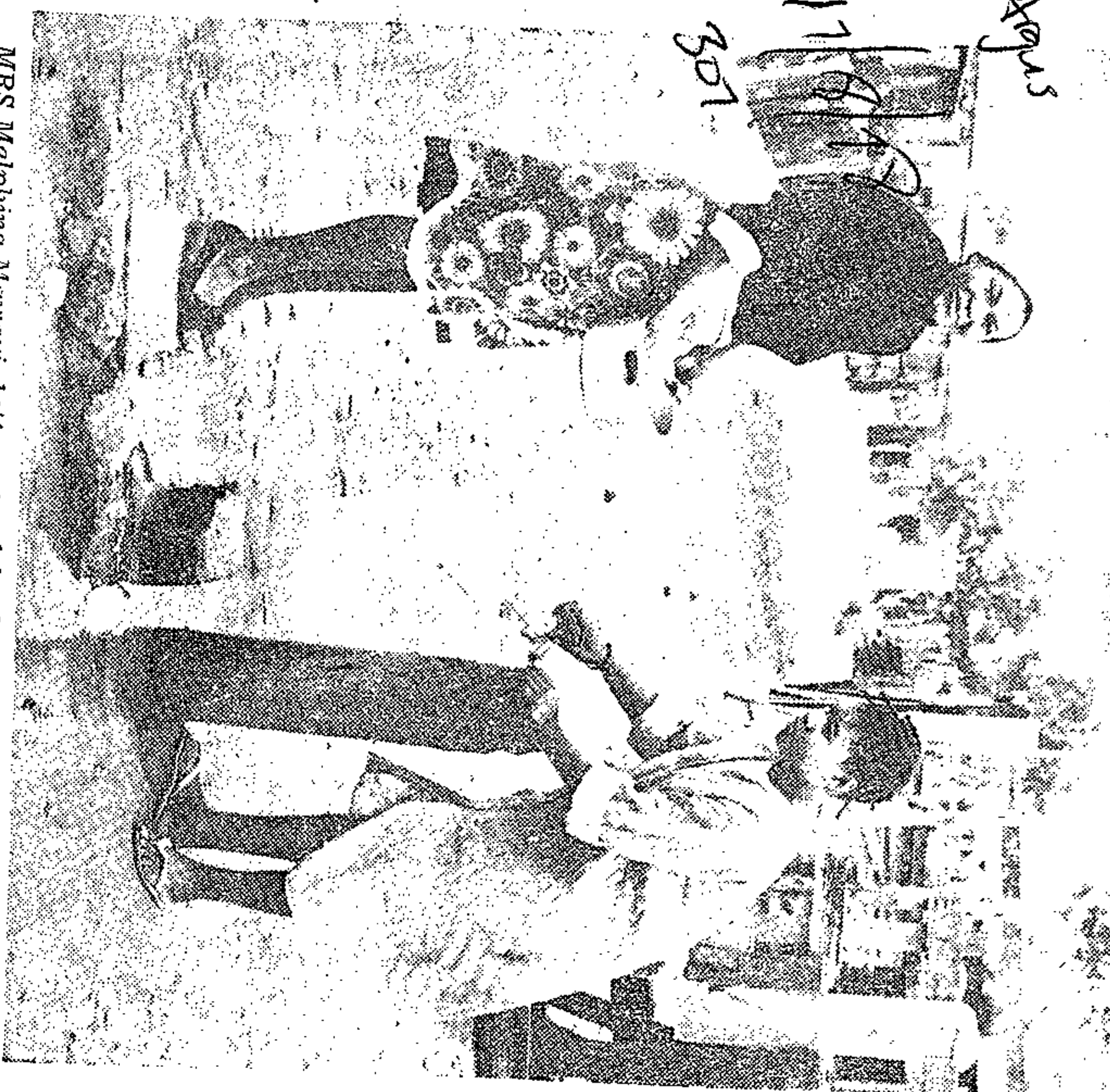
Mrs Alexandra Luke said that when she was told to leave Nyanga East in the 1960s she went to Langa where she stayed with a man in the bachelors' quarters for 10 years.

'The buildings were always being raided and I spent many nights in hiding — often having to get up at 3 am and 4 am to evade the officials.'

Can't return

'In the end I could take it no longer and decided to move to Crossroads. I can't go back to the homelands. All my relatives are here and my children are spread throughout the country.'

I came away from that meeting convinced that Crossroads not only represents the crossroads for the 20 000 people living there but the crossroads for South Africa itself.



MRS Melphina Ntongu, left, and a friend at a communal tap at the KTC camp at Nyanga.

clearing them to vacate their homes at Crossroads within a week and move to KTC camp or face criminal prosecution.

It is understood that the people will be allowed to dismantle their existing shacks at Crossroads and reassemble them at an allocated site at the KTC camp.

DILAPIDATED

In contrast to the relatively neat and often brightly painted shacks at Crossroads the shanties at KTC are dilapidated, badly constructed and the iron often very rusted.

Holes and missing sheets of iron are often filled with cardboard and many of the shacks leak. This was confirmed by many of the residents.

Contrasting with the majority of the 100- or so dwellings are a few smaller shacks made from shining new corrugated iron. All the shacks are numbered.

There is little evidence of the lush vegetable gardens of Crossroads or the colourful green grocers and street stalls, and there is no community centre.

The people of KTC shop at the adjacent KTC bazaar, from which the camp takes its name.

HOSPITAL

The Guguletu day hospital is close at hand to serve the medical needs of the community and the Guguletu school is also within easy reach.

The camp is considerably better off for services than Crossroads. There are communal water taps between each row of shacks and latrines with water-borne sewerage are positioned about half-way down each row.

Refuse bins are supplied to each shack and are emptied on a daily basis.

LACKING

But, although the amenities are there the almost tangible community spirit at Crossroads is lacking.

As far as security goes KTC does not have much to offer. It has already been demolished three times.

The majority of people living at KTC are refugees of the three Bellville South camps Modderdam, Werkgenot and Unibei which have been bulldozed into the dust of history.

And if this camp is to be home for the 'legal' families of Crossroads it is a chilling alternative.



PETRONELLA (above) is two years old and lives in a tin shanty in the KTC camp at Nyanga.

She was born at Crossroads but her parents had to move to KTC because their home at Crossroads was demolished.

The shack which is Petronella's home is full of holes and on a day like yesterday with a howling north-west gale and rain in the air it gets very cold.

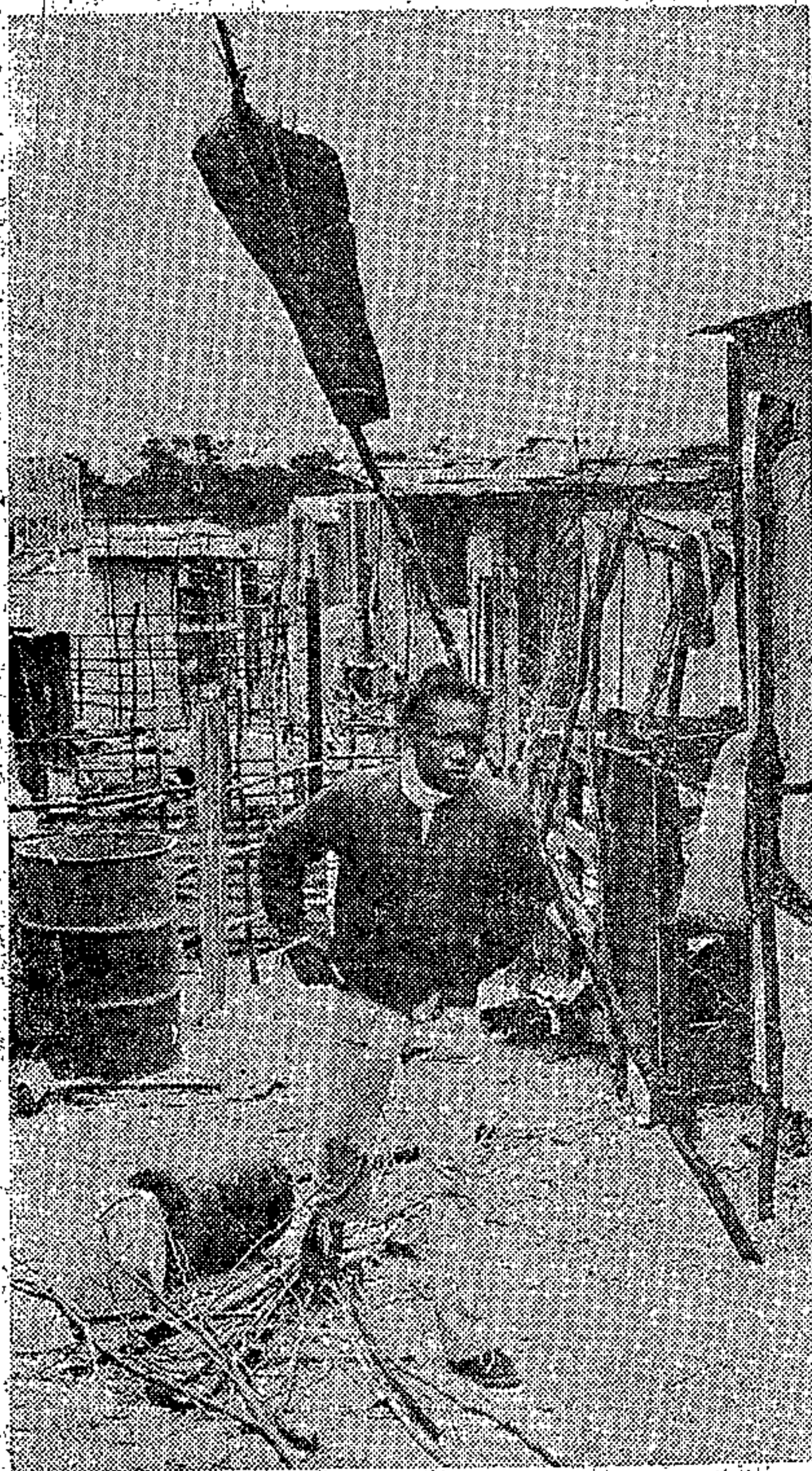
Her mother tries to keep out the cold by sealing the holes with bits of wood using a hammer and nails — but there always seem to be more holes where the cold can get in.

FIRE IN DRUM

To bring warmth Petronella's mother lights a fire in an empty paint drum. But the flames always seem to die and then it begins to smoke and the smoke burns her eyes.

But the drum is the only warm place in the shack and Petronella pushes her chair up close to enjoy what warmth it gives.

Soon Petronella may have new friends in the neighbourhood because more homes at Crossroads are due to be demolished soon — and some of the squatters will be moved to KTC.



A KTC resident makes his way up an alley at the Nyanga camp which will soon become home for about 100 Crossroads families.

Clerics face charge

16/8/78 (307) 80

CAPE TOWN — Leading clerics who addressed a mass prayer meeting at Crossroads a fortnight ago have been told by the police they can expect to be charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act, because the meeting was "illegal."

The service, part of a national day of prayer against the Government's plan to demolish Crossroads, was held on July 30 and was attended by more

than 4 000 people.

Brig T. H. Labuschagne, district police commandant at Athlone, confirmed yesterday that action was to be taken against participants in the service.

A spokesman for the South African Council of Churches in Johannesburg said yesterday he believed action was to be taken against at least two of the speakers, the SACC president, Dr Sam Buti,

and the Rev Abel Hendricks, president of the Methodist Conference of Southern Africa.

Dr Buti, head of the black NGK, was the main speaker.

A spokesman for the organisers, the Rev Wesley Mabuza, said yesterday that on the strength of legal opinion, it had been decided to go ahead with the service without a permit. — DDC.

Squatter from Kuils River is fined R45

15/8/78

Staff Reporter

307

A KUILS RIVER squatter was acquitted and another fined in the Plural Administration Board Court in Langa yesterday when they appeared on a charge of being illegally in the area.

Gibson Sobekwa and Qubega Magxanti, of the Silversands Camp, better known as the Vogelsvlei farm, in Kuils River, pleaded not guilty and guilty respectively to the charge.

Magxanti was fined R45 (or 45 days). Mr Sobekwa was acquitted. He had spent the weekend in custody because he could not pay the bail granted to him on his first appearance on Friday.

A co-accused, Herbert Mgwadleka, was also acquitted of the charge on Friday, but failed to appear yesterday on an alternative charge of failing to produce a reference book.

They were three of six people arrested at 4 am on August 10.

On Friday, also in the Langa Court, the other three squatters appeared on the same charge.

Mrs Nokuzala Dinga pleaded guilty and was given a suspended sentence of R50 (or 50 days) on condition that she obtained permission to be in the area to have her sick children treated.

A 17-year-old youth, Vusumuzi Matiwana, pleaded guilty and was fined R50 (or 50 days) and the charge against a Mr Zakhéle Ntsondwa was withdrawn.

Mr J Ludolph was on the Bench. Mr J J Fourie prosecuted. Mr Harry Dixon of Syfret, Godlonton and Low appeared for all the accused.

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PLEIDOOI VIR KRUISPAD

Inwoners oortree, sê brigadier

307

DIE instroming na Kruispad van swartes wat onwettig in die Skiereiland kom werk, duur voort, het brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen, voorsitter van die Skiereilandse Administrasieraad, gister in 'n verklaring gesê.

Hy het gereageer op 'n verklaring deur mnr. Ted Mauerberger, burgemeester van Kaapstad, waarin hy gesê het dat hy nie ten gunste

daarvan in dat Kruispad vernietig word nie voordat alternatiewe en „voldoende“ huisvesting vir die inwoners beskikbaar is nie. Volgens

mnr. Mauerberger word hy deur sy bestuurskomitee gesteun.

Die inwoners van Kruispad het nie die landswet, dat jy nie eiendom mag beset wat nie aan jou behoort nie, in ag geneem nie, het brig. Van der Westhuizen gesê.

BESWAAR

„Sal hulle in die Kaapse munisipale gebied toegelaat word?“ Brig. Van der Westhuizen wys daarop dat 'n aantal swartes onlangs grond van private eienaars binne die Milnertonse munisipale gebied beset het. „Het die burgemeester beswaar aangeteken toe die hutte daar vernietig is?“

„Die veldtog teen die vernietiging van plakkershutte in Kruispad is 'n veldtog teen instromingsbeheer. Dit is gesê dat alle mense toegelaat moet word om werk te soek waar dit gevind kan word. Hulle moet ook toegelaat word om hul gesinne saam te bring. As die burgemeester betoog dat Kruispad moet bly, beteken dit dat hy hierdie veldtog steun.“

WONINGNOOD

Kruispad se inwoners is in 1975 en 1976 met busse, motors en ander voertuie van Transkei en die Ciskei na Kruispad gebring. Dit gebeur nog. „Die instroming na Kruispad duur voort. Huise word daagliks vergroot om die instromers te akkommodeer. Die burgemeester moet sê of toegelaat moet word dat dit voortduur.“

„Hierdie mense het woonplekke in hul tuislande verlaat. Hulle is nie weens 'n woningnood in Kruispad nie. Behuising speel geen rol nie.“

„Die burgemeester moet sê waar die „voldoende“ huisvesting verskaf moet word. Moet dit in die Skiereiland wees? En wat van die duisende ander wat dit sou aanmoedig om hier saam te trek?“

Brig. Van der Westhuizen

het gesê dat dit onnodig is om huise te verskaf in die gebiede van waar die plakkers gekom het, want hulle het daar huise gehad.

„Die Regering bied in elk geval aan om die boumateriaal van die plakkers se krotte in Kruispad gratis na die plekke te vervoer waarvandaan hulle gekom het.“

„Ek wil ook weet hoe die burgemeester aan die hand doen dat die Skiereiland se werkloosheidsprobleem opgelos kan word. Hier is 4 000 wettige swart werkloos, benevens 9 000 werklose bruinmense.“ In die tuislande wag ook 15 000 kontrakwerkers wie se kontrakte nie die afgelope drie jaar hernieu kon word nie.

Crossroads: The Bible says...

ARGUS 16/8/78 307

THERE is at present an exaggerated and artificial campaign for the abolition of any form of control over illegal influx, camouflaged as a campaign for the sake of the people of Crossroads. In this campaign letters and statements were published in The Argus of August 10 in an attack on Mr F H Botha and myself.

To Professor Ellis and Mr Rees I must reply that after all the previous pen-pictures of Crossroads I found it necessary to show there was crime and disease there, and a much more risky situation than elsewhere. This is at last admitted. It was previously concealed. I did not advance these conditions as reasons for demolition; I wished the public to know that crime and disease did exist. Even if they did not it could not be advanced as a reason why demolition must not take place. Remember, there is a home guard to prevent crime and to deal with crime without going to the police.

INCREASING

Professor Ellis must remember the Crossroads population is still increasing, not only from a birthrate of about 500 per six months, but due to an uncontrolled influx from other areas. Professor Ellis should state whether all the dependants of more than 15 000 other contract workers in the Peninsula must be allowed to move in.

In addition to the 2 800 huts (approximately) at Crossroads another 15 000 would be required. Would

he want the same treatment for future squatter camps on the borders of areas like Table View or perhaps Constantia? Why did he not take a stand when the squatter community in Table View was demolished? There is one in the news now in Kuils River on private property. Must it remain?

Sister Benigna will find I quoted her correctly and precisely. She did write that the Crossroads community is 'living in sub-human conditions which shock the visitor.' No amount of glossing-over can remove that fact.

Mr Rees should realise 'Crossroads is the reality,' where people live under

Chairman of the Peninsula Administration Board, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, replies to the criticism of his handling of the Crossroads situation.

sub-human conditions — the result of uncontrolled and illegal influx — encouraged by those who declare the laws must not be obeyed. He requires statistics from me. First, he should provide the public with statistics about the plan he has for Crossroads — the plan for retaining it, without removing the people and housing them all on the available land.

I can provide the figures which fall under the jurisdiction of the Administration Board, but most of them are only obtainable elsewhere.

I am again grateful to Sister Benigna for stating the grievance of the people of Crossroads — no roads. Mr Rees will have to answer for that. At present there is no

space for roads at Crossroads. To provide them, people would have to move and you dare not move them, and I can hardly see that roads and high rise buildings can be built by self-help. Sister Benigna wants the authorities to help. Mr Rees wants self-help.

WARNING

Professor Ellis could not be serious when he says the Crossroads people came from the overcrowded townships. In mid-winter 1977, there were more than 3 000 families in Crossroads, 1 200 in Modderdam Road, 1 900 in Unibell and 440 in Werkgenot — a total of

6 500, or at least 35 000 persons. Did all these come from the townships?

At that time they were off-loaded at the rate of nearly 3 000 a month at these camps from vehicles with mostly Transkei and Eastern Cape number plates. Some Cape Town transport firms also flourished on this trade.

The people who are running this campaign were delighted at the success at the time. That's what the present campaign is about. In fact the message is loud and clear — allow the stampede to continue. This stampede was one of the reasons for starting in August 1977 with demolitions. The longer it was postponed, the stronger the influx and the greater the population.

This is the germ of anarchy. Let the stampede continue beyond control and there comes that dissatisfaction about the conditions that are 'sub-human.' Then well-meaning people like Sister Benigna will begin to devote their time to the camps and blame the authorities who 'raked in in excess of a quarter of a million rands from the residents of Crossroads, as service charges.'

I am glad she speaks her mind openly and voices the dissatisfaction. Dissatisfaction leads to objections and later, actions. In Crossroads and in other camps, the commissions were formed. They started their campaigns against legal action. Earlier this year the action became more serious. Inspectors were attacked at Crossroads, and on another day hundreds of Crossroaders converged on the Board's offices. Disregard of law increased. They took, for example, water from any tap, and broke locks that were provided.

I have read, with respect, the contributions of the Rev A J Gordon and the Rev A J D Johannes. I have also read the following:

Everyone must obey the state's authority because no authority exists without God's permission, and the existing authorities have been put there by God. Whoever opposes the existing authority, opposes what God has ordered; and anyone who does so will bring judgment to himself. Romans 13:1 and 2.

For the sake of the Lord submit to every human authority. 1 Peter 2: 13.

I would like to know whether people must not obey these clear statements in the Bible.

Council call to aid Crossroads families Mayor's plea for squatters

**Squatter
camp** 307

(Continued from Page 1)

our appeal to those being made to the Government that this community families at Crossroads not uprooted or disturbed until such time as suitable housing can be made available to them.

'My mayoral theme is 'The Mayor Cares.'

'Through this public statement I would like known that — I care.'

Meanwhile Government spokesmen have expressed 'surprise' at the rumour that the proposed demolition of the Crossroads emergency camp will begin next week.

A spokesman for the office of the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations Dr W L Vosloo, reacted with surprise when the rumour was put to him today.

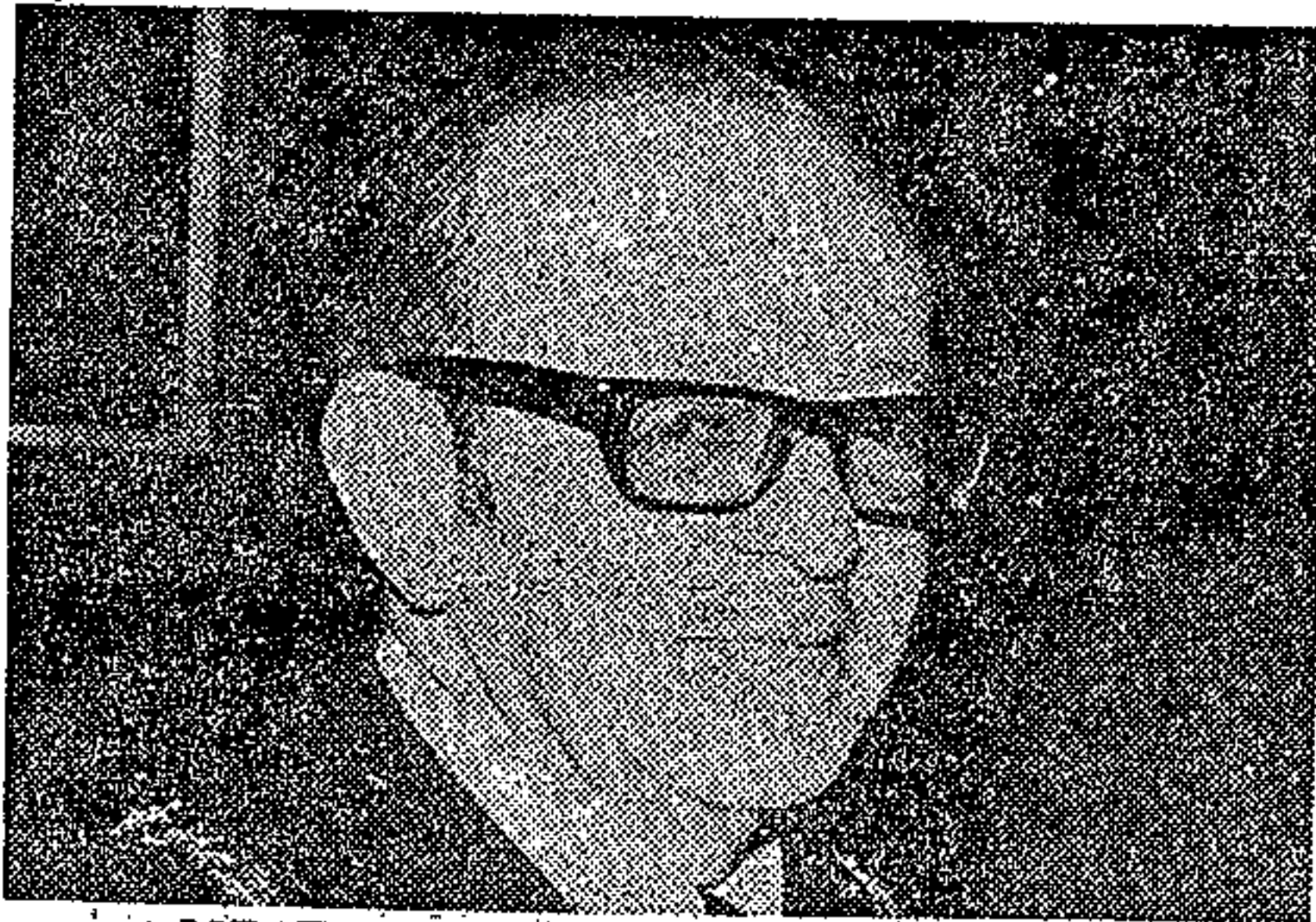
'That's the first I've heard of it,' he said.

Rumours

Rumours that the demolition of Crossroads was imminent spread yesterday when about 105 families in which both husband and wife qualify to reside in the Peninsula received written notices to dismantle their shacks and to rebuild their dwellings at a serviced camp in Nyanga.

The remaining 3 000 families, many of which have a breadwinner who qualifies to live in the Peninsula, still live under the threat of demolition before the end of the year.

THE Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Ted Mauerberger, has appealed to the Government on humanitarian grounds not to 'uproot or disturb the community of families at Crossroads' until alternative accommodation has been found for the people living there.



MR Ted Mauerberger ... 'I care.'

The Mayor's appeal comes at a time when rumours that the demolition of the camp is imminent are circulating in the city.

In a joint statement with the Executive Committee of the City Council, Mr Mauerberger called on the Government as a matter of urgency to begin a programme to house the people of Crossroads 'so that the standard of living that Crossroads represents should cease to be a feature of life in Cape Town.'

Sentiments

The mayor's statement reads:

'I wish to add my voice to the voices of the many who have made representations that Crossroads be not demolished until such time as alternative accommodation is available.'

'My sentiments are shared by the Executive Committee of the council.'

'The committee, while acknowledging that Crossroads is legally and geographically outside the scope and area of jurisdiction of the city council, is

nevertheless anxious that meaningful steps be taken regarding the provision of adequate accommodation for the people of Crossroads, many of whom are employed in Cape Town.

Humanitarian

'It maintains that this undertaking should commence at the earliest opportunity so that the standard of living which Crossroads represents should cease to be a feature of life in Cape Town.'

'I, and the Executive Committee, on humanitarian grounds, wish to add

(Continued on Page 2, col 1)

Horak: Govt must leave Crossroads

Political Correspondent

10/8/78

THE GOVERNMENT would bring the world about South Africa's ears if it moved bulldozers into Crossroads, a New Republic Party spokesman said last night.

Senator Bill Horak told a protest meeting held in the Mowbray Town Hall against the Group Areas Act proposals on Woodstock and Salt River that the government had never learnt to leave well alone.

Proposed action in the three areas conflicted with NRP convictions on local option and security of tenure.

In Woodstock and Salt River the government intended compelling people who had lived there for many years to move.

"In this case it is the whites who are on the receiving end; in many others it has been coloured people. The point is

that it is unnecessary and unasked for by any of the people concerned," he said.

"How could a supposedly kragdadige government allow a situation like Crossroads to



Senator Horak

develop to the extent it has without finding a viable humanitarian solution?

"They are now faced with radical action which, if they act in their usual bull-in-a-china-shop manner, will have the world about our ears and will

give our enemies another stick with which to beat us."

Sen Horak said uncontrolled squatting could be prevented and, even when the situation had been allowed to develop to crisis proportions, there were solutions other than the summary and immediate use of the bulldozer.

The main consideration was that there be no demolition of shacks till alternative accommodation had been found. He suggested a registration of all Crossroads squatters with suitable housing being provided for those legally in the area, or at least site-and-service or self-construct schemes.

Illegal or unemployed "problem squatters" who could not be persuaded to return to the homelands should be provided with health services and an emergency camp if Crossroads were found to be unsuitable for health reasons.

acks: Call for

The heavier penalties

ARGUS 11/8/78

(1) ~~247~~
(2) 307

AN APPEAL to the relevant authorities to impose heavier penalties on employers of 'illegal' blacks was issued yesterday by the Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape.

In an interview with The Argus Mr F H Botha said influx control was failing and present penalties for the contravention of influx control laws were no deterrent.

Influx control regulations, he said, were being ignored by large firms as well as individual employers.

Raids

He was unaware of a reported increase in the number of pass raids by the Administration Board (Peninsula Area) but, he said, if no control was kept on influx the situation would be chaotic.

He claimed that local leading blacks had approached him about the matter. He did not want to identify them for their

He based his call on the belief that if the present influx of blacks to the Peninsula continued unchecked a situation would arise which would make a mockery of the minimum wage structure that had 'painfully been built up' in the Peninsula.

Lowest price

'Let's face it, certain employers have no conscience. They want the best job done at the lowest price and the more people there are looking for jobs — especially in the casual labour field — the lower the price will become for employers.'

'And who will suffer but the employees...'

He said that in terms of the law coloured people were to get first bite at labour opportunities in the Western Cape, then 'legal' blacks settled in the Peninsula and, finally, contract workers from the 'black states.'

own protection but, he said, they had told him they were 'very concerned' about the increasing number of 'illegal blacks' in the Peninsula.

'They saw them as a threat to their work situation and were also concerned that the existing facilities — such as schools

— were being overtaxed as a result of their presence,' Mr Botha said.

He said: 'I must put it to you quite bluntly. I do not regard infringement of the influx laws as a minor offence. I see it as a serious criminal offence — breaking the law.'

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

'Illegal' blacks

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr Botha confirmed an earlier report that black employees working legally in Cape Town but who brought their wives here illegally could, in terms of the law, lose their jobs.

'This is a matter that is beginning to worry me,' he said.

He said it was his duty to see that the law was enforced. When it was pointed out to him that sending people back to the homelands could result in worse hardship than they faced here he replied: 'We have to protect the rights and living standards of those blacks who are legally here.'

Asked to comment on the suggestion that the Administration Board

(Peninsula area) had a bad name and was regarded as an oppressor by most blacks, he said: 'That can't be denied. But, the board has had a lot of trouble getting on its feet and, as a member of the board, I can say that if it comes to the notice of the board that any official does anything against the black people outside the line of duty that official will be in for the high jump.'

'The board works very hard to improve its image,' he said.

'Although there has been no step-up of raids as far as I am aware, I would like to see a step-up,' he said.

Horak: Govt must leave Crossroads

Political Correspondent

THE GOVERNMENT would bring the world about South Africa's ears if it moved bulldozers into Crossroads, a New Republic Party spokesman said last night.

Senator Bill Horak told a protest meeting held in the Mowbray Town Hall against the Group Areas Act proposals on Woodstock and Salt River that the government had never learnt to leave well alone.

Proposed action in the three areas conflicted with NRP convictions on local option and security of tenure.

In Woodstock and Salt River the government intended compelling people who had lived there for many years to move.

"In this case it is the whites who are on the receiving end; in many others it has been coloured people. The point is

that it is unnecessary and unasked for by any of the people concerned," he said.

"How could a supposedly kragdadige government allow a situation like Crossroads to



Senator Horak

develop to the extent it has without finding a viable humanitarian solution?

"They are now faced with radical action which, if they act in their usual bull-in-a-china-shop manner, will have the world about our ears and will

give our enemies another stick with which to beat us."

Sen Horak said uncontrolled squatting could be prevented and, even when the situation had been allowed to develop to crisis proportions, there were solutions other than the summary and immediate use of the bulldozer.

The main consideration was that there be no demolition of shacks till alternative accommodation had been found. He suggested a registration of all Crossroads squatters with suitable housing being provided for those legally in the area, or at least site-and-service or self-construct schemes.

Illegal or unemployed "problem squatters" who could not be persuaded to return to the homelands should be provided with health services and an emergency camp if Crossroads were found to be unsuitable for health reasons.

10/8/78 DD

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Miss Jacqueline Strydom with her baby Yolanda and 12-year-old Anne Majoos. They hope for leniency.



Mr Vuyisile Maye and Mrs Lizzie Maye. They'll build a new shack in the bush.

Squatters may move into the bush

EAST LONDON — Black and Coloured people living in backyard shacks in the Majombozi area of Duncan Village face eviction when their shacks are demolished at the order of the Eastern Cape Administration Board.

Many of these people will have no alternative accommodation and will probably become bush dwellers once they are moved. The board will not offer them housing unless they are eligible for homes in Mdantsane.

Yesterday residents told of their desperate plight.

Mr Andre Spogter, 59, lives with Ms Evelyn Mahlanga. He was seriously ill and in bed. He is on

Mr Johannes Smiles has two worries: losing his job and losing a shack. He was born in West Bank, where he lived until he moved to a shack at 194 Dalindyebo Street.

His common law wife, Ms Lena Snyman, works at the hospital laundry. They have five children, ranging between the ages of 14 and 6 years. They are Rosey, Minah, Lorraine, Leric and Eric.

Their landlady had shown them the letter telling them that their shack will be demolished but they were hopeful of getting a house because they are registered in East London.

Mr Richard Majoos and his wife Frances said they

By Daily Dispatch reporters LULAMA JIJANA
and DENNIS SIWISA.

sick pension and Ms Mahlanga is also not working. She is a vegetable vendor.

"We are living from hand to mouth, and my woman looks after me. I have lived here since 1960 and I have no hope of a home if they demolish this one," he said from his bed.

Mr Spogter's only alternative is to go home to his married sister, Mrs Clare Gyzman of Newton, Fort Beaufort.

Mr Vuyisile Maye and his wife Lizzie live in a shack at 291 Ngangomhlaba. They have been there since October last year. Before that they lived in the Duncan Village Emergency Housing section but when they repeatedly failed to pay rent their house was demolished.

Mr Maye works for the East London Municipality. They pay R2 rent for their shack. Their children are living at their home in Queenstown.

"If they demolish our house, now, we will have to build another one in the forest until we get another willing landlord," he said.

Mrs Julie Martins lives at 323 Majombozi Street with Mr Tseyi Martins and four of their five children.

Their landlord is Mr Martins's cousin. They come from Nyathela farm at Izeli, near King William's Town. They are illegal squatters but intend to be registered as soon as they get married.

Julia said they could not apply for a house if they were not married. If they are evicted they will move to their cousin's home.

had heard that squatters shacks would be demolished but they had received no notices.

They share a room with Miss Jacqueline Strydom and Mr Peter Miles and their daughter, six-month-old Yolanda.

The Majooses have a 12-year-old daughter, Anne, who is doing Std 1 at Welsh. They have no plans for the future but hope the housing board will be lenient towards them as they were previously moved from Cambridge.

Mrs Rose Smith, a pensioner, has been on the waiting list for a house since coming from Cape Town seven years ago. She has four children whose ages range from two to 12 years. Her husband, who fought in World War 11, receives a disability grant from the Government. He and his family do not know where they will go if their shack is demolished.

The plight of Mr Johnny Swaartbool, who lives at 505 Majombozi Street with Ms Rosie Jansen, is no better. He is a part-time painter at Amalinda. They have two children, Ivan, aged two and baby Sidney seven months. They pay R4 a month for their small room.

Mr Edwin Sileku lives with his wife Edith and her sister, Jane, at 291 Ngangomhlaba Street. They are eager to get a house at Mdantsane.

Several of the squatters spoken to were not aware they were occupying their shacks illegally.

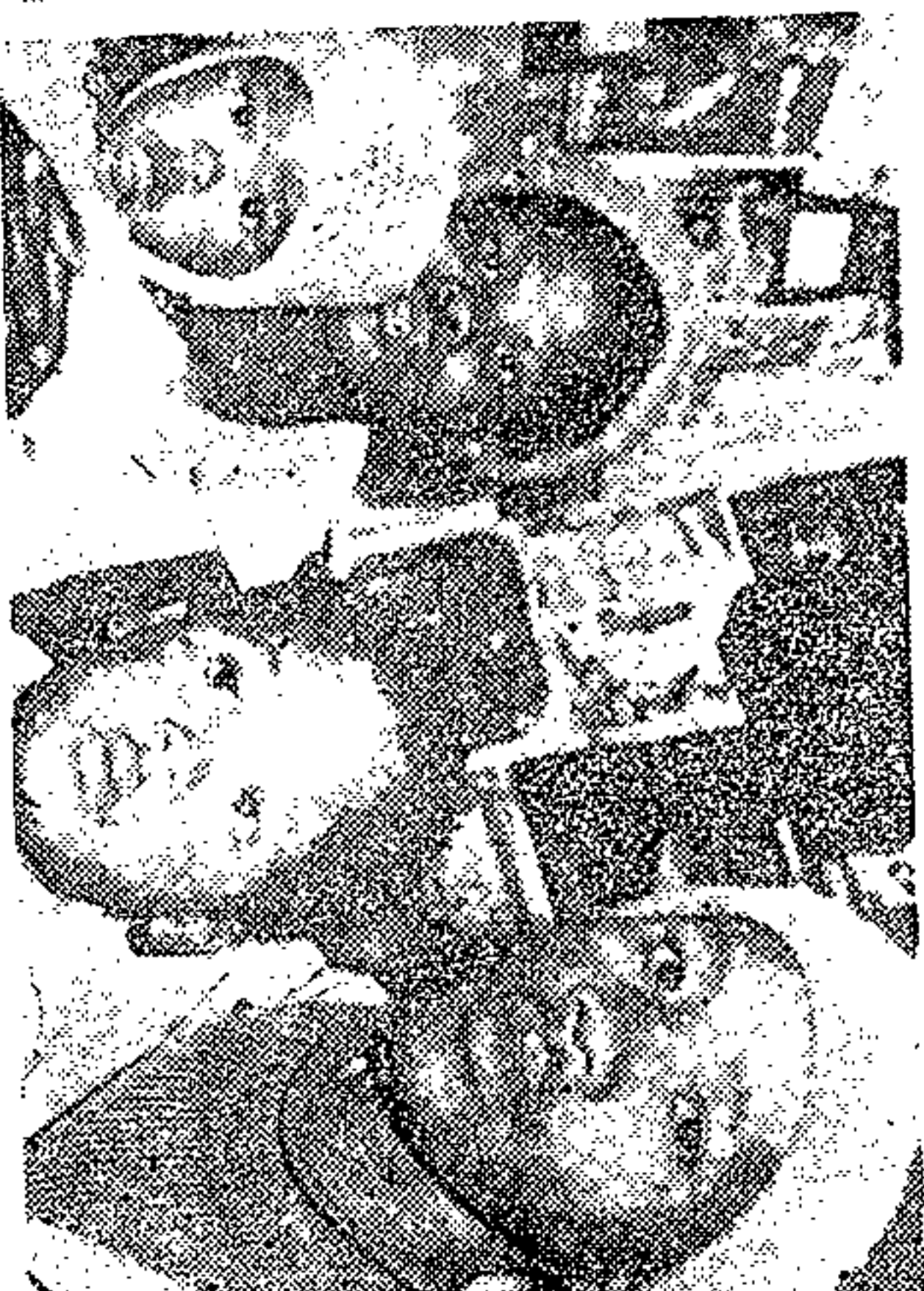
"We don't know our position in law," said Mr Elliot Magaza who is married and originally came from Mdantsane.



Ms Julia Martins, with four of her five children. On her lap is nine-month-old Lillian. Kunatjie, 12, is holding Whitey, 4, and Deon, 5, is in front.



Bed-ridden Mr Andre Spogler and his common-law wife, Ms Evelyn Mahlanga. They know no other home.



Miss Rosie Jansen and Mr Johnny Swartbool with their children, baby Sidney and Ivan, 2.



Steyn 'will never accept squattling'

ARGUS
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By Lesley Friedman

The Government, according to the Minister of Community Development, Mr S J Marais Steyn, wants 'a property-owning democracy in South Africa.'

That statement, twice repeated by Mr Marais Steyn during Midweek, could have fooled the 20 000-odd Crossroads residents, as well as those of Guguletu, Langa and Nyanga.

Interviewed by a slightly tame John Pank, Mr Marais Steyn patted the Government on the back for doing 'a magnificent job' in the field of housing, and declared: 'We are satisfied, we have nothing to be ashamed of.'

CROSSROADS

The interview was clearly a follow-up to last week's programme on Cape Town architect and lecturer Mr Paul Andrew's alternative to the Government's 'solution' of clearing the Crossroads squatter camp by bulldozer.

Yet Pank meekly allowed the Minister, unchallenged, statements such as: 'Who wants to be a squatter for the satisfaction the man gets from living in filth and squalor?' and 'As long as this Government is in power, I am sure they will never accept squatting as a permanent feature of South African life. They have too much respect for human

If Mr Marais Steyn were to visit Crossroads, he might find the male inhabitants' satisfaction is in living with their wives rather than in 'filth and squalor' and that they have ideas on preserving their dignity other than at the end of front-end loaders.

THE 'BADDIES'

Pank was slightly firmer with Barry Blyth, editor of South African Opinion, but allowed this self-proclaimed conservative to get away with an attack on a Johannesburg morning newspaper which 'harped on the Biko affair.'

Blyth said: 'We feel the criminals are baddies and the police are goodies. And if something happens to the baddy, why make a martyr of him?'

Steve Biko was never even charged with an offence, let alone convicted, before his death in detention last year.

Pre-dawn raid on farm squatters

ARGUS
10/1/78
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ABOUT 50 Kuils River squatters were arrested in a pre-dawn raid today on their shanty homes on Vogel Vlei Farm, several squatter women claimed.

The women said inspectors — black and white — believed to be of the Peninsula Administration Board, raided the farm in four vans about 4 am while the people were asleep.

Reference books were examined and names taken.

They were told they had been warned to leave the farm and about 50 were put into the vans and taken away.

Women with children and pregnant women were not arrested, they said.

TOLD TO GO

The squatters, most of whom are from the Transkei, are staying on the farm owned by Mr David Millar, a hotelier.

Mr Millar had served them with notices to leave because they were squatting without permission.

The Peninsula Administration Board had offered the squatter women rail tickets back to their homeland.

Two women and their children have so far taken advantage of the offer, the women said.

The women said they were confused.

Most said they did not know where they would get money to pay the fines.

Many of the men arrested worked at the Kuils River steel works.

Kuils River police said they knew nothing of the raid.

Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Administration Board (Peninsula Area), confirmed today that 70 people had been arrested on the farm in terms of the Urban Areas Act.

They were all due to appear in Langa court today. He said the owner/occupier of the farm had been previously prosecuted because of the presence of squatters on the farm.

● Women told to get out.

— Page 9.

TWO VIEWS OF SOUTH AFRICA'S CROSSROADS

A Shantytown

With Pride

By Peter Grothe

IN "Cry, the Beloved Country," Alan Paton's classic novel about South Africa, the black clergyman says about the whites:

"I have one great fear in my heart, that one day when they are turned to loving, they will find we are turned to hating."

Those words were written 32 years ago. As events like the recent shooting by the South African riot police at Crossroads, a black squatters' community outside Capetown, would suggest, the South African government is trying its best to make a prophet out of Paton.

Crossroads is a shantytown of 3,000 shacks housing approximately 20,000 people. "It's a bitch-goddess Success," demon,

that Revolution was turned into Evolution. But one can come of age only once: any subsequent experience may be seen as mere replication, and there may consequently arise what one eminent historian has called "the myth of America as the land of Youth." Yes, and of devotion to William

The blacks built snacks of corrugated iron in the scrub and sand dunes close to Capetown airport. They painted the outsides, wallpapered the insides, laid down solid flooring. They planted vegetable gardens. They built two schools, two churches and an adult centre where literacy classes are taught.

Crossroads, until the police started arresting people, was not a depressing place. It has a vitality and vibrancy about it. According to a study, 94 percent of the heads of households are employed, either in Capetown or in the economic infrastructure of Crossroads.

In short, Crossroads is a going concern. It provides housing in a city desperate-

novel's quintessential an-

with some exceptions, bad writers; they were also conservative and often elitist. Yet they managed "to anticipate the best insights and emphases of professional historians." Loyatism, internal civil war, the role of the Indian and the frontier — all these occupied their pages before appearing in the history books.

By George Dangerfield

Revolutionary Rites and Clashing Symbols

race whose paint does not disguise her gentleness, and a pregnant working-class girl holding a chrysanthemum in one hand, who has a dark gown, shiny shoes on unbound feet, and a plain little anxious, unpainted face. The book on the table beside her is probably a Bible. The subjects abound: a cotton broker in a simple white gown, holding a delicate spray of flowering grass and refusing to look us in the eye; three haughty shopkeepers giving their all to the camera; three translators, fat, thin, and medium — fat and thin looking somehow pathetic in horn-rimmed spectacles; a high official who has done

ouglu, surrescope carus (snowing a risiole tooth
extraction Chinese-style, a Fu Manchu-type
opium den, or “the American Consul’s Four-in-
Hand” — four barefoot Chinese carrying a
wizened dignitary suspended in a chair) or the
superb 4-volume *Illustrations of China and Its
People* (1873) by John Thomson, enjoyed what
seemed to them comic, weird, even sometimes
charming; but with their lordly assumptions,
they hardly appreciated the humiliation,
bewilderment, and contempt that must have
been among the feelings of the subject in every
confrontation with a photographer.

In spite of its strong radical undertow, in spite

A family departs from Crossroads during a police raid



commentaries (both catalogues of recent shows) give us transfixing glimpses of what westerners saw, or though they saw, in a country of whose culture and history they were largely, and often contemptuously, ignorant. By mid-century, when they broke through the walls, it was a country in deep distress. The equilibrium of the Middle Kingdom (midway, that is, between heaven and earth), based on a state bureaucracy that anyone could enter by passing punishing civil service examinations, had begun to falter. (One bleak photograph shows a double row of

A SEASON OF YOUTH: The American Revolution and the Historical Imagination.
By Michael Kammen. Knopf. 416 pp. \$15

"OUR PRIMARY concern throughout this book," Michael Kammen writes, "is with the imaginative impact ^{of} the American Revolution on the everyday mind of the people."

They came to hospital — or to be with their husbands

A NUMBER of Transkei women who came to the Western Cape to live with their husbands or for medical treatment, now face eviction from a squatter camp in Kuils River where they set up their homes.

According to one of them, Mrs Elizabeth Ntuthu, most of the men rent single quarters in the Mfuleni township in Kuils River.

However, they do not live there but squat with their wives and children on a private farm called Vogel Vlei.

The owners of the farm, the Vogel Vlei Beleggings Eendoms Beperk, have served the 200 squatters with eviction notices because they are occupying shacks on their land without permission, and the authorities are pre-

pared to assist the wives with rail warrants back to their homelands.

Mrs Ntuthu said some of the women were prepared to accept the rail warrants but they needed time to prepare to trek back home.

SOME DON'T

But there are some who don't want to go to the Transkei and will look for another forest to stay in, she said.

They came here to be with their husbands and want to stay here with them.

Others don't want the tickets because they or their children are sick and are attending hospitals.

Mrs Irene Saule said her year-old daughter, Gladys, was discharged from the Brooklyn Hospital recently after having



GLUM-FACED squatters at the Vogel Vlei farm, Kuils River, discuss their eviction notices.

been treated for five months for tuberculosis.

She said the child was still attending hospital for treatment.

Mrs Rosbella Praatjes said she was discharged from Groote Schuur Hospital after a stomach op-

Mrs Florence Ndinisa said her seven-year-old child, Goodman, was also being treated in Tygerberg Hospital for tuberculosis.

The squatters have to walk about 500 metres to a cottage on the farm to get drinking water.

LILIES

For washing they use water from the nearby vlei which is overgrown with water-lilies.

Pits have been dug for toilets and to bury rubbish.

MRS Irene Saule — her year-old daughter is still being treated in hospital for tuberculosis.

Mrs Ntuthu said they did not pay rents to the landowners but were willing to do so. 'We are very sad that we will have to leave this place.'



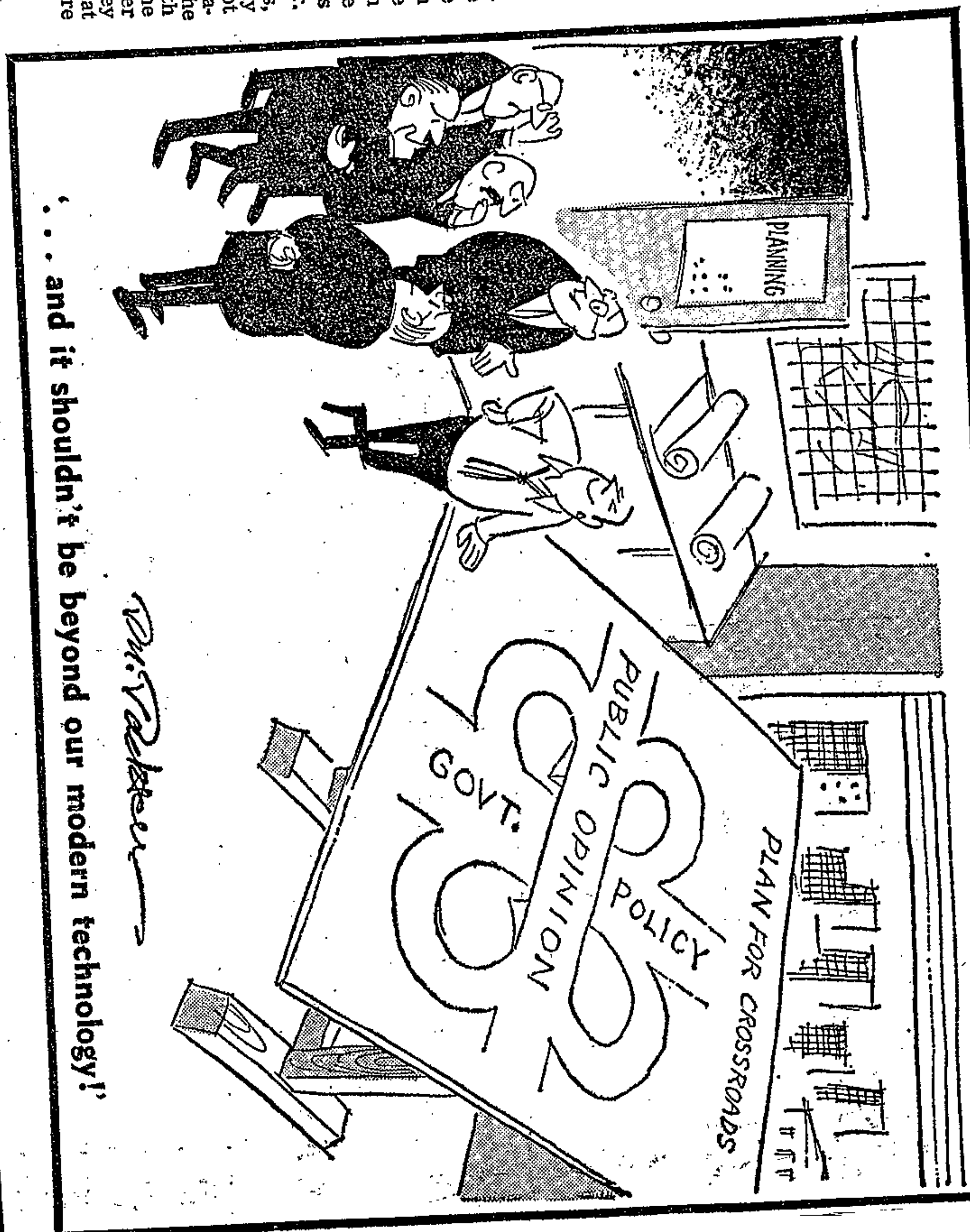
NRGUS 10/8/78 (307)

Miserable
reward
for
their
peace

Obeying the laws of God

THE proposed demon-
ition of Crossroads is an
attack on the Christian
Church. When any couple
marries in any Christian
Church, solemn vows are
exchanged. Vows that are
sacred, binding vows in
which promises are made
to God, promises which
no government has the
authority to break. This
is the crux of the matter.

In the final analysis,
the Christian is ultimately
responsible to God and not
to influx control regula-
tions. If the law of the
land is in conflict with
the laws of Christ, the
Christian has no other
alternative but to obey
God. And this is what
people of all religions are
doing at this moment.
Rev A J GORDON
Belhar



THE Peninsula Administration Board's case
against Crossroads, as put by Mr F H Botha
and Brigadier van der Westhuizen, can be
sustained neither in its view of conditions
in the urban areas, nor in the rural areas,
nor in the relation between the two.

... reasons for this are not hard to find — they relate particularly to the relative freedom from police raids (such as the raids that were made on the 'bachelor quarters' within the past few weeks) and, of course, the ability to live as a family.

What influx has occurred, seems to have largely been that of women and children coming to join men in town.

One can only hope that Mr Botha's ugly threat to terminate the employment of men who dare to live with their wives, is a bad joke.

Any other interpretation is too ghastly to contemplate. And the feeble excuse that it is all necessary because these laws are passed by Parliament certainly will not wash; the Nationalist Party caucus which in fact determines Parliament's decisions, would certainly not ignore serious pleas by senior civil servants such as Mr Botha.

As to the swart-gevaar threat of all those blacks waiting to flood into Cape Town — one can make a serious case that, if official unemployment figures

regeneration of social and family life in those rural areas which is a consequence of the migrant labour system.

This again makes it clear that only when workers who spend virtually all their time in town are allowed to take their families with them, will it become possible to truly begin the long process of building up the social and economic strength of these regions.

Capital

The third is that the counterparts of Mr Botha and Brigadier van der Westhuizen in the homeland areas, who control what happens there, are on the one hand unable to initiate real development themselves (for many reasons, including particularly the fact that they do not yet appear to appreciate the need for labour-intensive methods and for the use of appropriate technology) and on the other hand are not prepared to let other groups with initiative undertake such development, even if they have the necessary capital available.

Professor G Ellis

IN VIEW of a number of misconceptions contained in Brigadier van der Westhuizen's case, I feel I must react.

The brigadier comments that schemes to upgrade the area are a 'simplistic academic statement which is little more than a pipedream in reality.'

I must thank him for this description, which so ably sums up the States policy of separate development which he is expected to apply.

Recent events have shown clearly how the dream of peace, harmony and economic progress for South Africa being achieved through racial 'neatness' is getting further and further away.

Crossroads is the reality.

His the simplistic pipedream.

The proposals we have made are also real and have been found to be workable elsewhere in Africa.

Let us be told the truth

Agus
10/4/73
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There is thus precedent for them — not just academic theory...

He then goes on to state a number of negative features in Crossroads — like health.

Sure, there is sickness there. And crime. And overcrowding. And unemployment. And 'illegal' workers.

If these things did not exist in a low income community of some 20 000 people, we would really have found Utopia.

But although he quotes some figures to support his argument that Crossroads is bad, he is not forthright enough to quote comparable figures from other Black or Coloured areas.

For all these things are comparative, and what would now be most welcome would be:

● Records of these same diseases in other black (and maybe, homeland) areas.

● Records of crime in Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa.

● Records of overcrowding within the established townships (in terms of persons a square metre, this is likely to be far worse than Crossroads).

● Records of unemployment and unemployment in Crossroads and other black areas.

● Records of enrolment in Nyanga or Guguletu school from Crossroads.

Much criticism has been levelled against the Urban Problems Research Unit and other organisations for trying to establish some facts about the area.

The main reason for this work is that no official figures are published.

If he knows the facts, (and surely he must do, as otherwise he would show irresponsibility in making these statements), let us have them, once and for all, and, this at least, would prevent a lot of sniping. Let's be told the truth about the factors listed above: let us be told

exactly how many illegal workers are living in Crossroads (or elsewhere for that matter) who are taking the bread from the mouths of the 4000 listed unemployed in other townships.

Our own understanding of the situation is that a large proportion of the workers from Crossroads come, in fact, from the township's single quarters in the first place.

At least this would clear the air a bit, and maybe generate some constructive dialogue.

It will not however, remove the basic realities of the situation, which are far removed from statistics, and involve around personal family needs and preferences.

Our plea has only been to allow the settlement to remain while a realistic and humane solution is worked out between the parties. There is an alternative to wholesale demolition.

B J REES
Rondebosch

The case against Crossroads itself has been presented in terms of some figures concerning crime rates, health, overcrowding, and so on.

However, the comparative figures for the official African townships were not provided by the board; for when they are given, the comparison either comes out about equal, or strongly in favour of Crossroads.

Your reporters have ably demonstrated this as concerns health and crime; again, one of the curious features is how the board has forgotten that at the time of all the unrest in Cape Town, when the townships were in turmoil and disorder, there was peace at Crossroads.

What a miserable reward the inhabitants get for their behaviour! It is also extraordinary to find the brigadier using overcrowding at Crossroads as a reason for taking action against the camp.

The true situation is almost certainly that there is, on average, greater crowding in the townships than in Crossroads; in fact one of the reasons for the existence of the camp is the degree of overcrowding in the townships, caused by the 'freeze' on family housing implemented by the board, and resulting in many young couples having nowhere to live.

They are forced to squat because the board has not taken their needs into account!

Demolishing houses is the last action to be expected of anyone concerned about overcrowding.

Influx

The alleged flood of immigrants to Cape Town to take work out of the mouths of local inhabitants is also contrary to the reliable evidence available.

More than anything else, what has occurred is a flood of workers out of the migrant labourers' barracks and into the squatter areas, because, bad as the conditions in these squatter areas are, the workers find it preferable to live in them than in the official 'bachelor' barracks.

mean anything, there is not an unmanageable mass of millions of people waiting to come to town — the large majority of these workseekers may already be here (see pages 83 to 93 of *The Squatter Problem in the Western Cape*, South African Institute of Race Relations, for details of this argument).

Insofar as unemployment is concerned, the solution is to lift all those restrictions which prevent Africans taking many of the jobs they could ably manage, and they desperately wish to have, in Cape Town.

Homelands

This by itself could generate 'multiplier effects' that would result in further new jobs becoming available, because of the enlarged consumer market that would result.

The solution does not lie in destroying the family homes of men the majority of whom are in legal employment in the Peninsula and whom have an average period of service in Cape Town of over 20 years.

There are groups in Cape Town that have for some time been trying to improve conditions in the homeland areas through funds raised for this specific purpose, and that do understand some of these problems.

Obstacles

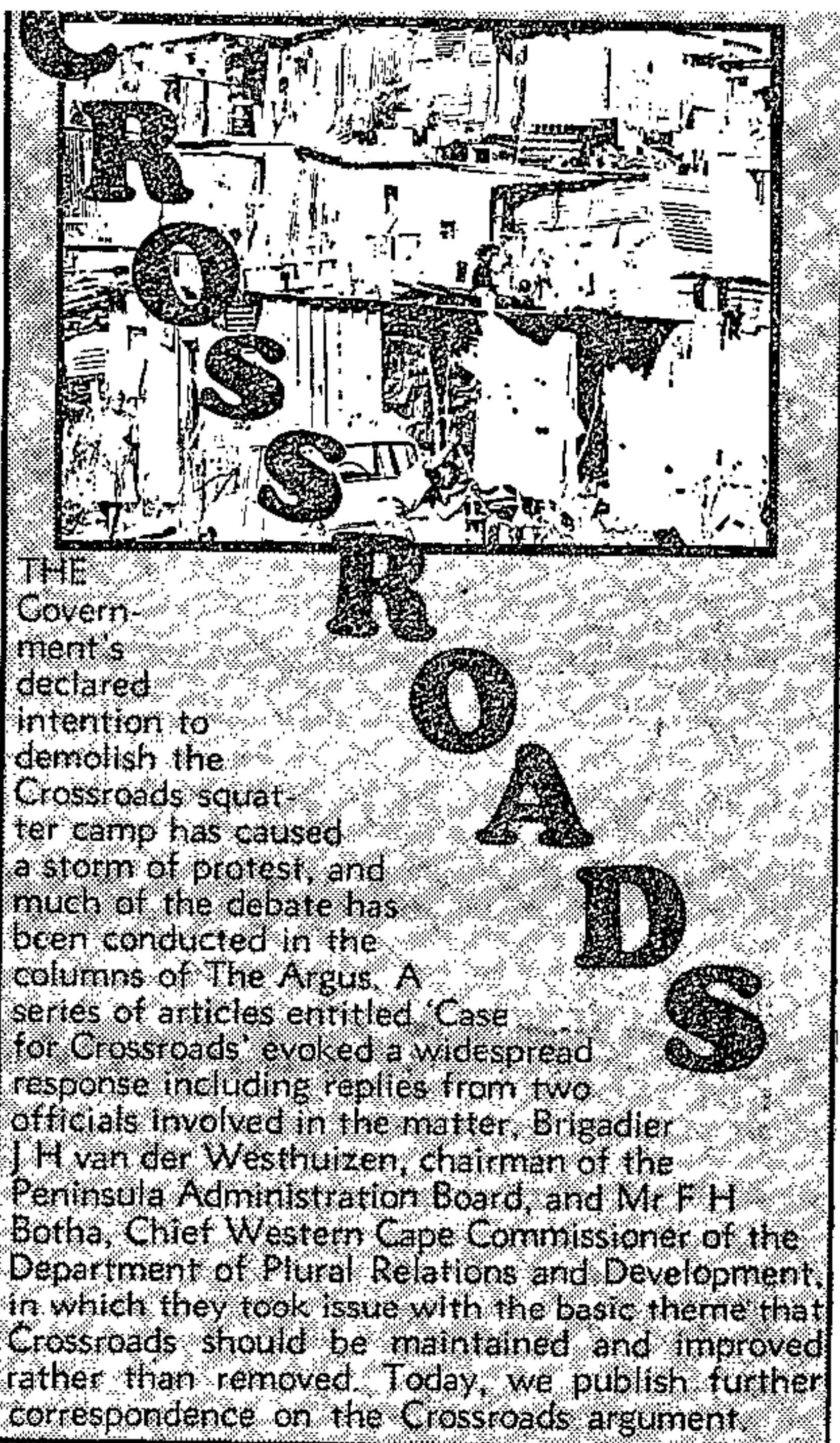
One could cite many obstacles to development, but there are three that are particularly relevant to the administration board's arguments.

The first is that development of those rural areas is not possible with the present population density on the land.

Mr Botha ought to be aware of this, for when he was secretary of the Tomlinson Commission he recorded that at least half of the people then living on the land would have to move off it before agricultural recovery was possible.

The number of people currently living in those areas is much higher than it was then.

Accordingly, the proposal to send people to those areas from Crossroads (or anywhere else) is one of the factors making real agricultural recovery an ever-receding possibility.



THE Government's declared intention to demolish the Crossroads squatter camp has caused a storm of protest, and much of the debate has been conducted in the columns of The Argus. A series of articles entitled 'Case for Crossroads' evoked a widespread response including replies from two officials involved in the matter, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Administration Board, and Mr F H Botha, Chief Western Cape Commissioner of the Department of Plural Relations and Development, in which they took issue with the basic theme that Crossroads should be maintained and improved rather than removed. Today, we publish further correspondence on the Crossroads argument.

Wasted
time
and
energy

NOW that it seems inevitable that Crossroads is going to be demolished, I hope those 'do-gooders' who have been rushing around with petitions, manning tables, and convening protest meetings will realise they have wasted

10/9/78 Argus 307
Cross to bear..

*CHRIST our Lord His cross did bear
Reminding us that His followers will share
Of similar crossbearing in the course of time
Saviour grant us Grace and make us sublime.
Souls you have died for are gazing at heaven
Revering in their prayers with hearts heavily laden*

*O Heavenly Father hearken unto our plea
And grant us a haven to rest and be free
Direct our thoughts and dispel our fears
Saviour of mankind throughout all the years.*

Lansdowne

(Rev) A J D JOHANNES

RESTLESS IN OUR BEDS

MAY I, through you, reply to Mr F Botha on the subject of his pro-

Silence is support

BEFORE one can ask what the Crossroads controversy is all about, one must first gauge the likely effect of its demolition.

There are no jobs in the homelands.

Thus, at present, illegal blacks who are caught and sent to the homelands, return to the cities again and again.

It is no good telling them of the fantastic developments that will take place in the homelands in 20 or 30 years' time! They prefer to earn money in the cities, whatever the hardship.

Consequently, the argument that demolishing Crossroads would result in all the illegal squatters returning to the homelands and remaining there is invalid.

The alternative to Crossroads is for the 20 000 residents to effectively

remain in the Western Cape and establish new uncontrolled squatter camps with crime and disease far worse than in Crossroads.

Whether the demolition of Crossroads proves to be a catalyst for racial violence or whether it merely adds to the growing bitterness and frustration of the blacks, is not the point at issue.

What is important is that every South African who favours peaceful co-existence between black and white should emphatically reject the insensitive action of bureaucrats and ideologists.

To remain silent is to give one's tacit support to those who believe that ideology is more important than the security and stability of our society.

That is what Crossroads is all about.
GEOFF LONDON

Sea Point

THIS IS NOT WHAT I SAID

WITH reference to Brigadier van der Westhuizen's article 'Case Against the Camp' (The Argus August 1), let me say that I am shocked that the brigadier should so quote me out of context as to twist and sour the whole tone of what I wrote in SA Outlook (February issue 1978).

This is what I actually wrote in SA Outlook: 'The

Crossroad community, though living in sub-human conditions which shock the visitor, is found by many to be a place of healing warmth, vitality, resourcefulness, inner strength and viability.'

The deplorable state of the dirt-tracks through Crossroads and the overflowing refuse-bins stand as a shocking monument to sheer neglect on the part of those who have, to date, raked in in excess of a quarter of a million rands from the residents of Crossroads, as service charges.

The clean yards, painted shacks and neat vegetable gardens stand in sharp contrast to the squalor of the so-called roads and surrounding area for which vast sums have already been paid for their maintenance and upkeep.

In passing, I find it ironic that it is the chairman of the local Bantu Affairs Administration Board (sic) who is articulating his dismay and concern over the conditions

under which Africans must live.

Does he not realise that a great number of the townships residents have spilled over into Crossroads, fleeing the unbearably frustrating conditions of overcrowding in Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa?

Is Mr van der Westhuizen suggesting that no home at all is better than a shack? Or does he feel that it is better to smash homes simply because their humble appearance might bring displeasure to the aesthetic sense of some visitor?

The answer is not to demolish but to upgrade. And this is precisely what Paul Andrew is calling for and has already articulated clearly in his three excellent articles in The Argus.

It's not impossible. It can be done: Just look at what's been done already with next to nothing.

Let me quote from the article in SA Outlook which the brigadier has apparently read with some care: 'The anecdotes of hospitality, hilarity, warmth and pity, struggle and victory from this extraordinary community are endless.'

'Are these people a burden to us? NO. They are our brothers and sisters.'

sidering what he has in mind being party to —

The consequences of which

Shacks: order may be sought

EAST LONDON — The Coloured Management Committee may try to get a court order restraining the East Cape Administration Board from demolishing backyard shacks in Duncan Village. On Monday the

chairman of the Board said squatters' shacks must be demolished as they were illegal and people living in them were there illegally.

Mr Peter Mopp proposed a motion the Town Clerk advise the Board people in the shacks would move if alternate accommodation was provided. If not they should be allowed to stay.

The chairman of the Committee, Mr J. H. Nash, said without applying a racial tag the Committee had no right to talk on behalf of black tenants in the shacks.

He said the Administration Boards kept on saying they controlled only blacks. The Coloured people were supposed to be under the control of the Department of Coloured Affairs.

Mr Mopp's motion was passed.

Mr Nash said if the Board insisted on going ahead with the demolition the Committee should raise money to get a court order restraining them.

A motion was also passed at the meeting calling for a meeting with the Minister of Plural Relations to allow black domestic workers to stay in Coloured areas of East London without harassment.

Committee members said harassment was taking place with the arrest of both employers and black employees by Board officials. — DDR.

Racing 2 W
Editorial Opinion 8

C. Times 9/8/78.

Workers who bring in wives may lose jobs

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By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

MR. F. H. BOTHA, Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape, warned yesterday that black employees working legally in Cape Town but who brought their wives here illegally could, in terms of the law, have their employment terminated.

"This is a matter that is beginning to worry me," he said. "The legal provisions are there and it is our duty to see that the law is enforced."

Mr Botha was asked to comment on a letter signed by him and published in a Cape Town newspaper this week in which he said: "I am not unaware of the fact that increasing numbers of men who are working in Cape Town legally have been bringing their wives to Crossroads. So far we have not taken the drastic step of terminating the employment of such men."

Yesterday he said he had not discussed termination of workers' employment with other authorities, so he could not say if this would in fact be done.

"The fact of the matter is that we have been very lenient with the Crossroads people. The Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act contains severe penalty clauses, yet I do not know of any of these that have been applied so far.

"Similarly, we have not taken this drastic step of terminating the employment of workers who may be here legally but who have brought their wives here illegally — although we are empowered to do so in terms of the law."

He had to consider the employers, some of whom had provided single accommodation for their workers. "But in many cases the workers are not using these quarters, and have preferred to live at Crossroads."

About 20 000 people live at Crossroads, of whom about 90 percent are regarded by the authorities as being there illegally. But a report on a recent survey by the Urban Problems Research Unit at UCT said only six percent of heads of households at Crossroads were unemployed.

Most of the men are employed and their families tend to have higher incomes than families in the official township of Nyanga, the report added. It said the average household head at Crossroads has been living in Cape Town for 18 years and his wife for an average of more than 11 years.

Shacks must go says Swanepoel

EAST LONDON — Squatters' shacks in Duncan Village must be demolished because they are illegal structures and the people living in them are there illegally, according to the chairman of the Eastern Cape Administration Board, Mr H. H. Swanepoel.

He said yesterday no provision had been made for the rehousing of these people.

"Only legal residents will be allocated houses in Mdantsane," he said.

Mr Swanepoel said the steps to demolish the backyards shacks had been taken after certain residents requested that they should be broken down.

Mr Swanepoel said these dwellings were especially common in the Coloured area.

He added that the people who rented out these shacks to illegal residents were cheating the influx control regulations. — DDR.

18/78 207 CT.

Shanty town seen as suburb

GRAHAMSTOWN.

Crossroads should be accepted as a suburb of Cape Town and provided with municipal services and housing loans, the Progressive Federal Party's Cape congress decided here at the weekend.

The congress also called on the government to deproclaim the whole of District Six, Woodstock and Salt River and to have them open residential areas.

Calling for Crossroads to remain, Mr Pierce Newton-King of Helderberg said the squatter camp had become a symbol as an area where high government policy oppressed people at ground level.

South Africa would have to come to terms with shanty towns and with site-and-service facilities being provided for poor urban people, instead of pushing them into the bush where they were condemned to a life of poverty.

The congress was told that the PFP had so far collected 10 000 signatures for the petition against the demolition of Crossroads.

- Other resolutions supported open amenities and desegregation of beaches and public transport.

- Mr Brian Bamford was re-elected PFP Cape chairman.

Little crime at Crossroads

BY TED OLSEN

POVERTY and the squalid conditions of slums and squatter towns are commonly said to encourage crime and anomy, but Crossroads, in many ways, appears to be an exception.

Social and health studies of urban slum conditions have found that slums breed rats, muggers, thieves, killers, rapists and disease.

At Crossroads, 20 000 squatters live in 3 000 ponds crammed amid the scrub and dunes near Nyanga and are relatively law-abiding with a sense of community cohesion unusual for a squatter slum community.

A Cape Times study which included interviews with police, squatters and "officials" who belong to organized control committees in Crossroads itself, arrived at these conclusions last week.

Colonel J H Vorster, District Commandant for the Athlone police district, said that Crossroads — a high-density area with the potential for rife lawlessness because of its squatter slum character — has, in fact, a "very low crime rate" and gave police "little to be concerned about."

At the weekends, when the "criminal element" in neighbouring townships kept police busy, Crossroads remained

relatively quiet. The incidence of serious crime such as murder, assault and rape was extremely low for an area of its size, police said.

Colonel Vorster said that while it was "against regulations" to give crime statistics from police records, he could say without hesitation that Crossroads was one of the most trouble-free residential areas in his district.

The suggestion that the low crime rate was because "crime in Crossroads is seldom reported," was refuted by Mr Johnson Ngxbongwana, chairman of the main Crossroads committee which has assumed the responsibility for law and order.

He referred to allegations made recently by Brigadier J H Van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Administration Board, about the incidence of crime at Crossroads.

"His observations are made because he is bent on discrediting our town," Mr Ngxbongwana said.

An important reason why the people at Crossroads could not afford to live without regard to the law was the real threat of bulldozer demolition.

The police, consequently, were seldom seen amid the shanties.

Instead, the community is policed by members of the Crossroads Homeguard, a vigilante force who patrol the lanes and paths throughout the day and night.

Armed with kleries, 30 homeguard members patrol during the day. At night, the force is stepped up to 40.

"After 9:30 pm, we expect quiet. We do not tolerate heavy drinking or carousing. Our patrolmen personally see that no such situation gets out of hand."

Crossroads has been zoned off into quarters for patrol duties, and so effective is the homeguard that squatters leave clothing on lines, doors unlocked and vegetable patches unattended without concern.

The Reverend C Kani, of the Reformed Methodist Church which meets in a corrugated iron shanty church, said he had moved about South Africa "from township to squatter camp" for most of his life but had never observed such "orderliness."

There was virtually no tsotsi problem as in other townships such as nearby Nyanga.

Members of the homeguard were known to the Guguletu police and personally conveyed persons arrested in

Crossroads for an offence to the police station.

The vigilantes were instructed by the control committees to spot out any squatters who had allowed their shanties or plots to deteriorate excessively. The results of this community awareness are numerous — carefully-tended flower and vegetable gardens, edged with stones or cool-drink cans, and painted shanties in neat repair.

Some squatter families have lived at Crossroads for three years or longer and have established close friendships with other residents.

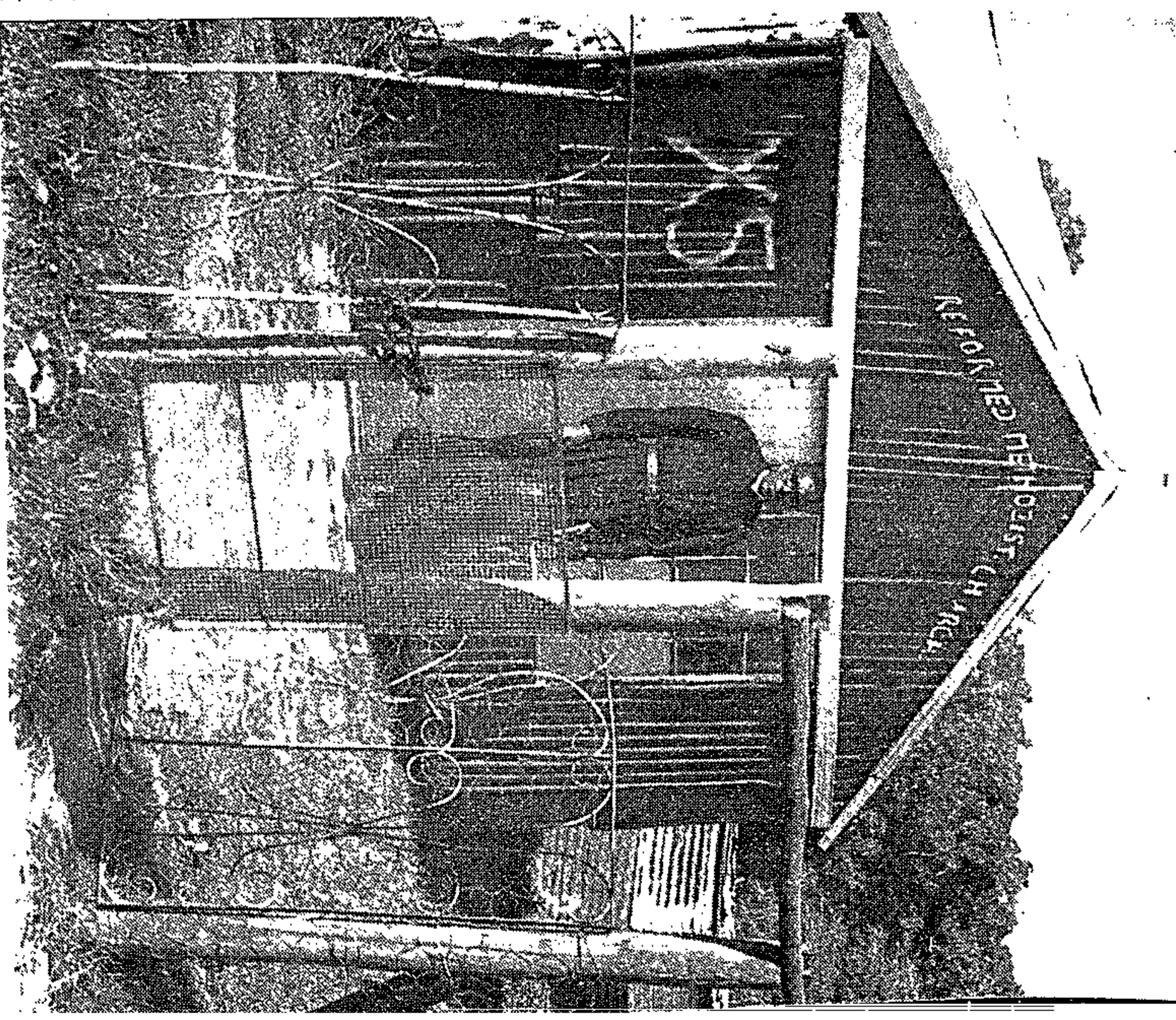
Many shops and stalls have sprung up, selling fresh produce and general supplies. Bakeries and dairies make regular deliveries to the shanties and the Crossroads housewife seldom has to travel far to meet her family's needs.

What happens, then, when the bulldozers move in? Mr Ngxbongwana, who spoke to the 4 000-odd gathered at the day of prayer for Crossroads recently, said the people will not move.

"We intend to stay, no matter what the odds. We believe the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, is a dedicated Christian and that he will in the end prevent the bulldozers from destroying our homes."



Mr Sam Dima (left) and Mr Richard Mddimba, both of the Crossroads homeguard, patrol the lanes and paths of the squatter camp armed with kleries.



The Rev C Kani in front of his church. He says Crossroads is "a community of very order people".

PFP to draw clear-cut policy

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, has committed the Progressive Federal Party to having a crystal-clear image and policy by the next parliamentary session.

This, he told the party's Cape Congress in Grahamstown at the weekend, was the main message he had had from debate and from private talks with delegates.

Earlier the party leadership had managed to avoid a possibly embarrassing detailed debate on the

franchise issue, although one delegate stated flatly that he favoured a system of one man, one vote.

The congress resolved to leave formulation of policy proposals to the constitutional committee under Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert and decisions to the party's national congress in November.

Summing up at the end of the congress, Mr Eglin said his conclusions were much the same as they had been after the Natal Congress last month: "The message that comes to me

is that we must sharpen the definitions of our image and our policy. We must see we have a policy that is crystal clear with no confusion and no doubt talk.

"At least by the time we go into the next parliamentary session, we will have a crystal-clear image and policy."

He was loudly applauded when he said the message he had was that, if the party was to make mistakes, they should be "on the side of boldness and not on the side of timidi-

ty". The congress urged Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, during the earlier debate, to recommend "full citizenship rights for all South Africans under a Federal Constitution that guarantees such rights" when his committee reported to the federal executive in the next few months.

Mr Roger Hulley, MPC for Constantia, opened discussion on behalf of the provincial executive and said the party's commitment to full citizenship rights did not specify a

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franchise system.

"Congress cannot preempt the Van Zyl Slabbert committee by specifying one or other system. Let us not pass resolutions binding the party in any way in respect of mechanics."

Mr Mike Mitchley of East London said, while he personally believed in one man, one vote, the PFP should decide on this or a qualified franchise because of its voter appeal. It should prepare for effective government, but go into a National Convention with its credibility and principles intact.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said it was a pity so much of the debate on constitutional alternatives focused on the franchise.

"I don't think the problem in South Africa is the franchise. It is one of avoiding domination — white domination, black domination, totalitarian domination," he said.

The congress adopted a resolution supporting statements such as those of the chairman of the PFP federal executive, Mr Harry Schwarz, despite criticism of Mr Schwarz for "warmongering" from Mr Mitchley, of East London, who said Mr Schwarz fell into the Government trap of setting up a war psychosis in South Africa.

Among the resolutions adopted by the congress were:

- That the Crossroads squatter camp be accepted as a suburb of Cape Town and be provided with municipal services and housing loans.

- That open amenities and the immediate desegregation of beaches and public transport be supported.

- That minimum wage levels for domestic workers and labourers be called for.

- That black leasehold rights in the Western Cape be called for.

Reprieve Crossroads and we'll have others on our hands

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I CONSIDER it my duty to reply to three letters on Crossroads, not one of which has answered my question. 'What positive results were to be achieved with The Case for Crossroads?'

MR REES

Thank you for a copy of the book by Andrew and Japha. I'm glad to learn copies have been sent to the Department of Community Development. Why apply the valuable fruits of that research to an illegal squatter camp? Please do not expect me to believe that the Crossroads people have not since the camp was started in 1975, been influenced and encouraged to stick it out. I am not unaware of the fact that increasing numbers of men who are working in Cape Town legally, have been bringing their wives to Crossroads. So far we have not yet taken the drastic step of terminating the employment of such men.

As for Mr Rees's 62 percent (of the 78 percent men in Cape Town legally, according to the survey of 896 workers in Crossroads) who had legal accommodation in the townships, I must point out that no man can reside in

Cape Town legally without legal accommodation. I therefore reject Mr Rees's implied conclusion about the 38 percent of the 896 workers who were in Cape Town legally, and must conclude that Mr Rees's survey helpers are not sufficiently informed to determine legal presence. For that reason those specific statistical results of the study are also rejected.

Lastly, if negative research work or newspaper articles will not "con" the people into thinking that they could be allowed to stay, then I ask again what purpose is being served?

MR RENE DE VILLIERS

Some of his misconceptions call for comment:

(a) Generally speaking I think that black states' governments would probably frown on Mr de Villiers's opinion of the homes from which these Crossroads people have come to squat in Cape Town.

(b) It seems Mr de Villiers wants to open the gates of Cape Town to all who wish to come here from the black states. Has he another piece of land in mind for the next

20 000 who will follow if Crossroads is condoned? Perhaps a Windermere or a Cook's Bush of the 1950s. Or does his memory not go back that far?

(c) Influx control and the prevention of illegal squatting are not 'administrative laws' but enactments of Parliament. Need I explain what Parliament is and where its powers are derived from?

(d) I do not know what crime is in Mr de Villiers's accepted sense of the word but I suggest he approach the proper authorities for statistics on crime in Crossroads.

(e) If the demolition of Crossroads will result in South Africa's name being further sullied, I suggest that neither the demolition nor the blacks in Crossroads will be responsible.

How about the Crossroads Home-coming Fund, Mr de Villiers? I am not in a position to equal the big shots or the Institute but you may have my personal contribution of R100 to the fund immediately.

MR PAUL ANDREW

If Mr Andrew can do no better than be sorry for me, I can only thank him

for the frankness in the rest of his letter which discloses the real issue and the purpose of The Case for Crossroads as far as he is concerned.

F H BOTHA
(Chief Commissioner
Western Cape)
Observatory,

aspect of the early suffrage movement, its limited, middle-class concerns, and its lack of feminist ideology.

Aileen Kraditor's *The Ideas of the Woman Suffrage Movement*, William O'Neill's *Everyone Was Brave: The Rise and Fall of Feminism in America*, and William Chafe's *The American Woman: Her Changing Social, Economic, and Political Roles, 1920-1970* serve in some ways as correctives to older studies.⁵ Kraditor traces the development of the suffragists' ideology from nineteenth-century arguments based on natural rights to the arguments based on the necessity of women's participation in social and political reform in the early twentieth century. Her work illuminates the suffragists' abandonment of far-reaching feminist reform in favor of an expedient rationale for voting rights based on traditional notions of femininity. In addition, her study sheds light on the suffragists' class base. She emphasizes the middle-class nature of the movement and its basic failure, despite assertions of "sisterhood," to overcome the limits of class interests and outlook.

William O'Neill, in *Everyone Was Brave* and in his article, "Feminism as a Radical Ideology,"⁶ also emphasizes the suffrage movement's middle-class base and the suffragists' failure to formulate a radical critique of the existing social structure. He documents the process by which American feminists discarded potentially radical ideas about marriage and the family and replaced them with the goals of "social feminism" geared toward general social reform.

William Chafe's study, *The American Woman*, departs from traditional institutional studies by analyzing women's historical experience in the years after the suffrage amendment became a reality rather than depicting the women's century as a period of continuous progress.

He felt it did not solve the problem to consult the police on the increase in squatters. "To accuse them of being responsible for any increase in crime in Duncan Village without

proof or conviction in a court of law is exaggeration. "It is easy for those who live in comfort to ask the authorities to demolish the homes of these unfortunate people without caring where these families will find shelter for their children," Mr Phillips said.

Members of the Coloured Management Committee and the Organisation are to meet today and there will also be a public meeting of the people of Majombozi. —

was taken by a few individuals I have no knowledge of the association recommending such a drastic measure," he said.

The people in the shanties were not responsible for the situation in which they now found themselves. "The blame for this rests with the acute housing shortage in East London," he said.

Mr Phillips attacked Mr Badenhorst for this action. "Unless this decision

movement, many questions remain unanswered. New questions need to be asked, drawn from our experience in the present movement. Why did the first feminist movement ultimately lose sight of feminist goals? What can we learn from tactics of the early women's rights movement? Then too, the history of organized feminism could tell us a great deal about the nature and development of feminist consciousness. The overwhelming historiographical emphasis on the suffrage movement has precluded study of women in other types of organizations. The women's club movement, the temperance crusade, women's participation in labor unions, and the special role women played in early twentieth-century social reform organizations and the settlement movement are just being written or have yet to be explored.

2. Biographies of Women

Biography, the second major form of historical writing on women, has often served as the only way to reconstruct the lives women led. Sources which exist for writing about the world of men do not exist for the majority of women during most periods of history. Biographies are inherently limited, however, in that they can tell us very little about the life-style of the overwhelming majority of women who were not members of a small social elite or who did not pioneer in one of the professions. The work of reconstructing the history of the inarticulate has just begun, and women make up the largest and probably the most silent of society's inarticulate groups. Anyone who has attempted genealogical and demographic research knows that even basic facts about the birth, death, and parenthood of a

The order to demolish

But last week when a Daily Dispatch reporter contacted the board's

Speaking on behalf of the association, the secretary, Mr B. Phillips, said yesterday it was a crime against humanity to force people to demolish the shacks without providing them with alternative accommodation.

The order was signed by a Mr Nel, of the administration board.

A member of the Duncan Village branch of the East London People's Organisation, Mr H. Badenhorst, said last week the board's order to demolish the shanties had come at his request.

Mr J. G. Coetzer, he said, no instructions on the removal of shanties in this area had been issued by his office. He said there was no Mr Nel working for the board in East London.

CHAIRMAN in Queenstown, Mr J. G. Coetzer, he said, no instructions on the removal of shanties in this area had been issued by his office. He said there was no Mr Nel working for the board in East London.

Black shack demolition order slammed

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1978

Historic important,

7/8/78 W 307

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Squatter plea ⁽³⁰⁷⁾ for unity

JUST to say "shame" meant nothing to people who were losing their homes, a Crossroads leader said yesterday.

Speaking yesterday at the annual meeting of the Women's Movement for Peace Mrs Regina Ntorgana, chairman of the Crossroads branch, appealed to Guguletu women "to come and struggle with us for Crossroads, because to just say 'shame' means nothing to the people who are losing their homes".

A Guguletu speaker said Crossroads people were complaining too early about Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa people not doing anything, because "we are all working for Crossroads, but we blacks are not allowed to start anything...".

Crossroads survey angers the squatters

6/8/78 Sunday
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Tribune Reporter

CAPE TOWN: Officials at Tygerberg Hospital — including one of the superintendents — were yesterday seeking the identity of a doctor at the hospital who is allegedly responsible for drawing up and distributing a survey questionnaire in the Crossroads squatter camp, at Cape Town.

The questionnaire headed: Tygerberg Hospital Survey of the Men of Crossroads, had nothing to do with Tygerberg Hospital, say the authorities and the culprit will be dealt with 'severely'.

The questionnaire was brought to the squatter camp by a doctor and some students.

They were helped to distribute the questionnaire by the divisional council's overseer at the camp, Mr George Barnard.

Mr Barnard said yesterday there was nothing sinister in the questionnaire and he did not see "what the fuss is about".

But, say Tygerberg officials, the questionnaire was issued without permission of the Ethics Board at the hospital and was therefore strictly against regulations.

The Director of Hospital had been informed about the matter.

The questionnaire asked a number of curious and non-medical questions which have sparked alarm among residents of the

camp — most of whom appear unwilling to fill it in.

It asked for example:

Do you have contract work here?

Do you own a dwelling in the land?

Are you qualified to stay here?

Do you listen to Radio Bantu?

A few direct medical questions are:

To which hospital or clinic do you go?

Did your children have the injection (were they immunised)? Do you or your wife practice family planning?

Medical experts asked to comment on the questionnaire said it was amateurish, possibly verged on the unethical and would seem to have little bearing on medical matters.

But Tygerberg officials take a stronger stand. They said it is the duty of the hospital to cure sick people and nothing else.

Meanwhile squatters at the camp are alarmed at the questionnaire, which they feel is a ploy of the authorities to — in some way — discredit them by using answers to the questionnaires out of context "to prove some biased point."

A copy of the questionnaire is in the hands of an attorney who is going into the matter.

The committee of Crossroads camp last night held an emergency meeting to discuss the matter.

them respectable yeomen, many of them sturdy laborers, and many others miserable squatters dependent on casual labor, charity, and poaching.⁴⁰ In France, the hierarchy was steeper still, and the condition of the poor, worse. France's population was far larger than Britain's—about five times larger—and more rural: roughly six out of every seven Frenchmen lived on the land.⁴¹ The church, which made up a vanishingly small minority of the French population—no more than 0.5 percent—owned 15 percent of that land. This was considerably less than aggressive philosophies like to charge, but it was still a great deal, and most church lands were highly desirable soil. The nobility, which totaled 1.5 percent of the French population, owned 20 percent of the land, another striking disproportion. Well-to-do

twenty—were serfs, the vast majority of east European peasants lived in legal bondage. In Austria, they suffered under heavy and growing exactions from their noble landlords; the nobility sweated the peasantry for increasing contributions, through a variety of taxes and, above all, through *robot*—compulsory labor service. Here, as everywhere else, there were regional and local variations; the lot of the peasant differed with the laxity or efficiency, kindness or cruelty, of individual landlords and their stewards. But in general, conditions were terrible almost beyond description; travelers' reports are notoriously undependable, but visitor after visitor speaks of Bohemian and Hungarian peasants living more or less like animals. It was not until the 1760s

when peasant revolts jogged agenda for state action. She gations which had become "maxima" beyond which at least in some measure the landlords' private use. rved, her decrees "left the lived."⁴³ gh it varied greatly, was in e, a routine of exploitation nds of the landlord, and the state service was accompa- d their very lives. Peter the hereditary, so that Russian e so much cattle. The law his master—an ominous evelance of the practice— oye landlords who violated peasants in the form of

the life of the Russian serf

English conditions, he was amazed at the low productivity of French agriculture, appalled at the "miserable state of the labouring poor," and constrained to observe that the average French peasant's morale was irremediably low. They were "content merely to live."⁴²

If French peasants suffered in comparison with the English yeomanry, they were at least legally better off than the peasants on Prussian, Hapsburg, or Russian lands. While about a million French peasants—less than one in

⁴⁰ See G. E. Mingay, *English Landed Society in the Eighteenth Century* (1963).

⁴¹ For the French population of the seventeenth century, see p. 291.

⁴² See Robert and Elborg Forster, eds., *European Society in the Eighteenth Century* (1969), 108 ff.

⁴³ *The Hapsburg Empire, 1790-1918* (1969), 66. For the reign of Maria Theresa's son, Joseph II, see p. 427 below.

HISTORIOGRAPHY
Week BEGINNING:

- July 17 J.T. Shotwell Colonial Africa
2. J.W. Thompson understanding
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22. J.A. Mazzeo Reading: Renaissance and Revolution: The Remaking of
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and Dependence in Black Africa" in Journal of Modern African
Studies 1972 and Society in Renaissance Italy
23. P. Burke can Stud
Sept. 4) Simulation Exercise: African political parties and
Sept. 11) the decolonisation of Camibalia.

The Natal
Mercury

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1978

THE ONLY WAY

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WHILE overseas television crews are no doubt polishing their lenses in anticipation of another South African squatter camp spectacular — this time it is the planned destruction of Crossroads, the shanty township outside Cape Town that is the home of 20 000 Africans — it is heartening to see that in Natal a provincial body is tackling the squatter problem with ideas based on humanity and logic.

The Crossroads upheaval, if it is implemented, will follow a depressingly familiar pattern. The homes of thousands of people — mostly wives and children of men who have lived and worked in the Western Cape for up to 20 years — will be flattened, and those families who do not melt into the bush to set up homes illegally elsewhere will be packed off to the homelands.

Once more the "inhumanity" of the South African scene will be blazoned across the the world media, and goodness knows what further damage will be done to race relations at home. Will the Government still plough mindlessly on with its bulldozers, turning a deaf ear and a blind eye to the anger and indignation which these evictions arouse everywhere?

The basic tragedy of Crossroads is that it was ever allowed to grow to its present proportions. But now that it is a reality, the problems it presents

cannot be dispelled with front-end loaders. Thank goodness that that truth is now recognised by the Development and Services Board in Natal, which has been pushing ahead with a far more imaginative plan to control certain squatter areas in the province.

Its aim is "to improve the quality of life for the people in these areas by providing basic services." At Rietrivier, for instance, water supplies, refuse removal and sanitation services have been provided and roads are maintained. The erection of buildings is now controlled.

In the final result, only schemes of this nature — involving site-and-service and self-help plans — have the real potential to overcome the immense problems now posed by squatters throughout the country. There is simply not the money available to provide alternative housing for the multitudes who currently dwell in shanty towns. The policy, surely, should be to prevent new squatter camps from developing, but to improve and regulate those that exist.

One of Zambia's few accomplishments has been the Government's assistance to squatter compounds outside Lusaka. The camps have been recognised by the World Bank as "a potential model for dealing with shelter needs of low-income urban dwellers." That is the way in which we, too, should be grasping the nettle.

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To what extent have the European powers
Africa? Historian45. W. Laquer & G. Mosse Reading: Historians in Politics (Treitschke, Mor
(African Since 1875, pp. 64-75: S. Amin: "Under
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Restriction on Shelter starts a row

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A CONDITION imposed by the National Housing Commission that only squatters who qualify in terms of the Housing Act can be accommodated in Shelter's starter homes in Valhalla Park has sparked off a major controversy.

A member of Shelter's advisory board and former chairman of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, Mr J B Pearson, says the condition may mean that Shelter will not be able to accommodate the real desperate squatters who did not have roofs over their heads or lived in hovels.

Mr Pearson said today Shelter's hands were tied to rehousing only those living in 'numbered' shacks — and they had to be in the Cape Town municipal area.

Meeting

He said the Department of Community Development had refused to lift the condition and he had called on Shelter's trustees at a special meeting this week to abandon the project in order to maintain its public credibility.

However, the trustees decided to continue the project under protest and arrange a meeting with the Minister of Community Development, Mr S J Marais Steyn, to discuss the issue.

The controversy has come just before the first group of squatters is due to move into the first 30 completed homes.

Agreed

Cape Town City Council told Shelter in July last year of the National Housing Commission's decision that only squatters who qualify in terms of the Housing Act can be accommodated in the scheme.

The Trustees of Shelter initially agreed to the stipulation.

Mr Pearson said Shelter had been given the land on which to build the homes after two years of 'frustrating' negotiation and incredible red tape.

He went on: 'In their desperation to acquire land to realise Shelter's objective, the trustees were forced to agree to the condition laid down.'

City Council

'The Cape Town City Council, in whose municipal area the land is situated, was less rigid and stipulated that we allocate homes to those who qualified in terms of their eligibility policy.'

'This means that the applicants must have blue cards and excludes the homeless from other municipal areas.'

Homeless

'The condition laid down has left me with the impression that the authorities have no real concern whatsoever with the plight of the homeless.'

'It would appear that as far as they are concerned the homeless do not exist,' Mr Pearson said.

The Secretary of Community Development, Mr L Fouche, was not available for comment today and officials in his department said no one else could speak to The Argus.

The regional representative, Mr J Walters, said through his secretary that he could not give any information on Shelter's project to the Press.

Family life is the key

In the end, only one solution is possible for the continuing tragedy of squatter camps, pass laws and broken families of Transkeians, Ciskeians and other blacks in Cape Town, and that is official recognition by the Government that permanent residents are fully entitled to be there as full citizens with full rights.

Any other plan must, in the long run, be temporary whatever the politicians of today may say (and it is worth remembering that one former minister, Mr Blaar Coetzee, predicted that 1978 would be the year in which the flow of black people into the cities would be reversed).

If for no other reason, black people will remain in Cape Town because only they will do certain categories of work, particularly heavy manual work and such jobs as milkmen.

That may sound cynical, but ever since the first Fingo settlement was established in the Mother City in the 1830s that has been the case and there doesn't seem a remotest chance it will change. In

plain language, Cape Town could not survive economically without those people.

In domestic service, too, there are thousands of employers in the Cape Peninsula who will not give work to anyone other than black Africans, and because they have the vote, it is as certain as politics can be they will demand from the Government that those domestic workers remain.

Those are, however, economic realities and prognostications of developments at some future date. What of the immediate situation?

I believe it is possible for the National Party without major change to its ideology of separate development to introduce adjustments to its Western Cape policies that would at least provide a temporary solution that would give some satisfaction.

The key element in a new approach would have

This is the fourth and final article in the series by Daily Dispatch political correspondent BARRY STREEK on the problems of migrant labour in the Western Cape.

to be official recognition that the Christian and humane ethic that family life should be inviolable—that no policy which breaks up families can be tolerated.

After the years of the pass laws, such a suggestion may sound far-fetched, but although it could lead to increased black settlements in the so-called white cities, I believe such an adjustment is not impossible and that it is fundamental to the basic principles of the average member of the National Party.

After all, it was the Cape synod of the largest Afrikaans Church, the Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk, which said in 1965: "The disadvantages of the migrant labour system can be summarised as the complete

break-up of family life, a religious and social problem of the gravest moment."

If the Government adopted a policy of recognising family life as its core ingredient, it would mean that any person legally entitled to live with them.

As Professor George Ellis, Delta Hendrie, Alide Kooy and Johann Maree said in: "The Squatter Problem in the Western Cape", which is published by the SA Institute of Race Relations: "For practical reasons, implementation could be in stages based on the present legal status and employment plans of various groups of Africans."

The first stage would be to allow those black men who are legally in the city

to live there legally with their wives and family housing should be provided for them.

Actually, prior to that, the backlog in family housing should be removed and the construction of new homes drastically speeded up with the necessary finance. Still, people living permanently in Cape Town, with legal status to do so, should be the first to be allowed normal family life.

The second stage would be for contract workers who have shown their intention to spend the major part of their working lives in Cape Town to be allowed to live in the area with their families and family housing should be provided for them.

The final stage would be for contract workers

whose stay in Cape Town is to be allowed to live in the area with their families and family housing should be provided for them.

Under such a scheme, the Government should be able to control the influx of non-workers as effectively as it has done in the past, but at least it would place the right to family life in its correct place.

The authors also point out: "It seems to me that once families of the workers already in the town have been accommodated, the additional number of people from the homelands who would need to come to Cape Town to relieve the stress on the rural areas, would not be large."

Obviously, the key element of such a scheme would be a co-ordinated development of the rural areas so that the pressing economic situation there would not be such a major force in driving people to the cities.

Such a solution would not be ideal, but it would be a considerable improvement on the present situation and it would be far more humane.

Without too much fuss, the Government could also extend the 99-year lease scheme to the Western Cape so that security of tenure could be created for those people living there permanently.

With some important adjustment, the National Party could easily adopt such a programme without deviating fundamentally from its policies.

It could still maintain that if black people wanted to exercise political rights, they would have to go back to the homelands. After all, if it could make similar adjustments in the case of Soweto, why on earth could it not do so in Cape Town.

It would substantially improve a terrible situation in the Western Cape, undoubtedly promote better relations with the Ciskei and Transkei Governments and show that human considerations can overcome ideological masterplans.

Or must South Africa go through more Modderdams, more Unibells and more Crossroads? and more heartache?

Sunday Times

THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE

307

Stop those cruel bulldozers!

CCROSSROADS — the shanty town community of the Western Cape where 20 000 men, women and children live today in the shadow of the bulldozer — is not unique.

Throughout Africa and the under-developed world men live in their millions and in squalor on the ragged edges of cities which can offer them work, but not shelter.

Their presence is as inevitable as it is unpleasant to those who would have their countries offer a bright and shining face to the world. For as long as hungry men have to trek to the cities for work — and food — the homeless tide will not be stemmed.

But if Crossroads is not unique to South Africa, it could soon become another uniquely South African metaphor for oppression. An ugly child of Government ideology, it is about to be destroyed by the very ideology which gave it birth. For Crossroads is not simply the product of South Africa's inability to house its homeless; it is the product of a policy which insists that most of its black workers are simply temporary sojourners in cities where they have no rights; which condemns husbands to a single life and their wives and children to homeland poverty. The shanty towns of the Cape, where men and their families live "illegally" together, are the black man's response

to that policy. And the Government's only and characteristic response to this defiance is the bulldozer.

It is the rigid response of unimaginative men. And it is not the answer. In the summer, if the Government lives up to its promise, Crossroads will die — in full view of a horrified world. And another Crossroads will grow up in its place — built by men determined to keep both their jobs and their families.

In the face of that determination, the Government should realise that there are alternatives to the bulldozer; that instead of flushing people like pheasants from their homes, only to have them alight elsewhere, it should recognise the persistent reality of Crossroads. Instead of a one-way ticket to homelands where they have no homes, it should grant its people tenure, assistance in building a settled and stable community — and freedom from fear.

The Government has tried, frequently and lamentably, to solve its problems by sweeping them under the carpet — or into the bush. The time is overdue for it to acknowledge that human need will not obey ideology, no matter how rigidly it is enforced.

If the Government does not think again, Crossroads will become another South African symbol of shame.

South Africa doesn't need it.

Crossroads on SATV praised

ARGUS
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The Argus Religion Correspondent

CHRISTIAN leaders in the Crossroads community and the Western Province Council of Churches were among those in the Peninsula who today praised SATV for its Midweek programme last night on Crossroads.

In the TV programme, Anthony Goddard interviewed Mr Paul Andrew of the Urban Planning Research Unit of the University of Cape Town, who showed slides to justify his point that Crossroads was a viable community, willing to build its own family housing.

Mr Andrew said that granting permanent tenure to Crossroads residents and allowing its development was the alternative to the proposed demolition.

Mr Andrew was involved in a similar housing project at Lusaka, where the World Bank spent R34-million in implementing the family housing programme.

Dr Margaret Nash, a member of the Anglican Diocesan Board of Social Responsibility and author

of Home, a book on the Peninsula's housing crisis, welcomed the programme.

Father Desmond Curran, chairman of the Western Province Council of Churches and a member of the Minister's Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga, said the programme showed the potential for stable family life at Crossroads.

The Rev Wesley Mabiza, Methodist minister active in Crossroads and also member of the Ministers' Fraternal, said he appreciated this positive approach by SATV to the problem.

The Rev Louis Bank, secretary of the Western Province Council of Churches, said the WPCC found the Midweek approach to a number of controversial issues "encouraging".

"Crossroads is a viable community, as we saw on Midweek. We hope and pray that these alternatives to demolition are seriously considered by the authorities, and that they will change their minds about demolition," Mr Banks said.

SATV POLICY

The SATV's public relations officer, Mr Andre Walters, said today the broad policy of SATV concerning actuality programmes was to take part in debating topics of the day.

"Mr Andrew is an authority on low-cost housing and he stated his personal views in the programme," Mr Walters said.

● Crossroads as serious health hazard challenged — Page 3.

● Midweek drops a bombshell — Page 19.

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Civilized values *C. Times 2/8/78*

THE inter-denominational service at Crossroads on Sunday was an impressive demonstration of the concern in the Cape Peninsula about the future of this squatter community. For most of the people present what is at stake is a fundamental principle — the right to settled and secure family life, in however humble circumstances, and the concomitant right of the head of a household to earn the means of sustaining his family and providing a roof over their heads. These are pretty basic values of a civilized society, upheld by the Christian faith in common with the other great religions of mankind, and axiomatic in terms of secular standards of common decency and humanity.

In South Africa, these rights are not underwritten by the political and legal structure. They are expressly denied by

the system to many thousands of blacks. This denial is the cause of anguish and suffering, posing a choice between the prospect of starvation in a rural backwater and a hunted, illegal existence in the cities where employment, at least, is available if not proper housing and security of tenure. The solution can only be political. Present policy, as enshrined in the law, makes Crossroads an illegal community and its inhabitants subject to prosecution — for the crime of living together as families and striving to earn a modest living. Whatever the political considerations which underlie this policy, and whatever the good intentions of Nationalist ideologists, the consequences are evil and vicious. The only remedy is repeal of the relevant legislation and, in the interim, a resolve not to demolish Crossroads.

Kruispad is nie misdaadvry

HERHAALDELIK word gesê dat die plakkerskamp Kruispad misdaadvry is, maar dit is nie die geval nie, sê brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen, voorsitter van die Skiereilandse Administrasieraad.

'n Gemeenskap in 'n situasie soos dié van Kruispad kan natuurlik nie die wêreld daarbuite laat glo dat wetteloosheid en geweld daar heers nie. Daarom het die mense van Kruispad self 'n waaksaamheidskomitee gestig om met oortreders af te reken. Hulle gaan nie na die polisie nie.

AANRANDING

Nietemin is onlangs 'n saak verhoor waarin aanvanklik beweer is dat sekere gewapende rowers beamptes van die Administrasieraad was. Op die ou end het geblyk dat die skuldiges twee mans van elders was wat by inwoners van Kruispad 'n klomp dagga afgevat het.

Onlangs is dertig gesteelde motors in Kruispad teruggevind.

In vier maande tot 12 Junie vanjaar was daar in Kruispad 52 gevalle van aanrandings, 8 van huisbraak, 26 van diefstal, 4 van roof en een van moord. In Mei is 'n man met dertig sakke dagga gevang. Twee inwoners van Kruispad is elders met dagga betrap.

Die vraag ontstaan of die mense wat met sulke dinge besig is, gereken word by dié wat veronderstel is om vaste werk te hê.

PLAKKERS

Brig. Van der Westhuizen sê Kruispad is in 'n berig in The Argus vergelyk met die plakkergemeenskap van Lusaka. „Daar is geen vergelyking nie,” sê hy. The Argus berig dat feitlik die helfte van Lusaka se plakkers in sulke kampe woon weens die stad se snelle ekonomiese groei en die onvermoë van die regering om in die stygende woningnood te voorsien.

Die mense van Kruispad is nie deel van die Kaap se bevolking nie. Hulle kom van elders en het onwettig besit geneem van grond. Hulle steur hulle nie aan orde of gesondheidsoorwegings nie.

Die veelgeroemde skole van Kruispad het plek vir 570 kinders, terwyl daar 4 570 kinders in die gebied is. Die orige 4 000 druk in by die skole van naburige swart woongebiede. Weer eens is dit die plaaslike swart bevolking wat daaronder ly.

Kruispad kan 20 000 nie huisves'

DIE heersende omstandighede in die plakkerskamp Kruispad maak dit onmoontlik vir twintigduisend mense om onbepaald daar te woon, sê brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen, voorsitter van die Skiereilandse Administrasieraad. Dit blyk uit 'n verslag van die gesondheidsbeampte van die Kaapse afdelingsraad.

Brig. Van der Westhuizen het gereageer op 'n reeks van artikels in The Argus waarvolgens Kruispad 'n aanneemlike woongebied sou wees.

In ses maande is altesame 465 kinders in Kruispad gebore. Daar is 20 waterkrane vir die hele gemeenskap, en nagvuil in drieduisend emmers word twee keer per week verwyder.

'n Lys word verstrek van 130 gevalle van aansteeklike siektes, van toring deur maagkoors en witseerkeel tot meningitis, wat opgespoor is. 'n Leproos het verdwyn.

Weens die vermenigvuldiging van rotte en die aanwesigheid van ingewandskwale

is daar steeds gevaar van epidemies, sê brig. Van der Westhuizen. Die brandgevaar is groot.

Nuwe winkels verskyn gereeld en die gewone peil van higiëne word nie naastenby gehandhaaf nie. Kos word van oop tafels verkoop.

PAAIE

Wanneer die winterreën met mening begin val, waarsku brig. Van der Westhuizen, gaan baie van Kruispad se huise in die water staan. Hy betwis dat die oorvol plakkerskamp die aanneemlike woonbuurt is wat The Argus daarvan wil maak.

Die kamp beslaan 'n oppervlakte van 53,5 ha. Hiervan gaan 25 persent of 13,5 ha vir paaie en skole. Die oorblywende 40 ha kan hoogstens 12 000 mense huisves — dit wil sê ses mense per eenheid van 20 m by 10 m.

Net die syfers oor die bevolkingsdigtheid van Kruispad laat al twyfel ontstaan oor die feite en aannames wat namens die bewoners gemaak word, sê brig. Van der Westhuizen.

J. B. R.
HISTORICAL ARTS.

Sa

The Romantic Movement was, in part at least, a reaction against the Rationalist doctrine that it was possible to alter conditions through the application of a few self-evident principles.

Philosophy

Bones.

C.P. Good.

Century.

Schank.

Stem

The Romantic Movement

A History of Historical Writing.

History and Historians in the Nineteenth

The Mind of the European Romantics.

The varieties of History

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→ cont.

Crossroads

MR ADAM MAPISA is a smiling, jovial sort of fellow. He waves and greets all who pass his house — with a confidence built up from the knowledge that if they don't know him yet they will one day.

By
David Albino

Mr Mapisa is the local undertaker.

And the greengrocer. And his house is the bus terminus and ticket depot for transport to Transkei.

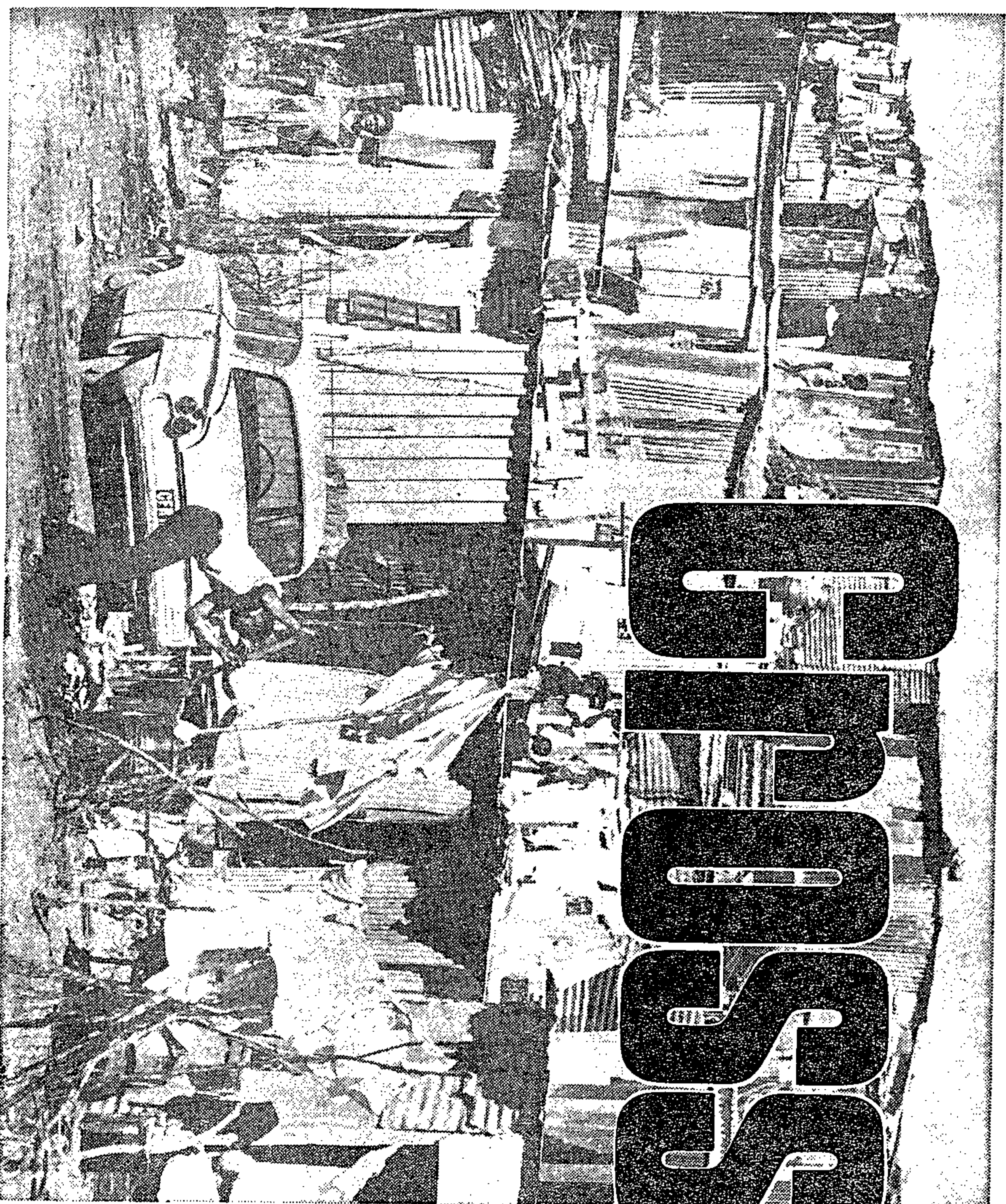
If that isn't enough to keep him and his wife Esilina busy Mr Mapisa also holds down a steady job with a city furniture firm.

Mr Mapisa is a settled man. He has his well furnished house which he built himself in 1975.

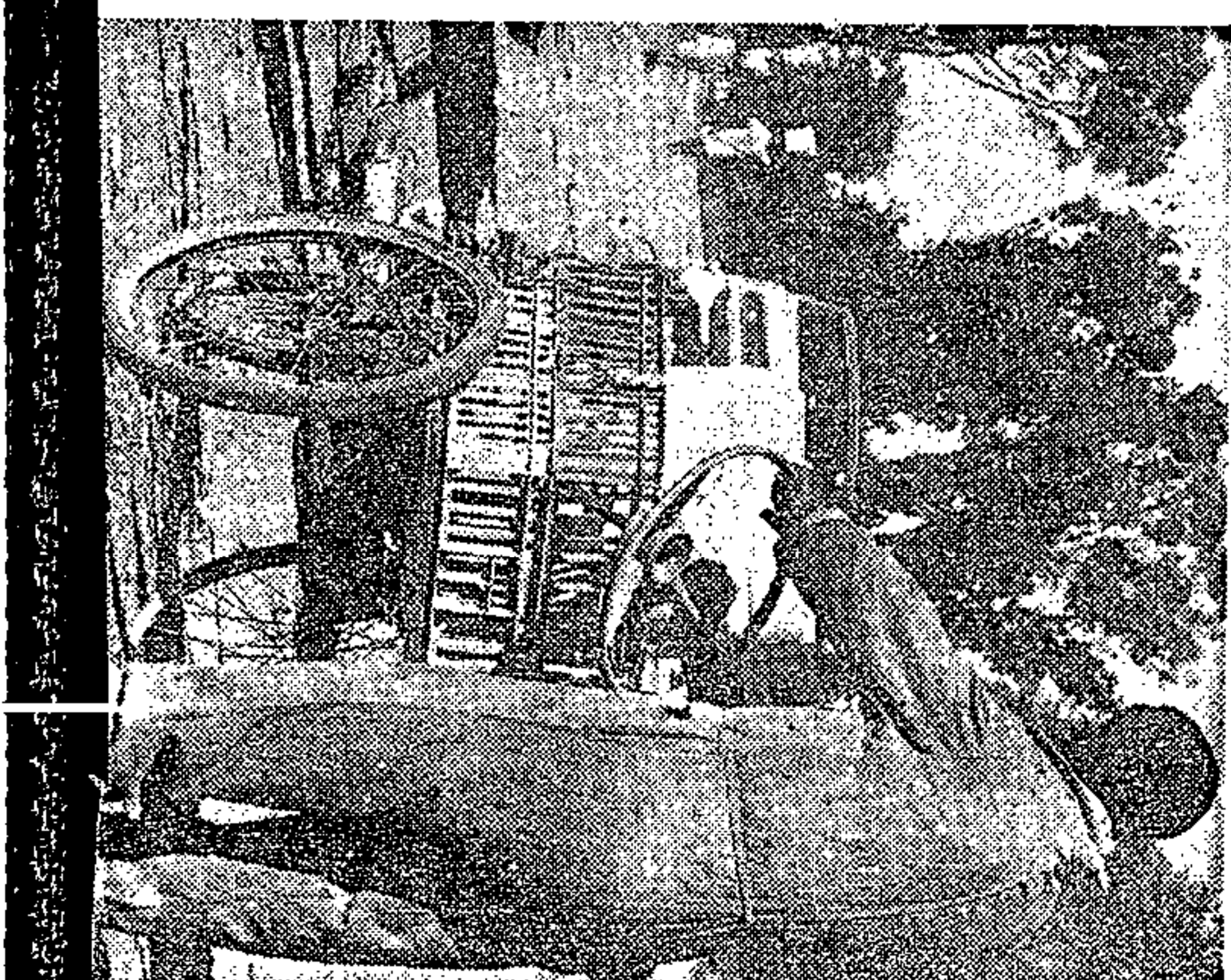
He has seven children who romp in the street outside or play keerom with their friends.

But Mr Mapisa has at most about eight months to enjoy life as he knows it.

He, and the more than 20 000 other people living in the town, have been



HOUSES seem almost to be stacked on top of one another in this photograph of crowded Crossroads.

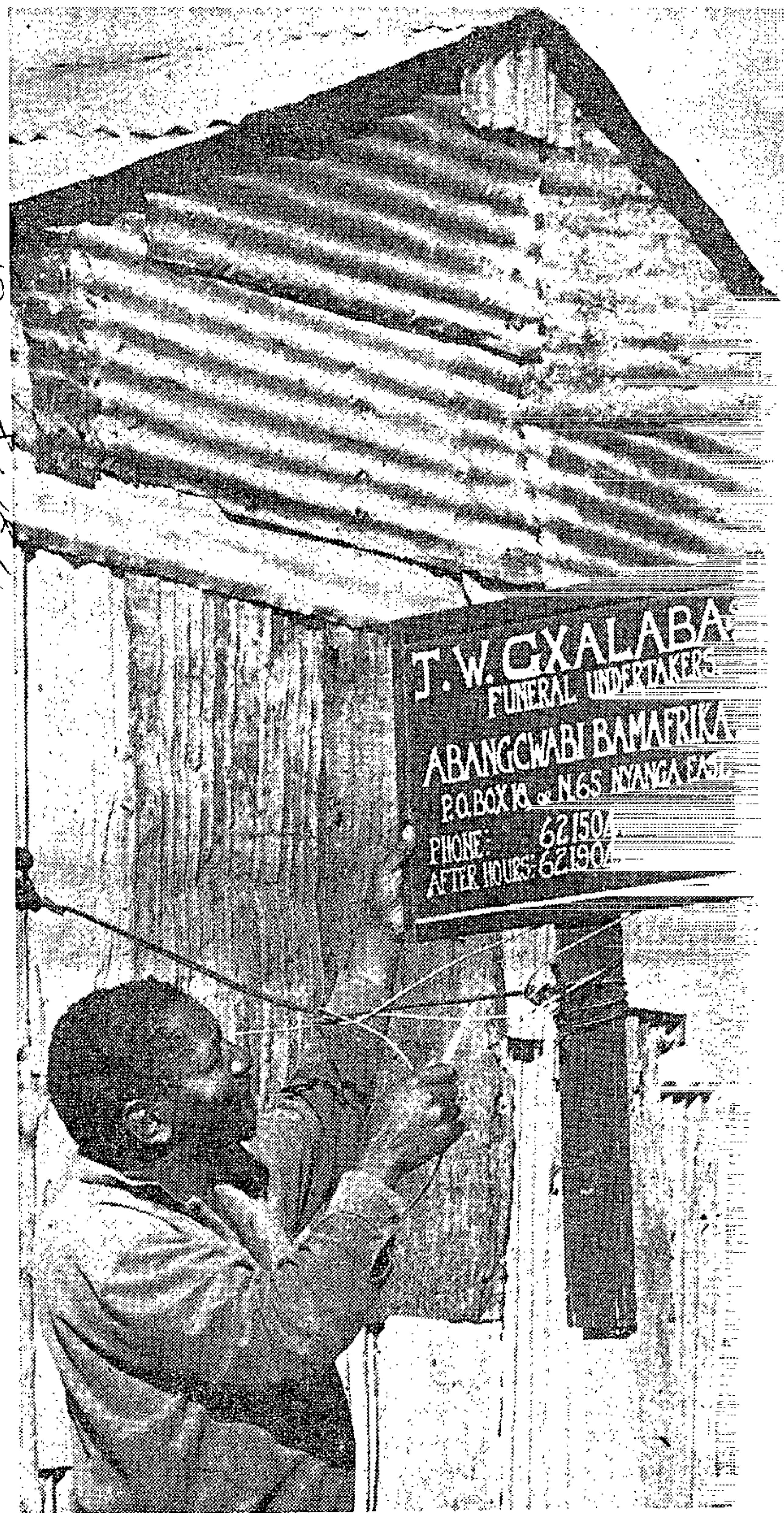




HOUSEHOLD chores include the week's washing for Mrs Victoria Maglala.



MR Malgas Yanta, his wife Jane, and the family cat. 'Where can I go now?' he asks.



UNDERTAKER'S agent Mr Adam Mapisa adjusts the sign outside house.

told to clear out of the camp by the end of the year.

If they don't move voluntarily every method available to the Government will be used to make them move according to the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Willie Vosloo.

The news is one of the few things that can wipe the smile off Mr Mapisa's face.

Very sad

'I feel very, very sad. What more can I say? I've nowhere else to go,' he says with a shrug.

Life in Crossroads is little different, except superficially, from life in any other poorer Peninsula suburb.

On almost every corner there is a greengrocer. Ripe red tomatoes bring bright splashes of colour to dusty streets and rust coloured shacks.

Flies, flea-bitten dogs, derelict cars and dust seem a world away inside the corrugated iron wall houses.

Like the two roomed house on the edge of the camp belonging to beaming and bald Mr Malgas Yanta and his cheerful wife, Jane.

Mr Yanta is 64. He built the house in 1975.

Garden

It has a small fenced-off garden with a few shrubs and a neatly laid concrete pathway.

Inside the living room are tables, comfortable chairs, and brightly striped wall-paper covers the walls.

In one corner — the kitchen area — Mrs Yanta is busy cooking breakfast over two paraffin stoves.

The bedroom is papered in bright blue dog food packets.

Mr Yanta sits on the bed vigorously polishing his shoes.

Although it is mid-morning he is still wearing his pyjamas and a brown knitted nightcap.

He changes into a tie, neatly pressed jacket and trousers with his head glistening in the sunlight streaming through the front door.

Fondling their sleek black cat, he says: 'Yes, we heard something about having to move.'

'I used to live near the airport, but in 1975 Bantu Affairs Board inspectors told me to move here.

'Now where will they expect me to go? I'm get-

BARROW boy charges 10 cents a bucket for water.

Pictures: Dana le Roux

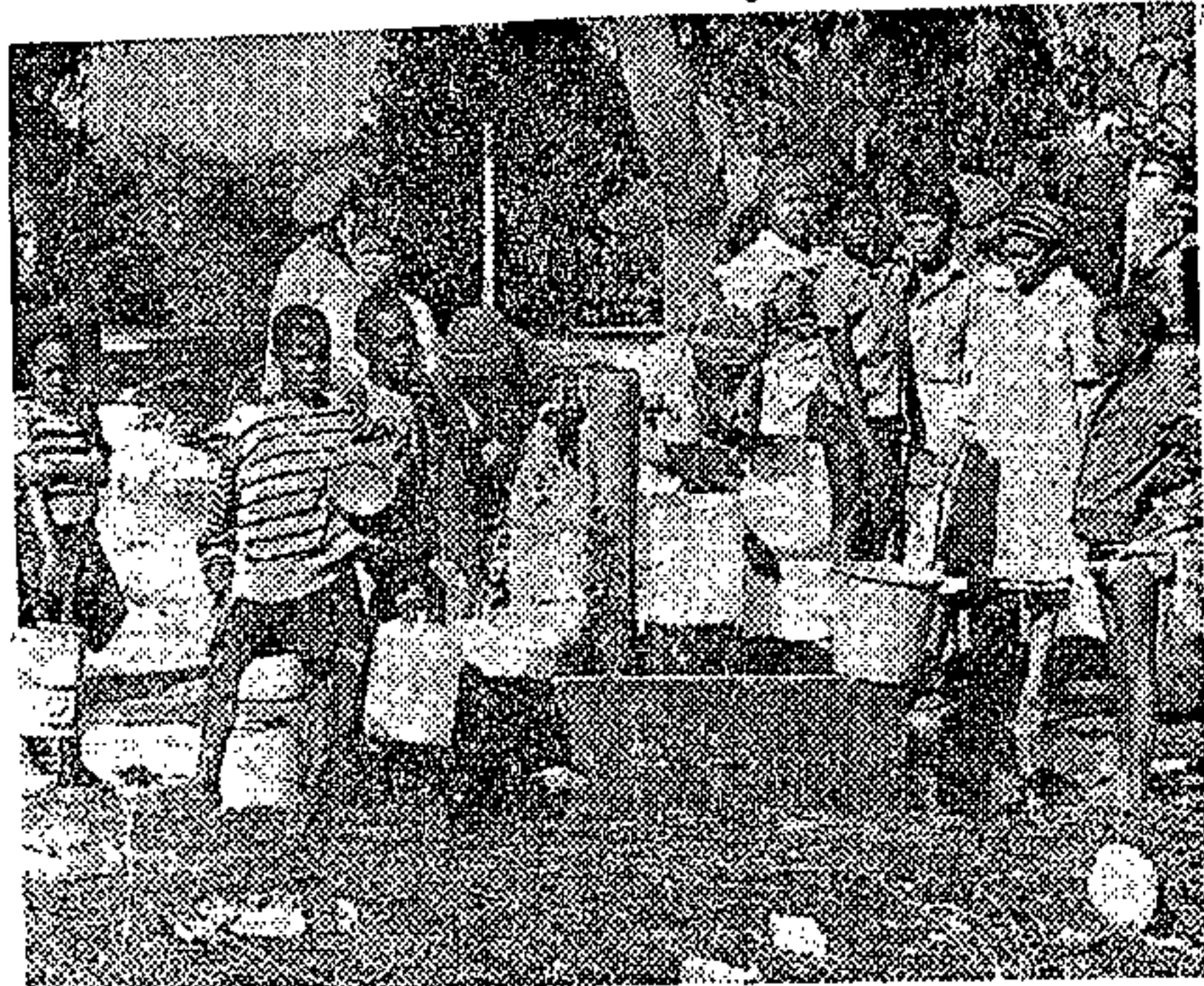
ting old. I'll be sad if I have to leave.'

But one feels that in spite of the dismay they will carry on until the last possible moment

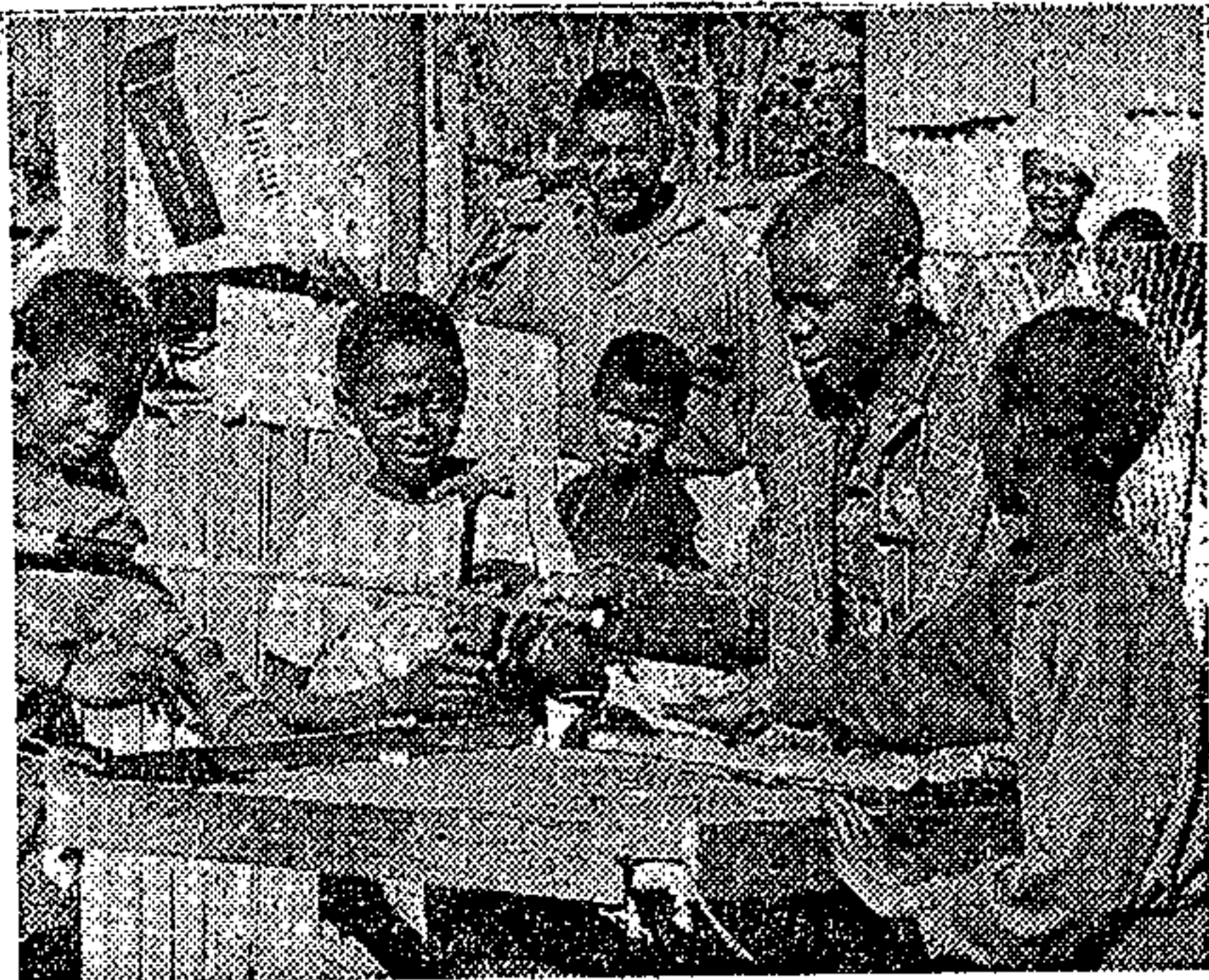
hanging up the washing, cooking food for their families, sweeping the floors of their houses — and generally behaving like ordinary people.

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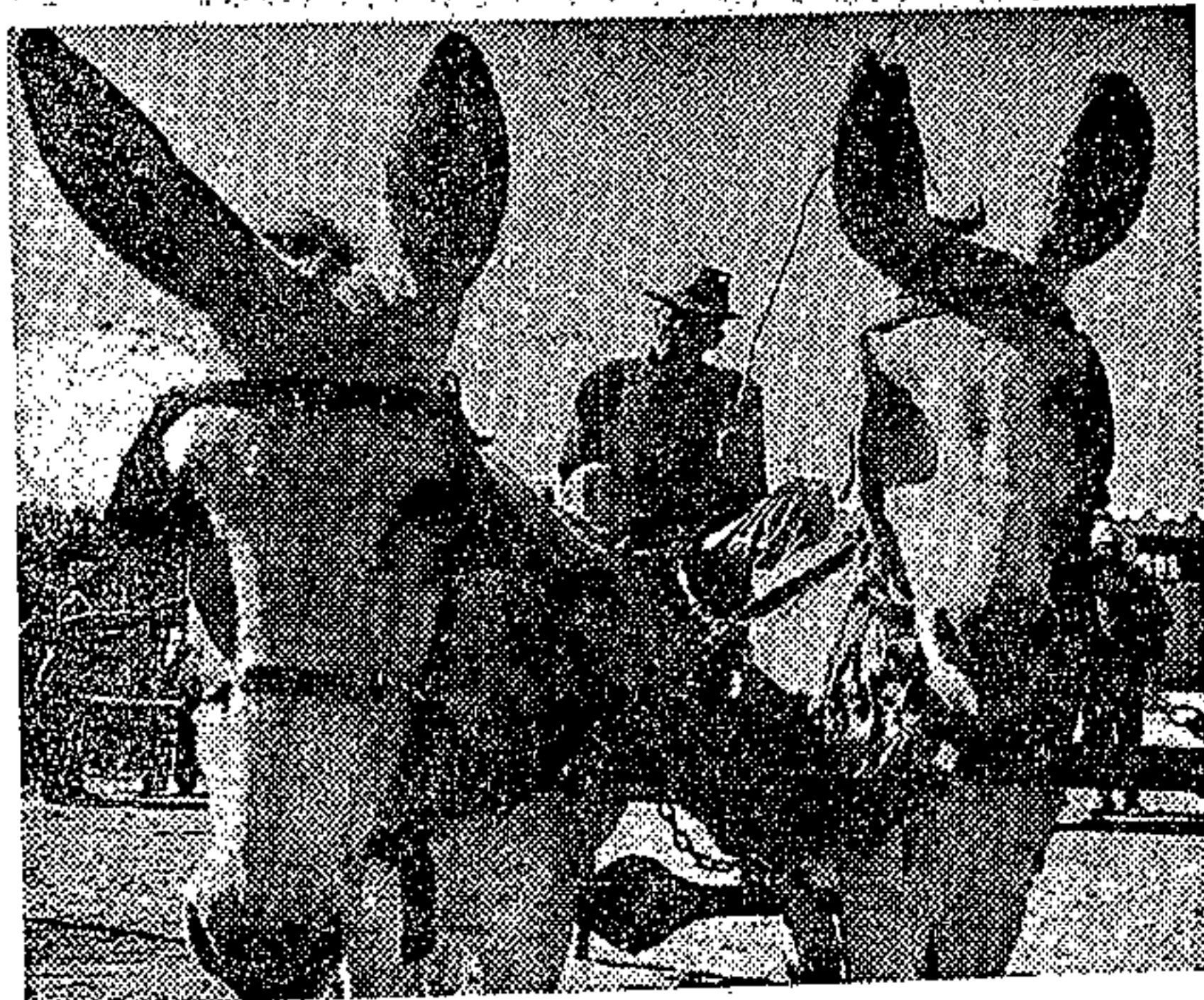
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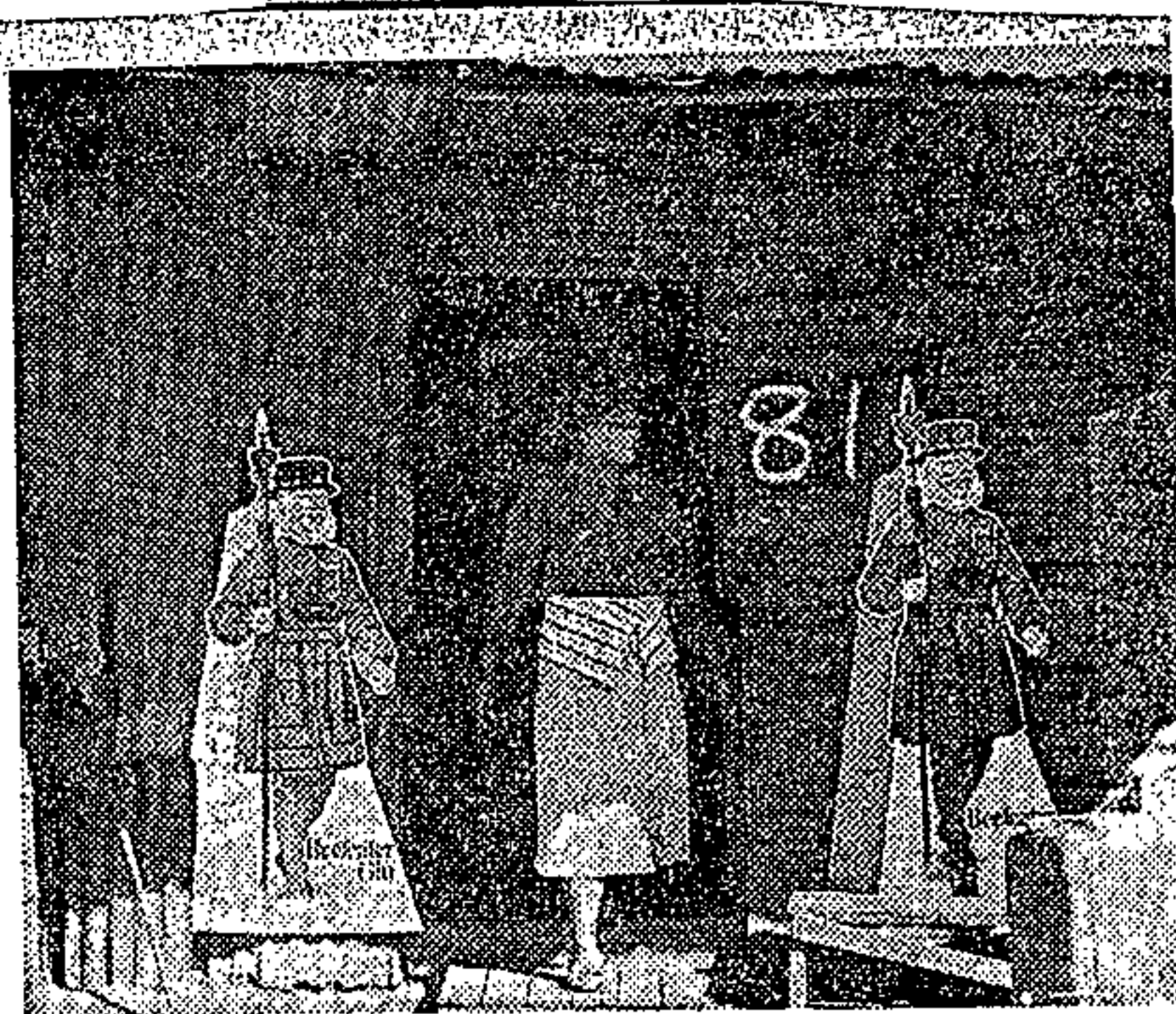
COUNCIL water taps on the outskirts are a popular meeting place.



DUSTY street provides a venue for these kârim players.



MANY residents have cars but this old man prefers his donkey cart.



BEEFEATER posters guard this Crossroads home.

Women priests: bishops likely to compromise

The Star Bureau
LONDON — The first details of a compromise over women priests in the Anglican Communion are expected to emerge at the Lambeth conference in Canterbury today.

Four of the 25 autonomous member-churches of the communion have already admitted women to holy orders. More than half have made it clear they see no theological objection to women priests.

But the opposition both within and outside the

Anglican Communion to any further ordinations is so intense and articulate that the 440 bishops attending the international conference have been searching diligently for a formula to contain both points of view.

It is considered unlikely that the bishops, spiritual shepherds of 65-million Anglicans, will again rehearse the arguments for and against women priests.

Instead realism, acceptance that they are a real-

ity within Anglicanism, has been the mood in private discussions during the opening days of the three-week conference.

One of the compromises proposed is that those bishops who have ordained women to the priesthood, while acting with the full authority of their churches, should refrain for the time being from consecrating a woman as bishop. Another is that efforts should be made to achieve a voluntary moratorium, however temporary, to enable a comprehensive study of women in the priesthood.

A message from the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Donald Coggan, on behalf of the world bishops attending the conference, expressing support for the people of Crossroads, the squatters' camp near Cape Town, was read at a special service on the steps of St Martin's in the Fields in London at the weekend.

CROSSROADS

The Star's Cape Town correspondent reports that the message was received by the Crossroads community at a prayer service yesterday.

It said: "We support your struggle for the right to a stable family life and pray that the authorities will not demolish your homes until they have provided you with adequate alternative homes at the place where the breadwinners now work."

Imam Ali Gierdien, senior member of the Muslim Judicial Council, read a message on behalf of the council.

Crossroads crowd prayed despite police warning

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A multi-racial crowd of between 4 000 and 5 000 joined in a 2½-hour prayer service for the preservation of the Crossroads emergency camp yesterday afternoon despite a police warning during the opening stages of the service that the meeting was illegal and should disband.

In a display of solidarity with the residents of Crossroads hundreds of people from most parts of the Cape Peninsula flocked to the camp and joined in prayer crossing religious and racial barriers.

The Reverend Sam Buti, Moderator of the Ned Geref Kerk in Africa, said the white community, and especially the white Ned Geref Kerk, had to recognise that the writing was on the wall in South Africa. It should tell the Government: "Stop — it is enough."

Also addressing the ecumenical prayer meeting, the Reverend Abel Hendricks, president of the Methodist Conference, said the destruction of family life was a sin, and called for a restoration of the value of human life.

"I find it reprehensible that the State should even consider uprooting the people of Crossroads."

Mixed crowd prays for camp

A MULTIRACIAL crowd of between 4 000 and 5 000 people joined in a 2½-hour prayer service for the preservation of the Crossroads squatter camp yesterday afternoon.

The meeting went ahead in spite of a police warning during the opening stages of the service that the meeting was illegal and should disband.

In an unprecedented display of solidarity with the residents of Crossroads, hundreds of people from all parts of the Peninsula flocked to the camp.

All religious and racial barriers were ignored.

After about 20 minutes a plain-clothes policeman arrived in a police van and spoke to the Rev Wesley Mabuza, a Methodist priest from Langa. The policeman told him that because the meeting was out of doors it was

illegal and the crowd should disperse.

Mr Mabuza was joined by the Rev Douglas Barnes, secretary of the Cape Synod of the Methodist Church. He asked the policeman to call his senior officer and agreed to co-operate in asking the people to leave.

The policeman left and returned later with a

senior police officer in uniform. They joined the crowd and listened silently to the remainder of the service.

Writing
on wall
— NGK
moderator

The Argus Religion Correspondent

THE white community, and especially the white Ned Geref Kerk had to recognise that the writing was on the wall in South Africa, and tell the Government to 'Stop — it is enough,' the Rev Sam Buti, Moderator of the Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika, said at Crossroads yesterday.

Also addressing an ecumenical prayer meeting at Crossroads, the Rev Abel Hendricks, president of the Methodist Conference, said the destruction of family life was a sin, and called for a restoration of the value of human life.

A SYMBOL

Christians, Jews and Muslims united in the service, at which the Rev Sam Buti said in his sermon that Crossroads could be a symbol of suffering for those whose homes the Government planned to abolish. But it could also be a cross for the white rulers responsible for that action.

'It must be said to our rulers that a law which forces people to leave their wives and children is a sin — it is no law at all,' Mr Buti said.

'Crossroads people are being persecuted for leading a normal family life near their places of work.

'I appeal to the white churches, to all Christians, and especially to the Dutch Reformed Church, to make a plea to the Government on behalf of the people of Crossroads.'

The service, which consisted of sermons, songs and prayer, was held in the quadrangle of the Noxolo Community Centre, when it became clear that the crowds who streamed to Crossroads could not be accommodated in the buildings.

The people filled the quadrangle and spilled out into surrounding areas.

There were many white and coloured visitors and hundreds of cars lined both sides of the road near the main entrance to Crossroads.

The service was conducted by 12 clergy.

Rain threatened from the start of the service but it only began during the closing minutes as the congregation broke into a chant of 'Amen.'

Drum-beats

Throughout the service drum-beats could be heard as independent church groups made their way to the service.

The address by the Rev Sam Buti, president of the South African Council of Churches, drew applause from a section of the audience.

The service ended with the singing of the African anthem Nkosi Sikelel'i Afrika. Hundreds of people of all races then responded to a call for donations.

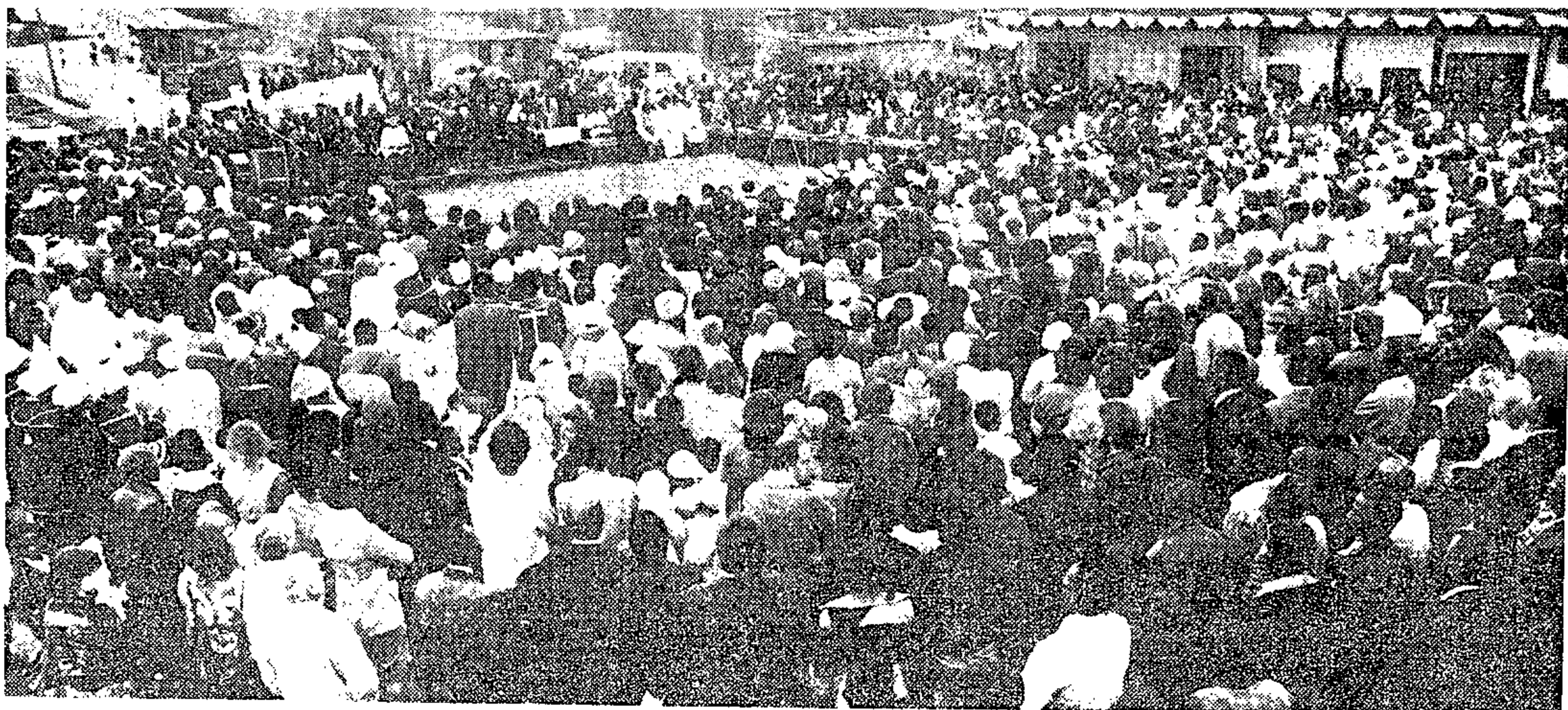
People converged on the donation 'bucket' from all directions as the rain began to fall.



EVERYONE was a friend, and these two black men cheerfully shared their perch on an oil drum with a visitor so they could all see above the heads of the crowd.



DR SAM BUTI, Moderator in the centre of the fr



NEARLY 5 000 people of all races prayed and sang hymns together at Crossroads yesterday. Muslims and Jews joined Christians in praying for the continued existence of the camp, and for families to be allowed to stay together.

Many fear Crossroads will go in spite of prayers

MANY of the white and Indian people who attended the multiracial prayer meeting at Crossroads yesterday said they had little hope it would influence the Government to change its mind and let the shanties remain.

But they thought it important to 'stand up and be counted' and to show black people that they cared about what was happening.

All the black people and most of the coloured people who were asked why they were there said they were certain their prayers would have

an effect and Crossroads would be saved from demolition.

A White town planner, Mr K Walsh of Wynberg, there with his family, said: 'Crossroads has personality, which the townships have not. All it needs to make it completely viable is sewerage, water and electricity.'

'It annoys me that such a place should be demolished.'

ONLY MEANS

Apart from that Mr Walsh said he was there because he hoped that such a large meeting would influence the Government's decision.

'I think public action of this kind is the only means we have left to affect Government think-

ing, apart from agitation through one's member of Parliament,' he said.

Mrs Dorothy Obie Taylor of Wynberg said: 'I am afraid I don't think this meeting will have any effect on the Government.'

'But I think it is important for people like us to be here to show the black people that we are feeling for them.'

A friend with her, Mrs J P Kent of Newlands, said: 'I think this may make the Government change their minds.'

'I am here mainly because I am a Christian and this is the big stand we are making as Christian people.'

'I often come among black people as a member of the Presbyterian

Church and I feel strongly that this place and these peoples' family life should not be destroyed.'

A TOKEN

Mr Andrew Boraine, son of Dr Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands, said: 'I don't think this meeting will have any effect — it is more a token than anything else but coming here is the only thing we can do.'

'I think the Government will bulldoze Crossroads. But this meeting will help to draw everyone's attention, all over the world, to what is happening.'

University of Cape Town student Miss Bridget Watson said: 'Nobody can tell if this

meeting will persuade the Government to change its mind.

'But I think it is important to show these people that a lot of white people are standing by them.'

Mrs Felicity Tindle of Newlands said: 'Coming here makes me feel a little bit better. I feel one should stand up and be counted among those who object to what the Government is proposing to do.'

A Coloured mother from Bonteheuwel, there with her family said: 'The suffering of others touches us. I don't think it would be better for coloured people if the black people were moved away from Cape Town.'

An Indian from Rylands Estate, there with his wife and daughter, said: 'I don't know if this meeting will have any effect. I suppose they could change their minds when they see how many people are here.'

'But at least we are showing by our presence that we sympathise. What else can we do?'

A smartly dressed black man said: 'People are signing petitions and all these people have come here to pray. I am full of confidence that the Government will change its mind. I have no doubt of it at all.'



of the Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika and president of the South African Council of Churches, sits in row, surrounded by clergy of other denominations, listening intently to another speaker.

'Crazy' to demolish camp— Suzman

The Argus Political Staff

THE destruction of Crossroads would be almost as harmful to South Africa as the Soweto unrest of 1976, Mrs Helen Suzman, the Opposition's chief spokesman on black affairs, warned today.

Mrs Suzman said she was seeking a meeting with the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr C P Mulder, at the earliest opportunity to try and change the official intention to demolish the Crossroads emergency camp.

Mrs Suzman commended the police for maintaining a low profile at yesterday's prayer meeting which was attended by about 5 000 people of all races.

'It would be an absolute tragedy if the Government went ahead with its intention to demolish Crossroads. It is a law-abiding community of people trying to lead a family life in spite of the ludicrous laws which prevent a black man from living with his family in the Western Cape,' she said.

'When South Africa is fighting against the very decided threat of economic sanctions, disinvestment and other pressuring action from the United States and the West it would be absolutely crazy to demolish Crossroads,' she said.

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Argus

Crossroads as serious health hazard challenged

ARGUS
3/8/78

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AN associate professor of the University of Cape Town's Medical School has challenged an impression created by the chairman of the Peninsula Administration Board, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, in an article in The Argus this week that the Crossroads emergency camp presented a serious health hazard.

Professor R E Kirsch, who heads the UCT clinic at Crossroads, has referred The Argus to statistics for blacks issued by the City Council's medical officer of health in the Peninsula Dr J Coogan, to illustrate that health conditions in the camp compare favourably with those in the rest of the Peninsula.

He has also pointed out that health conditions at Crossroads are considerably better than those which prevail in the homelands — the intended destination of displaced squatters.

Professor Kirsch has warned that should Crossroads be destroyed and the people spread out through the Peninsula the health hazard would be very much worse than it is at present.

SERVICES

'Crossroads is now under the superb care of the Divisional Council which is providing services in the area and at present there is no serious health hazard,' he said.

'The people of Crossroads are no more sick than black people anywhere else in the Peninsula,' Professor Kirsch said.

Professor Kirsch said that calculated from statistics supplied by the MoH for blacks in the Peninsula the rate of tuberculosis at Crossroads was 12.3 in 1000 of the population compared with 10.02 in 1000 for the rest of the Peninsula and about 30 in 1000 for the homelands.

The incidence of cerebro-spinal fever at Crossroads was 6 in 20 000 compared with 5 in 20 000 for the Peninsula as a whole.

Professor Kirsch is backed up in his view by another top medical man who has had extensive ex-

perience of Crossroads conditions but may not be quoted by name because he is also employed by the State.

In a leader page article in The Argus on Tuesday, Brigadier van der Westhuizen spelt out the case for demolishing Crossroads. He quoted from a Divisional Council Health Committee report on Crossroads for the first six months of this year.

When approached for comment on the general impression created by the Brigadier the Divisional Council's medical officer of health, Dr F K Mitchell, referred The Argus to sections of the report which had not been quoted.

For the benefit of its readers, The Argus now quotes the passages referred to by Dr Mitchell.

'Apart from the continuing high incidence of tuberculosis, no really serious health problems have been experienced during the period under review.

'As a result of the services supplied and strict control by council health conditions were as good as could be expected in a population of this size living under the conditions of housing and overcrowding which exist.

HAPPY

'... Although all dwelling units are of a temporary nature and constructed of second hand materials, the occupants themselves appear happy as these structures do at least provide some form of shelter for them and their families. The residents continue to be most co-operative towards all health personnel.'

The doctor who may not be mentioned by name told The Argus that from his experience at Crossroads the incidence

of serious disease at the camp was 'very low' and compared favourably with the incidence in any other black township.

He pointed out that there had been only one case of typhoid in the six month period while the figure for the Peninsula as a whole was about 100.

He said he had been 'very impressed' with the standard of nutrition at Crossroads which was on par with Nyanga.

Dealing with the rat hazard the doctor said that if Brigadier van der Westhuizen thought rats were a problem at Crossroads he should do a tour of Sea Point by night where there was the highest concentration of rats in the city.

CRIME

Commenting on the crime statistics quoted by Brigadier van der Westhuizen for the period from February to May this year, the head of UCT's criminology department, Professor J H van Rooyen, said that while it was difficult to make comparisons of petty crimes it appeared that the incidence of serious crimes at Crossroads for a four-month period was very much less than in the established black townships.

He said that the impression gained by social workers at Crossroads was that the crime rate was lower than in the black townships and there was far less fear of crime.

While The Argus has not been able to obtain crime statistics for the same period in other Cape Townships, the following statistics provide some means of comparison.

During 1975/76 there were 11 murders for every 20 000 of the population in Soweto compared to 3 for every 20 000 in Crossroads over a 12-month period.

For the same year there were 230 crimes for every 20 000 of the population in South Africa as a whole. In Crossroads there were 249 for every 20 000 over a 12 months period calculated on the 83 crimes listed by the Brigadier over a four-month period.

The 1975/76 figure for serious crimes in Soweto was about 350 for every 20 000. If petty crimes were included this figure would have been more than double.

Women reject claims

THE Crossroads women's committee reacted today to claims by Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Administration Board, in an article in The Argus.

And Sister Benigna, a Roman Catholic nun involved in community work at Crossroads, claimed that an extract from an article she wrote in South African Outlook was taken out of context and did not reflect what she meant to say.

She was in the process of writing a letter to the brigadier to point this out.

The statement from the Crossroads women's committee reads: 'As far as we know, there are no Crossroads residents in jail because of dagga-smoking — and if there are, isn't that the case with any community?

'We would also appeal to the brigadier not to drive a wedge between the people of Crossroads and the people of Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu. We have had no complaints from the people of these

townships that we are in unfair competition with them.

'We are also not aware

of a high crime rate and, in fact, feel it is safer to live here than in one of the townships.

Transkei 'unable to take city squatters' Page 12

'And, considering the conditions we live in, we are not aware of a disease rate higher than that of any other area.'

Crossroads: New signature drive

MORE THAN 10 000 people have signed the Save Crossroads petition, and Mr Roger Hulley, regional chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, said yesterday there would be another concerted drive for signatures today and tomorrow.

Tables would again be put out in many parts of the Peninsula. Mr Hulley said: "It is only through a massive show of public concern that we can hope to save Crossroads, with its community of 20 000, from demolition."

The Save Crossroads petition, started last month, is to be presented soon to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster. The preamble states:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the Cape Peninsula, recognize:

- That the family unit is a cornerstone of a stable society; and

- That the Crossroads emergency camp provides homes for people who would be otherwise homeless."

- A Rondebosch schoolgirl, Debbie Cleveland, said yesterday that she and a group of school friends had decided to give a film show on Saturday August 12, at 10 am, in aid of the people of Crossroads. The film, "Digby, the biggest dog in the world," would be shown at St Bernard's church hall in Protea Road, Newlands. Admission will be 40 cents.

4 000 at Crossroads meeting

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By Mike Freemantle

MORE than four thousand people gathered at the Crossroads emergency camp yesterday for a service of prayer and solidarity against the government's stated aim to demolish the camp, thereby destroying family life.

The meeting, characterized by an atmosphere of calm and determination, was held at the Noxolo centre in the camp and lasted for more than two hours.

Several religious leaders of all denominations addressed the gathering on the need to keep Crossroads and its community intact.

community intact.

At one stage it seemed the gathering would be called off by police because it was held out in the open and was therefore illegal. A police officer sent to call off the meeting, told the Reverend Wesley Mabuza, a prominent Methodist minister, that the

meeting was illegal because permission to hold it had not been obtained from the Chief Magistrate.

But the officer left to consult his senior officer and did not return.

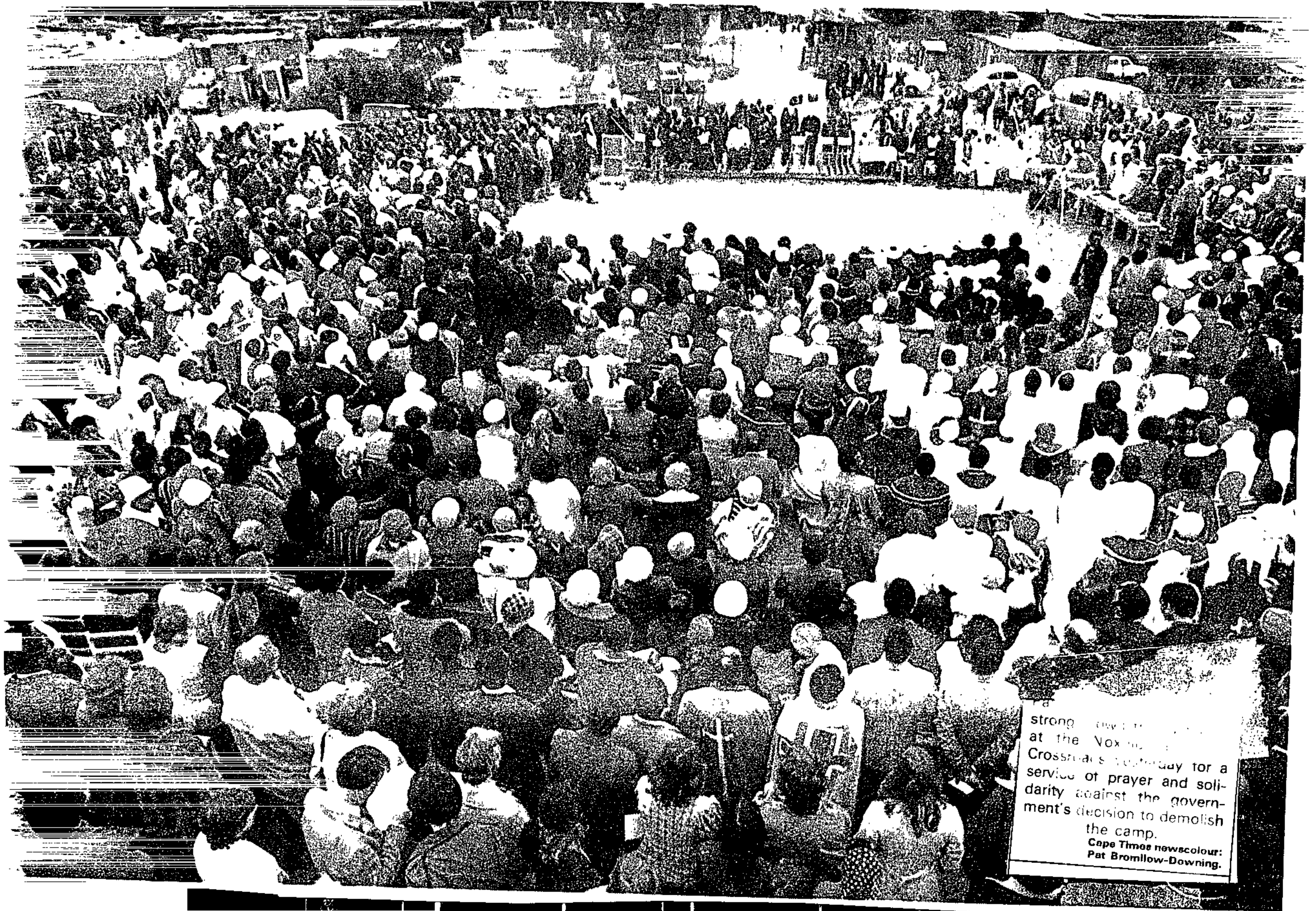
The main speaker, Dr Sam Buti, President of the South African Council of Churches,

who is also Moderator of the Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika, said a law which persecuted people living as husbands, wives and children, was not a law at all.

He said the sweat of the black labour was indispensable to the sweet life of the white management.

"But Christ pointed out that you do not accept man's labour and then reject him as a person. You do not view him purely as a labour unit and dismiss him as a human being," he said.

Reports and pictures page 1



strong crowd gathered at the Noxolo centre in Crossroads yesterday for a service of prayer and solidarity against the government's decision to demolish the camp.
Cape Times newscolour:
Pat Bromilow-Downing.

The timebomb called Crossroads



and why it could be the crossroads for South Africa, to

A POLITICAL time-bomb with a force almost as powerful as the Biko affair is ticking away in the sprawling Cape Flats shanty town of Crossroads.

The Government has already set this summer as the date for it to explode — in full colour on television screens all over the world.

Dr Willie Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, has told the 20 000 residents of Crossroads to leave before the end of the year or face "every method available to the Government" to make them move.

The "every method" that Dr Vosloo spoke of generally takes the form of bulldozers to flatten the corrugated-iron town and sending the majority of its people back to the homelands or Transkei.

If this happens — and only a major switch in Government policy can call off the bulldozers and front-end loaders — the consequences for South Africa, both internationally and internally, could be disastrous.

Solidarity

Already the Lambeth Conference, representing the worldwide community of Anglican bishops, has publicly expressed solidarity with the people of Crossroads.

In a message to the people of the town the Anglican

bishops said: "We support your struggle for a stable family life and pray that the authorities will not demolish your homes until they have provided you with adequate, alternative homes at the place where the breadwinner now works."

Nationalist ideology, however, determines that the families of the men "legally" resident in the Western Cape do not belong there and must be transported back to the homelands.

But the people of Crossroads insist on remaining together as families, preferring a shanty town to single quarters for the men and homeland kraals for their wives and children.

They have responded to the Government's "get out or else" ultimatum by decorating their corrugated-iron shanties with new coats of paint, opening a school for their children and establishing their own form of local government.

BY NIC VAN OUDTSHOORN

Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, 42, one of the "chiefs" elected by the residents, told me this week that the people of Crossroads would not leave the Western Cape.

"If they bulldoze the houses then the people will just go and live in the bush. At least here we can get enough work to give us food — in Transkei and the Ciskei there is no work. And we want our families with us," he said.

Survey

A recent survey by Mr Brian Rees and Mr Paul Andrew, of the Urban Problems Research Unit of the University of Cape Town, has shown that although about 90 per cent of the people in Crossroads are regarded as illegal residents by the Government, only six per cent of the heads of households are unemployed.

The rest have stable jobs

in commerce and industry and are prepared to put up with the hardships of shantytown life for the sake of being with their families.

Although Crossroads at first appears to be a maze of houses erected at random, it is, in fact, a remarkably well-organised community.

There is a three-tiered system of local government, with the main committee in overall control of social and civic affairs.

This also includes care for the aged, night caretakers and liaison with outside agencies assisting the community.

Churches flourish at Crossroads, with services often attended by people of all races. A service of prayer and solidarity in the town last week attracted more than 4 000.

While grossly inadequate, two schools have been built, and after hours they are used by the rest of the community for ballroom-dancing classes, judo and football clubs and other social activities.

Of course, Crossroads is not the site for an ideal homes exhibition. The roads in many cases are muddy ruts, sanitation is primitive, water has to be carried to the houses in buckets from

taps on the outskirts of the town and mangy animals sniff hungrily at refuse pits in the ground. Potentially it is a health hazard.

There is a permanent odour of smoke and decay hanging over the town, and not a single patch of grass on which the children can play. But most appear well fed and healthy.

Primitive as the conditions may appear, it is certainly no worse than conditions in most parts of Transkei and other homelands — or the single men's quarters described by a University of Cape Town survey a few years ago as "unfit for human living."

Important

But certainly the most important fact is that the families of Crossroads are happy to be together, and are able to maintain a stable community which they claim is one of the safest black areas in the Cape at night.

Mr Andrew and Mr N point out that the Crossroads local government has the support of the whole community — as opposed to the six per cent support for the community councils in



Picture:
Terry
Shean

the recent Soweto elections. They argue that instead of demolishing Crossroads, the Government should recognise and assist these local institutions.

"Surely it would be better to preserve and build on something that has proved highly successful, rather than destroy it and force a system upon people that they do not want."

The Government, on the

other hand, argues that squatter camps such as Crossroads are, in the words of the Secretary for Community Development, Mr Louis Fouche, an "evil which must be eradicated".

"We cannot, as human beings, be satisfied that our fellow men live under such appalling conditions and health hazards, whatever the reasons may be," Mr Fouche told an international

conference recently.

He also rejected "temporary and second-best methods to cope with this problem", and emphasised that the Government was "determined to solve the problem the hard and correct way — and that is proper control, coupled with proper housing".

To achieve this policy, it appears, Crossroads will first have to disappear and

its people forced back to the homelands or Transkei, which do not want and cannot afford to have them.

Or else they will disappear once more into the bush to continue their "illegal" existence and, inevitably, build another Crossroads.

But before that happens the bulldozers and front-end loaders protected by police will have to smash down

Crossroads before the eyes of millions of television viewers and newspaper readers all over the world.

The Government will have to decide before summer whether South Africa can afford that. For in the months ahead Crossroads of the Cape could mean the crossroads for South Africa — and only the Government can determine which road will be followed.

Law that persecutes i

DR SAM BUTI, president of the South African Council of Churches and moderator of the Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika, yesterday appealed to white churches, particularly the churches of the Ned Geref Kerk, to make a plea to the government on behalf of the people of Crossroads. In a sermon at Noxolo

School, Crossroads, to mark a national day of prayer for the people of the camp Dr Buti said: "... it must be stated clearly to our rulers that a law that persecutes people living together as husbands, wives and children is not a law at all. It is sin."

He reminded the people that the judgement of God

3/1/78 (50) was upon the church as never before and if the church did not recapture the sacrificial spirit of the early church, it would "lose its authentic ring, forfeit the loyalty of thousands of its adherents, and be dismissed as an irrelevant social club of no meaning".

Dr Buti said: "Cape Town

and the Cape Peninsula are in need of the labour of the people living in Crossroads. Without them the wheels of industry which churn out the riches, the dividends and the wealth for those who possess the money, would not turn.

"The sweat of the black labour is indispensable to the sweet life of the white man-



The Rev Sam Buti, President of the South African Council of Churches and Moderator of the Ned Geref Kerk in Africa who was the main speaker at yesterday's gathering at Crossroads. He said a law that persecutes people living as family unit was not a law at all.



After the service, a group of chanting residents, raising their fists in the black power salute, marched out of the Noxolo centre, into Landsdowne Road and after a while, dispersed.



One of the choirs that led the crowd in hymns and chants arrives at Noxolo Centre yesterday before the service.

law but a sin — Buti

such acts of removing and resettling people which have cast a stigma on the name of our land. I name the following places which were or are threatened with resettlement: Sophiatown, Limehill, Dimbaza and Alexandra... Today we stand before Crossroads, the name which is symbolic of a road which can

lead to the cross — the cross of suffering and pain for the inmates of the squatter camp — if they are again driven out into the wilderness, or should I say into the sea of frustration of which our rulers themselves are afraid.

"My fellow Christians, how much more must happen

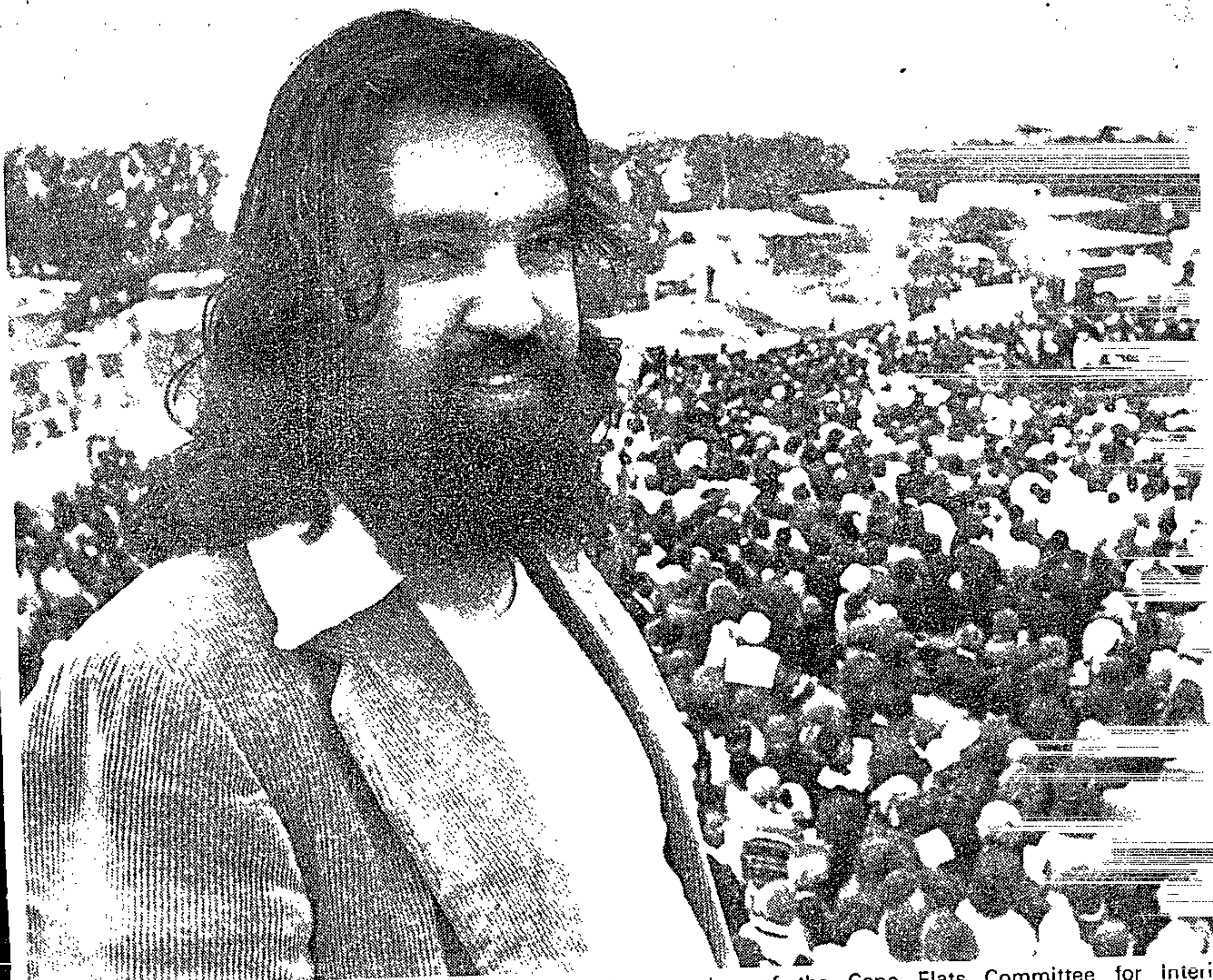
in this way of suffering, this Via Dolorosa, before the consciences of the white community cry out loud and clear: Stop, its enough?" Dr Buti said.

He said the law was unjust when people such as those at Crossroads were being persecuted for living normal family lives in Cape Town near their

place of work.

Dr Buti appealed to the government to "let justice run down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream".

He called on those in authority to hear and heed the writing on the wall "which is so vivid".



Mr Rommel Roberts, community worker and executive member of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, who was till recently in security police detention, at the gathering at Crossroads yesterday.



Housing is govt's duty, says cleric

THE REV Abel Hendricks head of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, said yesterday that it was the responsibility of the government to find suitable accommodation for the people of Crossroads.

Addressing the gathering at Noxolo School to mark the national day of prayer for the people of Crossroads, Mr Hendricks said he was not in favour of squatting. However, he was in favour of suitable accommodation being provided for the people of the area.

He said: "The sanctity of family life ought to be honoured. I find it difficult to think how we can begin to consider uprooting the community of Crossroads in view of the current spotlight on South Africa. Uprooting the people of Crossroads would be alien to every Christian belief, and to do so without finding alternative accommo-

dation is a sin against the human race.

"This is 1978, and an has learnt much about himself and his surroundings. The time is ripe for us to learn about another otherwise we stand in danger of making a mockery of the Gospel.

"It is therefore incumbent on all concerned people to address ourselves to the sin which is so easily perceived in this world.

"There is a miserable failure in terms of providing housing for God's children, and the community cannot look on without saying anything about it," Mr Hendricks said.

Speaking at the same gathering, the Rt Rev Ernest Green, a bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, called on the government to "stay their hand and not scatter the sheep of Crossroads".

Anglican message to squatters

LONDON — A message from the "world-wide community" of Anglican bishops expressing solidarity with the people of Crossroads, was delivered here yesterday by Bishop Desmond Tutu, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg.

He was speaking at an ecumenical service held on the steps of Saint Martin in the Field to coincide with the

service at Crossroads organized by the Ministers' Fraternal of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu.

In their message the Anglican bishops said: "We support your struggle for a stable family life and pray that the authorities will not demolish your homes until they have provided you with adequate alternative homes at the place where the breadwin-

ner now works." This message was passed when Bishop Tutu submitted it to the steering committee of the Lambeth Conference on Friday. Prayers were offered at St Paul's Cathedral here yesterday for the people of Crossroads, affected by the massive government removal scheme. The message was also read at the camp yesterday.

People is no

agement. But Christ wishes to point out ... that you dare not accept a man's sweat and labour and at the same time reject him as a person; you dare not view him purely as a labour unit and dismiss or ignore him as a human being.

"If you accept him as a human being, you must ac-

cept his normal basic needs and make provision for: Family life, housing, transportation, medical care, recreation and education. Anything less than this is exploitation — in fact it could even become another form of slavery.

"In the history of our country we have a number of

Govt must 'preserve family life'

Among the clergymen who attended the prayer service at Crossroads emergency camp yesterday were the Rt Rev E Green, a bishop of the Roman Catholic Church (centre) and the Rev Abel Hendricks, head of the Methodist Church in Southern Africa, who is on the bishop's left.

IMAM ALI GIERDIEN, a member of the Muslim Judicial Council, yesterday warned there would be a clash between the church and the State if the government did not take heed of the community's pleas to save Crossroads squatter camp.

Speaking at the Crossroads national prayer day at Noxolo School, in the camp, Mr Gierdien said: "We have met here out of a need to preserve family life ... because ... the family is the primary social environmental unit.

"We are not appealing to heathens, but to people who claim to be Christians. One would have thought that we had moved away from the era of Dr Verwoerd."

Mr Gierdien said it was a basic religious belief that if the laws of the land clashed with those of God, those of God must be obeyed.

Over the years we had seen church ministers "muzzled" and an Imam die in

detention "under mysterious circumstances", but this would not stop the conviction of religious principles.

Mr Gierdien read a statement from the council:

"We, the Muslim Judicial Council, out of concern for the undue hardships and suffering which are about to be inflicted on the people of Crossroads, and in conformity with our beliefs in the dignity of the sacredness of family life and the right of individual liberty, appeal to the South African Government to show compassion to our unfortunate brethren, who through no fault of their own, are forced to reside at such places as Crossroads.

"We, in terms of our religious beliefs, cannot condone the breaking up of families. We pray for compassion on the part of the authorities so that Allah, in his infinite mercies, may guide them towards upholding the dignity of man."

Vyfduisend by biddag in Kruispad

„DIE voorneme van die Regering om Kruispad te sloop, sal uiteindelik net verder bydra tot die see van frustrasies van sy inwoners, maar dit kan ook 'n kruis word vir die Regering, wat verantwoordelik is vir die verrydering van 'n gevestigde gemeenskap uit hul woonplek.”

Só het dr. Sam Buti, voorsitter van die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad van Kerke en Moderator van die N.G. Kerk in Afrika, gister gesê. Hy was die genooide spreker by 'n spesiale kerkdiens wat gehou is om die aandag te vestig op die gesinslewe in die plakkerskamp en om die Regering te oortuig om dit te sloop nie.

Sowat vyfduisend swart, wit en bruinmense van alle gelowe het gistermiddag die ordelike opelugdins op 'n perseel in die plakkerskamp naby die lughawe J. F. Malan by Kaapstad bygevoel.

„DIEPE KOMMER”

Uit New Yorkberig Sapa dat 'n lid van die V.V.O. se spesiale komitee teen apartheid in die naweek sy „diepe kommer” uitgespreek het oor wat hy bestempel het as Suid-Afrika se sloping van plakkerskampe.

In Kruispad het dr. Buti gesê: „Omdat Kaapstad en die hele Skiereiland die arbeidskrag van die inwoners van Kruispad nodig het, is die sweet van vart werkers onontbeerlik vir die soet lewe van blanke sakbestuur. Sonder die mense van Kruispad sou die nywerheidswiele, wat die rykdom voortbring, nie aan die rol geou kan word nie.”

UITBUTING

„Terselfderd leer die Bybel ons dat 'n mens nie 'n werker se weet en werk krag kan aavaar en hom as mens verwerp nie. Die werker kan nie nêr 'n werkeenhed beskou word en as mens veronagsaamd nie.”

„As die werker as mens aavaar wor moet daar in

sy menslike behoeftes soos byvoorbeeld gesinslewe, behuising, vervoer, mediese behandeling, ontspanning en opvoeding voorsien word. Alles minder as dit kom neer op uitbuiting, wat 'n vorm van slawerny is.

„Ek wil dit ook duidelik aan die owerheid stel dat geen wet 'n wet is as dit voorkom dat die mense in Kruispad 'n normale gesinslewe het nie. Daarom wil ek 'n beroep op die blanke kerke, veral die N.G. Kerk, doen om namens die inwoners van Kruispad by die Regering te pleit,” het sy gesê.

Eerw. Abel Hendricks, hoof van die Metodiste-konferensie, het gesê dat hy geen voorstander van plakkerskampe is nie, maar as alternatiewe huisvesting nie vir die inwoners van Kruispad verskaf word nie, sou sloping teenstrydig met alle Christelike oortuiginge wees.

„ONBESORG”

„Vir my lyk dit of die Regering onbesorg is oor die toestand in Kruispad en dat hy die inwoners uiteen wil dwing,” het hy gesê.

Imam Ali Gierdien, lid van die Geregte Raad van Moslems, het namens sy raad op die Regering 'n beroep gedoen om medelye met die inwoners van Kruispad te hê.

Mnr. Johnson Ngxobongwana, voorsitter van die bestuurskomitee van Kruispad, het gesê dat die inwoners vasbeslote is om te bly waar hulle is omdat hulle nie kinders van die bos is nie, maar van die aarde.

Hierna is die diens, wat voorafgegaan is met trommemusiek en sang, met die sing van Nkosi Sikelel' i Afrika afgesluit.

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EERW. ABEL HENDRICKS, hoof. van die Metodiste-konferensie, praat hier by gister se opelug-kerkdien in die plakkerskamp Kruispad naby Kaapstad. Regs van hom sit van die kerkleiers wat die diens bygewoon het.

History of Historical Writing.
History and Historians in the Nineteenth
Century.
The Mind of the European Romantic.
The Varieties of History
The Romantic Movement

The South African Government's policy to keep black people out of the Western Cape is fundamentally based on its goal to separate race groups in the Republic and its belief that the black "nations" should have their permanent homes in the homelands.

Its main focus at present is on the approximately 100 000 Ciskeians and Transkeians illegally (in terms of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act) in the Western Cape, but if the policy of separate development is carried to its logical conclusion all blacks will have to theoretically "return" to their place of origin even if they have been born in Cape Town.

So far, there have been no firm indications that the Government intends taking that policy to that conclusion and make all blacks in Cape Town "temporary," but there have been veiled threats along these lines by ideologues in the past. Such a move would, one supposes, be logical in terms of the masterplan.

Nevertheless, there are various policy moves to encourage that goal. The Western Cape is a "Coloured Preference Area", which means employers have to show they can find no Coloured workers before they can employ blacks. Industrial training concessions do not apply for black people in the area.

The much-praised 99-year lease scheme for houses does not apply in the Western Cape because of its implied acceptance of permanence and the building of family housing in the black townships in recent years has been negligible. Last year, there was a shortage of 1 600 family housing units.

The Government's policy is based on the separation of black and white into geographic areas where they can exercise their political rights. This, it is argued, is the only possible alternative to one-man-one-vote

Home is where the heart is

system with black majority rule.

The merits of that policy and its possible success, can be debated.

However, the Western Cape policy is also based on the totally incorrect view that black Africans are newcomers to the area and they, therefore, do not have any historical claims to be there.

It is not a very solid argument in any event. Why should a black person born in Cape Town have fewer rights than another person — white, of course — who immigrates to the area from Britain or Rhodesia?

But it is an emotional argument and it is one that is often cited by Nationalist supporters.

For example, a well-known verligte commentator, Mr Otto Krause, wrote recently in the official Transvaal mouthpiece of the National Party, Die Transvaler, that foreigners as well as the local opposition had talked about equal rights for all and that all the people in the country should be regarded as South Africans.

In the article which the old Department of Information saw fit to reproduce in its weekly magazine and distribute around the world, Mr Krause said: "They still cannot understand our situation of nations without boundaries completely.

"And the blacks put their arguments formidably. Naturally, they claim they were in South Africa before us (they forget that the first blacks in any numbers only arrived in the Western Cape in the late 1930s)...." he wrote.

While such interpretations may suit the case Mr Krause was trying to make, they certainly do not tie up with historical facts.

Some of these facts have

This is the first of a four-part series by the Daily Dispatch political correspondent BARRY STREEK on the Government policy to keep black people out of the Western Cape. The policy is particularly hard on Ciskeians and Transkeians as will be shown in subsequent articles.

been published recently in two articles by a University of Cape Town historian, Dr Christopher Saunders, and they are significant because Government supporters keep on repeating the sort of historical justification cited by Mr Krause as if it were true.

Dr Saunders wrote: "Too often it has been merely assumed, because Cape Town is so far from the areas of traditional African settlement, that the African presence in the city is relatively recent. In fact it goes back well into the nineteenth century.

"By the end of that century there were some 10 000 Africans living in greater Cape Town and making a substantial contribution to the development of the modern city."

By the time of the Great Trek, which after all was the occasion for white people to establish their claims to most of the Tran-

svaal and Orange Free State, a small colony of Mfengu was living and working in Cape Town, most of the males being employed at the harbour or as street cleaners.

In the first detailed colonial census, taken in 1865, it was recorded that over 400 blacks were living in Papendorp, which was later renamed Woodstock, and 274 more in Cape Town itself.

"By 1881 there was again a sizeable African population in Papendorp — such that whites began to talk of the need to establish an official 'kaffir location' for it — and other Africans lived in kraals on the slopes of Table Mountain, on a open piece of government-owned land between Papendorp and Cape Town, and in what was called 'the location' in District Six," Dr Saunders wrote.

In the 1890s several

hundred Transkeians were recruited and brought down to the Cape Town docks as workers. By 1900 there were 1 800 housed by the Harbour Board in barracks near the docks.

"Some of those who came to work on the docks decided they wished to settle in Cape Town. There were no restrictions to prevent their doing so, and they either brought their wives from the Eastern Cape or married local women."

An outbreak of bubonic plague in Cape Town in February 1901 resulted in the colonial authorities moving over 7 000 blacks to a specially-built location at Uitvlugt on the Cape Flats. That area was renamed Ndabeni, which it is still called today, but it is now a prime industrial area.

The luckless blacks, who seemed to have been moved about ever since

they arrived in the area, were shifted out to a new location at Langa which opened in 1927.

One thing absolutely certain is that the blacks can hardly be regarded as newcomers in Cape Town and that a sizeable black population has lived there since at least the turn of the century, certainly well before Mr Krause's "late 1930s".

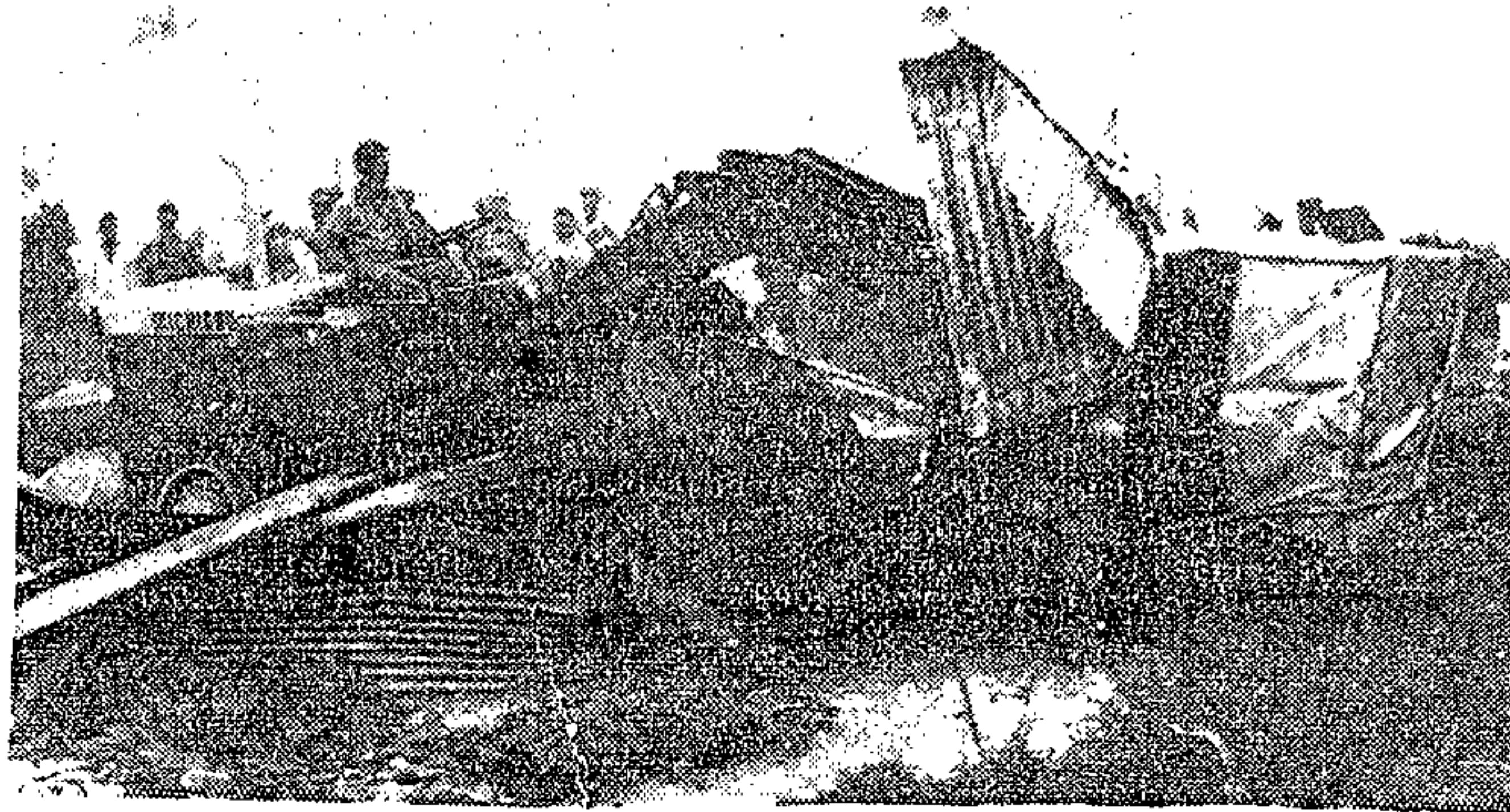
Dr Saunders also records that two sons of the great Sotho leader, Moshoeshe, were among the first pupils to be admitted to Zonnebloem College which was open in Cape Town in 1858.

He concludes: "The full story of how Cape Town has from the nineteenth century benefited from African labour, yet failed to provide adequate housing for its African residents, remains to be told."

He might well have said the full story will had to be told of how various white-run governments had neglected to provide homes for its black workers for the entire 150 years in which they have lived there, because even today there is not adequate housing for the people whose labour is so vital to the prosperity of the rest of Cape Town.

The permanent black residents of Cape Town are as much part of the situation as anyone else and, on historical grounds at least, are entitled to remain there.

Indeed, the housing problem goes back even further. In Van Riebeeck's Journal for February 10, 1655, it was written: "Only last night it happened that about 50 of these natives wanted to put up their huts close to the banks of the moat of our fortress, and when told in a friendly manner by our men to go a little further away, they declared boldly that this was not our land but theirs and they would place their huts wherever they chose."



One way of keeping blacks out of the Western Cape. A front-end loader demolishes a home in the Unibell squatter camp.

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BANUKILE Nzuza, 72, made clay bricks in cardboard cartons and built herself a house. This week armed men came and smashed it down.

Her home was one of scores demolished by Plural Relations Department officials at Richmond Farm north of KwaMashu.

Armed with a court order, black and white staff from the department began tearing down the shacks this week, leaving hundreds homeless. They set fire to many of the shanties — those made of packing cases that burned easily.

The homes lay outside the KwaMashu boundary on land earmarked for the township of Ntumuzuma. The department says all the shanties are illegal and those being demolished had been built in the past six months.

The others were being left alone after talks between the department and the Ntumuzuma liaison committee some time ago at which it was agreed occupants of existing squatter home would not be prosecuted as long as no more were built.

Most of those who lost their homes have nowhere to go. Many were on the long waiting list for housing at KwaMashu and others had moved out of family homes in the township because there was no room for them any longer.

Some, like widowed Mrs Nzuza, came from country districts years ago and have no relatives to go home to. Others have jobs in Durban and have money to pay rent if they could find a house.

Deliveryman Mr Isaac Sangweni arrived home on Wednesday to find nothing left but a pile of ash.

Seventeen-year-old Lindiwe Khambule sat two-year-old Phumelephi Sishi on a pile of timber — that's all she found when she came home from school. Those who were home when department officials came could not do anything anyway.

"They had guns and we had nothing. We pleaded and people cried but it didn't help," said Lindiwe.

BY TONY SPENCER-SMITH

CROSSROADS, the huge Cape Peninsula squatter camp which the authorities have vowed to obliterate, is about to become an international issue that could rival the death of Steve Biko in impact.

Today is a national and international day of prayer for solidarity with the residents of the African shanty town, conservatively estimated at 20 000.

Late this week the Anglican bishops from all over the world attending the Lambeth conference in Canterbury, sent a message of support to the people of Crossroads.

It read: "We support your struggle for the right to a stable family life and pray that the authorities will not demolish your homes until they have provided you with adequate alternative homes at the place where the breadwinner now works.

The Lambeth Conference, held only once every 10 years, is one of the world's most important Christian meetings.

Top Anglican clerics representing the 64 million people are attending it.

The main Crossroads service in South Africa is due to be held today in the township.

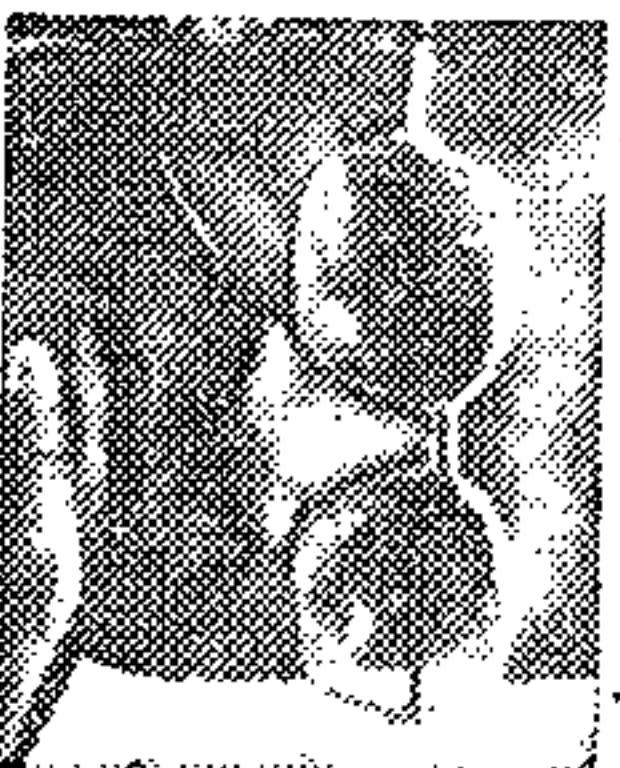
The Rev Sam Buti, president of the South African Council of Churches and secretary of the Black Ned Geref Kerk in Africa, will be the main speakers. Other ministers will also speak.

Jewish and Muslim religious leaders are also taking part.

Prayer

The fight for Crossroads is receiving almost unprecedented support from the people of the Peninsula. Religious leaders of the three major faiths in the area — Christian, Jewish and Muslim — support the right of the Crossroads community to live together as families.

A citizens' petition, circulated in the Peninsula, which calls on the Prime Minister to save Crossroads has been sign-



Bishop Tutu

Christians pray for 20 000 in big Cape squatter camp



Rev Sam Buti

CROSSROADS BECOMES A WORLD-WIDE ISSUE



CROSSROADS: The threat of the bulldozer hangs over thousands of black families

ed by many thousands of people.

A Crossroads resident is quoted as saying: "I am one of the first residents here at Crossroads. The inspectors actually pointed out to us that this was an area allocated for Africans. One white inspector especially came to us and told us that.

"Inspectors came to Elses (River) and demolished the house of a neighbour and I felt threatened and we asked for explanations.

"They said to us that at Crossroads there is an area that is being allocated for Africans. We asked for directions and these were behind the administrative offices, on Klipfontein road."

Another resident said: "People were continually arrested and their houses demolished and that troubled our lives for some time.

"We were maltreated and I was also arrested. It was quite a painful experience to go through because I felt powerless. They could do whatever they wanted to do and I couldn't stop them. And I was thinking that they could also demolish my house and make me stay in the open without a house."

A special prayer, which will be said in churches throughout South Africa and elsewhere, has already been circulated.

It reads in part: "O God, our Father, who made of one blood all people on earth, we pray at this time for the healing of South Africa.

"We lift up to you the people of Crossroads camp . . . protect and save these people that they may rejoice in you, Father, Lord of all.

"Father Almighty, stay the hand of those who seek to scatter your sheep. Touch the hearts of all in authority, that they may hear your word . . ."

Envoys

The ambassadors in South Africa of many countries have visited Crossroads and reported back to their governments on the position there and the threat of the bulldozer hanging over this peaceful and settled community.

"The Ministers' Fraternal of Langa, Gugulethu and Nyanga has sent a statement to Christian ministers throughout Cape Town for them to sign.

It states: "Our people at Crossroads are being persecuted because they are black. Where else in the world are people denied the right to live as families because of the colour of their skin?

"Yet this is happening here in Cape Town. This is why the authorities refuse to allow wives and families to live with their husbands.

"Jesus wept for Jerusalem. We believe he weeps over this city when he sees families being told to separate, when he sees people singled out for this

cruel and unchristian treatment because they are black.

"We appeal once again to those in authority not to discriminate against black families at Crossroads, but to allow them to live together here in Cape Town near their places of work."

A spokesman for an organisation involved with Crossroads said many overseas organisations, had detailed and accurate information on the camp and the storm that demolition would cause would far outweigh news of the minor changes for the better which had been made in South Africa, such as the opening of some theatres to all races.

AND
IN NATAL
Armed
men
tear
down
shacks

Crossroads given U.K. support

NM 31/7/78

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LONDON — A message from the "World-Wide Community" of Anglican bishops expressing solidarity with the people of Crossroads, was delivered here yesterday by Bishop Desmond Tutu, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg.

He was speaking at an ecumenical service held on the steps of Saint Martin's in the Fields to coincide with the service at Crossroads organised by the ministers fraternal of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu.

In their message the Anglican bishops said:

"We support your struggle for a stable family life and pray that the authorities will not demolish your homes until they have provided you with adequate alternative homes at the place where the breadwinner now works."

This message was passed when Bishop Tutu submitted it to the steering committee of the Lambeth Conference on Friday.

Prayers were offered also at St. Paul's Cathedral here yesterday for the people of Crossroads, affected by the massive Government removal scheme.

At the Lambeth Conference the bitter debate about women priests reaches its climax this week with threats, protests, demonstrations and prayers.

Hearing

Tomorrow the bishops will take part in a long public hearing on the ordination of women which is certain to have a profound effect upon the statement on women priests to be issued by the conference next week.

Last night campaigners in favour of women's ordination were due to start a 24-hour vigil of prayer outside Westminster Abbey.

The conference has no legislative power but its influence throughout the Anglican communion is considerable.

During the past week the conference has been warned of the serious threat to church unity if it votes in favour of women's ordination.

The warnings have come from Cardinal Hume, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, Patriarch Pimen of the Russian Orthodox Church and Bishop James Mote of the Anglican Church of North America.

Drive to save Crossroads

29/7/78

(307)

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The concerted drive to save the Crossroads emergency camp, the home of 20 000 people, reaches its climax this weekend with an all-out effort to take the public petition to well beyond its present 6 000 signatures, and with an inter-denominational service at Crossroads tomorrow afternoon.

The ecumenical service that starts at 2.30 p.m. tomorrow at the Noxolo Community Centre in Crossroads, is expected to be attended by many thousands of people concerned about the demolition of the camp.

Christian, Jewish and Muslim leaders will take part in the service at which the main sermon will be delivered by The Reverend Sam Buti, president of the S.A. Council of Churches and moderator of the Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika.

Tomorrow will also be observed as a national day of prayer for Crossroads by congregations of many denominations in South Africa and abroad.

Mr. Roger Hulley, regional chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, said tables at which people can sign the Save

Crossroads petition will again be put out today, throughout the Peninsula.

The Crossroads appeal committee, supported by a number of churches and organisations, said yesterday: "If Cape Town strongly expresses its disapproval by means of this appeal, the authorities may be moved to change their course. But even if the appeal is to no avail, failure to give it support will indicate acquiescence in the destruction of Crossroads."

Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Administration Board, said in a lengthy statement yesterday that certain facts had been ignored in the campaign to save Crossroads, and that the full facts of the situation created a somewhat different picture.

All-out drive to save Crossroads

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Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Administration Board, said in a lengthy statement to the Cape Times yesterday that certain facts had been ignored in the campaign to save Crossroads, and that the full facts of the situation created "a somewhat different picture". For the essence of his statement, see page 7.

FOOTNOTE: For people wishing to attend the service at

Crossroads tomorrow, these are the directions how to get there: Take the airport road (N2); turn off at Exit 15; take first turning to the right and go under the bridge and along to a T-junction. Turn left there, and carry on along Klipfontein Road to the traffic circle; go around the circle into Lansdowne Road; about 200 metres along Lansdowne Road, turn right at the green sign, Philippi Industrial Area, onto the gravel road that leads into Crossroads.

● Sapa-Reuter reports from London that 440 Anglican bishops at the Lambeth Conference yesterday sent a message of support to the people of Crossroads.

The message said: "We support your struggle for the right to a stable family life and pray that the authorities will not demolish your homes until they have provided you with adequate alternative homes at the place where the breadwinner now works."

Bishops pray for Crossroads

29/7/78

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CANTERBURY (England) — An international meeting of Anglican bishops yesterday sent a message of support to blacks living in the Crossroad squatter camp near Cape Town which is threatened with demolition.

The message from about 440 bishops came after a special plenary session of the Lambeth conference drew attention to "the plight of the people of Crossroads."

The message said: "We support your struggle for

the right to a stable family life and pray that the authorities will not demolish your homes until they have provided you with adequate alternative homes at the place where the breadwinner now works."

The message was proposed by the Most Rev Bill Burnett, the Archbishop of Cape Town. He emphasised the people of Crossroads were not squatters in the accepted sense, but that they had real roots in the area. — SAPA-RNS.

Thousands expected at Crossroads Sunday service



The Rev Abel Hendricks, president of the Methodist Conference of Southern Africa, signs the Save Crossroads petition in his study at Athlone yesterday. Mr Hendricks will be among the speakers at the interdenominational service to be held at Crossroads on Sunday afternoon.



Mrs Helen Joseph, who as a banned person may not be quoted, addressing students at the University of Cape Town yesterday. On the left is Mr Aurret van Heerden, president of Nusas, who was the other speaker.

A struggle for rights — student

THE shacks at Crossroads should be seen as a form of resistance on the part of black people who reject hostels, pass laws and divided families, Mr Aurret van Heerden, the president of Nusas, told students yesterday.

He was one of two speakers who addressed about 650 University of Cape Town students at a meeting to protest against the pending demolition of the Crossroads community — about 3 000 shacks, housing approximately 20 000 people.

Mrs Helen Joseph, the first person to be put under house arrest and a veteran apartheid opponent, was the main speaker. Although no longer restricted, Mrs Joseph is still listed under the Suppression of Communism Act and cannot therefore be quoted.

The meeting began with a slide show of the demolition last year of Modderdam Road squatter camp. Afterwards the audience stood while a recording of the black national anthem, "Nkosi Sikeleli i Afrika", was played.

Mrs Joseph was interrupted twice by a heckler, who was shouted down by the audience.

Mr Van Heerden warned against superficial reaction to issues like Crossroads. Reactions should not be tinged with paternalism or emotionalism, he said.

"This is a struggle for workers' rights — for their freedom from exploitation. It is not a struggle for better conditions for squatters."

At the end of the meeting Mr Steve Kahanovitz, president of the Students' Representative Council, urged the audience to attend the ecumenical service scheduled to be held at Noxolo Centre, Crossroads, at 2pm on Sunday.

Chief Reporter

AS PART of a massive show of public concern, many thousands of people opposed to the threatened demolition of the Crossroads emergency camp are expected to attend a special interdenominational service in the camp on Sunday.

The service, which will start at 2.30 pm at the Noxolo Centre, will probably last all afternoon. It will be opened with a prayer by Rabbi M Benjamin and speakers will include the Rev Abel Hendricks, president of the Methodist Conference of Southern Africa; the Right Reverend E Green (Roman Catholic) and Imam Ali Gierdienn a member of the Moslem Judicial Council.

The main sermon will be delivered by the Reverend Sam Buti, president of the SA Council of Churches and Moderator of the Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika.

The Crossroads Appeal Committee, supported by a number of churches and organizations, says in its appeal to all sections of the community: "The government has announced that it intends to demolish Crossroads Emergency Camp before the end of the year. If this intention is put into effect it will mean the smashing of the homes and home life of 3 000 families comprising about 20 000 people.

"A recent survey has revealed that the men of Crossroads have lived in Cape Town for 18 years on average and the women for 11 years on average, and few of them have a place to go to or any means of livelihood in the homelands.

"Crossroads has existed for three years and the houses were built by the residents themselves. The area was declared an emergency camp in June 1976 and the local authority provides the necessary minimum services to obviate any health hazard. In return, the residents have paid a monthly service charge to the local authority which, it is estimated, has totalled more than R250 000.

"The community does not ask for charity but merely the right to live in peace as unified families and the right to family life. You are either for or against this basic human right. If you remain silent and thus compliant, Crossroads will be demolished in your name.

"In June 1978 the following simple statement was made by the Crossroads community:

"We, the people of Crossroads, appeal to the authorities not to demolish Crossroads and appeal to the wider community to support us in our struggle to maintain family life. The wider community of Cape Town can support this appeal and express its opposition to demolition by signing the petition."

The address of the Crossroads Appeal Committee is: c/o P O Box 394, Claremont, 7735.

'Certain facts' ignored — PAB

Staff Reporter

IF Crossroads were not demolished other squatter camps would grow and spread to the doorsteps of existing suburbs, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Administration Board, said yesterday.

In an interview he said there were "certain facts" about Crossroads that had been ignored and that he would like "to give the full picture".

"In 1976, when an attempt was made to stop the influx of people to Crossroads, there were more than 2 000 people entering the Peninsula illegally every month. These people moved to Unibell, Modderdam Road and

other camps, one of which was growing rapidly in the Milnerton municipality. If the latter camp had not been demolished along with the others, there would by now have been a squatter camp of thousands of huts in that municipality."

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said the numbering of Crossroads shacks in 1976, to stop any more being built, had not

been entirely effective because since then about 5 000 more people had moved into the camp.

"Recent pictures in the press focused on the new school built at Crossroads by the Urban Foundation. The area directly surrounding this school was especially cleaned and painted for the occasion (with paint obtained by interested outside parties) to impress the visitors and later the readers. People who work there report that other parts are dismal and a shock to the visitor," he said.

"20 000 people cannot continue to live under these conditions. The much publicized schools in the camp are catering for only 570 of the estimated 4 570 children there. The remaining 4 000 are over-crowding the schools in the townships and classroom conditions are deteriorating because of this influx."

The brigadier said many working Crossroads people were being paid less than the set rate and, because they were there illegally, had no redress against their employers, who were not compelled to pay the usual administration fee because the squatter employees were not registered at the labour bureau.

"Only about 2 000 of the men at Crossroads are working here legally. The others are taking work that could be done by men who are entitled to be here. There are 4 000 unemployed black men in the Peninsula who are living at Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga and who have families and other responsibilities. The illegal residents of Crossroads are taking the bread and butter out of their mouths."

"In an investigation by the administration board's engineer allowance was made for plots of a minimum size of 200 square metres. This will provide 50 plots per hectare. The size of the available land at Crossroads is 53,5 hectare, of which at least 13,5 hectare is required for roads, business centres, schools and other public requirements."

'Cannot stay'

"The remaining 40 hectare can provide only 2 000 plots. With six people per family on each plot this means that only 12 000 people could live there. Steps would have to be taken to house at least half of the population elsewhere because the shack arrangement as it exists is chaotic and to be able to provide proper services it would be necessary to re-arrange the whole camp. And where is the money to do this going to come from and how and to where can the people be moved?"

"Why can't the skills of the people of Crossroads be encouraged and exploited to the full in the homelands by the people who are saying the camp should be left alone, or doesn't this suggestion fit their ideology?"

Squatter message 'loud and clear'

Chief Reporter

"INASMUCH," the anonymous reader whose letter published on the front page of the Cape Times in February last year led to the founding of the SHELTER fund for the homeless, says in another letter received by the Editor of this newspaper yesterday:

"Sir, the message of Crossroads and other 'squatter' settlements is LOUD AND CLEAR."

"We are on a collision course in our present handling of the 'squatter' crisis. Only compassion and money can avert certain disaster."

Referring to a leading article in the Cape Times on July 15, "Inasmuch" says:

"Indeed people are living there! Thank you for your newspaper's consistent and humanitarian approach to the continuing 'squatter' crisis. No other approach, whether by the man in the street, private or public organizations or the 'authorities' themselves, holds any prospect of solving this problem with its altogether tragic dimensions."

Failed the community

"That the 'authorities' (without singling out any) have failed the community at large is the inevitable conclusion that anyone who cares about the 'have-nots' must arrive at. But as the 'authorities' are our own elected representatives, the guilt is ours no less than theirs."

"There is, therefore, no justification for mud-slinging except by the aggrieved families on the sand dunes of the Cape Flats. And they are not doing that at all; presently they are only pleading for mercy."

"As you rightly say, this is a time for pause — and reflection."

"The miseries that avarice, self-interest, non-concern and carelessness have brought upon us are there for all to behold in the 'squatter' settlements and in the backstreets and backyards of old established residential areas. It would almost appear that no one gives a damn for the outcasts or the wretched poor. Those who do care appear to have been fighting a losing battle."

"As fast as genuine compassion is able to instil fresh hope into the unfortunates of our environment, the representatives of entrenched privilege dash their hopes to the ground with idealism, statistics, train tickets, ideological arguments, advice on birth control, or feeble expletives — 'health hazard,' 'fire hazard,' etc"

Words, words and more words

"It is just words, words, words and more words! But the overwhelming human hazard inherent in 'squattening' is sadly overlooked in much the same way as some bodies overlook the misery of the wretched sheep and cattle from the drought-stricken areas, awaiting their fate, packed tight in lorries outside the local abattoirs, sometimes up to three days without food and water — their basic needs."

"The human misery around us, Sir, will be the undoing and final condemnation of the privileged classes unless all of us — people and 'authorities' alike — tackle this problem with compassionate zeal and enterprise."

In his letter "Inasmuch" refers to the correspondence columns of the Cape Times on July 15 containing "a suggestion which may possibly provide an early financial solution to the whole problem."

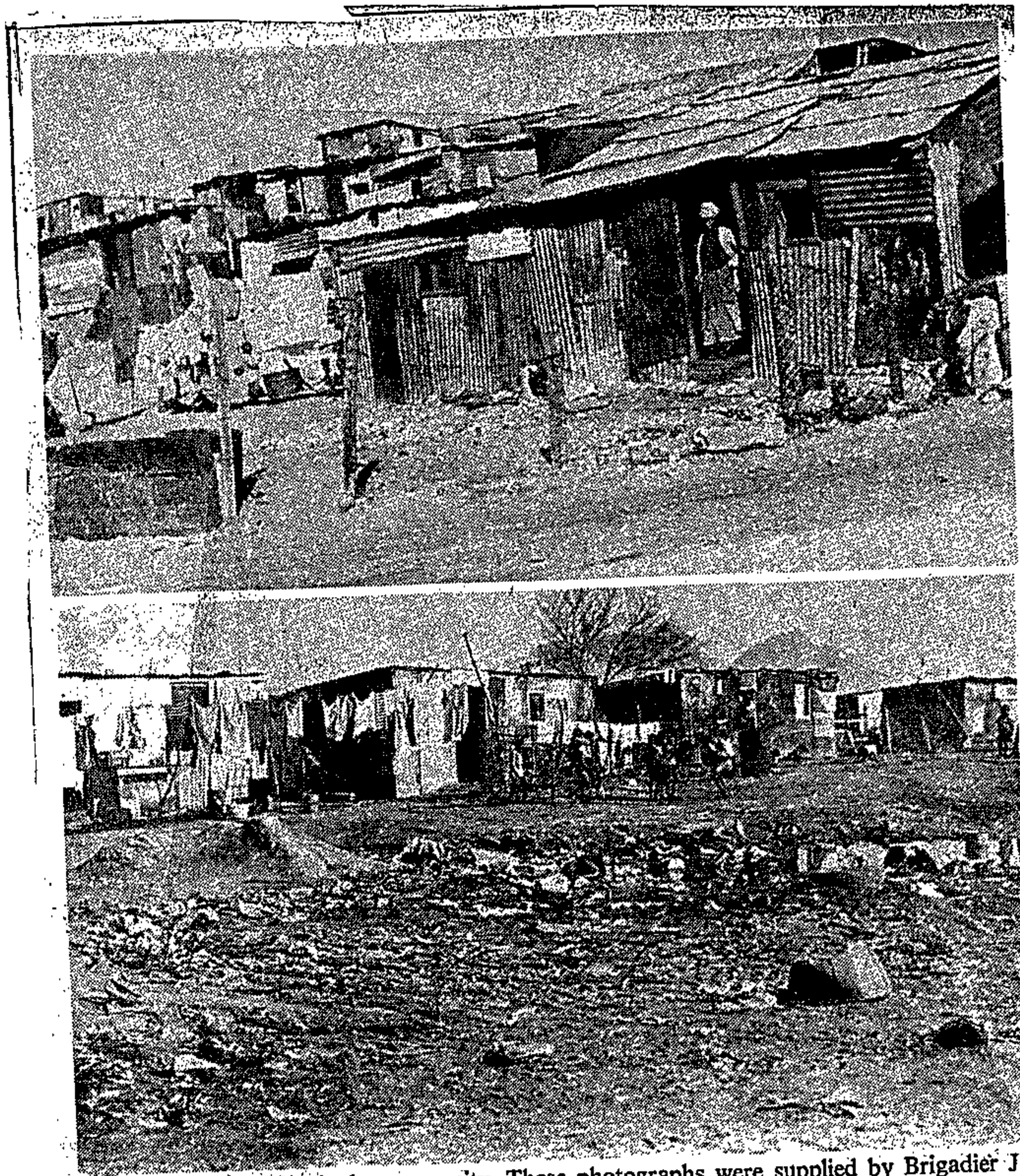
"It is to earmark a substantial portion of the sales tax presently being collected from the whole community, for the specific purpose of immediately establishing a special housing fund to assist the homeless poor. The correspondent's alternative suggestion of levying a housing tax of one percent — one cent in the rand — on all income may well provide the long-term answer to the question."

The letter ends:

"It is not good enough for the uncaring to say 'ah, but there are squatters in every country'. True there are. But our problem is — they're here."

"And two thousand wrongs don't make one right."

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A section of the Crossroads community. These photographs were supplied by Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Administration Board.

27/7/8
Britain to
pray for
squatters

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — South African actress Janet Suzman will read from a book of poems banned in the Republic when she takes part in a religious service in London on Sunday.

The service, on the steps of St Martin's in the Fields, Trafalgar Square, will be part of an international day of prayer for the Crossroad squatters' camp near Cape Town.

Miss Suzman will read excerpts from the banned book "Cry Rage" by Cape Town poet James Mathews.

Many churches throughout Britain and Europe will observe Sunday as a day of prayer for those affected by the Crossroads removal scheme. A special prayer, sent from South Africa, will be read at these services, including evensong at St Paul's Cathedral.

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Crossroads appeal

Staff Reporter

THOUSANDS of people who live in the Crossroads squatter camp have signed the appeal asking the authorities not to demolish their homes, and they have also appealed to the wider community for support.

The petition reads: "We, the people of Crossroads, appeal to the authorities not to demolish Crossroads and appeal to the wider community to support us in our struggle to maintain family life."

Many of their names are printed below. An asterisk indicates that the person concerned has signed with a cross and his or her name has been filled in by one of the organizers of the appeal.

*L Magathana; *Zamekile Gallela; *S Mqwetho; *Nontsotsho Matini; B Ndulana; James Jongile; Sellwell Dondashe; *N MakhuluPhala; J Bovu; *S Xokiyana; *Papana Yelani; James Gobha; Matsitsa Mazeka; C Somgqoza; Lawrence Kewya; Victoria Mangcunyan; K Wabant; Evelin Mbangwa; Zruda; J Bolisi; Mrs J Mamani; Vukile Bobotyana; Robert Msimang; S Mgodeli; *B MBolobo; Thewukile Mkan-yeli; Bartin Swartbooi; Benjamin Mbaxa; A Pungupungu; N Yolelo; *M Mjajozi; A Anderson; M Mbono; N Nlabeni; J Petersen; Welcome Mketsu; Fikile Genu; W Nocoza; R Xegho; Danile Penetjies; Mr B Mgobe; T Skeyi; Mi Khubekihl Oukwa; W Befondini; *J Myeko; H Mbalo; B Moxetuko; Samson J Kolisi; A Ncamazana; N Batwadi; N Sanamzi; V Nagamane; A Nobevu; Nzola Maliwa; *S Mpohlo; Jeffrey Ngapi; *M Ngameleni; *of B Mzola Samuel Xhangu; Simelo Austin Mpande; B Katsi; Mlungisi Joyi; *W Mbeshu; W Zandile; E Abrahams; G Mgutyana; S Dyani; E Dyasi; H Mgudlwa; *J Siohega; *Z Siohega; W Qwili; Z Mbuti; J Sibozo; N Qala; J Mthwa; Mbethe Mjikwa; K Maxizana; *N Johloza; Marabula Brakfesi; *E NDololisa; C Valanhuza; M Nogijana; *M Busakwe; *Y Dhlanga; *G Solizwa; S Mgbantaka; Dumzela; G Skade; *A Mbanyana; Gqoko; Nkomentsimini; Hebertn Dlangudlanyu; *M Joseph; Jane Yanta; Daniel Ditse; Marjorie Malatyie; Oneria Selela; Dini Umem; S Wambi; nOugulani Gnga; W Jita Dyos; N Godi; James Mburempu; *Amos Masa; Zenzile Memani; Simolo Mayor Manengela; Teacher Buti; Ivy Pita; *W. Gujama; D Gigaba; Makingisa E Ngcogolo; P Congo; *G Tuku; D Antoli; A Ngxafana; A Plaetjie; *W Mdeni; H Gagazi; E Boy Sata; B Dadase; S Gonyelo; S P Dinisa; B Fayi; Simon Ndlela Panti; W Bayana; Elliot Mazitshana; *K Toto; Lister Malumbazo; Jeremiah Makheta; William Lutshiti; Amos Mefi Siyoko; Lilian Noniganga; William Somana; *J Phoni; Beauty Hoop; Silulami Milton Kili; J Nkole; Lawrence Batyi; P Maliwa; M Makatesi; W Manqana; G Bokani; M Joni; Z Mata; J Matshikiza; M Jokasi; D Nkukwana; T Tibisono; D Mnengisa; S Tekana; B Witbooi; A Mkunzi; N Ndovu; Zimisale Sagala; W Mbarane; *Phindile Tentile; *Alfred Kewuli; *G Khuthu; *Walterman Mbali; Nowitnes Mlondleni; Nokaya Sithoca; R Makapela; *Zingqumba To; *J Velhan; Jostina Nkwandla; *Zwelifile Mshweshwe; Lumkile Zonisele; Sybil Nowenile Booi; *D Zukushe; L Mbhidlana; W Komololo; Sitoto Mbala; *M Khuselo; L Ngesi; P A Zondani; James Veyi; *W Mandloleni; *S Mphenduleli; *John; *R Magatya; Tolgent Nkuma; Kiki Sobukethe; Alphas Mzuukile Ndito; *M Bhekebu; Florence Bakana; C Butele; E Siwana; A S Dyudisi; *R Mbokane; *Joji; *Tonda; William Omayi; G Naku; D Naashe; J Ntamo; Mkhahane Kotzi; Zizwa Zina; Alfred TUNES; *M Madonono; *J Mthshelwa; Z Hanise; E Gqola; *T Nzulu; Mzamo

Macakati; William Mzothana; Zimcamile Mepeni; Gladwin Gwaben; *Richard Lubaya; *Robert Mntshetshe; *Jim Cekiso; Bandile Ngqono; F Ntsuku; G Mahlukana; R Bhatyi; M Mnyatha; Welile Dlambo; *B Willem; Tafi John Batyi; Willard Dlokudeni; *Misharck Gidelo; David Mpulu; *Jongilanga Skmokwana; Hamington Mthiscana; Keke Madushane; *Mana Gom; *J Kwetana; M Papu; *Samson M Mazwembe; Johnson Sindaku; L Silaqui; Edgar Dyantyi; *Jackson Jim; *Mziwamandla Nowatsho; *Simon Skade; Sidodo ngoMoshe; Beauty Makalo; Whisky Maseli; *Elias Mdoda; Agripa Ngozi; Jack Feni; Khali-pha Tomasi; *B Yelani; P Mgiqi; Bhaweni Nxokwana; Visele Bibengo; Richard Shumi; Raynold Mahlati; Richard Kaspile; *J Kntile; E Makhohiso; D Nkwali; *Nyembheki Willi; *S D Tuwu; *Toto Fumbhalele; B Mdungdwa; Liwe-lile Nqakasi; R James; M Cwabe; L Mpogane; M nGxumza; M Mklenqi; Anthony Mboleka; Thompson Peper; Helpen Lugwali; Mr Stuniman Mtuyedwa; J Fonye; Jane Sibozo; Wil-son Dasi; William Ngcese; Whatase Charles; *David Tsewu; *Soin Swatboy; Mcebisi; Michael George; Edward Ndlwayivahva; Notana Dyosi; Willie Mndini; M Mbuyelwa; Simon Mazibuko Tyese; *T Ntewgewbo; M Matshingana; A S Mhlengi; A Dela; S Sibozo; N Mandyoli; J Mpetsheni; *Dywillisi Hla-layedwa; *Samsonibela Noyakozo; *J N Sengona; *Kholisile Khese; M Mbeje; B Zinhisi; M Nkunkwane; N Maswazi; *Malanganisi Bophi; Alfred Duda; N V Yerko; G Dhozibana; S Kulu; Alfred Mfenana; R Ngalo; Makalaza Ofis; Tat-simani Grovini; S Mbandezelo; *Nobinci Mjugu; K Mbongo; S Kamngga; *B Mthungatha; *S Mjamankulu; M Mhlaba; A Mntuyedwa; Z Hokowa; G Gcado; G Dyoni; Phathekile mDodana; S Jenethua; Lumkile Elvis Twala; George Nyeti; Nowekeni Makeleni B Mlibu; Themba Ziboso; F Zanoso; Zwe-liphela Maganda; Ntombizodwa Ou-gulu; W Ngqwelo; *B Ganjini; *Saul Bungani; *E Goloza; W Ngqaba; *Nden-zeni Stuurman; *W Cithia; A Mdazuka; M Ohaka; *W Cobengula; *J Nomatse; M Ngeni; E Bhenu; Sandile Grunwana; John Mxongo; Bantu Henry Dondolo; Bothwana Mcimbi; Stanford Mdikane; Cicilia Nomawabo; Kwayinani; T Mabija; W Jacobs; *Filp Bawuti; Smetete Sama-sitown; Jacob Njama; Opperman Qozo; Nkululeko Booi; Don Divane; N Ndan-dana; Komkens Somashini; Simon Qwanya; M Ngcongca; Zinikelo Ku-lashe; *Mthshizana Mphulu; *Spring Bokhwe Ntyolashe; N W Diniso; *Ntsali Mthshofeni; *William Mantshi A; Stan-ford Tshabe; *Bilikiti Gwayi; De-vadmntsi David Mtsi; Tuto Ntombini A; *Bizwaphi Slingo; Jackson Sifuku; Frap Ndinisa; Hamilton Tungata; Wise-man Mgidlana; *Potoman Ntabeni; *Ndothini Entile; Dumule Nongelo; Tye-libooi Nogoba; *Olman Gebenga; Pris-cilla Yase; Velesazi Depha; *N Sam-jani; *D Bengo; Belgium Matshaya; Gashy Meje; *James Phindi; H Phoso; *S Nzimande; Koti Bhuka; *Patosi; R Nikani; M Mendu; W Qola A; *Patosi; Gidion Gqogonyeko; V Matiso; J Fu-zile; S Mtuyi; D Nteli; B Ngcuka; M Ndabeni; M Tomas A; J White; Moffat Mafunda; *W Zilindilo; *S Mangaliso; *J Nkqenlsu; Cynthia Ntshweza; Grace Lothoyi; B Maphoyi; M Diakolo; D Meka; T Helem A; W Damane; W Mdambuzie; D Pemtyi; John Tom; M Ntoni; S Timbela; M Guwe; W Shologu; J Vililahl; Winston Gantana; K Mkungwa; O Mngco; Malesilumba R Maphumla; R Nottill; *Nkasayiya Mndayi; Mazibuko December; Nyanisile Mzuu; *S Lazarus; *M Zuthua; *H Mpetshu; Michael Gquyua; Joseph Ntutwana; *B Manela; M Nkabi; W Mfanyana; Zilindile Jackson Magda-zana; *W Kotoyi; *Masele James Ma-bala; W Mpono; D Ngesi; N Nyan; JJ Gonginamba A; G Dyanti; *W Hashiba; H Sonkwenya; A W Mahlanyana; *U Nkingha; A Caleni; J Jonas; Lodley Folakwe; *L Niampu; *Sebenzile R Si-danga; *Bednolk J Jack; G Mpangele; J Zeka; M Lugalo; F Bakaqana; Xhanono Mateyise; J W Kase; V Mtongana; Alton Ndlangisa; G Juqua; J Hoffman; V Booi; C S Udzishe; M Mfana; S Mphakama; V Nchwandwa; K Nazele; S Luvalo; M Mazitshana; S Mbeyeka; T Ngoakuvu; E Marasi; Nongezi Pitta; Nolandile A Rosi; W Gamelike; Dono; Moxes Mtuyabwa; W Sibawu M Shumi; B Godana; M Owada; Mro Mboli; J Mdompo; M Zotha; *Mthiwe

Nyuma; *B Malima; Sindisile Gvdong-wana; Zalisile Nhinhi; T Mbonwana; Zthi Naganza; Holiday Patuleni; P Pike; *Veille Soyise; D Mkhwetha; *E Vewa; *E Atoli; E Mjode; H Jasiwe; *J Nogca-kana; M Gangota; J Nzima; J Mphen-gezi; M Lila; T Ninji; D Mateyisi; M S Hlutelo; *W Nzwane; W Bambelo B; H Sikukula; E Velebe A; Z Mgwali; *K Boyi; Z Sakhele; *O Ndudula; P Nlalu-kana; *P Nqanaba; Johnson Nqwita; B Naphakade; M Tyumbu; *E Makabane A; M Magxa; *J Manziwa; Headman Salaze; B Ramanana; Jongephi Xaka-bantu; *N Phoswe; Douglas Poswa; Vakalisa Ngxola; D Mlozana A; *S Ndeku; *N Mayekiso; James Phithi; Guguleli Johannes Sinlayeli; Witbooi Rqsmeni; *Gageni Yasmani; *D Sik-hundla; N Ntsabp; E Lugulwana; Cisiko; G Sityetti; S Kinase; N Nlemenengu; *M Mpotsha; Signonia Mangqayi; H Mzamo; *E Somdle; Beauty Hlonwane; M Mchaleneni; E Valisi; B Nini; F Ti-kano; Z Konyi; L Potwana; M Sigenu; C Copiso; Zonwabela Hetmanus; Fu-manekile Tomose; Nofundile Owatike; M Wilfred Degeber; R Makti; M Wewem; *B Rorza; F Jacobs; A Phon-golo; *M Tshelshu; *J Gxagxa; Solile Gamzana; W Mcaphukiso; *J Klaas; *V Outsu; Petros Zonelemi; *Afia Busakwe; Kudalaketwa Kokisi; Ben Ndqani; Sungisile Gcagu; Iaca Mdazu; Jackson Daniso; R Simanga A; Harry Maphem-peni; T Thabatha; E Z Jabe; S Masha-bala; A Matiwana; H Matshaya; M Tshaya; Z Diakawu; S Ngatwa; *S Mko-toli; Mphaheni Welcome Sangele; J Shwaba A; E Lamami; Tobela Abinnar Stata; *Headman; Z Matyatanga; B Mpekula; D Diniso; S Nlalo; E Paswayo; V Dway; Rufus Pieter; D V Vusani; L Makono; D Lumkwa; T Tyose; S Mtrshengu; F Mongo; J Mkhenu; J Mncanca; C Zide; *S Sipoyida; Z A Ngcaga; W Gqiba; Priscilla Yase; Z Brakefast; W Bambelo; Mbi; Jim Ve-phile; Elvis Kilimane; *Mafa Dywile; Jim Ncamiso; S Siscisuba; *Dugman Mbele; *Sebensile Myeki; Nkumkani Magqa-zalo; Patiti Lyakophu; Dukumbana; Jack Boya; Sipi Meitwa; Headman Mte-teli; Putumile Nbanjwa; L Nakani; Ho-satalo; M Wambi; *Nbawe; *J Sikade; Z Goniwe; G Hela; Esther Stofile; *K Laleki; W Tshisa; Mthubi Mdidimba; *J M Calani; *B Ngeshemba; Nancy She-ke; *S Pawala; S Matyatywa; *M Memani; Dumani Moloda; *C M M Teto; J Vanto; Siyosana Bhokhwe; *Mbomla Toko; Jackson MBulali; A Hazoke; J Magqirana; *W Mpendu; H Ntsume; J Pendu; Reba Bankwana; E Rasimela; Sandile Kenneth Manana; Nxekehe Ednand; P Duma; S Benela; H Tob; W Vakata; J Sinyondo; Bukelwa Adelaide Ndzingi; Banne Cekiso; Alson Rhondo; Shadrack Dlokweni; Joseph Madonela; Malusi Gxarisa; William Nkoloiz; Valiphatwa Soketya; Mawoya Ntsepe; *Nothozamile Masona; William Fayi; J Mbetha; Y Notongana; S Maqu-lana; P Mala; Dyalane Mncedini; W Mlangiso; W Sinayanqya; M Somlota; J Mthempu; N Nomfulana; P Zingani; J Dyosi; Mkhakozeli; H Qwantli; Mzamo Tokwe; N Mapatiyana; N Sitengile; No-bambite Geali; Vultituba Mhlubi; L Ganta; William Ztunda; Phathitwe Kumkati; Matthew Mdaka; Deborah Maklulo; S D Somlayi; B Kula; Nolayi-seni Kula; A Magxwalisa; Jerry Nomgat Mtsizo; B Boboty; W Phambo; Ma-gaxaleni Hasi; S Xosa; N Khombela; T Mvoty; J Mdase; M Ngcayecibi; M Mandoli; M Mncandubana; Willford Nomgenge; Yo Yo Zaroyi; Zamuntu Ya-mila A; L Velyu; D Welanie; L Luke; Nosawndi Dyasi; Michael Tshqana; S Ntali; Manini Ndabambi; Isabella Mthshisa; Miriam Mbono; Ncingile Tsotso; Nolidford Mawuli; Ntutulwana Jibilikile; Nelson Matabeni; Daniel Si-kade; P Hzaca; Edmund Ngcongolo; A Michael Gcayiya; Maguigga Ngkolo; A Bafisa; Leonard Mavuma; Nelson Go-dongwana; S Siscumba; Buzuli Tsalani; A Ploozo; Sidoda MabejuanaMbalu Je-zile; His Jeline; Booi Dagmani; Zakuth-usi Faniso; L Bhaka; J Khanz; E Ntwon-ombi; M Mvula; S Ntabatsu; Christopher Bloua; M N Jilati; F Tsalikhuba; E Mngobisa; Dambile Yabo; Vuyisile MDongiswa; Wadonisi; P Dyabaza; J Jacobs; N Wabulani; N Wana; *H Tshupa; William Sigobo; Monde Mgi-jima; *N J G Ntioni; E Dina; *S Gecelo; Gabriel Mzayigani; *W Zembe; V No-mana; *J Mabobole; *S N Nozili; Z N Tanbeni; *D Yangapi; Sonny Ngikara *T Nkuzosaba; Nkonina Skeyi; *N So-lani; H Maghiyane; Lalase Gagayi; Zola

Mankonkwana; F Dani; *M F Natsholo; *W Mbetheni; Khathazile Sigonyela; Myford Shumi 8; Holby Mhola; Inno-cent Mvandaba; D Tyulu; L Mxesibe; Edward Mzongoma Qagana; Sam Fuma; Stolie Gqozo; L Gece; Manwele Bakani; Robertson Nyaba; J Swartbooi; M Makhephula; J Sondlo; Edward Ntshingana; *N Mfazwe; *F Z Toyi; T Mbete; *C Tyandela; Eric Siyobi; R Ntetha; Bella Tsutsu; Sophelina Kir-ase; John Magaz; A Ntnja; David Mngkuma; W Velemoni; J Mtwi; M Kelaya; K Teba; E Patonisi; H Njandu; J Vanala; *Z Ntshithe; Geoffrey Gontshi; Merrimen Dinana; Fillimon Nohashe; E Bless; *B Copa; Gibson Melane; *Char-lie; Stanford Mbukwana; Mafutha Mboniso; B Vakala; *W Mshili; *S Longo; Matsatsi W Bambatha; *J Mphulu; Stanford Walaza; Jackson Xana; Samuel Ntbebi; M J Khobol-wana; S Bilaty; D Ngambi; Mlungisi Marasi; K Mphetu; N Mathunzi; S Funda; S Mathunzi; G Ntsamba; A Suzombe; Z Goba; Y Mngese; S Mlan-jeni; D Mabila; Abel Mabiyi; D Mpoyiya; G Fokwana; *I Sojavu; *M Ngxaza; *M Qashaza; Mipishayaya Alam; J Majombosi; *D Nobomru; *P Mtatana; B Khandisa; G Lalendle; Ndoyisile Wilson Kaden; I Mandlathe; Magozi BulaBulu; *Humani Singani; *Nfowetu Siposo; A Mandosela; P Thembeni; *Dumisile; S Tukani; V Xhalisa; *Max Ntile Khokhobe; *A Lo-tana; *B Beketyana; Zolile Siphoko; A Matywaleni; G N Gxigweni; D Mvana; S Mantheni; B Skei; S Makhesi; *F Ngxo-kela; *Nandipile; *Siggingwa; William Poul; *Sizakele Nalithi; *V Kolisi; Exe-lyanal Ngoyo; *Ellis Hand; S Ndoda; J Dadamase; N Dayizana; A Xelani; *Lwabi; T Gumiza; W Vayo; *D Wapi; T Adamo; Godfrey Madoda Luthuli; L Thintelo; Audrey Netazo; Elliot Nofe-mele; *Makwenkwana Matyiti; Thobo Bishop Lephala; Richard Ndolovu Ni-kani; *Matoli Goloti; N G T S Mhlo-makulu; W Fikizolo; Z Dayeni; J Dywili; D uMzimkula; D Mdekay; J Soboyis; M Khatshwa; Sam Tukusha; G Qolana; Augustine Nazo; *J Mgqatsa; L Make-leni; G Nkoloti; Z Nantisi; K Ngqotyeni; S Qcememe; W Mageduka; J Tofile; F Memani; A Meleni; M Solani; H Ma-khananda; B Kwetane; G Mgyiyima; F Nondinyana; *W Pikoko; Mandlenkosi Njokweni; Belhiwell Isaac; Caleb Madi-kane; J Thombela; Galie Tshudu; M Mgudlwa; M Lamani; E MBasana; S P Rauti; N N Dywili; Moffat Mbongo; A Mazibuko; N Valisihya; S Makeleni; T Tshaka; M Sixhaso; *G Mgwali; Mika Lugalo; Blom Kamteni; M Nomng-congo; N Madolo; W Nana; *S Mar-gongwana; P Mayedwa; Batekwa M Dini; M Kotelo; S Ngxumza; *Pongamile Qobongwa; Paulos Ngandi; A Pekozela; Casman Gishi; Dambile Doloni; *S Booi; John Mughayana; Simon Mpham-bani; *L Ntaba; A Madinga; J Jiza; *G Matshanda; H Zasana; *H Nqevu; *S Malawana; N Bona; *P Menge; R Gill-shara; W Gentza; L Makhoro; Mandla Maseti; Manners Malamala; *G Mgqongwiwe; J Wana; *D Shote; M Duna Kani; Mina Booi; K Gaya; *G Jackvakele; *C Kilo; L Marubelele; P Manki; Vuyisile Tuku; M Nokilapa; T Mhlakaza; E Qongo; W Botha; Annie Mkhuthukana; Nozamilem Qukeleni; A Mhlalo; S Fana; Wellford Mshoeshe; *Grootman Dambile; Ngcmabe Mibele; *K Magatya; G Mafenyka; M Zothi; Merriman Mvengqwa; *Matshatane Gxokhwe; R Mbuthana; W Mhlowtho; Timoti Mhlo; *N Mzoxolo; J Khul-e-kana; Mona Eliot Kama; Bonisile Zu-zani; Thembele Mlanjeni; V Waka; Je-seph T Ntlini; Thabo Salman; K J... *Y Nqowwaphi; Khehle Khwane; *F Menziwa; Richard Retshwa; M W Nkukwana; *Stongfele Mbebe; Fuku zayo Dondolo; Thembillziwe Sigonyela; B Zithulele; Solomon Mhlongacala; *M Sibozo; James Gaba; *Solomon Dy-gan; Penelope Buhlungu; T Nziwani; Mbiza; *Walter F Gwillza; *S... Mdiza; E Hlengani; H Ntuziyoni; *Lungile Nonyondla; Nelson Ngcobon-wana; Makwediana Tshona; *Vuyisile Tafeni; J Vandaba; Maria... *Zulu Nelani; *K Loli; *M... Madywadi; B Gobisandla; J Tom; *Mbekwa; *Z Qwayito; Makonono P... L M Gqiba; Lizi Tyhalithi; G Mayekis... Z Bani; M Ntsho; *M Mhlo; L... Peter; S Botani; J Bulala; N Lengisi; C Lwana; H Magqazana; Z Belami; Ntshikha; Sende Nohiya; E SONGCOLA Cyprion Mandla; P Kostawnr; S Mag-waya; *Sam Mbombo; Flurwana Nyithi.

Crossroads is *leaps lines 27/7/78 (307)* 'a fire hazard'

Staff Reporter

THE situation at the Crossroads squatter camp as reported by the press was not a true picture, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Administration Board, said yesterday.

Addressing about 500 students in a University of Cape Town lecture theatre he said that Crossroads was not as free of crime as had been suggested. The brigadier's justification of the pending demolition of Crossroads — a massive settlement that is home to some 20 000 people — was frequently interrupted by laughter, jeering and hissing from the audience.

"In the first four months of this year the following crimes were recorded at Crossroads: 51 assaults, eight housebreakings, 26 thefts,

four robberies, one murder and two major cases of dagga dealing. There is extreme overcrowding with 3 000 illegal dwellings, and the area has been declared a health hazard. There are only 20 water taps to serve the whole area and the present dry conditions are resulting in a multiplication of rats that spread disease.

"The area is also a fire hazard. About 105 of the families qualify to be in this area and they can go to site and service schemes in the townships till houses are available for them. The others will get free train tickets for themselves and all their overweight baggage and building materials to return to their homelands."

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said: "The number of black people living in

Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu who are unemployed is 4 234. They include at least 4 000 heads of families on whose income the families depend.

"In addition the number of contract labourers was reduced by 15 260. Altogether this makes 19 494 people who have lost their jobs in Cape Town in the last couple of years whilst jobs are being taken by other people who are illegally in the area," he said.

"These people cannot be allowed to stay. They are taking jobs that unemployed people who have a right to be in Cape Town could do."

Professor Francis Wilson of the university's department of economics, told the meeting that Crossroads had happened because families wanted to live together.

"This is most important. It enables contract workers to be with their families. It is also more capable of creating jobs than the Transkei. It is an informal sector near a city where people can start their own small businesses. So the Crossroads community can create employment in a situation of massive unemployment," he said.

Dr Margaret Nash of the South African Council of Churches was the third speaker.

A mass meeting to protest against the demolition of Crossroads will be held on the campus today. The speakers will be Mrs Helen Joseph and Mr Auret van Heerden, the president of Nussas.

SA actress at UK Crossroads service

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Leading South African actress Janet Suzman will read from a book of poems banned in the Republic when she takes part in a religious service here on Sunday.

The service will be on the steps of St Martin's in the Fields, Trafalgar Square, as part of an international day of prayer for Crossroads. The excerpts Miss Suzman will read are from the banned book "Cry Rage", by Cape Town poet James Mathews.

The service is in response to an appeal for a day of prayer and concern when City churches unite with the people of Crossroads over the threatened evictions.

Many churches in Britain and Europe will observe Sunday as a day of prayer in solidarity with Crossroads's people. A special prayer sent from South Africa will be read during the services and during evensong at St Paul's Cathedral.



Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Administration Board, addressing students yesterday.

Pray day for Cape squatters

Mercury Reporter

27/7/78 (307)

SUNDAY will be a national day of prayer for squatters in South Africa especially the people of Crossroads near Cape Town whose homes face destruction before the end of the year.

In a letter to all churches in the Durban area, the housing officer for the church group Diakonia, Mrs. Jay Williams has said that during the past year the plight of squatters has become an urgent area for Christian concern.

"Many thousands of families have been rendered homeless and now Crossroads, a community of 20 000 people, faces destruction before the end of this year," Mrs. Williams said.

Sunday July 30 has been declared a national day of prayer for the people of Crossroads and all churches throughout the country have been asked to remember Crossroads in their services on that day.

"There are over 350 000 people living in desperate conditions in the squatter settlements in the greater Durban area. While praying for the people of Crossroads, let us not forget the squatters in our own city," Mrs. Williams said.

In London, the leading South African actress Janet Suzman will read from a book of poems banned in South Africa when she takes part in a religious service in Trafalgar Square on Sunday as part of an international day of prayer for the Crossroad squatters. The excerpts Miss Suzman will read are from the banned book *Cry Rage* by the Cape Town poet James Mathews.

The Service is being held in response to an appeal for a day of prayer and concern when the churches of Cape Town unite with the people of Crossroads over the threatened evictions.

Many churches throughout Britain and Europe will observe Sunday as a day of prayer in solidarity with those affected by the Crossroads removal scheme.

A special prayer, sent from South Africa, will be read during these services. The prayer will also be recited during evensong at St. Paul's Cathedral.

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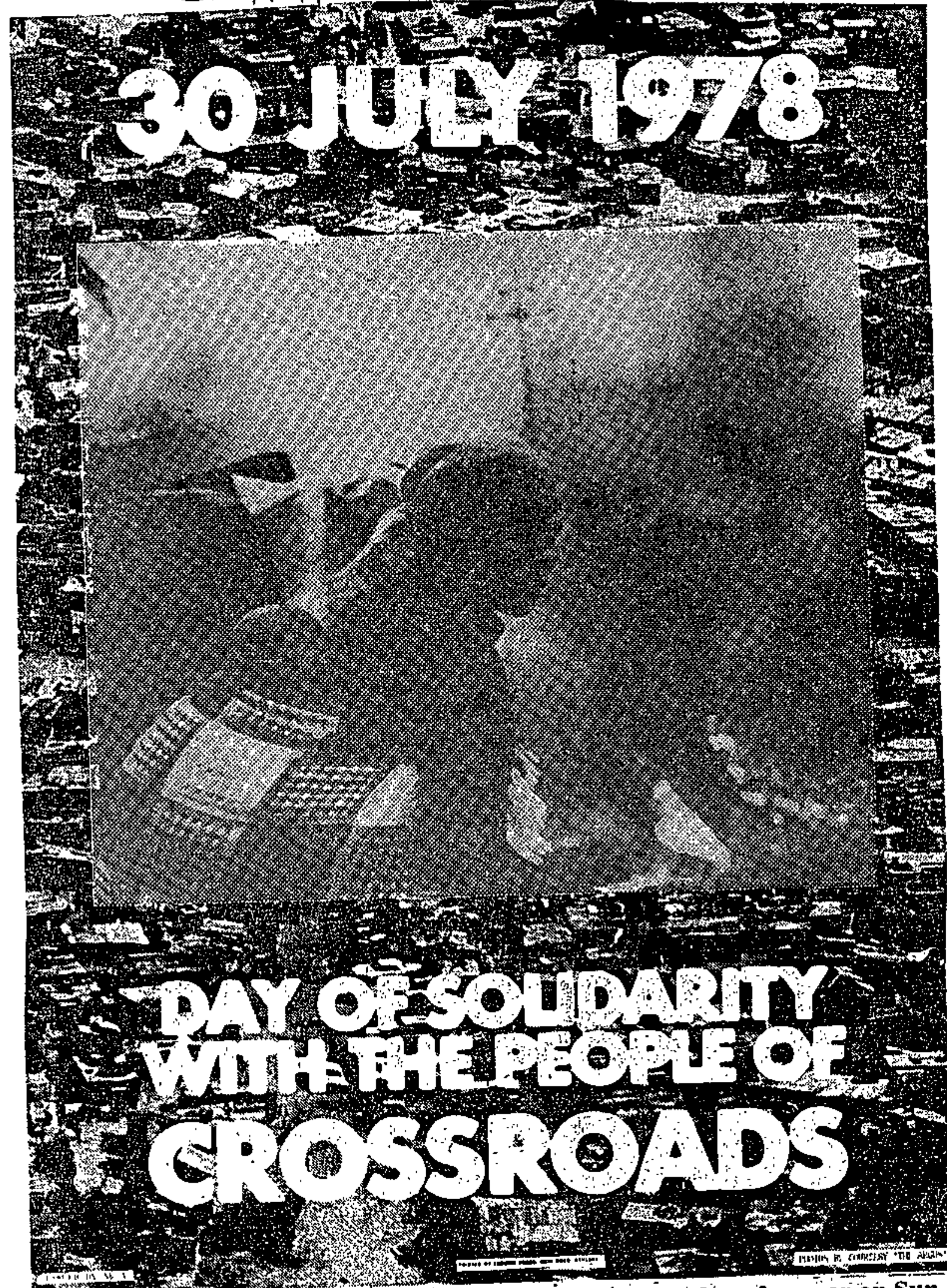
all addresses to the Society, film shows and seminars. If you have

The membership fee per annum is R1. Membership entitles you to attend

→ cont.

27/7/78

307



The nationwide poster issued by Nusas in support of the day of prayer on Sunday for the Crossroads squatter camp.

Racial engineering

27/1/78
307

The South African Government is in the midst of a massive programme of racial engineering, involving thousands of Transkeians and Ciskeians, in the Cape Peninsula.

This is an area which is a "Coloured preference area", in terms of its policies, and that means all blacks must return to their homelands unless they have permanency rights or unless they are migratory labourers with specific contracts.

The Government also faces a colossal housing problem because, after years of neglect, thousands of people are living in squatter camps where life is grim and hard.

In order to enforce its racial policies and to overcome the housing crisis, the Government is involved in a tough, no-nonsense campaign to force "illegal" black people back to their original homes, which are predominately in the Ciskei and Transkei.

Its standpoint was made clear in Parliament this year by the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Willie Vosloo, when he replied to opposition attacks on the Government's squatter removal programme.

He said: "One thing will happen, however, and this must be clearly understood. These people will have to leave. It will serve no purpose for any church organisation, or anyone else, to agitate against the removal of these people."

"They must leave before the end of the year. We will make use of all possible methods to accomplish that, and we will ultimately succeed..." Dr Vosloo said.

He also emphasised that though the Government is committed to its removal programme — "we shall do what has to be done" — the people affected "will be treated humanely in all respects."

The Deputy Minister was referring specifically to the Crossroads squatter camp where 20 000 black people are living.

Like Modderdam, Werkgenot and Unibell before it, Crossroads, the Government has decided, will have to go and is another symbol of its

.. crossroads ..
 demolished MODDERDAM, WERKGENOT, UNIBELL - (25 000 people)
 "KRUISPAD sal net soos die ander plakkerskampe gesloop moet word." F.H. Botha, "Die Burger" 9.9.77
.. in ..
.. crisis ..
 "CROSSROADS will have to be demolished like all the other squatter camps." F.H. Botha, "Die Burger" 9.9.77
 F.H. Botha is Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Western Cape

policy to separate races has been created.

According to the Black Sash, who have conducted a survey in the area, only about 700 of those 20 000 people will be allowed to remain in the Cape Peninsula. It found that only 100 of the 3 000 families living in the camp are legally entitled to alternative housing in the greater Cape Town area.

The remaining 2 900 families — on the Black Sash calculations, 19 300 people — will have to go back to their homelands, which means the Ciskei or Transkei.

In terms of Government policy, both husband and wife must qualify under the Urban Areas Consolidation Act of 1946 to be entitled to family housing, when this is available.

This means that both husband and wife must have either been born in the area or have lived continuously in the area for 15 years or they must both have worked for one employer for at least 10 years.

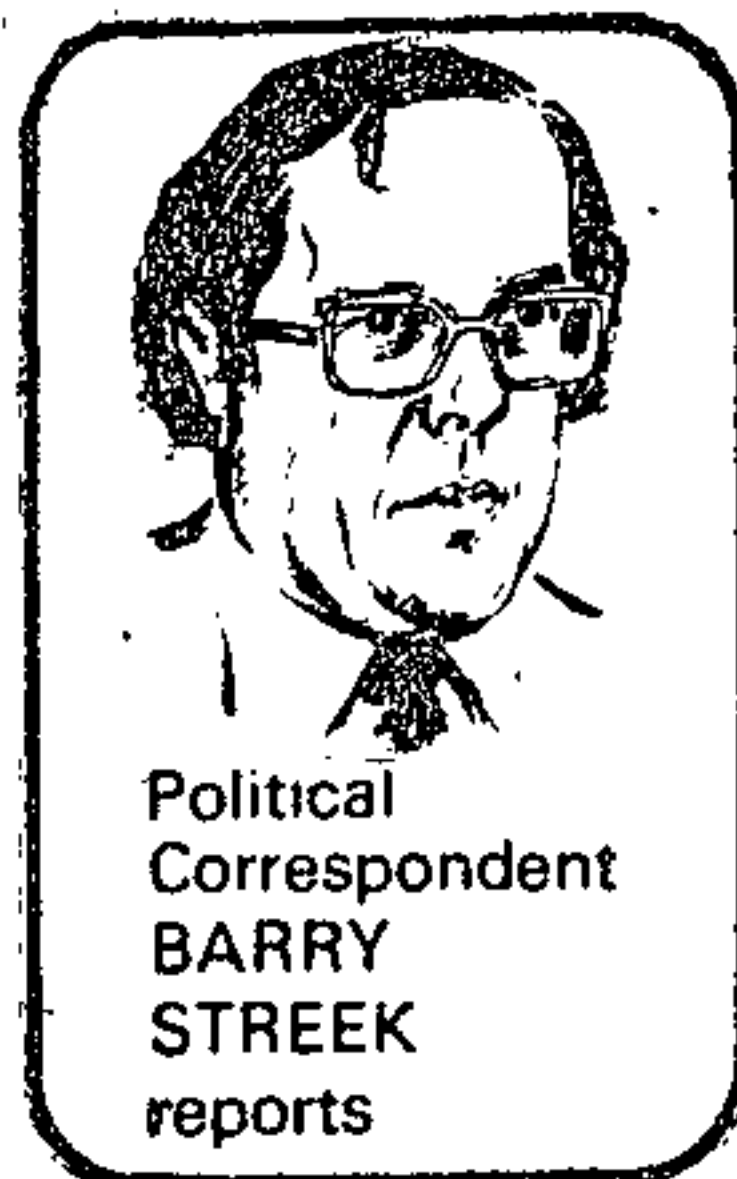
Crossroads was started early in 1975 when it was decided to allow squatters living in small camps dotted around the Cape Peninsula to rebuild their shanty houses on a site adjoining the township of Nyanga.

Until Dr Vosloo made his final announcement on the future of the camp, the residents have survived there in an air of uncertainty about their future.

Now, it seems, it is only a matter of time.

On Sunday, July 30, churches in the Western Cape and the rest of the country will be praying for Crossroads. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Pope have been approached to make similar prayers to show their concern.

It will not be the first time such protest has been



made about the destruction of black squatter camps and it will probably not be the last, because in spite of the Government's actions, Ciskeians and Transkeians continue to return to Cape Town to find work or to unite their families.

But July 30 will again show it is the Government and the National Party alone that supports these policies of engineering.

In August 1977, a prominent group of Capetonians published a full page advertisement in the local newspapers imploring the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to stop the removals.

"We entreat you to stop demolishing homes until alternative accommodation is provided; we believe that squatter housing is a temporary solution to 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 recognise that hundreds of squatter families cannot go back to where they came from, and have no place to which they can legally go," the group said.

They included the head of the Catholic Church in

South Africa, the head of the Anglican Church, the moderator of the Nederduits Gereformeerde Mission Church, the past-president of the Methodist Church, the local chairman of the Congregational Church, two leading rabbis, the Moslem Judicial Council, the Presbyterian Church, 14 city councillors, the Principal of the University of Cape Town, nine prominent academics and three MPs.

The plea had little effect on the outcome of the removals, but it illustrated the extent of their concern and opposition to the whole scheme.

It is unlikely that July 30 will have any greater effect, nor will a Progressive Federal Party petition in Cape Town bring about a halt to the removals, but they will highlight the massive concern of people outside the National Party.

When it still had diplomatic relations with the South African Government, the Transkei Government tried to implement an agreement about the removal of illegal people in Cape Town but that, too, failed to produce the desired results.

When the homes of 10 000 people in Unibell were knocked down, Transkei's ambassador in the Republic, Professor M. Njisane, said publicly these actions were in total breach of the agreement.

It was not that demolitions had the desired effect. After Unibell was destroyed only 885 Ciskeians and Transkeians accepted free rail warrants back to their homes and another 1 500 found their own way back. Some 7 000 people stayed in the Peninsula and somehow found accommodation elsewhere.

During the cold rains of last winter, a further

12 000 people lost their homes at Modderdam and Werkgenot. The only effect of the outcry against the front-end loaders (which are not bulldozers, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, has made quite clear) was a statement by the Government that future removals would take place during warmer months.

In July last year, a survey by the local administration board found there were 17 squatter camps in the Peninsula housing 51 600 blacks in 7 343 pondoks. Before the Unibell destruction only 1 000 of these people had been repatriated to Ciskei and Transkei.

It is possible that the pass law trials, 16 000 were tried last year in the Cape Town area, the continuous raids by the administration board officials on houses and flats both in squatter camps and in the white areas and the end of Crossroads could reverse the flow. But it seems unlikely.

Other aspects of the situation, particularly why Ciskeians and Transkeians come to Cape Town, will be examined in subsequent articles, but its tragic nature was highlighted at a meeting last year between Mr Kenneth Kewana, a Cape Town-born black who has a steady job with no criminal record, and Mr Frikkie Botha, the (as he was then) Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner (Western Cape) who has the unfortunate task of implementing these policies.

In 1961, Mr Kewana married a Lady Frere woman who as a "homelander" is illegally in Cape Town. Because she cannot acquire permanent rights, their life together is illegal, and because their children don't qualify for a house, they squat.

Mr Kewana explained to Mr Botha: "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?"

Mr Botha: "You should have thought of the consequences before you married her."

Mr Kewana: "Aikona, love is love..."

And that, the desire for ordinary family life with the need for work, underlines the squatter tragedy at Crossroads and elsewhere.

Squatter camp

(Continued from Page 1)

Town Jewish Reform Congregation.

Dr A A Zabow, chairman of the Jewish Board of Deputies, Western Cape Council, approved Jewish participation in the prayers/services.

Sheik A G Gabier signed the appeal on behalf of the Muslim Judicial Council in Cape Town.

Christian leaders who have signed the appeal include Owen Cardinal McGann, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town; Archdeacon C H Carter, Anglican Vicar-General of Cape Town (the Archbishop is overseas at present); the Rev Abel Hendricks, president of the Methodist Conference of Southern Africa; and Father Desmond Curran, chairman of the Western Province Council of Churches.

Other signatures are those of the Rev M Rowe, of the Presbyterian Church, moderator of the Presbytery of Cape Town; Mr Lionel R Louw, president of the African Methodist Episcopal Church's Minister's Alliance; Dr John de Gruchy, chairman of the Peninsula Regional Council of the Congregational Church; and Mr Mark Povall, clerk of the South African General Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers).

NGK

Members of the Ned Geref Kerk family of churches will also participate in this weekend's prayer services. Both the Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika (African) and the Reformed Church of South Africa (Indian) have endorsed the call to prayer.

The Rev Dawid Botha, moderator of the Ned Geref Sendingkerk (coloured) said his church had made its stand very clear on the 'squatters' issue, and in view of this stand supported the Crossroads plea for family life.

The Rev J J Sieberhagen, internal mission secretary of the white

Ned Geref Kerk, said after consultation with the Rev G S J Moller, of the Cape Ned Geref Kerk Synodic Mission Commission, that 'should our members wish to participate, they are free to do so.'

The white Ned Geref Kerk has also offered the two Ned Geref Kerk in Africa congregations in the African townships financial help, including money for the building of a temporary church in Crossroads.

Last week Die Kerkbode, official organ of the Ned Geref Kerk, devoted its whole issue to family life, which it said was 'instituted by God.'

All faiths support squatter camp

The Argus Religion Correspondent

LEADERS of all major faiths in the Western Cape — Christian, Jew and Muslim — have joined in united support for the right of the Peninsula's Crossroads community to live together as families.

The basis of their support for the Crossroads community, which houses nearly a quarter of the Peninsula's African families, is that there is 'a God-given right to family life, which the laws of man may not abrogate.'

The exceptional consolidation of all major faiths in a single appeal comes before the ecumenical religious service to be held at Noxolo Centre in Crossroads at 2 pm on Sunday, a service in which Christian, Jewish and Muslim leaders will now all participate.

PETITION

At the same time the leaders have appealed to the whole Cape Town community to support the present petition which is being circulated in Cape Town by the Crossroads Appeal Committee — this is now the only petition that is in circulation.

Copies of the petition may be obtained from Mrs B Knight telephone 66-3586 while the petition will be available for signature at tables throughout the Peninsula today on Friday and again on Saturday. About 7 000 people have already signed it.

ENDORSEMENT

Those who have endorsed the joint appeal by religious leaders are Rabbi E J Duschinsky, Av Beth Din (president of the Jewish Ecclesiastical Court) and Dr David Sherman Senior Rabbi of the Cap-

(Continued on Page 3, col

● Picture Page 2.

● Appeal on right to life as family — Page 8.

was not sufficient to keep up with the growth of population and the expansion of railways enabled foreign producers to compete effectively for the new markets. (35) Further problems in agriculture were the scourges of pestilence and droughts, abrupt fluctuations in market price and the shortages of labour experienced by white farmers. As mentioned already, the state played an important role in obtaining a labour supply for white farmers, and it also assumed an increasing role in agriculture in directly assisting farmers through price supports, a marketing policy which raised agricultural prices well above the competitive level and subsidised credit. Shortly before the Second World War agricultural production slowed down again, but intervention by the State again reversed the situation. (36) Over the whole post war period, the physical volume of food production has generally grown at faster rates than food consumption - Table 3. However, the physical volume of livestock products has not kept pace.

Squatters use tap of landowner

C.T. 28/7/78

307.

Staff Reporter

HOUT BAY'S small squatter community of about 150 people are officially recognized by the Divisional Council. Their houses are numbered but the council has allegedly refused to supply a waterpoint, and the community draw their water from a private landowner who has to foot the bill.

The landowner, Mr Ken Evans, who owns a house near Hout Bay harbour, says that his tap is the nearest waterpoint for nearly two kilometers for the squatter community.

"I don't want to deny these people the basic commodity of life, but about 300 litres of water is being drawn from my tap each day by squatters, and I don't see why I should have to shoulder the responsibility which morally belongs to the Divisional Council," said Mr Evans.

"I have written to the Secretary for the Divisional Council asking if a waterpoint could be erected for this community which, after all, is recognized by the Divisional Council as an official squatter camp. They replied that the camp was of a temporary nature and as soon as housing was found for the people they would be moved out. But that could take years.

"In the meanwhile I will have to foot the bill," said Mr Evans.

This week the Cape Times spent a morning watching the squatters coming and going to the tap on Mr Evans's property. During about an hour at least six people drew water. Most of them carried two or three five-litre containers.

"I can't understand the council's attitude. They will not subsidize the water given to the squatters or make any effort to sort the problem out whatsoever. There is a tap for white bathers and a shower at the other end of the beach. I can't understand why they refuse to put down a waterpoint for the squatter camp," said Mr Evans.

"If I can afford to supply water to the squatters surely the council can afford it," he said.

The Cape Times investigation was referred to Mr J Clark, the Deputy Engineer. Mr Clark was not available for comment yesterday.

(36) see Wilson, p. 143 ff
(38) Brand (1969), p. 65

(35) Wilson, p. 115
(37) Lipton (1977), p. 75

Services

Secondary
Industry

Mining and
Quarrying

Agriculture,
forestry and
fishing

As with
all year
1978

44,9	7,6	24,7	22,9
46,4	9,5	19,8	24,3
47,3	10,1	20,4	22,2
46,8	10,7	19,1	23,4
48,5	14,4	14,9	22,2
50,3	16,1	14,0	19,6
	17,8	11,2	16,9
	22,3	10,7	14,7
	23,9	11,5	14,4
	24,2	13,8	13,1
	26,6	13,8	11,4

Source: Brand (1969) Table 1-1 p19

These estimates:

Share of agriculture, forestry
and fishing %

Source:

22%	Lipton (1975)
9%	Lipton (1975)
11,8%	Senbank
8,7%	Senbank

plan for Crossroads

Mr Horrell, a member of Veritas (formerly Cape Town's Committee for In-urban Accommodation), said that in order to prevent a repeat of the riot of Modderdam, Uniondale and Werkgenot, a plan acceptable to the Government must be presented to the Government as soon as possible.

With professional colleagues he is developing a plan showing the consolidation of Crossroads taking into account the services and the commu-

nity as it already exists) and incorporating it into the servicing network of Nyanga and Guguletu.

Basically, he said in an interview, Crossroads was too overcrowded to be properly serviced by the commercial sector and sanitation services.

Must expand

In other words the camp, in order to survive as a properly serviced community, has to expand

and so lessen the overcrowding factor.

The Government, however, was opposed to site and service schemes or the upgrading of squatter camps. 'It believes in permanent structures or nothing,' he said.

The solution to Crossroads, therefore, would be to expand the camp according to a proper town plan and then providing, at cost, core houses to the squatters.

The total cost, he estimated, would be less than

R2-million. 'And this is peanuts to the Government,' he said.

Town plan

He pointed out that the authorities had in their hand a town plan for extensions to Nyanga — extensions that would have been built on the Crossroads site.

'It all boils down to this. I am drawing up a complete plan which will accommodate the entire population of Crossroads

— currently about 20 000. 'In a relatively short time a sprawling mass of shanties could be turned into a well-designed town with open spaces and places for shops and ablution blocks,' he said.

This would mean no more squatter camp and in time the basic housing cores could be expanded — again to set regulations.

The only stumbling block in the way of the Government would be a political one.

● See Page 11.

New

UPGRADING the Crossroads squatter camp to make it a semi-permanent township won't work, believes Cape Town chartered surveyor, Mr Roy Horrell.

He is working on an alternative plan which, he believes, will not only be more acceptable to Nationalist policy but will also be more practical.

ARGUS 24/12/78
Crossroads: Nat call

The Argus Political Staff (30)

A NATIONALIST political writer has focused attention on the case for saving the Crossroads squatter camp from destruction.

Writing in Rapport, Albert Crafford devoted his entire political column yesterday to Crossroads.

Basing his observations on a series of slides he had been shown on life at Crossroads, Mr Crafford told of the creative activities of the people, the businesses they had established and the churches they had built.

He also quoted at length from a recent publication of the SA Foundation in which a plea had been made for saving Crossroads as the nucleus of a much-needed housing project to accommodate the people now living there.

Crossroads: There is a solution

ARGUS
21/7/78 307

PERHAPS no recent situation has better symbolised the Great South African Tragedy than the controversy over the future of the Crossroads squatter camp.

The essential ingredients of the tragedy are a black-white confrontation paralleled by a white-white confrontation loosely drawn up along the lines of Government Supporters against The Rest.

In addition there is a new factor at Crossroads which may precipitate an especially tragic end — the blacks in the equation appear to have resolved not to be pushed any further.

To them the camp is much more than an emergency, temporary, official answer to dealing with the Peninsula's squatter problem: it is HOME.

With previous demolitions of squatter camps in the Cape, the inhabitants have quietly packed their meagre belongings and melted into the bush. This time it could be different.

There are a number of warning signs.

The mood of the people is one of frustration and resentment at the prospect of moving again. When Crossroads was officially established as an emergency squatter camp a few years ago it became their first taste of living in a stable community with an air of permanence about it.

This feeling of 'belonging' is clearly expressed in the elaborate furnishings of some of the homes, in attempts to paint the exteriors, in the community projects and schools that have been established.

Politicians, religious and civic leaders have warned that a move to clear the camp will have a negative ripple effect on race relations throughout the country and could seri-

ously increase racial tension within the Peninsula itself.

A black leader has said: 'This will add to race friction — fingers will be pointed at whites as those who have no feelings for the needs of black people.'

For many supporters of Crossroads, it has become a symbol of the basic drive of all people to seek shelter and the warmth of family life, and of the conflicting, unfeeling dictates of harsh legislation.

By
**EWALD
THAL**

Among those who support the destruction of Crossroads, it has become an equally emotive symbol of black defiance and of white 'liberal' encouragement of resistance to the apartheid system.

Mr F H Botha, chief commissioner of the Department of Plural Relations and Development in the Western Cape referred to the Squatters as 'poor misguided people, 95 percent of whom are in this area unlawfully and also squatting unlawfully,' and say the articles as 'publications which will serve to make the people in Crossroads believe that their total disregard for laws will be condoned.

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Administration Board, has argued that most of the people in the camp did not qualify to live in the Peninsula in terms of the Bantu Urban Areas Act.

Because of their illegal status, they could not expect to be left there indefinitely.

Mr H J Kriel, MPC for Parow, said people who came to the cities without suitable accommodation knew they were doing wrong. Their actions could be seen as a direct challenge to the authorities.

The Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr W L Vosloo, told a deputation from the Concerned Citizens' Action Committee that if they would only stop encouraging the people of Crossroads they would leave of their own accord.

In terms of existing legislation, proponents of the official view are quite correct: most of the Crossroads squatters are illegally in the Peninsula.

But the 'illegals' are the wives and children of men who have lived and worked in the Western Cape for an average of 20 years. The men are migrant labourers employed on a contract basis and forced to live in austere, barracks-like single quarters without any of the comforts of home.

The Western Cape needs their labour. The men, in turn, need their families.

The solution appears simple: change the laws that make it illegal for the families to live together.

Then, provide adequate suitable accommodation. No new homes for blacks have been built since 1966.

Last, and most important, the Government should recognise that the squatters have not chosen their lifestyle simply to shake their fists at the Establishment. And people who support the squatters are not necessarily communist-inspired agitators.

There is a human tragedy at Crossroads. Perhaps even more tragic is the inability again, of South Africans of different colours and political persuasions to come to terms with the issue, and with each other.

Une lumière (...) pour que l'âme vivante y boive (...) à l'heure de son repos pour qu'elle y baigne et boive.

Removing Crossroads will

Solve nothing

Argus 21/1/18

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THE CHIEF Commissioner of the Department of Plural Relations and Development in the Western Cape, Mr F H Botha, says (The Argus, July 13) that he is 'indeed concerned about those poor, misguided people (in Crossroads) 95 percent of whom are in this area unlawfully'. Later he writes of these people's 'total disregard for laws' and deplores the fact that there isn't a Crossroads Homecoming Fund 'to assist families in some way to get settled when they return to their home from Crossroads before or after it is demolished.

Mr Botha may be interested to know that 'home' for the vast majority of these luckless folk is the Peninsula. A survey of 902 men in the camp showed that they had lived in Cape Town for an average of 20.5 years. Fifty-one percent have been here for 29 years and more. By any definition except Nationalist South African, therefore, these people's homes are here. But Mr Botha wants them to go to a 'home' which really only exists in the fertile imaginations of political and racial ideologues.

That's of course what happens when you start thinking of human beings as ciphers and problems

instead of as men and women and children. Has Mr Botha, or any other Plural Relations administrator for that matter, got the foggiest idea of what these Crossroads people can do to earn a living in their 'homeland'? Has he the foggiest idea of whether there is any work available for them? Or isn't that his concern? Are there homes or huts or shacks for them where they are supposed to be going to? Is there food for them? Here, in their 'non-home' they are needed (by Whites), they earn a living and they have homes, however inadequate. But ideology says they must leave all this and go. To what?

Does Mr Botha know that 62 percent of the men in Crossroads have and are paying for accommodation in the townships in addition to their shacks in the squatters' camp and that they are making this sacrifice so that they can have their wives and children with them, so that they can live on a family basis, which they cannot do in the townships, where they are in single quarters?

Mr Botha writes about the squatters' 'total disregard for laws.' What he

does not say is that the laws to which he is referring have to do solely with such things as squatting and influx control — administrative laws based wholly on race and colour and therefore falling within the category of laws which ought to be abolished because they are discriminatory.

What Mr Botha does not tell readers of The Argus is that crime, in the accepted sense of the term, is virtually nonexistent in Crossroads, in spite of the fact that the area is not policed. Isn't there a terribly important lesson to be learned from this?

Mr Botha does not make policy; he just carries it out. It is still worth making the point that abolishing Crossroads, that is, forcibly removing about 30 000 men, women and children from their homes and from an area where the vast majority of men and women have work and are earning an honest living as well as contributing to the wellbeing of the population as a whole — removing such people is going to solve precisely nothing, least of all the housing problem.

On the contrary, and quite apart from housing, the situation can only be aggravated by demolition. What is more, South Africa's name will only be further sullied by such action, which will inevitably be looked upon as callous and inhuman by the rest of the free world.

Finally, a word of gratitude to The Argus for its splendid series 'The Case for Crossroads' — a journal of serving and informing the public.

RENE DE VILLIERS
(Chairman, Cape Western Region, SA Institute of Race Relations)

de Rodrigue (Th II, 834). Et l'E

de cette enfant que nous ne rencontrons nageant dans la mer ?

Pour l'instant, Prouhèze, l'Epée toute ensanglantée. La mort du sacrifice peut donner à Rodrigue (Th II, 779) aura coulé de cette blessure, quand Rodrigue crucifié par elle connaîtra son "vide impitoyable", qu'elle pourra le donner à Dieu découvert et déchiré pour que Dieu le remplisse dans un coup de tonnerre, c'est alors " [qu'elle aura] un époux", et qu'elle verra "sa joie" (Th II, 780). C'est ainsi que parle Prouhèze, et la Lune lui "baise le coeur".

Cette même lune contemple aussi Rodrigue dans son bateau qui, l'Epée retirée de son coeur :

(...) dort (...),
Le sommeil sans bords d'Adam (...).
Car comme Adam dormait quand la femme lui fut enlevée du coeur, n'est-il pas juste que de nouveau il Dorme en ce jour de ses noces (...) ?

Cape Times 21/7/78
307
**Crossroads: PM
to be petitioned**

THE regional executive of the Progressive Federal Party is organizing a mass "Save Crossroads" petition addressed to the Prime Minister, the chairman of the PFP Western Cape region, Mr Roger Hulley, said in a statement yesterday.

Petition forms will be distributed throughout the Peninsula during the next few days and will be available for signing at public places on Saturday morning.

"We believe it is unthinkable for any responsible government to callously plan the destruction of a settled community of about 20 000 people, which is larger than Milnerton, Wellington or Mossel Bay," said Mr Hulley, MPC.

He said the petition is to enable citizens of the Peninsula "who share our concern at the inhumanity of the threatened demolition of the squatter homes at Crossroads", to express their concern.

"The PFP are seeking co-operation from other interested groups to co-ordinate the appeal on a Peninsula-wide basis," Mr Hulley added.

The petition reads: "We, the undersigned citizens of the Cape Peninsula, recognize:

- 1 That the family unit is the cornerstone of a stable society.
- 2 That the Crossroads emergency camp provides homes for people who would otherwise be homeless.

We therefore appeal to the government NOT to demolish Crossroads unless and until alternative permanent accommodation has been provided in the Western Cape.

Appeal on 'right to live as families'

The Argus Religion Correspondent

FAILURE to support the people of Crossroads in their appeal for the right to remain together as families would be to acquiesce in the destruction of Crossroads and family life, Christian, Jewish and Muslim leaders have said in a joint statement.

The text of the statement is:

The Government has announced that it intends to demolish Crossroads emergency camp before the end of the year. If this intention is put into effect, it will smash the home and home life of 3 000 families, comprising about 20 000 people.

The community 'squats' because wives and their children wish to live with their husbands and fathers in Cape Town where most of the men work.

ALTERNATIVE

The alternative for them is enforced separation for 11 months of the year and the prospect of an even more gruelling life in the Ciskei and Transkei.

The community does not ask for charity, but merely the right to live in peace as unified families, and the right to family life. We may all be for this basic human right, but if we remain silent and thus compliant, Crossroads will be demolished in our name.

On July 16 1978, the following simple statement was made by the Crossroads community: 'We, the people of Crossroads, appeal to the authorities not to demolish Crossroads and appeal to the wider community to support is in our struggle to maintain family life.'

PETITION

We urge the wider community of Cape Town to support this appeal and express its opposition to demolition by signing the petition which is being circulated by the Cross-

roaus Appeal Committee.
If Cape Town strongly expresses its disapproval by means of this appeal, the authorities may be moved to change their course.
But even if the appeal is to no avail, our failure to give it support will indicate our acquiescence in the destruction of ads.

Call to pray for squatters

307

Argus 19/7/78

The Argus Religion Correspondent

THE Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, Owen Cardinal McCann, and the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, have called on their own communions in South Africa to observe the July 30 day of prayer for the people of Crossroads.

Cardinal McCann said today he had written to all other Roman Catholic bishops in South Africa asking them to support the national day of prayer.

Both the Roman Catholic and Anglican Archbishops have called on their people in the Peninsula to support the ecumenical prayer service to be held at Crossroads on July 30 at 2 pm — permits are not needed to enter the settlement or to attend the service at Noxolo Centre.

Cardinal McCann said today he supported the national day of prayer and hoped all Roman Catholic bishops would encourage their people to participate.

He said there were 3 000 families, comprising about 20 000 people, in Crossroads. Many of the wives and children do not have permission to be with their husbands and fathers.

They have a prior right to live together as a family, and the authorities



The Most Rev Bill Burnett

have an obligation to make provision for this, the Cardinal said.

Archbishop Burnett, who is head of the Anglican Church in Southern Africa, is in Canterbury with all other diocesan bishops for the Lambeth Conference, which begins on Saturday.

In a statement he said Anglicans who could not attend the Crossroads ecumenical prayer service should offer special prayers in their parish churches.

It is hoped this day will be observed throughout South Africa and also beyond its borders as a day for the people of Crossroads, and those who make decisions about them, Archbishop Burnett said.

The Rev Abel Hendricks, head of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, last week called on all Methodists to observe the day of prayer.

Press, Broadway
MARXISM IN
PUBLISHING HOUSE
AND THE STA
ORIGINS OF
ENGLEWOOD
KARL MARX.

3) TROTSKY, L.
2) ENGELS, F.
1) BOTTOMORE, T.
REFERENCES:

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Squatter camp petition to PM

ARGUS 20/7/78

307

The Argus Religion
Correspondent

THE Rev Sam Buti, president of the South African Council of Churches and secretary of the black Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika, will be the main speaker at the ecumenical prayer service at Noxolo Centre in Crossroads on Sunday, July 30.

While plans for the national day of prayer for the people of Crossroads are continuing, a citizens' petition calling on the Prime Minister to 'Save Crossroads' will be available for signature at tables throughout the Peninsula on Saturday.

There has been wide support from Christian leaders to the special ecumenical prayer service to be held at Crossroads at 2 pm on July 30, as well as to the call for the day to be observed as a day of prayer for Crossroads and for family life throughout the country.

SUPPORT

In Cape Town today it was confirmed that sister-churches of the white Ned Geref Kerk would support the day of prayer.

Mr Buti will give the sermon at the ecumenical service in Crossroads.

The Rev Abel Hendricks of Surrey Estate, president of the Methodist Conference of Southern Africa, and Dr John de Gruchy, of the University of Cape Town Department of Religious Studies and a Congregational Church minister, will be among other speakers.

Ministers of the Roman Catholic, Anglican and independent African Churches will also participate.

Mr R R Hulley, MPC for Constantia and Western Cape regional chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, announced today the party would 'mobilise public opinion' in a 'Save Crossroads' campaign.

'We believe it unthinkable for any responsible government callously to plan the destruction of a settled community of 20 000 people — which is larger than the whole of Milnerton, or Wellington, or Hessel Bay,' he said.

Squatter camp

Call for day of prayer

ARGUS
17/7/78
307
The Argus Religion
Correspondent

MANY clergymen throughout the Peninsula called on their congregations to participate in the national day of prayer for Crossroads on July 30, as support for the appeal gathered momentum.

The proposed day of prayer has the full support in the Western Cape of the Anglican, Roman Catholic and Methodist Churches, representing a large proportion of the local population, as well as many of the smaller denominations.

The Rev Edward Manikam, Cape head of the Reformed Church in South Africa (formerly the Indian Ned Geref Kerk), today appealed to the white Ned Geref Kerk to join in the prayers for Crossroads.

A DUTY

'When we pray for rain, it doesn't matter whether you are members of the Western Province Council of Churches or the SA Council of Churches,' he said. 'If things can change by prayer, then it is the duty of the churches to pray.'

The Ned Geref Kerk in Africa, the black sister-
(Continued on Page 3, col 6)

Let us stay — 3 000 in squatter appeal

CAPE TIMES
17/7/78
307

IN A PLEA to the authorities, more than 3 000 residents of the huge Crossroads squatter camp have signed an appeal urging the government not to demolish the camp.

Those who want to go to the KTC camp in Nyanga are welcome to do so because we don't need them. We need strong men who believe in God as the struggle will not be easy."

He said he believed their presence in Crossroads was part of God's plan for people to live together in harmony, and asked the authorities to listen to the appeal of the people.

The meeting was opened with a prayer by the Rev Cameron Kan of the Reformed Methodist Church. Mr Wallace Ngoqi, a church social worker, translated Mr Nxongwana's address into English.

They have also appealed to the wider community to support them in their struggle to maintain family life.

The appeal, together with 3 210 signatures, was handed to the Cape Times yesterday at a meeting in the Noxolo Community School by Mr J Nxongwana, chairman of the Crossroads Residents' Committee.

More than 500 people attended the meeting and throughout the afternoon many were still signing the appeal.

Mr Nxongwana said it was the duty and moral responsibility of all the people of Crossroads to support every effort to stay there.

17/7/78 CT
(307)



Throughout yesterday members of the Crossroads squatter camp arrived at the Noxolo Community School to sign an app
urge the authorities not to demolish the shantie

Squatter camp rats —warning

307

Argus

13/7/78.

The Argus Medical Reporter

THE Western Cape drought favoured an increase in the rat population and the spread of intestinal diseases at Crossroads squatter camp, according to the Divisional Council Medical Officer of Health.

In a report to the council's health committee, Dr F. K. Mitchell said the danger of typhoid, possibly cholera or even plague had to be borne in mind.

There was also the danger of fire.

'Once started, with a good south-easter a fire in one shack would be likely to spread rapidly to become a general conflagration with considerable loss of life,' he said.

Dr Mitchell said that between January and June there were 465 births in the area and 121 deaths.

The population of Crossroads was now about 20 000.

Cleanliness

Dr Mitchell said the general state of cleanliness in and around the camp was reasonable. Almost 3 000 large litter drums were emptied once a week.

Unofficial shops in the area had increased considerably.

Although no cases of food poisoning had been notified the shops could by no stretch of the imagination be seen as conforming with normal hygiene standards.

The two unofficial wood-and-iron school in the area were popular, said Dr Mitchell.

Apart from the high incidence of tuberculosis — 126 cases were notified in the six month period — no really serious health problems had been experienced.

The residents continued to be most co-operative towards all health personnel, he concluded.

Squatters: (307)

Vow by govt

CAPE TIMES 7/7/78

Peaceful decade

Mr Fouche said it was already clear that the number of squatter families to be rehoused, excluding blacks, as well over 30 000, with about 16 000 or 17 000 coloured families in the Cape Peninsula alone. The problem relating to blacks was more extensive.

"I want, however, to state most emphatically that should we be permitted a decade of peace and prosperity as we know it in the Republic the extent of the squatter problem is not such that we cannot solve it, should we be determined to do so."

Over a five-year period an average of R20 000 had been spent each working day on coloured and R56 000 on Indian housing. A total of 132 159 housing units were built for all population groups from State funds allocated to the Department of Community Development, and the programme was just starting to gather momentum.

"Why should we therefore be pessimistic that we will never solve the squatter problem?"

If the problem of black squatting and housing was tackled in the same positive manner it could be solved as had the problems of Sophiatown, Orlando, Martindale and Eastwood. — Sapa

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The government believed the squatting problem could be solved and had no intention of tolerating existing squatter settlements, the Secretary for Community Development, Mr Louis Fouché, said here yesterday.

In a paper delivered on his behalf to the Road Ahead conference he rejected as unviable proposed solutions such as site-and-service schemes, core houses, temporary squatter camps and an end to resettlement.

His department viewed squatter camps as a reproach and as an indicator that they had not fully mastered their job. The government was tackling the squatter problem with seriousness and determination and, comparatively speaking, was doing more in the housing field than most other countries.

"We cannot, as human beings, be satisfied that our fellow men live under such appalling conditions and health hazards, whatever the reasons may be," he said.

'No second-best'

The fact that almost all South African squatters were non-white "gives the problem a dangerous and unpleasant characteristic, which for obvious reasons in the interests of social, political, strategic and other considerations can under no circumstances be tolerated or allowed to continue.

"We must therefore eradicate this evil in the correct manner and within the shortest possible period of time.

"Temporary and second-best methods to cope with this problem are for these reasons not the answer," Mr Fouché said.

"I am pleased to say that right from the Prime Minister down to my department we are adamant not to accept any of the so-called easy or quick solutions but rather to solve the problem the hard and correct way — and that is proper control coupled with proper housing."

Homeless 'can be rehoused in 12 months'

Staff Reporter

ALL 6 500 squatter families in the Cape Town municipal area can be rehoused within 12 months, the City Engineer, Mr J G Brand, says in his annual report for 1977, which was released this week.

This has become possible because of the council's huge building projects at Mitchell's Plain and Kalksteentfontein.

Mr Brand warns, however, that there are "certain areas of difficulty" in rehousing families with little or no income. He says about 22 percent of squatter families earn R40 a month or less.

To cater for some of these families a scheme of 300 homes is being built and it is planned to let them for R10 a month.

In his report Mr Brand says that in December 1974 the Executive Committee came to an agreement with Mr Louis Fouché, Secretary for Community Development, on the rehousing of squatters.

In terms of this agreement, which was later endorsed by the council, no further pondoks were to be allowed in the municipal area.

In return for this the Department of Community Development reduced its claim on new houses built by half to 25 percent. These houses were needed for "resettlement purposes".

Half of Cape Town's 75 percent share of new houses (or an equal number of houses from the old stock) were to go to people on the council waiting list and the other half would go to squatters from the numbered shacks.

The overcrowding in the council housing estate was to be condoned "till such time as more houses became available".

The agreement meant that 37,5 percent of all new houses and vacant old houses would be made available for the rehousing of squatters.

More than 1 000 houses are being built for squatters at

Continued on page 2

6/7/78
**Squatter
worker
detained**

CAPE TOWN -- Mr. Rommel Roberts, a squatter community worker, was detained by Security Police yesterday under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Roberts, who works for the South African Council of Churches, co-ordinated a number of squatter projects in the Peninsula during the last of the Modderburg and Unibell demolitions.

A statement by the executive of the Western Province Council of Churches said "We know him to be a man of the highest principle and a committed Christian. We deplore his detention and ask that in the name of Christian justice he be either charged in a court of law or released forthwith." -- I.D. 11/78 APA

Encouraged

Rees and Andrew make the point that most of these activities would not be permitted in a normal township or suburb, but it is important that they be allowed to exist, and even encouraged.

'With the right priorities,' Rees and Andrew claim, 'the physical situation could become a much healthier environment reflecting an increased investment in the physical and economic conditions by the people themselves in response to being allowed to get on with the job.'

'At Crossroads we are dealing with a free-enterprise, Christian-orientated community with self-help and self-determining capacities.'

'They have similar aspirations to most of us and expect human decency to be applied to them. They want to continue to exist as a community, to work in the places where jobs are available and to live together with their families while doing so.'

Recognition

'They need recognition and reinforcement of their local institutions and tolerance and technical and educational back-up for their capacity to create jobs.'

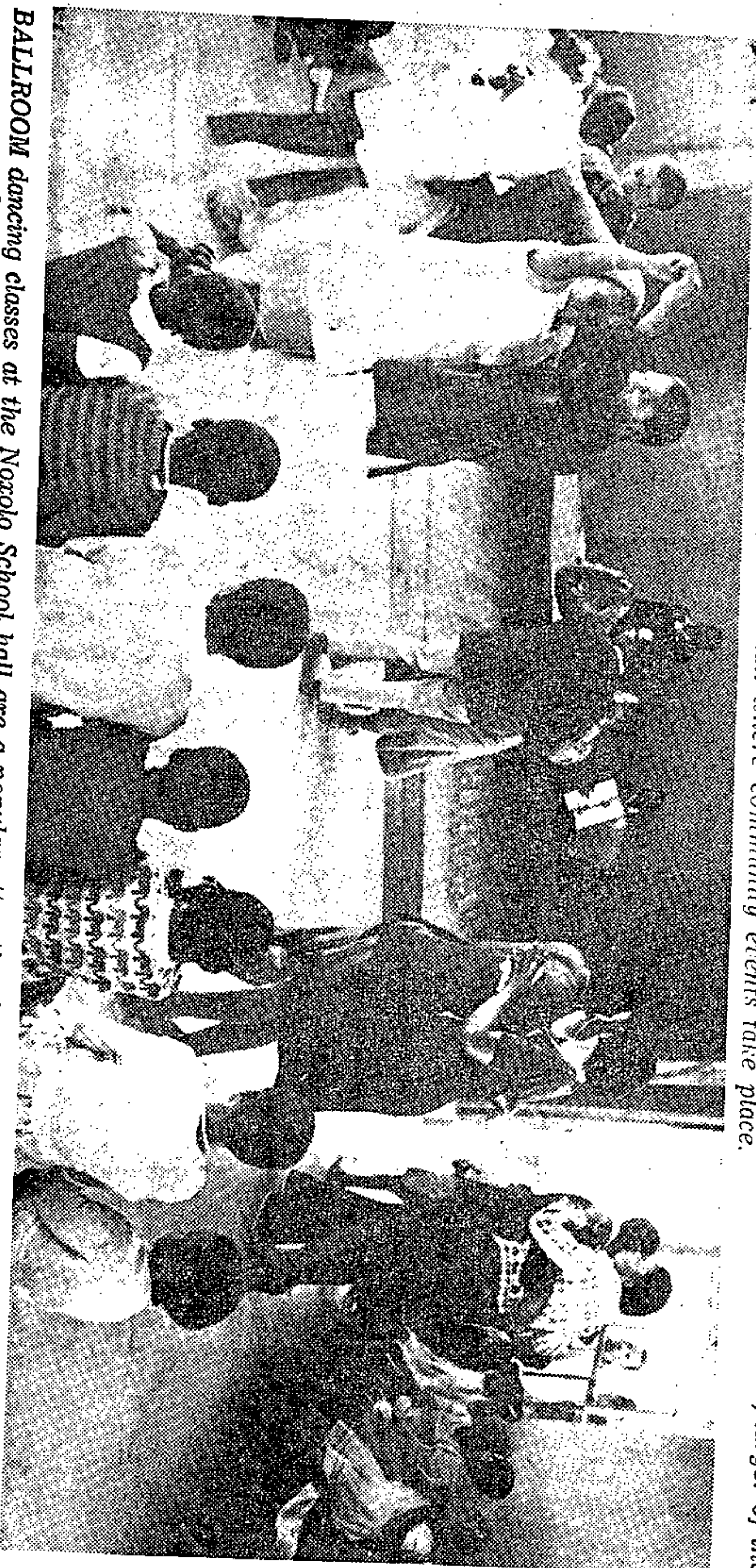
'Most of all, they need encouragement via a form of security in their home-building efforts.'

'We could build on these forces of good, and so make South Africa a healthy place for all our children.'

● **Tomorrow: How the theory has become exciting reality**



A CLASS in progress at Norolo Primary School. The schools are administered entirely by the squatters. Norolo, larger of the two, has a hall where community events take place.



BALLROOM dancing classes at the Norolo School hall are a popular attraction for the family. Church meetings are also held here and football, judo clubs, Scouts and adult education classes are all run from the schools.



By Ewald Thal

THE Crossroads squatter camp in its present form could be easily transformed into a viable, permanent community at a minimum saving of about R10-million to the Government.

This is the well-founded argument of Paul Andrew and Brian Rees, who have put forward an idea which presents an exciting alternative to the proposed demolition of the controversial squatter community.

Their careful survey of the area and previous experience in upgrading similar communities have convinced them that the only obstacle in the way of a successful future for Crossroads is political ideology.

'There are many arguments against the destruction of Crossroads, but in the end perhaps the most telling argument revolves around money,' says Paul Andrew.

20 000 people

'On the one hand, Crossroads is a community which has successfully housed 20 000 people.

'On the other hand, the State simply cannot afford to keep financing housing in the way envisaged.

'Enormous costs are involved at a time when the country is short of money.

'For example, to accommodate the 3 000 Crossroads families in approved brick and mortar homes would cost more than R10-million.

'In South Africa as a whole, about 700 houses a day are needed to make up the estimated backlog of about 200 000 homes and to keep up with natural increase.

Will work

'To meet this demand we think that the State should be spending money on providing services, not on bricks and mortar. Let the people build their own homes.'

The implications of this concept are startling but Paul Andrew and Brian Rees have evidence to prove that it will work.

They argue that people have an amazing capacity to look after themselves as far as home-making is

New deal urged for squatter camp could save country R10-m

concerned. And they point to Crossroads as a ready example.

The tin shanties there appear modest and unattractive from the outside, but on the inside many have been transformed into very comfortable homes with which their owners can identify themselves and be proud of.

With security of tenure the improvements would be even more dramatic — and all at no cost to the authorities.

Upgrading of some areas would mean the provision of services only, according to the Urban Problems Research Unit's survey.

These services, such as refuse removal, health care, drainage where necessary and water points, would necessarily have to be provided by the authorities.

Paid for

At Crossroads the Divisional Council already provides refuse removal and sewage collections and roads to give access to these service vehicles. This is paid for by monthly rates levied on each household.

The Provincial Administration gives regular health service to Crossroads and the standard of health and control of malnutrition and disease is rapidly approaching that of Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu.

Another area where the people of Crossroads have demonstrated a capacity to fend for themselves is in the creation of jobs.

The simplest form of these are straightforward buying and selling ventures. More entrepreneurial skills are demonstrated in the making and mending of things.

A service industry is set up around fixing household goods like primus stoves, or repairing shoes, radios and other appliances. Travel agents operate in the area, while herbalists provide the traditional medical service. Even contemporary dry-cleaning services are offered.

There are tailors, photographers, a welder with his own acetylene torch and generator and at least one family that has established a crocheting factory.

for Crossroads

THE Crossroads squatter camp is more than just a statistic, or a burr under the saddle of Government policy, or a catalyst for

heated debate. First and foremost, Crossroads is a community of PEOPLE. Moreover, they are neither shiftless, lazy nor destitute

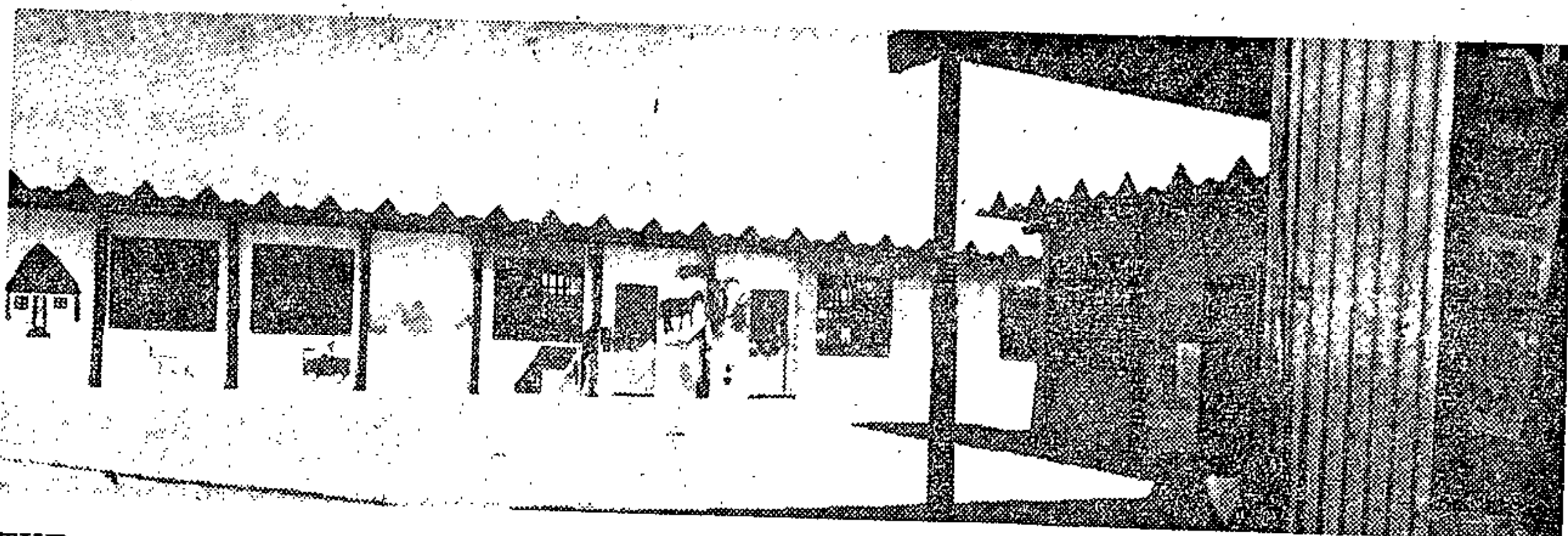
— in the three years since the camp was established, they have carved out a vibrant lifestyle for themselves, demonstrating their

willingness and ability to pursue well-ordered ambitions. These pictures show aspects of life there. Names have been withheld for obvious reasons.



They're houseproud...

A PLEASANTLY furnished family living room is a feature in many Crossroads homes. In the more modest homes, kitchen activities takes place in the family room. Others have separate kitchens and main and children's bedrooms. In this living room, the clean tablecloth and curtains, pictures on the walls and comfortable armchairs are all expressions of a home that the owners can identify with and be proud of.

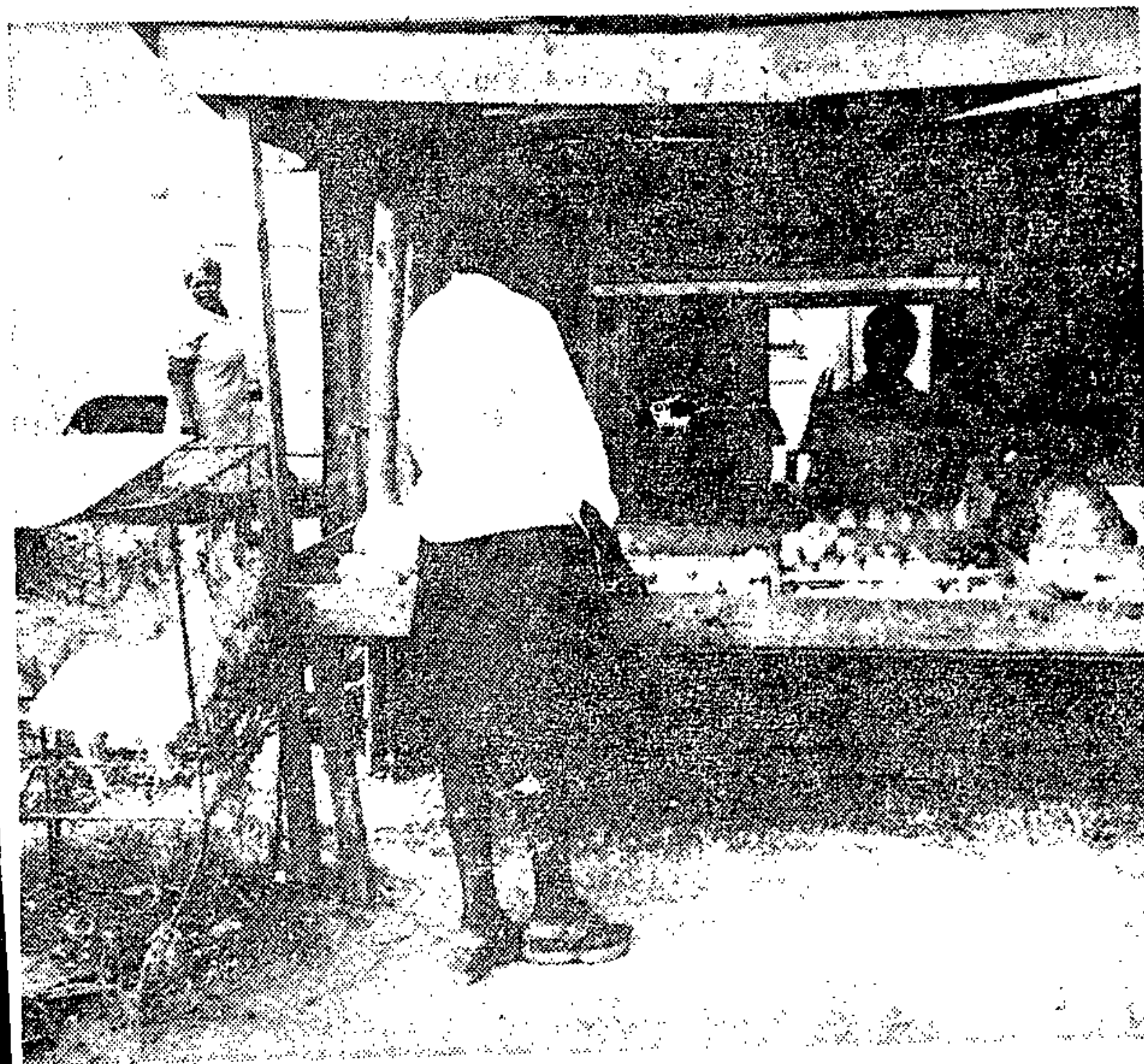


THE centre of community life is the two primary schools, built by the squatters with the help of the Urban Foundation.

4/7/78 Argus 207



THE people of Crossroads demonstrate an amazing ability to create jobs for themselves. Vendors and shops are concentrated along the main circulation routes and the range of goods sold includes fruit and vegetables to furniture and appliances. Service industries also do a roaring trade. This photographer/picture framer, above, makes a good living, while an enterprising produce seller, below, brings in fruit, vegetables and even live chickens from the surrounding agricultural area in his own bakkie.



ARREARS 30/6/78 (307)
Vrygrond shacks go

THE Cape Town City Council demolished about 25 shacks at Vrygrond near Muizenberg this month because the squatters were in arrears with their service charges.

This was confirmed today by a spokesman for the City Treasurer's Department.

The spokesman said, however, that some of the squatters had been allowed to rebuild their shacks after paying their arrears.

About 72 shacks had

been demolished by the council since February, but 25 squatters had been allowed to rebuild after paying their arrears.

"We are certainly not aiming at a wholesale demolition of shacks. But we have to be fair to those paying their service charges," he said.

He said the council had issued notices to all the squatters informing those who could not pay their arrears because of genuine hardships, to apply for reductions.

The council had spent about R130 000 on providing street lighting, gravel roads, refuse bins, portable latrines and water points at Vrygrond.

By the end of last year, about half of Vrygrond's 16 000 shack dwellers were in arrears.

He said the council had spent a further R40 000 on improving services following representations from the Vrygrond Residents' Association.

FM 30/6/78
LABOUR DISPUTE
Log-book jam

333
138

In a move which might be unprecedented in recent SA labour history, black workers last week obtained an interim

order of court restraining their employer from dismissing them unlawfully.

Handing down the rule *nisi* in the Pretoria Supreme Court, Justice Preiss ordered the employer, Bosman Transport of Vereeniging, to show cause by August 1 why the order should not be made final.

The urgent application to court was made jointly by eight Bosman drivers, their works committee, and the (unregistered) Transport and Allied Workers' Union, of which they are members.

One of the crucial — and ground-breaking — points which is likely to be at issue when the merits of the application are considered is whether the court will accept the claims of the committee and the union that they have *locus standi* as representatives of the workers.

The urgent application arose out of alleged victimisation of workers' spokesmen who have been trying to have grievances over log-books, overtime pay, and other matters redressed.

One of the applicants is Shadrack Sello, a Bosman driver who is also chairman of the works committee and a member of the union. He alleges in an affidavit filed in court that Bosman is in breach of an industrial agreement by failing to issue all its drivers with log-books and failing to pay drivers the overtime which is their legal right.

Sello also claims that Bosman has acted illegally by dismissing employees on the grounds that they are involved in trade union and works committee activities and in trying to resolve their grievances or those of others.

Sello states that the men are regularly required to drive extra-heavy duty trucks for long hours at a stretch. One driver, for instance, had to drive from Vereeniging to Cape Town in 25 hours with stops of not more than 15 minutes at a time.

Furthermore, the absence of log-books means that proper records of overtime driving cannot be kept. Instead of paying overtime as laid down in the agreement, the company gives the men an "arbitrary" bonus.

Drivers' requests for log-books have been repeatedly and, says Sello, illegally rebuffed. At one stage, Bosman eventually agreed to issue 10 drivers with log-books, but they were allegedly still not paid overtime, receiving the bonus instead.

The affidavit also claims that Bosman put up a notice stating that the drivers had agreed not to get log-books or overtime pay, despite the fact that a meeting of drivers convened at the company's instruction had voted for log-books.

Hearing by word of mouth that there was a trade union which might be able to help them, the drivers approached Cle-

ment Montsho, general secretary of the Transport and Allied Workers' Union (some 60 of the 85-odd Bosman employees are now members of the union).

Montsho advised them to approach the relevant industrial council. They did so in February but, states Sello, their complaints have still not been rectified five months later. The drivers also elected a works committee to represent them, and advised the Department of Labour accordingly.

They also approached the Wiehahn Commission, which referred them to the Department of Labour. The department's head office told them to go to its Vereeniging office. But they did not do so, arguing that the industrial council, not the Department of Labour, is responsible for enforcing the industrial agreement.

On May 16, the secretary of the works committee, Sidwell Voyi, was dismissed. He was, he claims, given no reasons, but Sello says in his affidavit that Bosman subsequently said that if anyone else took up the question of log-books with the authorities, he would be dismissed.

The affidavit also says that one Bosman employee was offered R40 to give information to management on union members, the works committee, and the identity of people who had approached attorneys to take up their grievances. It

adds that a member of management admitted that the man had been asked to obtain information, but denied that he had been offered money for doing so.

On June 13, according to Sello's affidavit, a second works committee member, Petrus Sebetoane, was dismissed after having admitted that he was a member of the union. He was allegedly told: "Jou werk is klaar. Jy moet maar loop. Ek werk nie met 'n union nie." The applicants claim that this dismissal is in breach of Section 25 of the Wage Act.

The company has given notice that it will oppose the interim interdict's being made final.

29/6/18
(507)
Argus

The landlord, Mr. Michael October, said he had been warned by the Divisional Council to break down the two shacks or else they would take him to court and have him fined R500.

He had given the families three months' notice, but they had still not moved out.

The eviction notices expired on Friday and if they were not out, he would push them out, he said.

'They don't want to pay their rents. They can't expect to stay here for nothing, so I took off their roofs,' said Mr October.

SLEEPING IN WET

Mrs Margaret Diffenthal said her family, including her daughter's month-old baby, found they had been sleeping in water yesterday morning.

The rain, she said, started after they went to sleep on Tuesday night without a roof.

They had made arrangements for the baby to stay with friends living in Mr October's garage.

Mrs Rachel Rademeyer said they had no alternative but to sleep in their shack without the roof because they had nowhere else to go.

Both women said they had been looking for a house for several months, without success.

In Sixth Avenue, where several families face eviction, the landlord, Mr N Pienaar, has told the squatters that he re-

Bid to clear squatters in Grassy Park

ARGUS 29/6/78 307

THE Cape Divisional Council has launched a campaign to clear squatters in the Grassy Park area, according to several shack-dwellers.

Scores of squatters on private properties have been warned by the council that they should move out within seven days or face the demolition of their shacks.

The landlords have also been warned that they face prosecution for allowing the people to squat on their land.

Some landlords have served their own eviction notices on the people.

Two families near Seventh Avenue spent two nights in the rain after the landlord removed the roofs from their shacks.

NO OTHER HOME

The families have to move out by Friday, but have no alternative housing.

gretted having to end their tenancy but the Divisional Council wanted the shacks demolished.

Three of the families have been staying on Mr Pienaar's land for between 18 to 20 years.

EIGHT FAMILIES

In Fisherman's Walk, about eight families face eviction.

One family has a four-year-old child in the Red Cross Hospital who will be discharged soon.

The child's father, Mr L Williams, said he found the eviction notice from the Divisional Council at his shack when he returned from Victoria Hospital, where he went to get food for his family.

In Baptist Road about five families are believed to have moved out already to stay with friends or relatives.

Of the two families left, one stays in a broken-down car.

A social worker in the area said the Divisional Council had taken on extra inspectors to get the squatters moved.

They had been 'hounding' the squatters for some time and were now applying pressure on the landlords.

The Divisional Council secretary, Mr W R Vivier, said he would investigate the matter if The Argus let him have all the details in writing.

Council call for legal squattling

EAST LONDON — The East London City Council is to ask the Minister of Community Development for an emergency camp for squatters to be established near Charles Lloyd Township here.

This move is aimed at legalising the position of about 700 people living in shanties and in the bush.

While the move went through council unopposed, Cllr R. L. de Lange (sr) said it must in no way be regarded as a precedent.

"We are asking for emergency housing only. Once we start services there we will have problems with everybody moving in," he said.

Cllr D. J. Card said everyone at the site was listed. There would be a strict control enforced and nobody would simply be allowed to move in.

He later explained that council hoped emergency housing would be built. Control would be exercised and already the shacks were numbered.

He said many of the people involved (182 families, of which 52 families are Coloured and the rest black, according to official figures) had moved out of overcrowded homes in Duncan Village and Charles Lloyd Township. Some of them were on the waiting list for houses. — DDR.

postie in die eerste plek bedoel om gesing te word.
Die eerste opgetekende Nederlandse lieder is nie gedruk nie,
maar kom voor in handskryfte soos bv. die Doornikse handskryf waarmee
in 1511 begin is. Die eerste gedrukte bundel met wereldlike
liederen wat ons ken is die sgn. Kamper liederboek wat omstreeks
1540 te Kampen deur van Peterszoon uitgegee is. Dit behoort tot
die groep van meesleemste liederboeke waarin van die teks alleen
een koepel, meestal die eerste — en dit soms nog onvolledig —
afgedruk is. Tot dieselfde periode behoort Het Ierste en Tweeste
Musyk Boeken wat deur die Antwerpse drukker en komponis Tielman
Susato in 1551 uitgegee is, die Ierste Boek van den Nieve
Duytsche Liedekens (Maastricht, 1554) en die Duytsch Musyk
Boek wat in 1572 in Leuven verskyn. Hieraan geoordeel wil dit
beslis lyk of die 16de-eeuwers graag gesing het!
Die eerste belangrike liederoversameling wat bewaar gebly
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Squatters' plea for a winter reprieve

By PADDY ATTWELL

THE Secretary for Plural Relations and Development has promised to look into a plea that demolitions of about 100 squatter homes in Evaton near Vanderbijlpark be delayed for the winter.

This was confirmed yesterday by an attorney, Mr Jack Cooper, who is acting on behalf of a number of Evaton standowners who have squatter families living on their properties.

The standowners approached Mr Cooper to write to the secretary after the Vaal Triangle Admin-

istration Board had begun legal action against them for not removing illegally erected shacks on their properties.

The standowners have been fined R30 and have received court orders to have the shacks demolished by July 30.

Mr Cooper wrote to the secretary asking for a delay of the demolitions for the winter.

In his letter he said his clients wanted to stress the letter had been written in a spirit of co-operation and was a "genuine attempt" to resolve

the problem.

Mr Cooper said yesterday he had received a reply acknowledging his letter and which said the secretary would look into the matter.

Mr A Rabie, the Vaal Administration Board's director of housing, said the Board had been told to report to the Secretary on the problem and that it was investigating the matter.

He claimed that some standowners encouraged squatters to live on their properties in order to charge "exorbitant" rents.

with them from the reserves, although these children will not qualify for permanent residence in the urban area in terms of Section 10(1) a) or b) unless they were actually born in the urban area. /

307

The committee is considering making a new

'Short of an economic miracle in the homeland, the cities in white areas will continue to be irresistible economic magnets to rural black work seekers,' it said.

ly belong to the
their young children

Crossroads demolition condemned

ARGUS 16/6/78

307

THE Cape Synod of the Methodist Church has strongly protested against the 'callous and inhuman destruction of family life' which would result from the demolition of the Crossroads squatter camp.

A comprehensive resolution on the subject of Crossroads was unanimously adopted in Cape Town yesterday at the annual synod of the Cape of Good Hope District of the Methodist Church of South Africa.

The resolution said the synod viewed in the 'most serious light' the intention of the authorities to demolish Crossroads.

The synod 'protests against the callous and inhuman destruction of community and family life involved and appeals to the Government to reverse its policy of removing African people from the Western Cape,' it said.

'This synod further urges the Government to ensure that adequate housing is provided in the greater Cape Town area, so reducing the hazards involved in the unfortunate situation in which squatters find themselves.'

HEALTH HAZARD

Speaking in favour of the motion, the Rev Wesley Mabuza of Guguletu noted that the authorities justified their intention to demolish Crossroads by claiming that the squatter camps

areas in Guguletu which are equally health hazards, but nothing is done about them by the authorities.'

UCT SURVEY

The Rev Des Adendorff, director of the Churches' Urban Planning Commission — a Peninsula inter-church organisation involved in community work — said most men living at Crossroads were legitimately employed as contract workers in the Western Cape.

They had moved into the bush to be with their families and to escape life in single quarters, which were described in a University of Cape Town survey some years ago as 'unfit for human living.'

Mr Adendorff said he 'shuddered to envision the demolition of Crossroads in the same way that Meddardam and other squatter camps were destroyed.'

Call to sever ties with WCC

A MOTION calling on the Methodist Church of South Africa to sever all ties with the World Council of Churches was set aside after heated debate at a meeting in Cape Town yesterday.

The motion was proposed by the Cape Town Metropolitan Circuit at the annual synod of the Cape of Good Hope District of the Methodist Church.

Speaking in support of the motion, Mr A Philander of Woodstock said the council had aroused bitter controversy with its grants to black terrorist movements, particularly as it was unable to guarantee that this money would not be used to buy arms.

WAS SILENT

Other speakers said the council had compromised its approach to Christian doctrine and attacked South Africa while remaining silent about conditions in the Soviet Union.

Dr J Leatt, a lecturer in religious studies at the University of Cape Town, said almost every argument used against the council could be used to support continued membership of the organisation.

IRV 906

Anglicans

asked to stand by Crossroads

The Argus Religion Correspondent

ANGLICANS have been asked to stand by 'to meet whatever needs the people may have' if the Government goes ahead with its plan to demolish Crossroads squatter town.

The call comes from the church's top executive body, Provincial Standing Committee (PSC) which represents all dioceses of the Church of the Province of South Africa.

The PSC also asked the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, to approach the Government to 'discuss the conflicting demands of Gospel and the law, so that changes may be implemented.'

These decisions resulted from a discussion of family life, in which the PSC said that the breakdown in African family life had been exacerbated by legislation which denied husbands and wives the right to live together.

The pitifully inadequate housing available in urban areas effectively prevents the family from living as an independent unit, it said in a resolution.

CRISIS

Referring specifically to Crossroads as a 'crisis,' the PSC said it 'upholds the principle that Africans, like all others, have the right to live as families near their place of work.'

Dealing with wider aspects of apartheid legislation, the PSC asked the Anglican Church's Division of Justice and Reconciliation to prepare a memorandum setting out an argument for amendments to existing legislation prohibiting other races from entering black townships freely for purposes or fellowship with their fellow Christians.

This memorandum, and another objecting to legislation depriving blacks of their South African citizenship, were to be submitted to the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr. C. P. Mulder.

Referring to the Government's constitutional proposals, the An-

HISTORIOGRAPHY

1. J.T. Shotwell
2. J.W. Thompson
3. J.W. Thompson
4. H.E. Barnes
5. M.A. Fitzsimons (ed)
6. E. Feuter
7. G.T. Cooch
8. E. Butlerfield

A History of History, Vol. I
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A History of Historical Writing
The Development of Historiography
Geschichte der Neueren Historiographie
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25. T. Besterman
(Essays in Honour of)
26. E. Burke
The Renaissance Sense of the Past

27. L. Brandt
- 28.
- 29.
- 30.
- 31.
- 32.
- 33.
- 34.
- 35.
- 36.

Referring to the Government's constitutional proposals, the Anglican Church called on the Government to call a fully representative national convention to draft a constitution.

OBEDIENCE

The PSC stated that the Anglican Church 'supports the principle of obedience to the laws of the State, provided, however, these do not conflict with God's laws.'

It protested 'in the strongest terms' against bannings and imprisonments without charge or trial, and the denial of access to the courts, to families or to clergy which some people suffered.

Gibbon)
Gibbon)
Practice of
History

from the Villich to the XVIlth Century

20. J.R. Hale
21. F. Gilbert
22. J.A. Mazzeo
23. P. Burke

Machiavelli and Renaissance Italy
Machiavelli and Guicciardini: Politics and History in 6th Century Florence
Renaissance and Revolution: The Remaking of European Thought
Culture and Society in Renaissance Italy

42. H. White
 43. P. Ceyl
 44. J. Clive
 45. W. Laquer & G. Hesse
(eds)
 46. J.R. Plumb
- Metahistory The Historical Imagination in
Nineteenth Century Europe (Michelet, Ranke,
Burckhardt)
Debates with Historians (Ranke, Macaulay,
Carlyle, Michelet)
Thomas Babington Macaulay The Shaping of a
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Historians in Politics (Treitschke, Mommsen,
Michelet)
Men and Places (Macaulay, Trevelyan)

Anglicans asked to stand by Crossroads

ARGUS
14/6/78

307

The Argus Religion Correspondent

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Cape Times 15/6/78
63 squatters arrested (307)

AT LEAST 63 people have been arrested at the Crossroads emergency camp this week in connection with alleged contraventions of the Urban Areas Act.

According to Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula's Plural Administration Board, 39 offenders were arrested on Monday and 24 on Tuesday. There were no arrests yesterday.

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said yesterday that the "cleaning up" operation would continue for as long as was necessary. He said those arrested would be appearing in court soon.

Harvard 19 16 June 1978
Question 749 cols, 949 & 950.

307

1. All right, I'm going to ask you what
places were they told for how many
were asked of each of the 100 how
many of the 100 were told.

2. MINUTE 17:10:00

3. The police of state in the
Columbia and adjoining areas.

4. (over) full way.

AR645 14/6/78

Crossroads 307 raid almost daily, says church body

The Argus Religion
Correspondent

THE Crossroads community has been raided by Department of Plural Relations officials and uniformed police almost daily this month, amounting to harassment of the people, the Churches Urban Planning Commission said today.

The statement was issued by the Rev. Des Adendorff, director of the CUPC, an inter-church body supported by most major denominations involved in community work in the Peninsula.

Mr Adendorff said on May 27 oxen and sheep were slaughtered when the people of Crossroads celebrated the opening of the Sizamile School in Crossroads, a project in which CUPC was involved.

'The celebrations were short-lived. From June 5, the Crossroads community has been raided almost daily by officials of the Department of Plural Relations with the assistance of uniformed police,' the statement added.

'Residents fear leaving their homes for work, or even to fetch basic necessities such as water.'

'As a church organisation, CUPC feels a duty to express its concern at these activities of the officials.'

STOLEN CARS

The statement said official reports relating to the discovery of stolen cars in the camp were 'misleading.' It added: 'The people at Crossroads do their own policing. This includes the immediate reporting of the presence of suspected stolen cars.'

'We therefore question whether the eradication of this kind of crime or any of the other reasons given are adequate justification for the recent harassment of the people.'

1. The fundamental nature of mineral resources
2. The optimal depletion of exhaustible resources in theory
3. Divergence between private and social costs and benefits
4. Intergenerational Equity
5. Pricing and Regulation
6. The effect of price control on the coal industry

The Regulation and Pricing of Wasting Assets with special reference to

South Africa's Mineral Resources

The Cape Times, Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Help for homeless squatter children

307

By GRAHAM FERREIRA

THE plight of young squatter camp children made homeless because their parents have not paid rent will be investigated by a special committee of welfare officials.

The local director of the Child Welfare Society, Miss Helen Starke, is convener.

The move comes as a result of two articles last week in the Cape Times and subsequent investigations which highlighted the plight of children whose parents' shacks are demolished by the authorities because they have not paid the rent.

Investigations revealed that there is no mechanism to protect the children.

Last week Mrs Maureen Abrahams, a widow on a small pensions and her two children, aged two and three — one of them ill — spent two nights huddled round a stove in the remains of her Lourdes Farm shanty home after it had been demolished because she had been behind in her rent.

Commenting on the case, the secretary for the Divisional Council, Mr W R Vivier, said: "It is at present practically impossible to take any steps to protect children. No such mechanism exists at present."

Miss Starke said she would speak to Shawco, Cafda and

other welfare officials and convene an ad hoc committee to investigate the problem.

She agreed with Mr Vivier that there was nothing to cope with the special problem of very young children having to spend nights in the open, sometimes in bad weather.

"We have obviously thought about the problem before, but now something must be done," said Miss Starke.

She said that at the moment the fact that a child was homeless did not make it a child in need of care.

"One of the practical things which can be done is for the authority who is to do the demolishing to send a notice beforehand to the welfare organization responsible for the area. This would enable the organization to evaluate the situation and possibly take some action to help the children," she said.

Another possibility Miss Starke plans to investigate with the help of the committee is the introduction of a centre or centres where young children could be cared for a short time while their parents resettled themselves.

"I will begin negotiations with the other welfare organizations and the authorities immediately," she said.

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20 000 Cape squatters at the crossroads . . .

By JOHN
MATISONN

Political Correspondent

THE Government is moving towards its biggest confrontation with the squatters of Cape Town — and the battlefield is Crossroads squatter camp near D F Malan airport.

Little known in the Transvaal, Crossroads is in the Cape Town Press almost daily. Especially so this week.

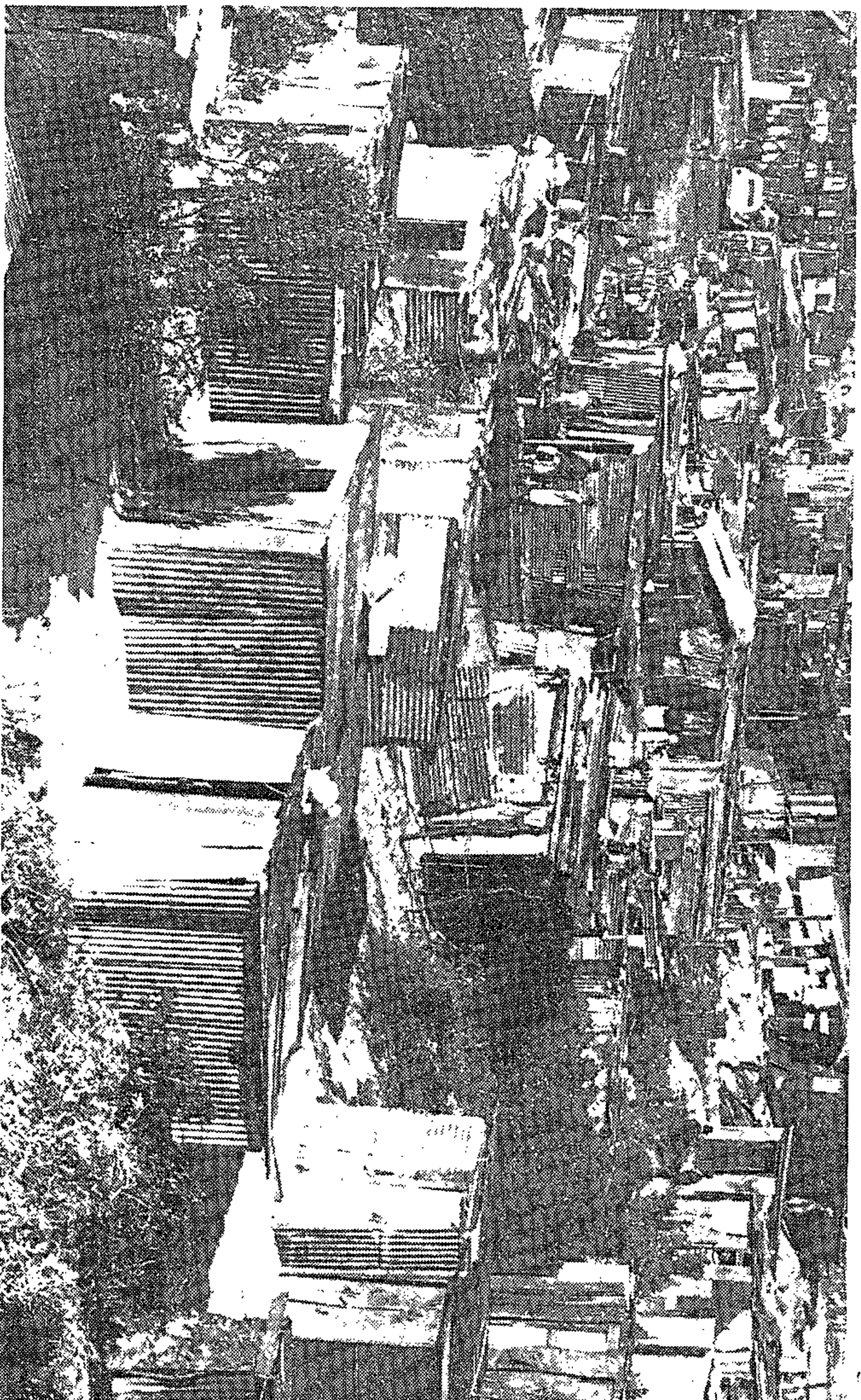
Starting on Monday, police and Bantu Affairs Administration Board officials set up roadblocks before dawn each day to check identity documents of residents as they left for work.

On Wednesday, a delegation of 200 Crossroads women went to the Baab offices to complain. They told officials that even people with identity documents had been arrested.

"We told them that everyone leaving the camp during the operations was arrested," the delegation spokeswoman, Mrs Regina Ntongana, said.

"We could not get water and pregnant women could not go to doctors," she added bitterly.

Baab's chief director, Brigadier I H van der Westhuizen, denied the allegations.



● A section of Crossroads squatter camp where 20 000 people, mostly Blacks, are living.

307

SE - 11/6/78

Government critics described the roadblocks and other acts of authorities as harassment to try to get rid of this thorn in Dr Connie Mulder's side.

And the Government's intention to demolish Crossroads has already been announced.

Most non-Government people who have visited the camp come away feeling there is something special about the place.

They are especially struck by the residents' resourcefulness. They have managed, within the three year life of the camp, to establish a thriving, viable and productive community.

It is surprising that, in this time of high unemployment, more than 90% of Crossroads residents have jobs.

Many are legally allowed in Cape Town, but could not find accommodation in the townships.

Many others are there because, while the husband is

DAWN RAIDS SIGNAL COMING CLASH

legally allowed as a migrant worker, his wife is not.

A survey has shown that heads of households at Crossroads have stayed in the Cape Peninsula for an average of 18,2 years. Their wives have been there for an average of 11,7 years.

Some come from other squatter camps, others from District Six or single hostels.

From time to time since May 1975, women have been arrested, usually to be charged with being in the

area for more than 72 hours without a permit.

The men, if they are legally in Cape Town, are usually charged with "harbouring" their wives.

The authorities sometimes put them on trains going to Transkei or Ciskei.

Some researchers say that many of these people get off at the first station and return to squat at Crossroads or elsewhere — back with their husbands.

Some women have come from White-owned farms to which they will not be readmitted.

While arrests continue and legal actions are instituted to stave off demolition, the residents set about establishing the trappings of a stable community.

They built a school, which was demolished by Divisional Council workers. After a complaint, the council admitted its error and rebuilt the school — in fact, they built a better structure than the one pulled down.

By December 1976 the school had 300 pupils.

The residents' efforts inspired outside organisations to assist.

The Department of Health, together with student and church organisations, provided health facilities.

A community centre was built by residents with assistance from the Urban Foundation, a university research unit, and Divisional Council officials.

It opened in November 1977 with a hall, four classrooms, a soup kitchen, and office.

Day and night literacy classes are conducted. A Crossroads committee meets frequently to discuss the community's problems and vet new squatters. Shops and home industries have sprouted up.

There are now about 3 000 shacks housing about 20 000 people. Most are Blacks.

The peninsula is a Coloured labour preference area, although Blacks were working in the city before the Great Trek.

They were brought in as farmhands or dockworkers

and Africans were among the refugees who fled to Cape Town when war broke out in the north in 1959. In Cape Town there are now slide shows of Crossroads being shown at form the public about the viability of Crossroads as a community. But few expect the front-end loaders to stay away for long.

THE WOMEN

'We are not going to fight with the law but we are not moving' — Regina Ntongana, chairwoman of the Crossroads Women's Movement.



● REGINA NTONGANA

● ALEXANDRIA LUKE

● MARY GWABENI

Photographs: JOHN YELD, LES HAMMOND

The Crossroads Women's Movement has become a powerful and active force in the 20 000 strong community. After last week's protest, when 200 women gathered at the Administration Board's offices at Goodwood to object to harassment, they formed a seven member delegation to represent them at further meetings with the Board.

Regina, mother of six children is a determined and respected woman. She said that nothing had come of the meeting that day with members of the Administration Board. Representatives of the group were told to put their grievances in writing or send a properly chosen delegation.

'They asked for seven,' Regina joked. 'They're afraid of more of us.'

The delegation is planning a meeting this week: 'We want to know about the demolition. We don't want tickets to Transkei

— we don't want new stories.'

'In 1976 we had trouble. When they came into Crossroads, we ran. We had to stay like baboons in the field and then come back.'

'This time we're not running. It's our aim to stay. We'll stand in our houses.'

Regina Ntongana has reason to feel strongly about the fate of Crossroads. Her husband is in Cape Town legally and she has lived here since 1965 with the exception of three years when she was forced to go to Transkei.

Two of her six children died there, of malnutrition.

While she was away, her husband lived with other women.

'I couldn't blame my husband,' she said.

'I have nothing to do with Transkei. I was born in Beaufort West. What are we going to do in Transkei, separated from our husbands? There's nothing there for us.'

'I'll tell them my story.'

Momentarily she looked dejected: 'They know my story.'

Regina took us to the home of Alexandria Luke. In a tidy, sunshine filled room we spoke with her and Mary Gwabeni, two more of the seven member delegation.

Alexandria, mother of six, said over and over:

'Our worry is our children's future.'

'We are not fighting, we are asking.'

'The children write exams in September. If they demolish in June, what happens to their education?'

The three women are frustrated: 'We don't know how to convince the Administration Board that we have no place to go. We try to explain but... We don't know how they feel about us. The Government is unfair. Do you mean they can live without their husbands? With children?'

'They'll never do to their own nation what they do to us.'

Alexandria was born in 1931 in Cape Town. Her parents were born in Cape Town. Mary, a widow with seven children, was born in Elsies River.

Regina talks about the children: 'They feel sad. We have to explain to them why it is like this.'

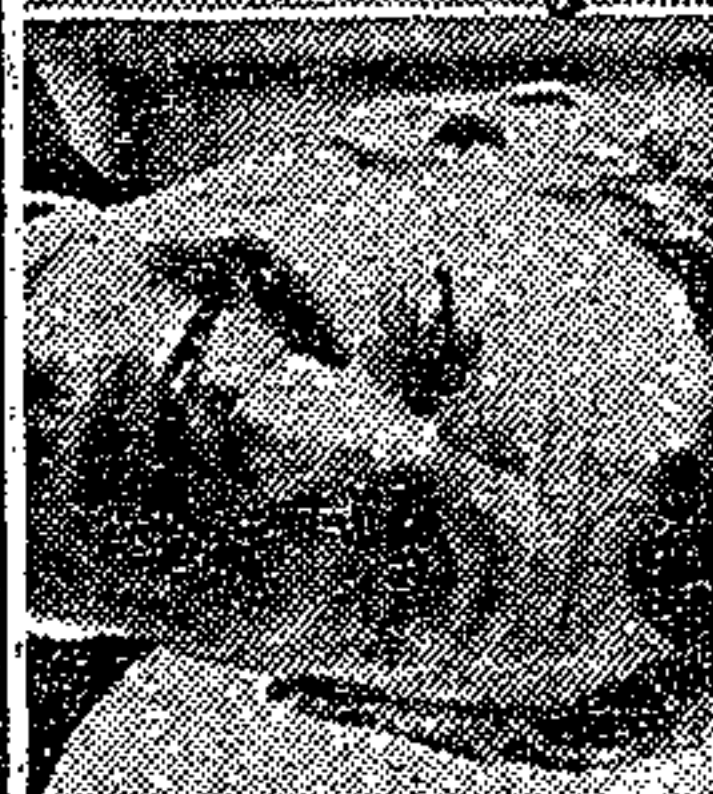
'I say to them: "You know what? Why it's like this? It's like this because we haven't got rights. But God will make a plan."'

There are signs of the work that the Women's Movement have done to improve living conditions at Crossroads. Many of the houses are now painted in bright colours, — orange, purple, pink and green — and the new schools Noxolo and Sizamile, are a great success. They are raising funds to help pay outstanding rents.

'We're confident,' said Regina. 'We'll go back and talk again and again.'

KERI SWIFT

Unity at Crossroads



WHAT will it mean human terms when the authorities carry out its intention to obliterate the Cape Peninsula squatter camp of Crossroads, where 20 000 Africans have their homes?

This is the theme of this article written for the Sunday Tribune by the chairman of the Concerned Citizens' Action Committee, the Very Rev Edward King, Anglican Bishop of Cape Town. His committee, an umbrella organisation which

represents a wide spectrum of bodies, formed to try to help the Peninsula squatters.

The Government has made it clear that if the Crossroads squatters do not leave voluntarily, their shacks will be bulldozed.

Crossroads is the most stable and developed of the large African squatter communities, and for a time had been given the protection of being classed as an emergency camp.

they say. The Western Cape is a coloured preferential-labour area, so all illegal blacks must go.

And that means, in fact, the women and the children.

Crossroads is a classic example of an ideology, an "idea" overruling common sense and accepted humanity. We can make all the laws we like and call them "fringe" but if these laws ignore basic human drives and hopes they will continue to be broken or will at last produce a frustration

and misery that will erupt in hate and bitterness.

The seeds of this are already evident. Those working to help the community which is

Crossroads have already come across young children who have seen their houses demolished six or seven times — and patiently rebuilt elsewhere. In the smoke, dust and rubble of earlier demolitions at Modderdam and Unibell, one has been humbled by an extraordinary patience under suffering. But one has also

detected a growing desperation.

What then does one expect to see at this great camp which is Crossroads. Vagrancy? health hazards? crime? squalor? miserable dwellings? It is amazing

what we actually find. Under, and through every kind of deterrent and uncertainty, there has come into being a vibrant community of people, where schools and trading and community life are strong and resilient. The crime rate is low (much lower than in many of the legal

and settled townships). There is a discipline and a determination which keeps the community alive in hope and proud in achievement.

What kind of achievement? Go into a shanty-hole. Behind the rough or ragged iron you enter again and again a home which is clean, ingenious, warm and welcoming. When I consider my own pitiful incapacity in material matters, my chumminess, my easy capitulation to problems, I am staggered at the cheer-

ful persistence of a community under adversity.

These are the homes, families and communities that the authorities are apparently determined to abolish totally.

because they are "illegal." Crossroads, at the stroke of a pen, could become "legal." It could be "frozen" as an emergency camp for a year or two, when the matter could be re-negotiated and studied afresh, and our laws brought face to face with human realities. We seem obsessed in this country by the conviction that laws

will solve everything when deep down we know that they will not solve anything if they deliberately cut across the deepest yearnings of human beings and choke the hope that rises in every heart.

Families will seek to stay together, people will go to where they can get work; people will fall in love across racial lines, and people's determination to develop their God-given potential and that of their children, will be fulfilled — though the

heavens fall — as they will if we continue to be blind to all this.

It is the conviction of the authorities that the demolition of Modderdam Unibell, and Crossroads will drive those who live back to the "homelands." It will be a "homeland" where there is absolute proof of this. The situation can be tidied up like this wishing that it could not make it so.

Reality

"I would rather starve or die here where I can get work, than go and starve where I get none," it has been said to me. I believe echoes a dreadful reality that we must face somehow think out anew

Concerned people organisations covering wide spectrum of community are trying to get the Government to feel this. I do not believe feeling arises from attempt to "get at" Government. It arises from a compassion which is widespread and grows and which, I suspect, also uncomfortably lodges in the hearts of all deep down know that bulldozer cannot set problem which has deliberately created.

Mum the

CROSSROADS exists because we want it to. It is a shanty township next to Nyanga outside Cape Town in which about 20 000 people live, move and have their being, and those who are squatting there legally are mostly contract workers who are needed for commerce and industry, to build our roads and bridges and to keep our docks working and profitable.

Black workers have come to the Cape Peninsula as migrant labourers because there is a chance of work here, which there is not in the homelands. Although there are black workers living illegally in Crossroads, most are the wives and children of the men we have brought here.

Doubled

During the 1968-74 boom period the Government doubled its own black migrant labour force in Cape Town, and permitted the construction industry to quadruple its force from 3 400 to 13 400 black workers.

The Government contends that the Crossroads community constitutes an intolerable state of affairs. Large numbers of people are in Crossroads illegally.

Crossroads a symbol of collapse of policy

CAPE TIMES

9/6/78

307

From Mrs M BURTON,
chairman, Black Sash,
Cape Western Region (5
Long Street, Mowbray):

LAST MONTH Crossroads residents were served with notices urging them to dismantle their homes and accept rail warrants for themselves and their families and transport for their possessions.

The Deputy Minister for Plural Relations, Dr W Vosloo, was quoted as saying there would be no demolitions in bad weather, and that he hoped the "dismantling" of Crossroads would take place in a humane manner.

It was encouraging to note that the government was not impervious to widespread criticism, and that it had learnt that wholesale bulldozing of people's homes would not be accepted by the general public.

However, since the first announcement by Dr Vosloo that Crossroads would go the way of Unibell and Modderdam, it has been clear that this is no longer only a question of a shortage of housing. The government is faced with the fact that Crossroads is a living symbol of the collapse of its policy regarding control of black people in the Western Cape. The people of Crossroads are in Cape Town because they need work to live, there are not enough jobs in the rural areas, and they wish to live not as single migrants, but as normal close-knit families.



letters

The fact that they are almost all in some form of employment, that Crossroads is a viable, united community, remarkably free of disease, violence and crime, proves that the only argument in favour of its destruction is the ideological one of keeping Africans out.

As long as the National Party clings to its belief that African people have no rights other than in the homelands, it cannot allow Crossroads to stand. As long as the authorities try to delude themselves that it is possible to order people's lives to the extent of regulating their married life, we will continue to witness harassment of the Crossroads residents.

How much more statesmanlike it would be to accept the presence in Cape Town of these people and their contribution to the economy and also their need and their right to live together.

How much more peaceful and secure our future would be if people could live in harmony and without fear. If public indignation can do away with the use of front-end loaders, can public pressure not also bring our country's leaders to an understanding of what is needed?

20/1/78

(307)

MIN OOR VAN PLAK-HUTTE

DIE laaste hutte van die plakkerskamp Unibell sal na verwagting vandag gesloop word. Skaars 'n derde van die kamp van byna 2 000 hutte het gistermiddag laat nog gestaan.

Die plakkers het self gister weer honderde hutte gesloop, en werkers van die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-Administrasieraad (B.S.A.R.) 393. Verskeie hutte is ook weer deur die plakkers aan die brand gestee.

Die uittog van die plakkers

uit die kamp het gister verder gegroei en 287 kaartjies is deur die mobiele kantoor van die B.S.A.R. aan plakkers uitgereik om na hul tuislande terug te keer.

Verskeie plakkers het die kamp met hul eie vervoer verlaat. Boustof van hutte wat gesloop is, is deur die plakkers in hope gebind en adresse — die meeste in Transkei — is daarop gegee. Plakkers wat nog oor hul besittings wag gehou het, het gesê hulle wil vandag aansoek

doen om gratis kaartjies sodat hulle na hul tuislande kan terugkeer.

Brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen, voorsitter van die B.S.A.R., het gesê hy glo dat die plakkers besluit het om die kamp te verlaat omdat hulle agtergekom het dat hulle deur 'n groep aangeraai is om te bly en nou besef dat hulle geen baat daarby sal vind nie.

Die groot getal plakkers wat reeds die kamp verlaat

het, verminder die gesondheidsgevaar, hoewel baie van die primitiewe toilette in die kamp reeds platgestoot is, het hy gesê.

Die rommel wat in die kamp agtergelaat word, sal deur werkers van die Departement van Openbare Werke verwyder word. Die stuk grond waarop die kamp was, sal vir uitbreiding van die aangrensende Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland gebruik word.

sê die swart massas beskou nie jul organisasie (die Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge) in die totaliteit van ons stryd as relevant nie."

Mnr. Thula het gesê die blankes is "salig onbewus van die ware gevoelens van die swartmense. Hulle wil in die sentrale besluitnemmende prosesse van die land deel en hulle begeer 'n meerderheidsregering. Hulle sal met niks minder tevrede wees nie."

Geen bloudruk vir die toekoms bestaan nie. "Mense wat in gemaklike leunstoel sit en oor verandering teoretiseer, ontleed die toestand verkeerd."

Hy het geen twyfel oor hoe die proses van magsdeling binne die raamwerk van 'n vreedsame skikking verkry kan word nie. Dit sal deur middel van 'n nasionale konvensie wees.

Die swartes voel alleen oor die hoof gesien en buite gelaat. "Ons is kwaad — baie kwaad — dat niemand op ons stem ag slaan nie."

As die Kerk nie werklik in die vryheidstryd betrokke raak nie, "dan moet hy nie verwag om 'n betekenisvolle rol te speel in die opbou van 'n Suid-Afrika onder 'n nuwe bedeling nie."

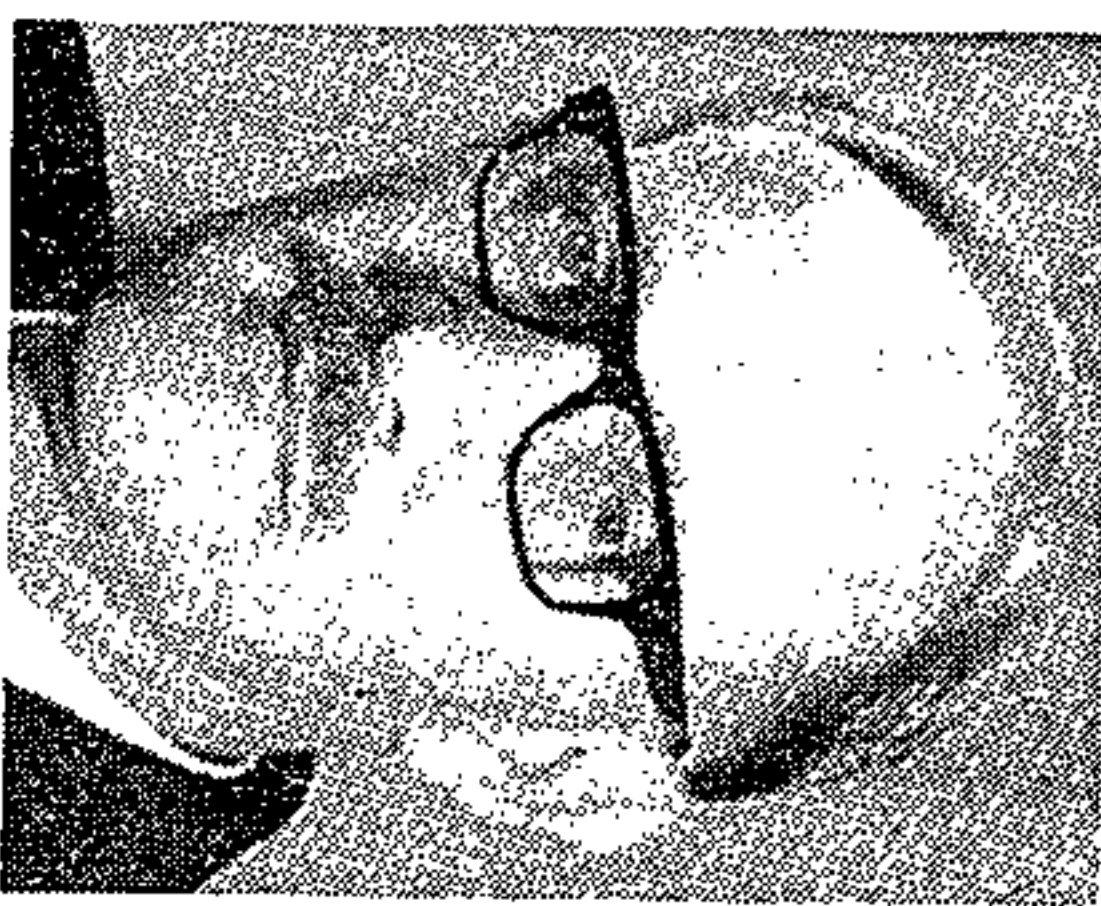
Soos die kerk in Mosambiek deur Frelimo irrelevant bevind is en nie as 'n "aktiewe vennoot" verwelkom is toe die beweging aan die bewind gekom het nie, kan dit ook met die kerk in Suid-Afrika gebeur.

Die geskiedenis sal nog wys dat die A.N.C. sy "regmatige plek" in die Suid-Afrika van die toekoms sal inneem. "Ons sou nie na die werklikheid kyk as ons nie die wettigheid van die A.N.C. in die vryheidstryd erken nie."

Transkei, wis

Die Burger 20/11-78

Van sloping



ADJ.-MIN. CRUYWAGEN

OORLEG OOR UNIBELL

Van Ons Politieke Redaksie

DIE ambassadeur van Transkei, prof. Mlahleli Njisane, was ten volle daarvan bewus dat die plakkerskamp Unibell vandesmaand gesloop sou word en het nie daarteen beswaar gemaak nie, het die Adjunk-Minister van Bantoesake, mnr. W. A. Cruywagen, gister in Kaapstad gesê.

Hy het in 'n verklaring gesê dat hy dit vanweë die „uiteenlopende berigte en gerugte” nodig ag om daarop te wys dat oor 'n lang tydperk met die regering van Transkei oorleg gepleeg is.

„Die regerings van Suid-Afrika en Transkei het aanvaar dat die onwettige plakkerie by Unibell nie kon voortduur nie en in September verlede jaar is ooreengekom om saam te werk om die probleem op te los,” lui die verklaring.

„In hierdie gees is toe ingestem tot 'n verslapping van die opruimingsaksie en is beroepe op die plakkers gedoen om hulle by die Skiereilandse Bantoesake-Administrasieraad aan te meld sodat

Unibell, die sloping van die plakkerskamp hervat sou word, maar eers vroeg in Januarie ten einde ongerief in die Kers- en Nuwejaartyd uit te skakel.

„Die ambassadeur is ook meegedeel dat die sloping ordeelik en met simpatieke behandeling van die plakkers sou geskied. Die ambassadeur het met hierdie benadering saangestem. Hy was ten volle bewus daarvan dat met die sloping voortgegaan sou word en het nie daarteen beswaar



PLAKKERS van Unibell staan tou vir gratis treinkaartjies na hul tuislande. Altesame 287 kaartjies is gister uitgereik.

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SQUATTERS FM 20/1/78
Reshuffling the pack

To the ranks of the 12 000 blacks who lost their homes in the destruction of Modderdam and Werkgenot last winter will be added a further 10 000 refugees from Unibel squatter camp in Bellville South. Some of them may be refugees for the second time, for Unibel probably housed many veterans of Modderdam and Werkgenot.

This week's demolitions will not make the problem disappear. At the last official count by the Cape Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board (Penbaab), (about July last year) there were 17 squatter camps in the Peninsula housing 51 600 blacks in 7 343 pondoks. According to published information, not more than 1 000 people have been repatriated to Transkei and Ciskei.

It was significant at Unibel this week that, when it became clear that the efforts of concerned white intercessionists would not stay Penbaab's US-made Michigan front-end loaders, black families did their own dismantling and made off with their building material to seek homes elsewhere.

So, in a few months' time, the American Michigans will have to be called in again and thousands of people will once again redistribute themselves throughout the Peninsula, like cards in a pack.

Last winter, when the letters column of *Die Burger* was inundated with letters expressing outrage (and some condonation) at the destruction of Modderdam and Werkgenot, Deputy Bantu Affairs Minister Willem Cruywagen said: "I wish to reiterate the assurance that the matter (of demolition and removals) will be handled with sensitivity and regard to the human considerations affecting the

families involved."

This assurance led groups like the Urban Foundation to believe that, in dealing with remaining camps like Unibel, Penbaab would establish some kind of pecking order in sifting the status of squatters before breaking down the homes of those without any kind of legal *locus standi* under the pass laws.

There even appears to have been an agreement between Pretoria and Umtata that demolitions and removals would not take place until alternative arrangements had been made to "repatriate" or re-house affected people.

The peremptory destruction of Unibel shows that government is no longer sensitive, if it ever was, to what anybody may think of its efforts to de-Africanise the Western Cape.

The Urban Foundation has made private attempts at high level to persuade government to re-think Cape Town's squatter situation. But it will not press such efforts to the point of public challenge (bringing in the Press for example) since this may, it claims, jeopardise advances in getting government to agree to "normal" land tenure for blacks.

But that plan, expected to be given formal substance with the introduction of an enabling bill during the forthcoming session of Parliament, will probably exclude the Western Cape.

So where does that leave the 50 000-60 000 African squatters in the Peninsula whose heads of household are determined to resist government's demand that their labour is only welcome on a "single" basis?

The question government will have to answer is whether it believes normal family life can be denied indefinitely to people whose only "crime" is that they are black and willing to work.

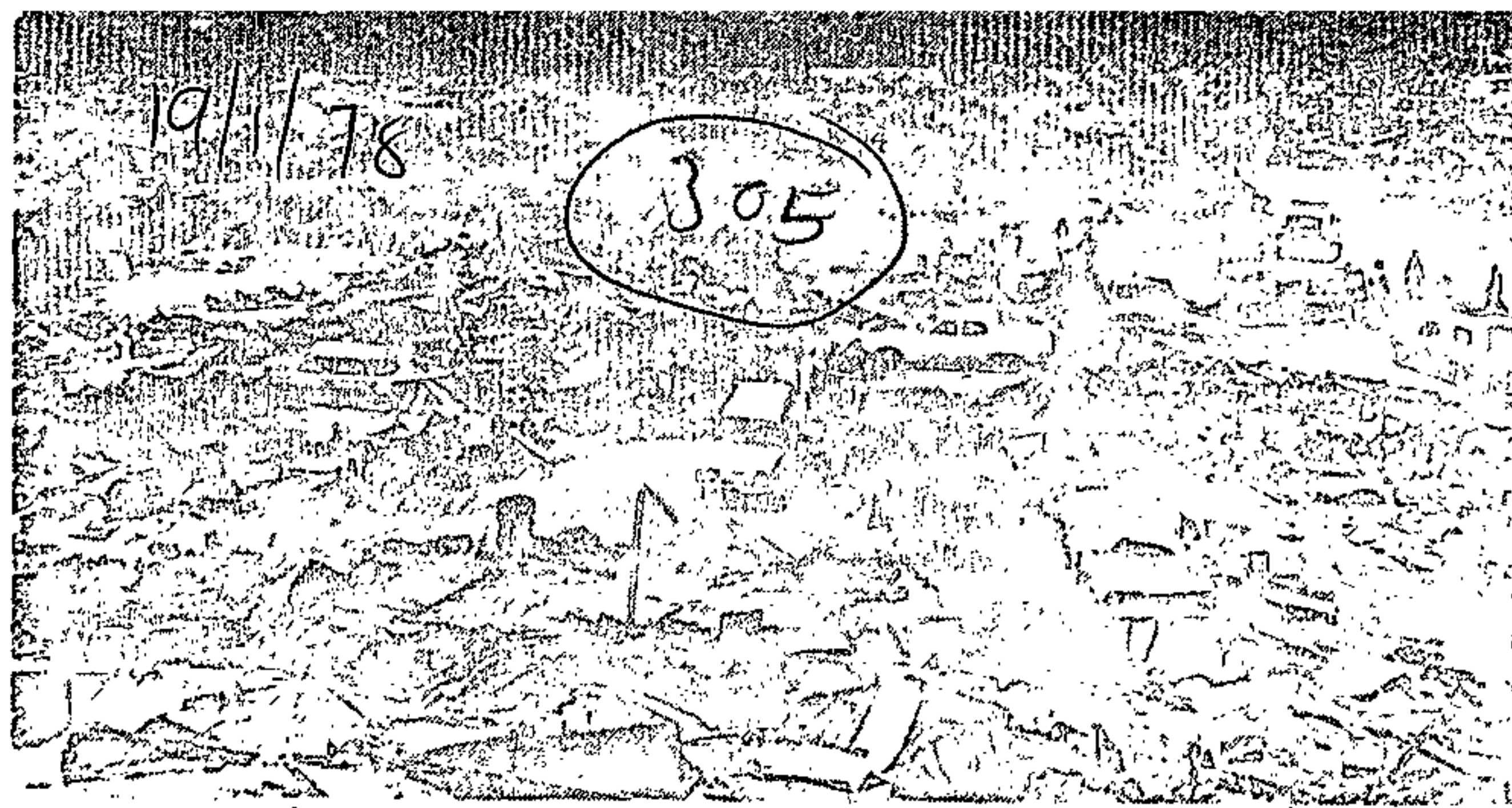
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was visible yesterday.

A spokesman for the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA) has appealed for food donations to be brought to the Shawco collection depot at 12th Avenue, Maitland.

He requested that donations include such urgently needed items as mealie-meal, bread, tea, coffee, milk powder, rice, sugar, potatoes and plain tinned food.



By late yesterday afternoon more than 1 000 shanties had been demolished at the Unibell squatter camp, leaving a devastated area of several square kilometres covered with rubble and corrugated iron sheets.

Like the Russians Shanties in Prague — Ahrens

Chief Reporter

PROFESSOR LOUIS AHRENS, chairman of the Concerned Citizens Action Committee, said yesterday that a visit to the Unibell site on Tuesday evening had made a similar impact on him as when the Russians invaded Prague, when he was attending a conference there in 1968.

"I came away after an hour and a half at Unibell, feeling that in terms of human distress and upheaval, the situation there was comparable with that in Czechoslovakia when the Russian troops and armour moved in.

"I came away with the same sort of contrasting and kaleidoscopic impressions: An old, bent man hobbling along with the aid of a metal crutch against a background of smouldering shacks; children playing among the ruins; dogs and lorries, and women in a continuous stream, carrying pails of water on their heads.

"As in Prague, the scene was changing all the time in this human drama being played out at Unibell, and one came away in a state of utter bewilderment at what was going on among the ruins of people's shanty homes."

Professor Ahrens said his purpose in going to Unibell, as chairman of the CCAC, was "to see and to record events one had striven so hard to prevent".

Protest urged

Continued from page 1

Mr De Villiers said warnings and eviction notices did not help in the least when the people concerned had no other homes in prospect or faced losing hard-won jobs if they were forced out of the Western Cape.

"South Africa's reputation as a Christian civilized country is at stake. South Africa's conscience is at stake. That is why we have a right to protest. That is why we have a duty to protest.

"In the name of our common humanity I make this plea to those in power: If you are determined to carry on with the Unibell removals — and you obviously do so at great risk — for sanity's sake do it with tolerance and patience, and with humanity.

"We owe it to these luckless people, who have asked for no charity, who have interfered with nobody, who simply want to be left alone to live and work as best they can."

Dr Margaret Nash, ecumenical education officer of the SA Coun-

cil of Churches, said the human cost of what was happening at Unibell was incalculable.

The people of Cape Town should go out to Unibell and see for themselves the sort of treatment being meted out to the families of men who had come to the Cape to work — to build structures such as the Nico Malan theatre complex, the new civic centre, the urban freeways and the City's new business houses.

Dr Nash said: "The people of Unibell are not defeated. Hope and the will to live will come through. The question now for us is whether we will be with them, and whether we will share in their struggle for a just and sane society in South Africa."

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, Owen Cardinal McCann, and the chairman of the Concerned Citizens Action Committee, Professor Louis Ahrens, were also on the platform although they did not speak at the meeting.

Continued from page 1

The atmosphere in the camp was calm, and a small police contingent patrolled the camp and its outskirts, permitting only pressmen to enter.

The camp's main road was packed with private vehicles and trucks from the Department of Public Works ferrying rubble and corrugated iron from the camp.

No health precautions are being taken by officials at Unibell and families camping in the open are surrounded by flattened latrines and stagnant water pools which have attracted swarms of flies. An overpowering stench still hangs over the camp.

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen confirmed that no health precautions were being taken, and said: "Surely the health danger is not more serious now than it was before the demolitions?"

Mr Edwin Xala, chairman of the Unibell Squatters' Action Committee, said that the committee "had not had a chance to do anything specific because of the continuing demolitions".

Confused

"Our main aim is to salvage the Nonwacazi School (the camp's community centre) and look after the condition of the worst affected women and children".

He said that at a meeting last night, progress had been made in attending to the immediate needs of pregnant women and young children.

An instruction from an official of the Department of Public Works, that no relief vehicles may enter the camp, has left squatters and relief workers confused. Last night, the Secretary for Public Works, Mr J du Preez, said that the official — who was not in control of the demolition operation — had exceeded his duty.

"He has no authority to issue such an instruction as he is not in a position to make policy," he said.

With more shops being razed, the food supply at the camp is still inadequate and no outside aid

**1 000
shanties
torn
down
so far**

MORE than 1 000 shanties at the Unibell squatter camp — half the total number — had been torn down by late yesterday afternoon as squatters continued to dismantle their shanties in a race against two advancing bulldozers.

As demolition continued under the supervision of police and Bantu Affairs Administration Board officials, large numbers of squatters were seen leaving the camp with their belongings.

Hundreds of people are still camping in the open under makeshift plastic and wooden shelters and the number is expected to increase over the next few days as more shanties are demolished.

The chairman of the Peninsula BAAB, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, last night attributed the sudden jump in the number of demolished shanties to the increasing number of squatters demolishing their own shanties in order to retain the building materials.

"This shows a definite change in their attitude," he said.

At the same time a large queue formed outside the BAAB mobile office outside the camp, and a spokesman said that 132 rail tickets to the homelands had been issued — bringing the estimated total to 300.

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Unibell —

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City urged to protest

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Chief Reporter

SPEAKERS at a public meeting in the City Hall yesterday called on the citizens of Cape Town to protest in the strongest terms against what one of them, the Rt Rev Stephen Naidoo, referred to as "this act of gross inhumanity being perpetrated at Unibell".

About 350 people attended the meeting, which was under the chairmanship of the Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev E L King.

Bishop Naidoo, who is auxiliary bishop in the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Cape Town, said that men were being expected to come and work at the Cape and then were being denied their right to family life.

When these workers tried to

live with their families and to exercise this God-given right, they were harassed and hounded, and the demolition of squatters' homes now in progress at Unibell was an act of "legalized inhumanity".

The hurt being inflicted on people at Unibell, Bishop Naidoo said, would live for generations. He appealed to the government "even at this late hour" to halt the demolitions and to declare Unibell an emergency camp, with essential service provided.

Mr Rene de Villiers, former newspaper editor and MP and now chairman of the Western Cape region of the SA Institute of Race Relations, said the situation at Unibell should never have been allowed to reach the crisis stage it was at now.

"I don't blame the officials now saddled with the distasteful and inhuman task of uprooting whole families and either sending them back from whence they once came or moving them to where there is no accommodation and possibly no work.

1977	Course of Study : Misc.
Year of Study :	
Candidate	
van Wyk, E.	
Weich, F.H.	
Wides, S.	
Wilson, D.M. Mrs. (BA 1961	

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Unibel: More shanties go

DEMOLITION work continued at Unibel today and by this afternoon about a third of the camp had been destroyed by front-end loaders and fire.

Demolitions go on

(Continued from Page 1)

services in Unibel since demolition of shanties started in the squatter area on Monday.

The Divisional Council's medical health officer, Dr K Mitchell, in whose area Unibel falls, told The Argus today that the health situation in the camp was now in the hands of BAAB.

'We were not informed that they were going to move in to Unibel to demolish and when they would be doing so. The whole matter is in their hands,' Dr Mitchell said.

NOT ACUTE

He said that there was no 'acute' health problem in Unibel but said there was a sanitary problem.

The assistant regional director for the Department of Health, Dr L Been, said that while his department had overall responsibility for health matters, Unibel was in Dr Mitchell's area 'and I cannot offer any comment.'

Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr R H Coogan, said his department was watching for an influx of people from Unibel into squatter camps in Cape Town's municipal area.

'All staff have been alerted to watch for an inflow and to be on the alert for infectious diseases. Many may not have up to date immunisation and we insist that this is done as soon as possible,' he said.

Public health nurses and inspectors would be on hand in the already overcrowded municipal squatter areas to advise on immunisation centres and clinics where food could be obtained should there be an influx from Unibel which necessitated this.

The chairman of the BAAB, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, could not be contacted for comment today. Mr N J A Goosen, chief superintendent housing, to whom The Argus was referred instead said: 'Only the chairman can comment,' when asked about Unibel's health situation.

BURNING

Mr Norman Ngcongolo, Transkei's Consular Attache (Information) today alleged that BAAB workers had been responsible for the burning down of shanties in the Unibel squatter camp.

This claim is vehemently denied by the board and the police who say that 'isotisis' are responsible.

Mr Ngcongolo said he had been present when one shack was set alight and after he had made inquiries he was quite satisfied that a BAAB worker was responsible for the fire.

NO SENSE

'It just doesn't make sense that people, who have stayed so tenaciously in Unibel, will burn down their own homes and destroy their own building material,' he said.

Inquiries made among the squatters indicate that some of the shacks are set on fire by the squatters themselves as an act of defiance against the authorities.

Volunteer doctors, working in the mobile clinic in the camp, say they are treating a number of cases of diarrhoea and malnutrition.

One doctor said diarrhoea was obviously brought about by unsanitary conditions in the camp.

It is unlikely that the demolition will be completed before the end of the week.

Hygiene has broken down in the camp as a result of latrines being demolished and there are many flies in certain parts of the camp.

Commercial vehicles were today still plying an active trade in the squatter town as bread and milk deliveries were made to the shops.

Journalists working for the international Press are finding it difficult to

cover the demolitions because their Press cards have not been renewed for 1978.

Private vehicles have been transporting building materials out of the camp. It is thought that the material is being taken either to another squatter site or to a store.

STEADY QUEUE

There is a steady queue at the mobile office of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) and it appears that some people are seeking rail warrants to the homelands.

However, the majority leaving the camp are doing so by their own transport and according to most they have no intention of going to the homelands.

Meanwhile the Transkei Government is issuing travel documents to squatters in Langa at its office there.

Health officials from local authority and State health departments today denied responsibility for the provision of health

(Continued on Page 2, col 2)

More move to Crossroads — report

CLEAR evidence that as many as 3 000 squatters from the Modderdam and Werkgenot camps — demolished last year by The BAAB — may have moved into the Crossroads camp was given to the Divisional Council's Health Committee yesterday.

According to a report by the Medical Officer of Health, Dr Frank Mitchell, this estimated increase took place in spite of the fact that 100 shacks were demolished at Crossroads.

After the bulldozing of Modderdam and Werkgenot last year, the Bantu Affairs

Administration Board reported that the squatter situation had returned to normal.

In his report to the Health Committee yesterday, Dr Mitchell said that after 100 shacks were demolished at the Crossroads camp one would have expected a drop in the population of about 500.

"It appears, however, that at least some of the occupants of demolished shacks have simply moved in with friends.

"It is clear, too, that an influx of lodgers took place when the squatter towns of Modderdam and Werkgenot

in Bellville South were demolished in August 1977."

Dr Mitchell said the impression gained by his staff that the population had increased was supported by the cleansing staff of the engineer's department "who report a significant increase in the total quantity of nightsoil being removed" from Crossroads.

He estimated that the present population was between 18 000 and 20 000. Before the demolition of Modderdam and Werkgenot the population of Crossroads was 16 900.

Dr Mitchell also reported

that the Lourdes Farm squatter camp grew from 588 shacks to 625 during the last six months of 1977.

He said: "The community at Crossroads appears to be reasonably happy. The people co-operate well with the health staff.

"There seems no reason to fear any special health hazard either to the residents themselves or to the general population of the metropolitan area, providing the present services are continued."

Health and social conditions at Lourdes Farm were also satisfactory.

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Answerable

"I blame the policy-makers. They must take the responsibility for these awful happenings on Cape Town's doorstep. They are the guilty men; they will be answerable to posterity."

Mr De Villiers said the government was against squatting, and all sensible people would like to avoid squatting. "But when squatting does develop, then something must be done to remedy the situation that gave rise to it."

"It is not enough simply to be against squatting — and simply to move people regardless. Instead of improving health and other services and helping people in desperate need of a roof over their heads, the policy-makers have allowed a situation to develop which is not only a health hazard but also a human tragedy of vast proportions."

Continued on page 2

Squatters pull down school, leave cross

Staff Reporter

THE UNIBELL squatters' action committee last night pulled down Noncwakazi School — the centre of community life at the camp for the past year and a half — to avoid it being bulldozed and its material confiscated.

But the three-metre-high cross outside the school building, built by the Rev David Russell soon after he was banned in October last year, is to stay.

"It is a challenge to the authorities. I would like to see whether BAAB will bulldoze the cross along with everything else at Unibell," said the committee organizer, Mr Edwin Xala. He said officials made a close examination of the school yesterday, so the committee decided to dismantle it and store the corrugated iron from its walls and roof. The sheets could later be used in other camps such as Crossroads, where community schools were needed.

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been given to the squatters by the now banned Rev David Russell.

Change of heart

The whole camp seems to have had a change of heart. Up till now the residents of the camp have defiantly said they will not move and that they would rather be bulldozed into the earth.

But today the sound of crowbars wrenching at nails almost made more noise than the solitary front-end loader still demolishing some shanties.

If it wasn't for the large number of shanties being burnt down and broken down then the demolition of the camp would have taken up to two weeks.

Future plans

The Argus questioned several people leaving the area as to their future plans and destination, but only obtained vague replies. It appears some may return to the homelands, but most will try to store their possessions with friends or family with the hope to build elsewhere.

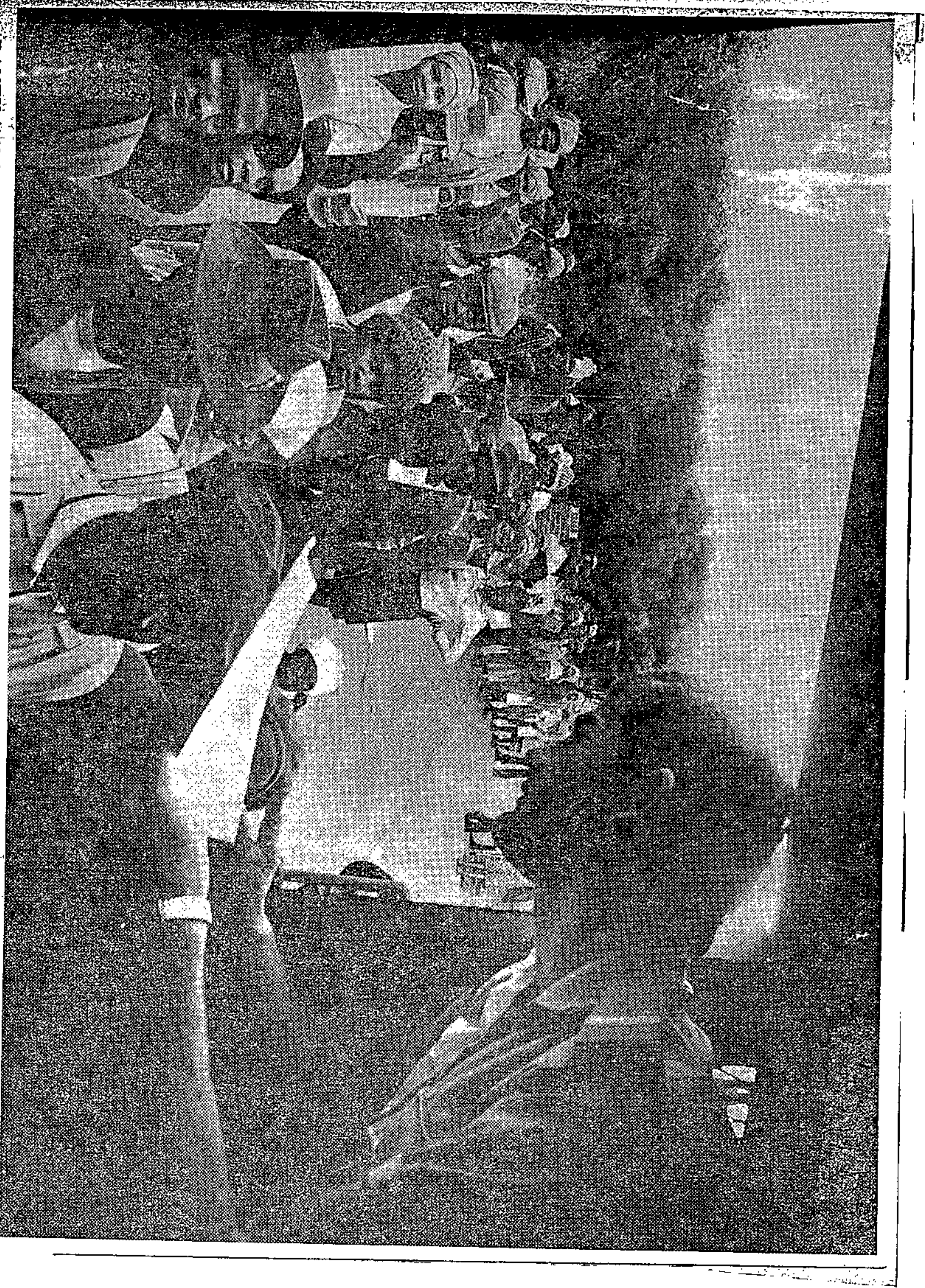
Several commercial vehicles are being used to transport building materials out of the camp and it would appear that this is being done with the permission of sympathetic firms.

health conditions prevailing, and the action in itself is to safeguard the health of the whole community of the Cape Peninsula, he said.

Yesterday, Dr K. Mitchell, the Divisional Council's health officer in whose area Unibel falls, said the health situation in the camp was in the hands of the BAAB since demolition started on Monday.

However, the regional director of the Department of Health said that while his department had overall responsibility for health matters, Unibel fell in Dr Mitchell's area.

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A BANTU Affairs official, Mr R van Zyl, issues a rail warrant to one of the hundreds of homeless squatters who queued at a mobile BAAB office in the partly demolished Unibel camp today.

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Squatters leave as last homes demolished

Unibel is all but flattened

Argus

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See for yourselves, says shocked Ahrens

THE chairman of the Concerned Citizens Action Committee, Professor Louis Ahrens, said today the people of Cape Town should see for themselves what was happening at the Unibel squatters' camp.

He said that to his knowledge there was nothing to prevent members of the public from going to the site after demolition operations each day.

'Only by going there and looking at the scene can one get the full im-

pact of what is happening,' he said.

'It is very necessary that people should see for themselves. I appeal to the people of Cape Town to go there to see. They can go after demolition operations, when barriers to the area are removed.'

Professor Ahrens has said that when he visited the Unibel site it had an impact on him similar to the Russian invasion of Prague in 1968 when he was attending a conference there.

BY lunchtime today the Unibel squatter camp in Bellville South was all but flattened, leaving the site looking as if a bomb had dropped on it.

As front-end loaders continued their work, squatters went on breaking down the few remaining shanties.

Meanwhile, Ciskeians in the camp have complained that the Ciskei authorities have not paid enough attention to their plight. They have not been told what to do or where to go.

These people complain that Transkeian authorities have done more for their people than the Ciskeians have done for theirs.

Bantu Affairs Administration Board officials say hundreds of people have already obtained rail passes.

Last night at the instruction of the Unibel Squatter Committee the camp school was taken down including a large white cross which had

One large supermarket chain has offered food to the squatters. A spokesman for the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, said today anyone wishing to help the squatters materially could send basic food to Shawto's collection centre in Kensington.

The chairman of BAAB, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, said today his board had only one duty in Unibel — to demolish squatter huts and to help their occupants return home.

Health factor

One of the main reasons for demolishing Unibel is to end the

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The shops are getting fewer and fewer, and the remaining ones are not re-stocking," he said. "We urgently need milk for the many babies and food for the homeless families who are slowly running out of whatever money they had."

Only a handful of the 20 small, ramshackle shops — the camp's main source of food — remained open yesterday with their owners battling to remove merchandise to beat the demolition deadline.

The Unibell Squatters Action Committee and the homeless families themselves have appealed for aid. Mr G Mack, a committee member, said any outside help would be appreciated.

"Whoever wishes to help — and we know there are people outside who are supporting us — will be most welcome. We urgently need milk for the many babies here, but aid in any form will be appreciated," he said.

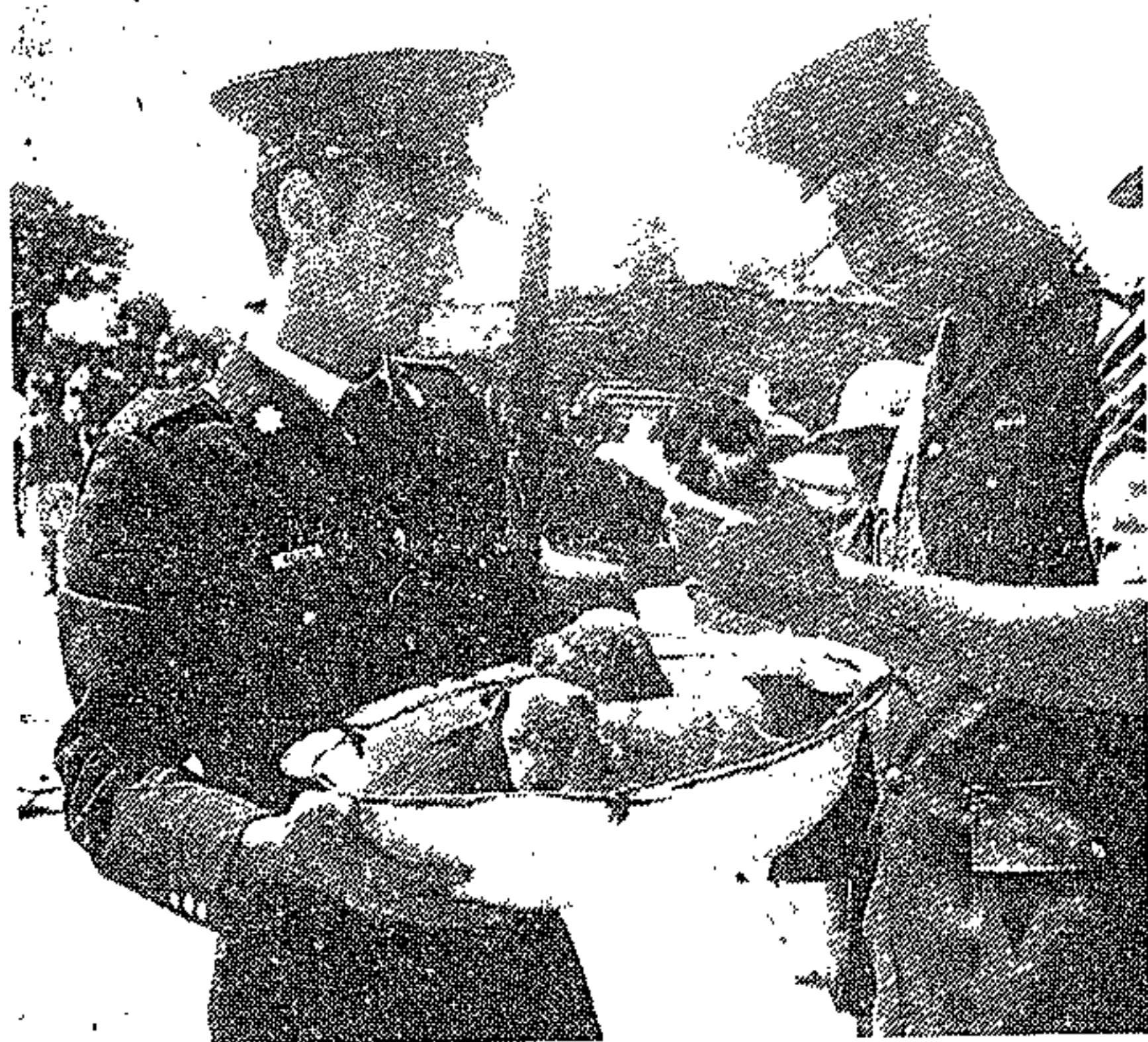
To enable relief workers to enter the camp, the rector of the adjacent University of the Western Cape, Professor R E van der Ross, said the university's grounds could be used to gain access to the area if official difficulty was encountered.

Visibly shocked by what he saw, Professor Van der Ross said: "I have watched Unibell grow in the knowledge that another unhappy ending was on the way."

Food crisis looming at Unibell

Cape Times
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As the demolition of Unibell continued yesterday, the SPCA and the Animal Welfare Society warned of the possibility of a massive migration of diseased and hungry dogs to surrounding areas. Most dogs found at the camp by the two organizations yesterday were suffering from mange. Here a police officer examines new-born puppies at the camp. There are more than 1 000 dogs in the camp.

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

TWO bulldozers flattened 150 shanty homes in the Unibell squatter camp yesterday and added to the number of families camping in the open with their belongings.

Plumes of thick smoke rose from the camp as at least 20 shanties were set alight and hundreds more torn down by squatters anxious to save their building materials. By late afternoon most of the homeless families had moved their belongings to a devastated area the size of a football field.

As a large contingent of police and Bantu Affairs Administration Board officials stood by, crowds of weeping and singing squatters watched as bulldozers ripped into the frail shanties, razing them at the rate of two every five minutes.

The BAAB has so far demolished 250 shanties, but with the burnings and demolitions by residents, at least 450 shacks had been destroyed by the time the bulldozers left the camp at 3pm. Piles of smashed building materials were removed by the Department of Public Works.

A stench from the many latrines in the camp, bulldozed without any health precautions, hung over Unibell.

No provision has been made at the camp for the destitute families, according to the chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Administration Board, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen. He said last night that this had not been done "at any time".

On Monday night at least 600 squatters slept and cooked in the open, and as hundreds more gathered around their piled belongings on the outskirts of the camp yesterday, welfare workers on the scene warned of a food shortage which they said would become "critical" in the next few days.

Official warning

Mr Brendon Roberts, a social worker for the Foundation for Social Development who was co-ordinating relief work at Unibell yesterday, said he had been given an official warning by a Mr Mouton of the Department of Public Works that no food supplies would be permitted into the camp.

The Cape Times was unable to contact Mr Mouton for comment last night.

At the same time the imminent demolition of the camp's remaining shops "is going to make the situation desperate".

BAAB's behaviour callous — Eglin

THE leader of the Opposition, Mr. Colin Eglin, yesterday accused the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) of "callous behaviour" in demolishing squatter homes at Unibell.

"For BAAB not to have provided alternative accommodation is unforgivable. One cannot help having the feeling that the government treats black people as sub-human," he said.

The executive of the Cape Western region of the PFP unanimously passed a resolution condemning the demolitions.

The resolutions warned the authorities that the demolitions "will further aggravate the racial tensions in our society and increase the potential of further violence."

'Deplores'

"This executive 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 deplores any action which needlessly adds to the existing problem of homelessness in the Western Cape."

It called on BAAB and the Cabinet to "stop hounding squatters", and to cease demolitions till relief bodies have formulated a joint programme of action.

The executive rejected the official reason for demolishing the camp — that it was a health hazard — as "a cynical smokescreen for ideological objectives."

"We believe that any health hazard which may exist could be dealt with on site where it can be contained, without resorting to the drastic measure of mass demolitions."

R20 could not save widow's shanty

By GRAHAM FERREIRA

A WIDOWED mother of two small children had her shanty home in Lourdes Farm, Philippi, broken down by Divisional Council officials a few days after she paid R20 of R69 arrear rent she owed.

Mrs Maureen Abrahams has spent the last two nights without a roof or walls to protect her and her two children, Helena, 3, and Graham, 2. Her tin shanty was pulled down by Divisional Council officials on Wednesday morning.

"I showed them I had a receipt for R20 dated May 29 but they took no notice of me," said Mrs Abrahams.

On May 12 Mrs Abrahams received notice that she was R69 in arrears. She was given 21 days to pay the arrears.

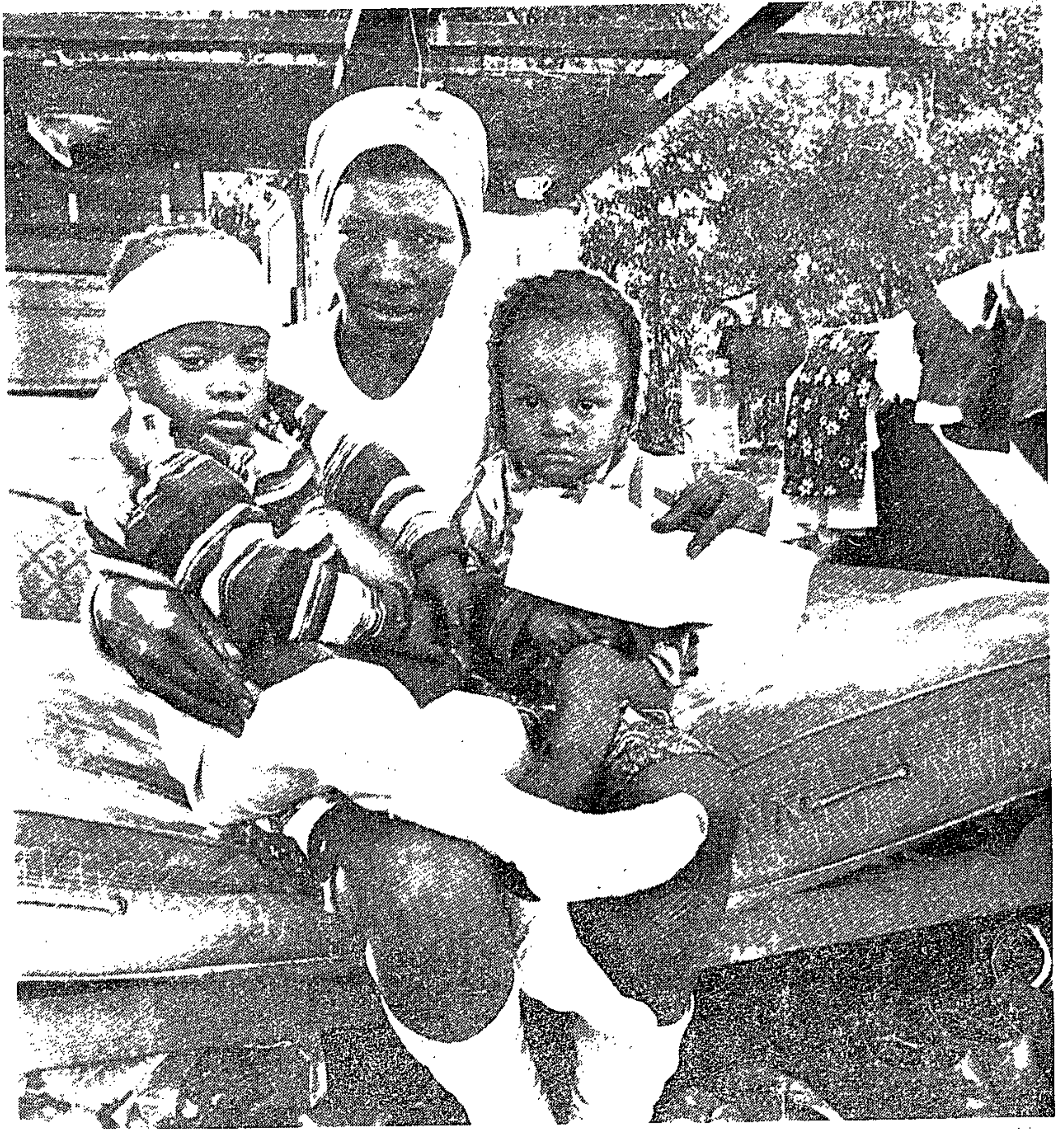
She went to the Divisional Council office on May 29

and offered to pay R20 immediately and the rest later. "The man said it would be all right and my shack would not be pulled down as long as I paid something. So I paid R20. But they came and knocked down my shack anyway," she said.

Mrs Abrahams said when the officials arrived to knock down the shack her little girl Helena was sick in bed. "They pulled the roof from over her head."

"Since my husband died there has been no breadwinner. We have had to battle on the small welfare grant," she said.

A spokesman for the Divisional Council said yesterday he could not comment at this stage on Mrs Abrahams's allegations but he would go to the area for an on-the-spot inspection first thing today and would issue a statement later.



Mrs Maureen Abrahams and her children Helena, 3, left, and Graham, 2, sit in what remains of the bedroom of her shanty home in Lourdes Farm which was demolished by Divisional Council officials.

Crossroads check: 54 charged

ANOTHER check on identity documents of Crossroads residents was done yesterday by Bantu Affairs Administration Board officials. Fifty-four men and women were charged under the Urban Areas Act.

Yesterday's operation was the fourth of its kind this week.

On Wednesday 200 Crossroads women arrived at BAAB offices in Goodwood to raise certain grievances.

Six representatives met

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, the chief director, and Mr A MacLachlan, the chairman of BAAB.

The delegation spokesman, Mrs Regina Ntongana, said after the meeting that they had asked the officials why people with identity documents had been arrested.

"We told them that everybody leaving the camp during the operations was arrested. We

were not able to get water and the pregnant women could not get to doctors. They could not answer as to why this was," said Mrs Ntongana.

"It was not a very wise thing to have kept us caged in Crossroads like animals," she said.

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said in a statement that the complaints and allegations by the delegation were unfounded.

"The officials did not in any way interfere with

the daily activities of the residents and officials left early in the morning after operations.

"Residents had the whole day to see to their activities."

He said he told the women that if they had further complaints they should put them in writing and send them to the board.

After the meeting the women were taken back to Crossroads in vans belonging to residents.

30 stolen cars found: Police act at Crossroads

Crime Reporter

A POLICE task force joined Bantu Affairs Administration Board inspectors in a "crime prevention and detection operation" at the Crossroads squatter camp yesterday. It was the second operation at the camp this week.

Brigadier J F Rossouw, the Divisional Commissioner of Police, who was at Crossroads said: "We never entered the camp and neither did the Administration Board officials. To call this a raid is incorrect."

"We set up checkpoints at all the exits to search for stolen cars while the inspectors checked identity documents, looking for

people living in the area illegally.

"A raid would have meant our going from house to house, but how could we call it that if we never even entered the camp? This was a routine crime prevention and detection operation for which I used a small task force."

On Monday police fired shots into the air and used teargas to disperse stone-throwing crowds which protested against the arrest of people illegally in the area.

No incidents

There were no incidents yesterday and Brigadier Rossouw said everything "proceeded smoothly". The police left the area at 9am.

By late yesterday it was not known how many arrests had been made. Brigadier Rossouw said there were "a few suspicious cars which were being investigated". About 30 stolen cars have been found in the camp in the past month.

A BAAB spokesman said 36 of the 65 Crossroads residents taken into custody on Monday were charged yesterday.

Those detained in yesterday's operation will appear in court today. The spokesman would not say how many arrests had been made.

● Our Political Correspondent writes that the Progressive Federal Party yesterday expressed disgust and despair at this week's police action at Crossroads.

The party's spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman, said the only "sin" committed by the inhabitants had been to try to set up some sort of family life "in the teeth of all sorts of technical obstacles."

"I am at an absolute loss to understand why the government should have chosen this moment in time to harass a peaceful and law-abiding community like Crossroads," she said. "I think it is quite disgusting."

Mrs Suzman said that, in Parliament yesterday, the Minister of Foreign Affairs had repeatedly referred to the "delicate stage" of various negotiations.

"I hardly think that this sort of callous action against the squatter community will help those negotiations," she added.



Mr Willie Vosloo

Winter reprieve for squatters

THE SENATE. — The Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Willie Vosloo, reiterated yesterday that squatters would not be removed from the Crossroads squatter camp during the winter.

Speaking during the debate on the Plural Relations Vote, Dr Vosloo said the government would allow the squatters time to leave the

camp of their own accord.

"I have said it before and I say it again — these people must go, but they will not be moved in winter because we are also human. We will give them a chance to leave of their own accord and will help them where we can."

Dr Vosloo condemned certain organizations for attempting to discredit the government over the squatter

removals.

There were 13 organizations, among them the Concerned Citizens Action Committee, The SACC, Shawco and the Black Sash, involved in creating such a climate.

Claims that Crossroads was a warm, healthy, prospering and crime-free community were misleading, he said. — Sapa

Another swoop on Crossroads

CAPE TOWN — A strong police task force joined Administration Board inspectors in a "crime prevention and detection operation" at the Crossroads squatter camp yesterday — the second such action this week.

Brig J. Rossouw, Divisional Commissioner of Police, said: "We never entered the camp and neither did the Administration Board officials. To call this a raid is incorrect," Brig Rossouw said.

"We set up checkpoints at all the exits to search for stolen cars, while the inspectors checked identity documents, looking for people living in the area illegally."

In a similar operation on Monday, police fired shots in the air and used teargas to disperse a stone-throwing crowd which protested against the arrests of people illegally in the area.

An Administration

Board spokesman said 36 of the 65 Crossroads residents taken into custody on Monday were charged in the Langa Magistrate's Court yesterday.

The Progressive Federal Party yesterday expressed disgust and despair at the incidents.

Mrs Helen Suzman said the only "sin" committed by the inhabitants had been to try to set up some sort of family life "in the teeth of all sorts of technical obstacles."

"I am at an absolute loss to understand why the Government should have chosen this moment in time to harass a peaceful and law-abiding community like Crossroads," she said. "I think it is quite disgusting."

Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert said he could not think of a worse time for South Africa's point of view for the Government's recent actions against Crossroads. — DDC/PC

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65 held at Crossroads

SIXTY-FIVE residents at the Crossroads squatter camp were arrested during a pass raid by police and officials of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board early yesterday.

Residents at the camp said they did not expect the raid, during which teargas was used and shots were fired.

It is believed teargas was used to disperse a stone-throwing crowd which protested against the arrests.

Residents said that just

before 5am yesterday BAAB inspectors and police surrounded the camp and arrested people as they left for their places of employment. They were taken away by vans of the Administration Board.

"We heard shots and people came running back into the camp," said a resident who did not wish to be named.

By late yesterday morning members of the Noxolo Primary School staff were compiling a list of the names

of those arrested.

The chairman of the Administration Board, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, said 65 people were arrested and by yesterday afternoon 29 had been discharged. The remaining 36 were charged under the Urban Areas Consolidation Act and were to appear in court soon.

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said he did not know whether teargas was used during the raid.

Squatters protest at checks

Argus 7/6/78

ABOUT 200 women from the Crossroads squatter camp arrived at the Administration Board's offices in Goodwood today with a list of grievances — including 'harassments' during the past three days.

Squat Cross

OFFICIALS of the Administration Board carried out a pass check today for the third consecutive day at the Crossroads squatter camp.

A few people were arrested.

Administration Board vehicles and officials, as well as a small task force of police, were stationed at key points around the camp.

From about 6 am everybody leaving the camp was asked to produce a pass. A number were

Crossroads was the centre of a pass checking operation on Monday, Tuesday and today and a number of people were arrested.

A small delegation met senior Administration Board officials and said afterwards their main objection was the restriction of their freedom by the pass checks.

'Every day they come to Crossroads and arrest our people. We can't go to doctors or clinics, and we can't even use the taps,' a member of the delegation said.

The delegation was inside the building for about an hour but afterwards were reluctant to disclose what was discussed in any detail.

Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Administration Board, said afterwards that the meeting was 'quite peaceful'.

GRIEVANCES

The deputation listed their grievances and we noted and replied to them. We asked them to put further grievances in writing, and told them that a meeting such as today's was illegal.

'We then invited them to send a properly chosen and representative deputation with which we will have further talks.'

'We also told them that individual complaints could be raised with officials at any one of our offices,' he said.

The women arrived at the board's offices in Goulburn Street, Goodwood, just before noon in lorries, vans and buses.

At first they all tried to enter the building but later filed out and gathered on the pavement opposite the building. A small deputation was then selected to enter the building.

ters held after roads pass check

locked into the back of vans and later taken away.

CHANTING

At one point a small crowd of squatters gathered on a hill about 100 metres from officials and police, chanting and jeering.

They jeered loudly when Administration Board officials began questioning women carrying buckets to a tap on the outskirts of the squatter camp.

During this scene a blonde official with a moustache spoke to the women. They then scattered, abandoning their water buckets.

TRIPPED HER

He chased one of the women, and tripped her close to the taps. He pulled her to her feet and marched her off to waiting vans.

But a senior official went over and after pointing at an Argus photographer and reporter who

saw the scene, the woman was released. While they were there no other woman was questioned at the taps.

When the senior official was asked what had given rise to the incident, he said: 'I am not allowed to speak to you.'

At 8.30 am police and Administration Board officials left the area.

On Monday teargas was used and shots were fired in the air during pass checks.

See Page 4.

Search for passes and stolen cars

307.

Angus 6/6/78.

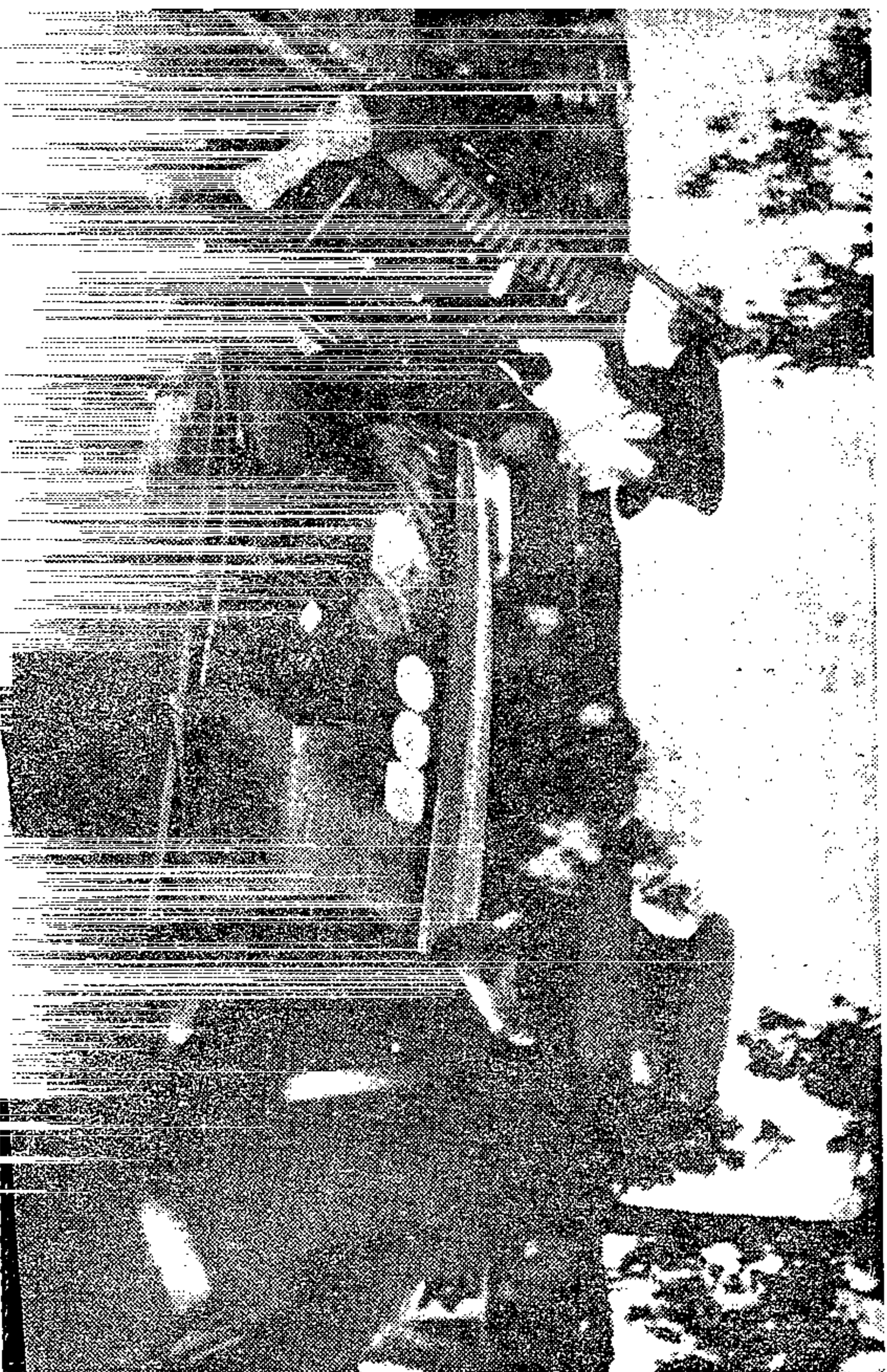
Police launch new raid on Crossroads

TOP-LEVEL police officers were present today when armed police and Administration Board inspectors launched a big raid on the Crossroads squatter camp, the second raid this week.

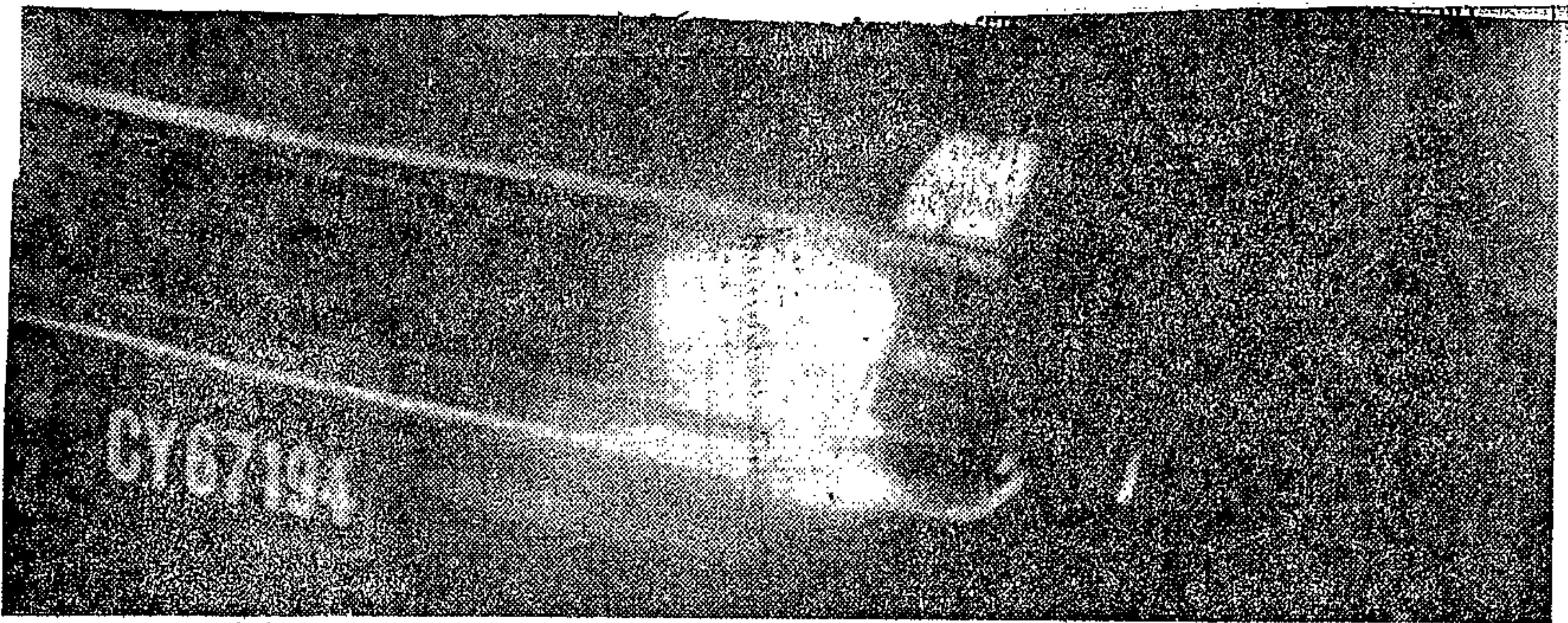
Among the police officials present were Brigadier J F Roussouw, Divisional Commissioner of Police, Colonel J H Vorster, Athlone District Commandant and Colonel A G J Droskie, commanding officer of Cape Town's riot squad.

Brigadier Roussouw said today he left the squatter camp about 8 am today and at that time everything was under control and the operations had proceeded smoothly.

Shots fired



307 6/6/78 Arq



A POLICEMAN carrying an FN rifle stops a car at the police cordon during today's three-hour raid at the Crossroads squatter camp. About 130 policemen and Administration Board inspectors raided the camp for stolen cars and 'illegal' squatters from about 5.45 am.

There were no serious incidents today in contrast to yesterday's raid when police fired shots into the air and used tear gas to disperse stone-throwing crowds at the camp while Administration Board officials arrested people allegedly illegally in the area.

Today's raid saw more than 130 policemen and inspectors posted at six points around the triangular-shaped camp from about 5.45 am.

Some of the police were armed with FN rifles and others were accompanied by dogs.

But there were no serious incidents and it could not be ascertained how many arrests were made in the search for passes and stolen cars.

Roadblock

All cars coming out of the camp were stopped and searched by the police at a roadblock near the Lansdowne-Klipfontein intersection.

According to senior police officials they were looking for stolen and unlicensed cars.

One officer said about 30 stolen cars had been found in the camp in the past month.

The officer said the Administration Board inspectors and not the police were searching for people 'illegally' in the area.

At least two cars broke the police cordon this morning and were chased by police vehicles.

Passes

In Lansdowne Road, inspectors at about three points stopped people leaving the camp and checked for passes and other travel documents.

A senior inspector would not say how many arrests had been made today.

A number of people had gathered on slopes in the camp near the checkpoints of the Administration Board inspectors and watched the people being stopped for passes.

Besides a few jeers and boos, there were no incidents.

However, when the last Administration Board vehicle left after the three-hour raid, some squatter youths started throwing a few stones.

Argus 5/6/78

Burnett hits out at 'sweeping theft of rights'

The Argus Religion Correspondent

IT was impossible as a citizen and a Christian to 'condone or defend the sweeping theft of rights' by which the Government had deprived millions of people of citizenship in the country of their birth, the Most Rev. Bill Burnett, Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, has said in his monthly newsletter.

Archbishop Burnett said the Government had made millions of fellow-Christians foreigners in their own land.

'What is almost as serious is the potential for conflict which is inherent in what is being forced upon a conquered people,' the Archbishop added.

'I find it impossible to believe that God is

pleased with this way of treating our fellow-countrymen and fellow-Christians. I can neither condone nor defend it.'

Archbishop Burnett said one of his clergymen had sought a passport and been told to apply to a 'home land' instead.

Such a passport defined him as a person no longer

entitled to belong to the land of his birth.

For this to happen to a man is a deeply traumatic experience,' he added.

'The setting up of homelands coupled with a denial of citizenship in South Africa represents for millions of our people a resolution achieved by Act of Parliament based on the acts of conquest of the last century.

DEPRIVATION

'This Act can only be described as a gross deprivation by the stroke of a pen of human rights which are normally regarded as inalienable.'

Archbishop Burnett also commented on the 'regrettable' announcement by the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Dr. W. L. Vosloo, that the Crossroads squatter camp was to be demolished.

Shots, gas in raids on Crossroads

POLICE fired shots into the air and used teargas to disperse stone-throwing crowds at the Crossroads squatter camp today while Administration Board officials arrested people illegally in the area.

The chairman of the Administration Board, Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, said about 50 people had been arrested.

It was a routine operation aimed at finding illegal people.

He said a number of vehicles were damaged when a crowd of more than 100 stoned officials making arrests. None of his officials was injured.

Police and armed inspectors in several vans surrounded the camp from about 5 am, stopped people on their way to work and arrested those without passes.

According to the squatter leaders, Mrs. Jane Yanta and Mrs. R. Ntongana, the inspectors and the police arrived before 5 o'clock this morning.

They said they could hear bangs from their

homes as the teargas was fired.

This, they said, was apparently done when there were protests against the arrests.

Shots fired in raid on squatters

6. C'est une t...
(succéder) d...
7. Ne vous inqu...
8. C'est dans l...
table est (g...
9. Ton frère et...
qu'il avait...
10. (Tremper) pa...
11. Je suis (sur)...
cartes que j...
12. Vous n'avez p...
terminer avan...
The Chief Warden,
Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve
KLAASJAGERSBERG, C.P.
Même exercice.

Dear

1. Votre soeur, que j'ai (écouter) j...
progrès; le sonate que j'ai jouée
avec une exquise sensibilité.
2. A party of about...
pour le vignoble.
3. Elle s'est (approcher) trop près d...
Olifants sont (rencontrer) en route
from... to...
5. Imprudente, elle a (vouloir) tente...
elle s'est (casser) la jambe
The party will be utilizing
purpose of...
Combien d'occasions de réussite n'...
7. Les nombreuses années qu'elle a (v...
sa santé.
8. Cette besogne est plus délicate et...
(croire).
9. J'ai (vivre) des heures pénibles de...
assistance to the party as may be
the field station. I would also be
enough to bring to my attention an...
Les avantages que pouvait lui procu...
which may come to your notice.
(savoir) les apprécier et, à mon grand...
(tenir) compte, il l'a (refuser).
12. Pierre, à son tour, était (partir) à la ville, comme s'en étaient
(aller) tant de jeunes gens que le village ne nourrissait plus.
13. Après s'être (rafraichir) de l'eau qu'il avait (puiser) à la source,
il reprit, (ragaillardir), la sente qu'il avait (suivre) à l'aller.

R.F. FUGGLE

PROFESSOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Police fired shots into the air and used teargas to disperse stone-throwing crowds at the Crossroads squatter camp, Cape Town, today, while Administration Board officials arrested people illegally in the area.

The chairman of the board, Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, said "about 50" people had been arrested. It was a routine operation aimed at finding "illegal people."

He said a number of vehicles were damaged when a crowd of more than 100 stoned officials making arrests. None of his officials was injured.

Police and armed inspectors in several vans surrounded the camp from about 5 am, stopping people on their way to work and arresting those without passes.

The head of the board's squad said many people were arrested for being illegally in the area but he refused to give the exact number.

Squatter leaders, Mrs. Jane Yanta, and Mrs. R. Ntongana, said the inspectors and police arrived before five this morning.

They could hear "bangs" from their homes as teargas was fired. This, they said, was apparently done when a mob protested against the arrests.

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RFF/afa

Churches may defy measure

THE Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev E. L. King, said today if necessary he would defy proposed Provincial legislation to prevent churches from giving shelter to squatters.

I have no doubt that if it were necessary, we would defy this proposed amendment.

There are things which are more important than the Cape Provincial Council, and even more important than Dr L. A. P. A. Munnik, Dean King said.

Churches will be fined a year's rates on their property if it is used to shelter squatters or any other person deemed by the Administrator to be 'not a visitor' if the proposal becomes law.

In the Provincial Council yesterday Dr Munnik said a visitor was not a visitor when he was a squatter.

At present church property is exempt from rates in terms of the 1974 Municipal Ordinance.

Dean King said the proposed measures were the kind of thing one expects the authorities to do. Clearly the authorities disapproved of the emergency operation mounted by the churches in sheltering squatters last year and one anticipates they will block similar operations.

REACTION

Dean King said the action by the authorities was not to be seen as particularly strong action against the churches themselves, but as one more example of the general paranoia which goes on — anything you do in justice and compassion is seen as getting at the Government.

Asked what the likely reaction of the churches would be if a situation similar to

Modderdam arose again this year, Dean King replied: 'This would be left to the individual churches to make a decision. It is the individual churches which are running the risk of paying rates for the year, so clearly the local parish councils would have to decide what to do.'

But I don't doubt that if it were necessary, we would defy the measure.

The deputy chairman of the Concerned Citizens' Action Committee, Professor Louis Ahrens, said his reaction to the proposed measure was: 'What would He think?'

He added: 'This is just not on. It is the thing to do to provide shelter for people in need. On humanitarian grounds, if a church felt it was necessary, it should defy the measure.'

Squatters

shelter

issue



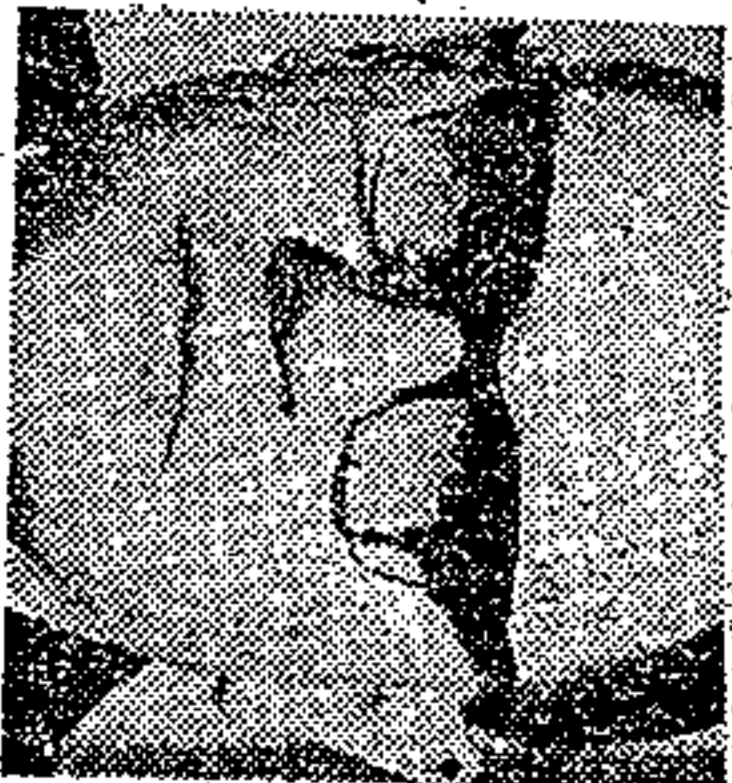
Squatter removals under fire

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

THE Government's removal of squatters in the Peninsula came under heavy fire in the Assembly's standing committee on the public works vote yesterday when the Progressive Federal Party refused to approve an amount of R5 000 for the removal of squatters in Bellville South.

Introducing an amendment to reduce by R5 000 the item of expenditure for the removal of squatters in Bellville South, Mr Rupert Lorimer (PFP, Orange Grove) said the PFP was not prepared to vote in any way for removing squatters because of the manner in which this had been done in the past.

He said the methods used by the Government had been cruel and unacceptable, particularly because the individuals concerned had no alternative accommodation.



Mr A L Schlebusch

Mr Lorimer said his party was not opposed to the principle of removing squatters because no government in its right mind could allow indiscriminate squatting and it accepted that squatter removals might be necessary in the future.

He said that while he was aware that other government departments were involved in the removal of squatters he was introducing his amendment under the public works vote because it was that department which



Mr R J Lorimer

was responsible for the physical removal of squatters.

Mr B W B Page (NRP, Umhlanga) said the New Republic Party could not support the PFP amendment.

EXPERIENCE

All too often there were occasions when squatters had to be removed, however it was important that they should be removed to another locality.

He said Mr Lorimer was pre-judging the situation

by assuming the Government would act as it had done in the past. He hoped that the Government would have learned from experience.

If people have to be removed let it be done in a proper, decent and fair way by giving them ample notice, Mr Page said.

Mr A van Breda (NP, Tygervallei) said it was not the responsibility of the Department of Public Works to find alternative accommodation for illegal squatters.

WITH CONTEMPT

He said the PFP amendment was not worth the paper it was written on and should be rejected.

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with the contempt it deserves.

Replying, the Minister of Public Works, Mr A L Schlebusch, gave the assurance that the removal of squatters was being done in the most humane way possible.

Corrugated iron and building materials were collected and stored until claimed by their owners.

He said the department continued to serve notice of removal to squatters although this was not obligatory in terms of existing legislation.

This was nevertheless done to inconvenience squatters as little as possible.



Mr Rupert Lorimer

R72 000 subsidy for sport magazine

Political Staff

THE monthly magazine *Topsport*, which is published by the Nationalist-controlled company, *Nasionale Tydskrifte*, still receives an annual subsidy of R72 000 from the Department of Sport.

This was disclosed in the House of Assembly yesterday when the Minister of Sport, Dr Piet Koornhof, replied to a question which had been tabled in the House of Assembly by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville).

The minister said the department did not issue any periodical publications but it subsidized "the South African Sports Federation for the printing of a monthly magazine and for the printing of single information brochures issued by sports bodies for international liaison purposes".

Besides *Topsport*, the department spent R6 000 on the publication "The normalization of sport in the Republic of South Africa", R5 000 on "South African veteran motor sport" and R5 000 on the promotional print for the 1978 World Boxing Association congress last year, the minister said.

R29,5m to move Indian traders

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said yesterday the government would move 398 Indian traders between now and 1982 in terms of the Group Areas Act at a cost of more than R29,5 million.

The moves will affect Indian traders in Natal and the Transvaal.

Replying to a question by Dr F van Zyl Slabbert (PFP Rondebosch), Mr Steyn said that Natal, 43 traders in Ladysmith would be moved next year at an estimated cost of R1 861 861.

In the Transvaal, 355 traders would be moved between this year and 1982 at an estimated cost of R27 697 000. This would increase when the cost of moving 60 traders at Sebokeng had been estimated.

There would be no removal of traders in the Cape.

"Circumstances such as urban renewal and slum clearance may necessitate resettlement in further instances," Mr Steyn said. — Sapa

PFP opposes principle of squatter removals

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Progressive Federal Party yesterday sought to reduce the budgetary allocation of the Department of Public Works by R5 000 which, they said, would be used for the removal of squatters.

Mr Rupert Lorimer (PFP Orange Grove) said during the debate on the Public Works budget vote that the PFP could not accept the principle of squatter removals, especially after seeing how it was done.

"These people have nowhere to go. My party will not vote money for the removal of squatters, because we have seen how it is done."

Mr Brian Page (NRP Umhlanga) said the NRP could not support the PFP amendment. There were times when squatters of any race group had to be removed.

"I think we would be doing the country a disservice by not voting the money," he said.

He urged the minister to remove squatters in the most humane way by giving ample public notice, and to refrain from doing it in winter.

Mr Alex van Breda (NP Tygervallei) said occupation control was one of the functions of the Department of Public Works. This included illegal squatting.

Where this occurred on government property, it was the function of the department to remove the squatters if asked to do so by the department the land belonged to.

It was not the function of the Minister of Public Works to provide alternative accommodation, he said.

Replying, the Minister of Public Works, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, said there was an agreement between departments that the Department of Plural Relations would remove black squatters while the Department of Community Development was responsible for the removal of coloured squatters.

This was done by the department as humanely as possible. Corrugated iron and building materials were collected and stored until claimed by owners.

Although the department did not have to serve notice of removal according to legislation adopted some time ago, this was done regularly to inconvenience squatters as little as possible.

"We are doing this in the best possible way we can," he said.

The PFP amendment was defeated. The NRP supported the government, with the exception of Mr Nigel Wood (NRP Berea) who abstained. The vote was approved. — Sapa



Mr A L Schlebusch

SA wants all-race welfare — PFP

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The provisions of the National Welfare Bill were based chiefly on the principles of apartheid and as such made co-operation between the races in the welfare field impossible, Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP Bryanston) said yesterday.

Opposing the third reading debate of the bill, Mr Van Rensburg said South Africa wanted a multiracial welfare service.

"But the government does not agree and for this reason it is forcing its will upon welfare organizations by means of legislation."

People engaged in welfare work stood and worked shoulder to shoulder. Colour was not important to them as they merely wanted to help people.

"Apartheid in welfare makes co-operation impossible and breaks down the all-important understanding among the races."

The Erika Theron Commission and other organizations had recommended that South Africa's welfare system be multiracial. These recommendations had been rejected.

Mr Badenhorst Durrant (NP Von Brandis) said race and race differences had never been a criterion in the country's welfare services.

"I challenge the PFP to give just one example of racial discord or racial prejudice between the State and welfare organizations, or between organizations, or between the churches in the wonderful work they do."

The bill provided the binding structure for the proven partnership that existed between welfare organizations and the State. Contrary to opposition accusations, nowhere had it been shown the measure would usurp the position of organizations or of welfare workers.

Mr Geoff Oldfield (NRP Umbilo) said he saw a great deal of merit in the measure and the NRP would support its third reading.

He did have certain reservations about the constitution of the South African Welfare Council and of the regional boards, but the measure was an overall improvement on existing legislation.

He hoped the Minister of Social Welfare, Mr F W de Klerk, would consider appointing members of all race groups to the regional boards to avoid duplication of services, and the appointment of regional representatives to the national body.



Mr Harry Schwarz

Increase duty-free quota call

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A Progressive Federal Party MP yesterday asked the government to double the present R50 worth of articles travellers could bring duty free into the country.

The existing limit was "archaic", Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) said during the second reading debate of the Customs and Excise Amendment Bill.

"I believe the time has come for the minister seriously to consider increasing this amount to R100. He would be doing everybody a favour."

Replying, the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, said he was informed by officials the South African duty-free allowances compared favourably with those in other countries. He would, however, investigate the matter again. — Sapa

Justice Palace restoration

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Palace of Justice housing the Supreme Court in Pretoria is to be restored to its original form, the Minister of Public Works, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch said yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on his vote, he said a study of the building has been completed by a private architect and accepted by his department.

Restoration would start as soon as alternative accommodation could be found. — Sapa

Sales tax will push inflation, says Schwarz

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The general sales tax to be introduced next month would contribute to the instability brought about by inflation, the chief opposition finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said yesterday.

Opposing the second reading of the Customs and Excise Amendment Bill, Mr Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville) said the tax should not be imposed under the present circumstances.

"It unfairly discriminates against the lower income groups who cannot afford it."

If inflation could not be kept under control, it would lead to instability. The tax would result in double taxation of consumers already suffering from high rates of inflation, he said.

Mr Barend du Plessis (NP, Florida) said it was irresponsible of Mr Schwarz to accuse the Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood, of hitting the poor.

The five percent reduction in sales duty meant in reality that for every R20 spent, Senator Horwood lost a rand of income while the consumer gained R1,40.

Mr Schwarz should get off his political hobbyhorse when the Assembly was discussing matters of this nature, Mr Du Plessis said.

Mr Bill Sutton (NRP, Mooi River) said the NRP would support the bill as Senator Horwood was trying to obtain a balance between the



increasing rewards of sales tax and a corresponding relaxation of sales duty.

Yet he did not believe that sales duty would be abolished. The NRP would support any move that might lead to a reduction of personal tax.

Mr Theo Aronson (SAP, Walmer) said he could not support the simultaneous imposition of three forms of taxation and the SAP would support the PFP amendment.

"However, we do not believe in the extent of the amendment — that the general sales tax is an exclusive tax on the poor."

Mr Aronson pointed out that at present the motor industry paid 7½ percent sales duty on small cars and 15 percent on bigger cars.

Mr Adriaan Vlok (NP, Verwoerdburg) said luxury items had to be taxed at the point of introduction into the market, in order to control and restrict their import. If they were taxed at the final point, taxes levied on them would merely be passed on to the consumer.

Replying to the debate, Senator Horwood requested members to await details of the conversion of sales duty on certain goods to ad valorem rates, saying that he could not disclose the extent of adjustments or whether they would be upwards or downwards.

Of double taxation Senator Horwood said adjustments were possible, but only after the new general sales tax had a proper introduction. The government would in due course abolish sales duty.

"It is not our intention to retain any sales duty for longer than we absolutely have to," he said. The second reading of the bill was approved after a division. — Sapa

Today's business

Questions. Resumption committee stage, Appropriation Bill (Education and Training Budget Vote). Committee stage, South African Indian Council Amendment Bill. Resumption of committee stage, Electoral Laws Amendment Bill. Second reading, Coloured Persons Representative Council Amendment Bill.



Mr F W de Klerk

'A simple measure' — De Klerk

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr F W de Klerk, rejected suggestions that decentralization in welfare services would be detrimental to certain groups.

Replying in the third reading debate of the National Welfare Bill, he said: "The division provided for in this bill manifests itself on the basis of membership of welfare organizations and not on who these organizations will serve."

It was a simple measure, though misunderstood, and to this situation the Opposition had amply contributed. The bill sought to decentralize welfare services and was aimed at achieving more effectiveness and a greater level of community participation.

The bill would ensure decentralization on a regional basis, helping regions to plan effectively according to regional needs. No welfare organization was forced to participate in this scheme, but should anyone wish to share in the financial assistance provided by the State, he would have to register in terms of the scheme.

In terms of existing legislation only two non-whites were nominated to serve on regional councils whereas there were 250 non-white welfare organizations.

This showed there was no spontaneous demand for representation by non-whites on these bodies. The bill was approved after a division, the NRP and SAP voting with the government. — Sapa

Cape Times 1/6/78
**Squatter
problem
being solved
— Steyn**

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa's squatter problem would be solved within the next three years, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said at a gathering at the Hoërskool Fakkel in Forest Hill here yesterday.

He said more than 20 000 squatter shacks had been demolished since the Department of Community Development started to resettle squatters.

"More than 120 000 squatters stayed in these shacks under the most unhygienic conditions possible. Today they have been rehoused in houses built by my department," Mr Steyn said.

South Africa had in a short period grown from a relatively small agricultural country to one of the 10 foremost commercial countries in the world.

It was right that every race had the right to be independent, Mr Steyn said.

Crossroads squatter camp to go — by winter?

20 000 will be moved

ARGUS

21/2/78

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THE Crossroads squatter camp — home of an estimated 20 000 people — will definitely be demolished, Mr H J Kriel, former chairman of the Cape Divisional Council and present MPC for Parow, has told The Argus.

Although Mr Kriel was not able to give an exact date on which demolitions would take place — this date would have to be set by the authorities concerned with demolitions — it is presumed by community workers that demolition will take place before winter.

Mr Kriel recently told members of the Chamber of Commerce that it was Government policy that all squatter huts in the Peninsula which have not been numbered after 1975 would be demolished.

In a telephone interview with The Argus he confirmed this and the fact that Crossroads would be demolished.

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said recently it was common knowledge that most of the people in the camp did not qualify to be in the Peninsula in terms of the Bantu Urban Areas Act and that these people cannot expect to be left there indefinitely.

21/2/78

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Influx

Mr Kriel said the squatters were a large workforce and, as they did not pay rent, they competed unfavourably with the established labour market.

He said it was the Government's responsibility to protect the settled labour force and for that reason squatting was made illegal.

Mr Kriel claimed that people who came to the cities without suitable accommodation knew they were doing wrong.

Their actions could be seen as a direct challenge to the authorities and in these circumstances the authorities had to be firm.

Every effort, however, would be made to provide housing for those squatters who were legitimately in the area.

He said the reason site and service schemes were not favoured was that it was difficult to control the influx of persons.

These unstable conditions could be a security hazard during times of unrest, he said.

Census

Mr Kriel said the squatting problem was an international one and was not based on race or colour as sometimes alleged. The problem was based on social circumstances, he said.

Community workers, as well as members of the Concerned Citizens Action Committee, say it is unlikely that the authorities will attempt demolitions in winter because of the publicity this attracts.

Meanwhile, a number of squatters at the Crossroads camp are seeking a court order to prevent the demolition of their shacks as the result of notice served on them by the Divisional Council.

Because many of the squatters have not paid the Divisional Council service charges, they were served with notices threatening eviction and demolition.

14 000 may be forced to move

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 14 000 squatters living in the Vrygrond shanty town near Muizenberg may be forced to move if government plans to proclaim the area an Indian group area get the green light.

There are only two large squatter camps left in the Peninsula at present — Crossroads and Vrygrond — and the authorities have already confirmed that the Crossroads camp will be demolished.

The intention to demolish Crossroads has already drawn a warning from Dr van Zyl Slabbert, (PFP Rondebosch) who said it was a "slumbering volcano" that could erupt.

The Minister of Planning and the Environment, Mr S W van der Merwe, said in Parliament last week that the area east of Prince George Drive, near Muizenberg, would be investigated by the Group Areas Board for possible proclamation as an Indian Group area and the public hearing in this regard would take place on March 22, 1978.

Mr John Wiley, (SAP) told the Cape Times he understood that a luxury Indian township would be built at the site if the area was proclaimed Indian. He said Muizenberg residents may raise objections to the scheme and pointed out that a large area of Strandfontein beachfront would become Indian.

The Vrygrond area belongs to the Cape Town City Council who in 1975 told the Marina da Gama development company that it would be unable to meet a 1977 deadline, as requested by the developers, to move the squatters. Instead the Council would say only that squatters were being moved as fast as alternative accommodation could be found for them.

The Marina da Gama company had expressed concern to the City Council that a semi-permanent squatter population was being built up along Prince George Drive which was affecting property sales at the prestige Marina da Gama.

The managing director of the company was reported as saying that the provision of basic services to squatters in the area made it difficult to convince buyers that the squatters were there on a temporary basis only.

The company wanted the City Council to erect a buffer fence between the pondoks on the one side and the neat clipped lawn development on the other, which offers good shopping and sailing amenities. The City Council refused, and pointed out that the 150 families who had originally occupied Marina da Gama land had been accommodated in Vrygrond.

High spirits at Crossroads

Cape Times 4/3/78

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From Mr LEONARD SMITH,
(No. 4 El-Al Flats, William
Street, Mowbray):

DR W C VOSLOO, Deputy
Minister of Plural Relations
(Cape Times February 22)
was quoted as saying that
"Squatting is a negative aspect
of society". Is this intended to
imply that the demolition of
people's homes is a positive
measure?

As a citizen of Cape Town
with an intimate knowledge of
Crossroads and its people I
feel that it is necessary to at-
tempt to describe the lifestyle
of this threatened community.
In the course of research over
the past six months I have
paid many visits to Cross-
roads, talked to numerous
people and have visited many
homes.

Late last year I was invited
to the opening of the Nxolo
School where a few thousand
people gathered to celebrate
the occasion. The atmosphere
was tremendous — the kind of
atmosphere that only a happy
community could generate.
Walking around Crossroads
and talking to people confirms
this view.

The houses are well built —
some are substantial buildings
with pitched roofs, windows
and floors. Others are smaller,
but no less neatly constructed.
In most cases they are well
cared for and comfortably fur-
nished. Many inhabitants have
fenced off an area which they
are in the process of
cultivating. Others content
themselves with growing
flowers and hedges.

Crossroads has a
flourishing informal trading
system. Those unable to gain
employment in the formal sec-
tor try their hands at han-



dicrafts (clothes, foodstuffs),
providing services such as
watch, radio and car repairs,
picture framing and retailing
— usually foodstuffs and
household goods. In this way
many people have the oppor-
tunity to earn and/or supple-
ment an income.

The spirit of the community
is high. People have roofs over
their heads, they are able to
walk the streets safely at night
and 80 to 90% of household
heads have full-time employ-
ment in the formal sector, (a
report by the SA Labour and
Development Research Unit
at UCT). A committee has
been organized to liaise with
the authorities and churches
have been built.

Living in Crossroads
enables families to live
together, children can be bet-
ter fed and they may possibly
receive some education. These
opportunities are rarely
available in the homelands.
The people of Crossroads
contribute to the economy of
Cape Town and have shown
that if given the opportunity
they will endeavour to im-
prove their living standards.

Above all, I have been con-
stantly impressed by the
kindness with which I have
been received at Crossroads.
Every visit has meant contact
with someone new in a
welcoming atmosphere.

I therefore ask Dr Vosloo
to look again — to look at the
positive potentials of squat-
ting. He may find that these
far exceed those 'negative
aspects'.

PWD

razes

Cape Times
new 8/3/78

Unibell shacks

By TED OLSEN and SIMON
BARBER

SQUATTERS who re-erected shacks on the bulldozed grounds of the former Unibell squatter camp, were yesterday evicted or arrested and their shacks razed by Public Works Department workers.

At 8am 15 policemen and a squad of PWD workers arrived at Unibell where about 50 shacks had been put up over the weekend on an area cleared for University of the Western Cape expansion.

Colonel J. J. Nel, Bellville District Commandant, said his men were on hand "to keep law and order" and confirmed that by 4pm yesterday, 14 squatters had been arrested for not obeying orders to leave the area.

"They are being held for trespassing and will appear in the Bellville Magistrate's Court," Colonel Nel said.

Last night Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, reacted to a report which "inferred" BAAB involvement in the demolition.

Some of the shacks demolished yesterday had been set on fire and personal belongings of squatters destroyed. Some of the squatters interviewed last night claimed that their shacks were burnt by officials.

"BAAB officials did not demolish or burn down huts at Unibell. BAAB completed work at Unibell before the end of January and the area was then taken over by the Public Works Department," Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said.

"There were about 50 shacks on the ground. BAAB officials went to the area to check on black people present to ascertain if they qualified to be in the area under the Urban Areas Act."

He confirmed that six people had been arrested by BAAB at Unibell.

The ground cleared of squatters and shacks is to be used by the University of the Western Cape — immediately adjacent to Unibell — for

Shacks razed

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Continued from page 1
campus expansion:

At Unibell last night a number of men said that they had come home from work to find their dwellings destroyed. Several claimed that they were left only with the clothes they stood up in.

One, Mr John Matwa, said that his pass had been destroyed in the flames.

A white clergyman on the scene — he asked not to be named — said that a number of the squatters had earlier

this week collected rail tickets to the Transkei. "They were obviously going, so why knock down their homes?" he asked.

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said he was aware of a report in which assaults on squatters by plain-clothed "officials" and "looting" of squatter vegetable gardens by BAAB officials were mentioned.

"The board knows nothing of assaults at 3am. BAAB officials came on duty at 8am," he said.

DEPARTEMENT VAN GEMEENSKAPSBOU

No. R. 465

10 Maart 1978

REGULASIES AFGEKONDIG KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 6 (1) VAN DIE WET OP DIE VOORKOMING VAN ONREGMATIGE PLAKKERY, 1951 (WET 52 VAN 1951), VIR DIE BESTUUR VAN EN BEHEER OOR NOODKAMPE VIR KLEURLINGE TE RAASWATER EN SWARTKOP, IN DIE LANDELIKE GEBIED VAN DIE AFDELING KENHARDT, LANDDROSDISTRIK GORDONIA

Kragtens bevoegdhede aan my verleen by artikel 6 (1) van die Wet op die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plakkery, 1951 (Wet 52 van 1951), verleen ek, Stefanus Jacobus Marais Steyn, Minister van Gemeenskapsbou, hierby goedkeuring vir die aanname van die onderstaande Regulasies wat deur die Afdelingsraad van Kenhardt uitgevaardig is vir die Noodkampe vir Kleurlinge te Raaswater en Swartkop, in die landelike gebied van die Afdelingsraad, landdrosdistrik Gordonia, en wat voorsiening maak vir die administrasie, instandhouding, sanitasie en gesondheid van genoemde Noodkampe, en vir die beheer daaroor:

HOOFTUK I

1. Hierdie regulasies is van toepassing op elk van die twee Noodkampe hieronder beskryf, wat deur die Afdelingsraad van Kenhardt (hieronder genoem die Raad) afgesonder is vir die verskaffing van Noodbhuising vir Kleurlinge te wete:

(a) Swartkop:

'n Sekere stuk grond ongeveer 71 ha groot, naamlik 'n gedeelte van Perseel 38/1, Louisvale, soos aangetoon op 'n kaart wat in die kantoor van die Raad en in die kantoor van die Sekretaris van Gemeenskapsbou bewaar word en soos hieronder beskryf:

Vanaf die mees noordelike hoekbaken van Perseel 38/1, Louisvale; vandaar in 'n suidoostelike rigting al met die

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 465

10 March 1978

REGULATIONS PROMULGATED UNDER SECTION 6 (1) OF THE PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL SQUATTING ACT, 1951 (ACT 52 OF 1951), FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL OF EMERGENCY CAMPS FOR COLOURED PERSONS AT RAASWATER AND SWARTKOP, IN THE RURAL AREA OF THE DIVISION OF KENHARDT, MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF GORDONIA

Under the powers vested in me by section 6 (1) of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act 52 of 1951), I, Stefanus Jacobus Marais Steyn as Minister of Community Development, hereby approve the following regulations issued by the Divisional Council of Kenhardt for Emergency Camps for Coloured persons at Raaswater and Swartkop, in the rural area of the Divisional Council of Kenhardt, Magisterial District of Gordonia, providing for the administration, maintenance, sanitation and health of the said Emergency Camps and the control thereof:

CHAPTER I

These regulations shall apply to each of the two Emergency Camps set aside by the Divisional Council of Kenhardt (hereinafter referred to as The Council) for the provisions of Emergency Accommodation for Coloured persons, to wit:

(a) Swartkop:

A certain piece of land approximately 71 ha in extent, being a portion of Lot 38/1, Louisvale, as shown on a plan filed in the office of the Council and in the office of the Secretary of Community Development as described as follows:

From the most northerly beacon of Lot 38/1, Louisvale, in a south-easterly direction following common

gemeenskaplike grenslyn van genoemde Perseel 38/1, Louisvale, en 39 Jannelsepan vir ongeveer 391 meter tot by die padreserwegrens van Hoofpad 5; vandaar al met die padreserwegrens van Hoofpad 5 in 'n algemeen suid-suidwestelike rigting vir ongeveer 1 005 meter tot by die padreserwegrens van Afdelingspad 143; vandaar al met die padreserwegrens vanaf Afdelingspad 143 in 'n algemeen wesnoordwestelike rigting vir ongeveer 462 meter tot by die kanaalreserwegrens; vandaar al met die kanaalreserwegrens in 'n algemeen noordnoordwestelike rigting vir ongeveer 330 meter tot by die padreserwegrens van Afdelingspad 143; vandaar al met die padreserwegrens van Afdelingspad 143 in 'n noordnoordwestelike rigting vir ongeveer 208 meter tot by die kanaalreserwegrens; vandaar al met die kanaalreserwegrens in 'n algemeen noordnoordwestelike rigting vir ongeveer 376 meter tot by die gemeenskaplike grenslyn van genoemde Perseel 38/1, Louisvale, en Perseel 38/231, Louisvale; vandaar al met genoemde gemeenskaplike grenslyn in 'n algemeen oosnoordoostelike rigting vir ongeveer 800 meter tot by die genoemde mees noordelike hoekbaken van Perseel 38/1, Louisvale, die beginpunt soos hierbo vermeld.

(b) *Ruaswater:*

'n Sekere stuk grond ongeveer 129 ha groot, naamlik 'n gedeelte van Perseel 38/288 en 'n gedeelte van Perseel 38/26, Louisvale, soos aangetoon op 'n kaart wat in die kantoor van die Raad en in die kantoor van die Sekretaris van Gemeenskapsbou bewaar word en soos hieronder beskryf:

Vanaf 'n punt waar die kanaalreserwegrens die gemeenskaplike grenslyn van Perseel 38/288 en 38/199 kruis al met genoemde gemeenskaplike grenslyn in 'n algemeen suidoostelike rigting vir ongeveer 835 meter tot by die mees oostelike hoekbaken van Perseel 38/288; vandaar al met die mees oostelike grenslyn van Perseel 38/288 en 38/26, Louisvale, in 'n algemeen suidsuidwestelike rigting vir ongeveer 915 meter; vandaar oor genoemde Perseel 38/26, Louisvale, in 'n algemeen wesnoordwestelike rigting vir ongeveer 202 meter; vandaar verder oor genoemde Perseel 38/26, Louisvale, in 'n algemeen wessuidwestelike rigting vir ongeveer 1 387 meter; vandaar oor genoemde Perseel 38/26, Louisvale, in 'n algemeen noordnoordwestelike rigting vir ongeveer 265 meter tot by die kanaalreserwegrens op genoemde Perseel 38/26, Louisvale; vandaar al met die kanaalreserwegrens vir ongeveer 986 meter tot by 'n punt waar die kanaalreserwegrens die suidoostelike grens van Perseel 38/264 kruis; vandaar al met die suidoostelike grens van Perseel 38/264 in 'n noordoostelike rigting vir 'n afstand van ongeveer 200 meter tot by die oostelike hoekbaken van genoemde Perseel 38/264; vandaar vir ongeveer 115 meter al met die noordoostelike grens van genoemde Perseel 38/264 tot by 'n punt waar die kanaalreserwegrens genoemde grenslyn kruis; vandaar al met die kanaalreserwegrens vir ongeveer 1 360 meter oor genoemde Perseel 38/26, Louisvale, en 38/288 tot waar die kanaalreserwegrens die gemeenskaplike grenslyn van Perseel 38/288 en 38/199 kruis, die beginpunt soos hierbo vermeld.

2. 'n Beampte, bekend as die superintendent, word deur die Raad aangestel om die Noodkamp te beheer en te bestuur, en hy is aan die Raad verantwoordelik vir die bestuur van en beheer oor die Noodkamp soos vereis by hierdie regulasies en ooreenkomstig die wettige instruksies wat hy van tyd tot tyd van die Raad ontvang. Hy moet alle klagte, verzoeken en aanbevelings wat van tyd tot tyd deur die inwoners van die Noodkamp ingesien word ontvang en, waar nodig, aan die Raad voorleë.

boundary of the said Lot 38/1, Louisvale, and 39 Jannelsepan for approximately 391 metre up to the road-reserve boundary of Main Road 5; thence following the road-reserve boundary of Main Road 5 in a general south-south-westerly direction for approximately 1 005 metre up to the road-reserve boundary of Divisional Road 143; thence following the road-reserve boundary of Divisional Road 143 in a general west-north-westerly direction for approximately 462 metre up to the canal-reserve boundary; thence following the canal-reserve boundary in a general north-north-westerly direction for approximately 330 metre up to the road-reserve boundary of Divisional Road 143; thence following the road-reserve boundary of Divisional Road 143 in a north-north-westerly direction for approximately 208 metre up to the canal-reserve boundary; thence following the canal-reserve boundary in a general north-north-westerly direction for approximately 376 metre up to the common boundary of the said Lot 38/1, Louisvale, and Lot 38/231; thence following the said common boundary in a general east-north-easterly direction for approximately 800 metre up to the said most northerly beacon of Lot 38/1, Louisvale, the starting point as described above.

(b) *Ruaswater:*

A certain piece of land approximately 129 ha in extent, being portions of Lot 38/288 and Lot 38/26, Louisvale, as shown on a plan filed in the office of the Council and in the office of the Secretary of Community Development as described as follows:

From a point where the canal-reserve boundary crosses the common boundary of Lots 38/288 and 38/199, Louisvale, following the said common boundary in a general south-easterly direction for approximately 835 metre up to the most easterly beacon of Lot 38/288; thence following the most easterly boundaries of Lots 38/288 and 38/26, Louisvale, in a general south-westerly direction for approximately 915 metre; thence over the said Lot 38/26, Louisvale, in a general west-north-westerly direction for approximately 202 metre; thence further over the said Lot 38/26, Louisvale, in a general west-south-westerly direction for approximately 1 387 metre; thence over the said Lot 38/26, Louisvale, in a general west-south-westerly direction for approximately 1 387 metre; thence over the said Lot 38/26, Louisvale, in a general north-north-westerly direction for approximately 265 metre up to the canal-reserve boundary on the said Lot 38/26, Louisvale; thence following the canal-reserve boundary for approximately 986 metre up to a point where the canal-reserve boundary crosses the south-easterly boundary of Lot 38/264; thence following the south-easterly boundary of Lot 38/264 in a north-easterly direction for approximately 200 metre up to the easterly beacon of the said Lot 38/264; thence for approximately 115 metre following the north-easterly boundary of Lot 38/264 up to the point where the canal-reserve boundary crosses the said north-easterly boundary of Lot 38/264; thence following the canal-reserve boundary for approximately 1 360 metre over the said Lots 38/26 and 38/288 up to a point where the canal-reserve boundary crosses the said common boundary of Lots 38/288 and 38/199, the starting point as described above.

2. The Council shall appoint an officer known as the superintendent to manage and control the Emergency Camp, who shall be responsible to the Council for the management and control of such Emergency Camp, as required by these regulations and in accordance with such lawful instructions as he may from time to time receive from the Council. He shall receive and, where necessary, report to the Council all complaints, regulations or communications submitted from time to time by the residents of the Emergency Camp.

3. Die superintendent moet, vir die inligting van die inwoners, 'n afskrif van alle regulasies, bevels of instruksies betreffende die beheer, bestuur en gebruik van die Noodkamp in Engels en Afrikaans op 'n ooglopende plek in die Noodkamp laat opplak en daar laat hou, en enige persoon wat sodanige afskrif skend of daaraan peuter, begaan 'n misdryf.

4. (1) Die mediese gesondheidsbeampte of gesondheidsinspekteur van die Raad moet jaarliks in Januarie aan die Raad skriftelik verslag doen oor die gesondheids- en sanitêre toestand van die Noodkamp.

(2) Die Raad moet jaarliks voor of op 31 Januarie 'n afskrif van die verslag van die mediese gesondheidsbeampte of gesondheidsinspekteur, asook 'n verslag van die superintendent oor die algemene administrasie van die Noodkamp, tesame met die Raad se opmerkings, aan die Streekvertegenwoordiger van die Departement van Kleurling-, Rehoboth- en Namabetrekkinge, Upington, stuur.

(3) Die Raad moet die vereistes wat die Departement van Kleurling-, Rehoboth- en Namabetrekkinge, in ooreenstemming met die Departement van Gesondheid, in verband met die gesondheids- en sanitêre toestand voorskryf, nakom.

HOOFTUK II

5. (1) Elke manspersoon wat ouer as agtien (18) jaar is en wat in die Noodkamp wil woon of 'n woning daar wil verkry op 'n ander manier as om dit van die Raad te huur, moet persoonlik by die superintendent om 'n permit (hieronder 'n terreinpermit genoem) aansoek doen.

As die superintendent daarvan oortuig is dat—

(a) die applikant 'n geskikte persoon is om in die Noodkamp te woon;

(b) die applikant gewoonlik binne die reggebied van die Raad werkzaam is of 'n wettige ambag of beroep daarin uitoefen;

(c) die applikant, as hy binne 'n voorgeskrewe tydperk 'n woning in die Noodkamp wil oprig van die standaard deur die Raad bepaal, finansiëel in staat is om dit te doen;

moet hy aan sodanige applikant 'n terreinpermit uitreik. Met dien verstande dat die onus om die besit van die vereiste kwalifikasies te bewys in elke geval op die applikant rus.

(2) Ondanks die bepalings vervat in regulasie 5 (1) van hierdie Hoofstuk, kan die superintendent 'n terreinpermit uitreik aan 'n volwasse vrou wat afhanklikes het wat sy onderhou, behoudens die kwalifikasies vermeld in genoemde regulasie 5 (1) (a) tot en met (c).

(3) Elke terreinpermit wat kragtens regulasie 5 (1) of (2) van hierdie Hoofstuk uitgereik is, is onderworpe aan die spesifikasies en vereistes van die Raad en superintendent ten opsigte van geboue, strukture, buitegeboue en omheininge wat op die betrokke terrein opgerig mag word, en geen ander geboue, struktuur, buitegeboue of omheining mag sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die superintendent op die terrein opgerig word nie.

(4) Geen terrein wat aan enigiemand ingevolge hierdie regulasies toegeken word, mag kleiner wees as 9 meter by 9 meter nie, en die toegekende terrein moet behoorlik en voldoende deur die superintendent afgebaken word.

(5) Die superintendent mag nie meer as een terrein aan een persoon toeken nie. Vir die toepassing van hierdie regulasie word 'n volwasse man en vrou wat as man en vrou saamleef, as een persoon beskou.

6. Die superintendent kan van tyd tot tyd skriftelik aan die inwoners van die Noodkamp voorskryf watter metode van konstruksie gevolg en watter materiaal gebruik moet word by die oprigting van 'n woning of gebou, of die verandering of herbouing van enige sodanige woning of gebou of enige aanbouing aan sodanige woning

3. The superintendent shall cause a copy, in English and Afrikaans, of all regulations, orders or instructions relating to the control, management and use of the Emergency Camp to be posted and maintained in a conspicuous place in the Emergency Camp for the information of the residents, and any person defacing or tampering with such copy shall be guilty of an offence.

4. (1) The medical officer of health or health inspector of the Council shall annually in January report, in writing, to the Council on the health and sanitary conditions of the Emergency Camp.

(2) On or before 31 January of every year the Council shall send to the Regional Representative of the Administration of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations, Upington, a copy of the report of the medical officer of health or health inspector and a report by the superintendent on the general administration of the Emergency Camp, together with the comments of the Council.

(3) The Council shall comply with the requirements regarding health and sanitary conditions as laid down by the Administration of Coloured Rehoboth and Nama Relations in consultation with the Department of Health.

CHAPTER II

5. (1) Every male person over the age of eighteen (18) years who wishes to take up his residence in the Emergency Camp or to acquire therein a dwelling otherwise than by hiring from the Council, shall apply in person to the superintendent for a permit (hereinafter called a site permit).

The superintendent on being satisfied that—

(a) the applicant is a fit and proper person to reside in the Emergency Camp;

(b) the applicant is ordinarily employed or is carrying on a lawful calling or occupation within the area under jurisdiction of the Council;

(c) the applicant, if he wishes to erect, in the Emergency Camp within a prescribed period, a dwelling of the standard laid down by the Council, is financially able to do so;

shall issue to such applicant a site permit: Provided that the onus of proving the possession of the required qualifications shall in each case be upon the applicant.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions contained in regulation 5 (1) of this Chapter, the superintendent may, subject to the qualifications mentioned in the said regulations 5 (1) (a) to (c), inclusive, issue a site permit to an adult female who has dependants to support.

(3) Every site permit issued in terms of regulation 5 (1) or (2) of this Chapter shall be subject to the specifications and requirements of the Council and superintendent with respect to buildings, structures, outhouses and fences which may be erected on the site concerned, and no other building, structure, outhouse or fence shall be erected on such site without the written permission of the superintendent.

(4) No site allotted to any person in terms of these regulations shall be less than 9 metre by 9 metre in size and the site allotted shall be properly and adequately demarcated by the superintendent.

(5) The superintendent shall not allot more than one site to one person. For the purposes of this regulation an adult male and female living together as husband and wife shall be deemed to be one person.

6. The superintendent may from time to time issue to the residents of the Emergency Camp written instructions regarding the method of construction to be adopted and materials to be used in the erection of any dwelling or building, or the alteration or rebuilding of any such dwelling or building or any addition to such dwelling or

of gebou. Geen woning of gebou, of verandering of herbouing daarvan of aanbouing daaraan, mag bewoon word alvorens dit deur die superintendent geïnspekteer en goedgekeur is nie. 'n Woning of gebou of verandering of herbouing daarvan of aanbouing daaraan wat nie deur die superintendent goedgekeur is nie, is 'n ongemagtigde struktuur en die superintendent kan beveel dat dit onmiddellik gesloop moet word, en, as sodanige bevel nie gehoorsaam word nie, kan hy dit self laat sloop.

7. Enigeen wat 'n woning, gebou, buitegebou of omheining op 'n terrein wil oprig, moet, voordat met die werk 'n aanvang gemaak word, by die superintendent aansoek doen om toestemming om dit te doen. Niemand mag materiaal wat nie vooraf deur die superintendent goedgekeur is, by die oprigting van enige woning, gebou, buitegebou of omheining gebruik nie.

8. Elke inwoner moet, nadat toestemming van die superintendent verkry is vir die oprigting van of aanbouing aan of verandering van enige woonhuis, gebou, buitegebou of omheining, die superintendent in kennis stel sodra met die werk begin word asook wanneer dit voltooi is.

9. (1) Geen woning of gedeelte daarvan mag sonder die voorafverkreë skriftelike toestemming van die superintendent onderverhuur word nie.

(2) Geen terreinpermit mag oorgedra word sonder die voorafverkreë skriftelike toestemming van die superintendent nie, en sodanige toestemming word verleen slegs aan persone wat die kwalifikasies genoem in regulasie 5 van hierdie Hoofstuk besit en op voorwaarde dat die houer nie met sy betalings agterstallig is nie.

(3) Geen houer van 'n terreinpermit mag op die terrein huisvesting verskaf aan 'n persoon wat nie kragtens hierdie regulasies geregtig is om daarop te woon nie.

10. (1) Niemand anders as die houer van 'n terreinpermit of sy vrou of gesin mag in die Noodkamp woon nie.

Vir die toepassing van hierdie regulasies beteken die uitdrukking "gesin"—

(a) alle ongetroude kinders onder die ouderdom van agtien (18) jaar en alle skoolgaande kinders van die houer van 'n terreinpermit; en

(b) alle bejaarde of swak ouers of grootouers van die houer of van sy vrou wat geheel en al van sodanige houer afhanklik is.

(2) Ondanks die bepaling van subregulasie (1) het die houer van 'n terreinpermit die reg om 'n loseerder by hom in die Noodkamp te laat inwoon mits sodanige loseerder behoorlik deur die superintendent goedgekeur is as 'n geskikte persoon om in die Noodkamp te woon en behoorlik geregistreer is by die superintendent en 'n skriftelike permit om in die Noodkamp te woon (hieronder 'n loseerderspermit genoem) aan hom uitgereik is.

11. (1) Enige terreinpermit kan deur die Raad ingetrek word na verstryking van 'n maand skriftelike kennisgewing deur die superintendent van die voorneme om dit te doen—

(a) as die houer vir 'n ononderbroke tydperk van meer as 'n maand voor die uitreiking van sodanige kennisgewing werkloos was of nie 'n wettige ambag of beroep binne die regsgebied van die Raad uitgeoefen het nie, tensy hy bevredigende bewys kan voorlê dat hy om werk aansoek gedoen het, maar nie werk kan kry nie;

(b) as die houer vir 'n tydperk van meer as twee (2) maande sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die superintendent buite die regsgebied van die Raad werkloos of werkloos was;

building. No dwelling or building, or alteration or rebuilding thereof or addition may be occupied before the superintendent has inspected and approved it. Any dwelling or building, or alteration or rebuilding thereof or addition thereto which has not been approved by the superintendent shall be an unauthorised structure and the superintendent may order its immediate demolition, and should such order not be obeyed, may cause such structure to be demolished.

7. Any person who wishes to erect any dwelling, building, outhouse or fence on any site shall before the commencement of the work, apply to the superintendent for permission to do so. No person shall in the erection of any dwelling, building, outhouse or fence use any material for which the prior approval of the superintendent has not been obtained.

8. Every resident having obtained permission from the superintendent for the erection, addition to or alteration of any dwelling, building, outhouse or fence shall notify the superintendent at the commencement and on completion of the work.

9. (1) No dwelling or portion thereof shall be sublet without the prior written permission of the superintendent

(2) No site permit shall be transferred without the prior written permission of the superintendent which shall be granted only to persons possessing the qualifications mentioned in regulation 5 of this Chapter, provided the holder is not in arrear with payments.

(3) The holder of a site permit shall not accommodate on the site any person who is not entitled to reside thereon under these regulations.

10. (1) No person other than the holder of a site permit or the wife or family of such holder shall reside in the Emergency Camp.

For the purposes of this regulation the term "Family" shall mean—

(a) all unmarried children under the age of eighteen (18) years and all school-going children of the holder of a site permit; and

(b) all aged or infirm parents or grandparents of the holder or of his wife who are wholly dependent on such holder.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1) it shall be lawful for the holder of a site permit to allow a lodger to reside with him in the Emergency Camp: Provided that such lodger has been duly approved by the superintendent as a fit and proper person to reside in the Emergency Camp and has been duly registered with the superintendent and that a written permit (hereinafter referred to as a lodger's permit) to reside in the Emergency Camp has been issued to him.

11. (1) Any site permit may be cancelled by the Council on the expiry of one month's notice, in writing, by the superintendent of the intention to do so—

(a) if, for a continuous period of more than one month before the issue of such notice, the holder has been unemployed or has not been carrying on a lawful calling or occupation within the area under the jurisdiction of the Council he can produce satisfactory proof that he applied for but cannot obtain work;

(b) if the holder has been employed or unemployed for a period of more than two (2) months outside the area under the jurisdiction of the Council without the written consent of the superintendent;

(c) as die houer sonder gegronde redes versuim om 'n gebou, bouwerk, of omheining op die betrokke terrein binne die tydperk deur die superintendent bepaal, te voltooi;

(d) as die houer, nadat hy skriftelik deur die Raad, na aanleiding van 'n skriftelike verslag van die mediese gesondheidsbeampte of gesondheidsinspekteur van die Raad, aangesê is om 'n woning, gebou, buitegebou, omheining of ander bouwerk te herstel, te verander, te herbou of te sloop, sonder gegronde redes versuim, weier of nalaat om binne twee (2) maande nadat hy aldus aangesê is, sulke bevel uit te voer;

(e) as die houer vir 'n tydperk van meer as 'n maand die terrein waarvoor die terreinpermit uitgereik is, sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die superintendent verlaat of ontruim;

(f) as die houer skuldig bevind is op 'n aanklag van geweldpleging, diefstal of die onwettige verkoop of smokkel van drank, bier of gewoontevormende stowwe, of die oortreding van hierdie regulasies; of

(g) as die houer in gebreke bly om die gelde te betaal, wat ingevolge hierdie regulasies deur hom verskuldig is;

en by sodanige intrekking van die terreinpermit moet die houer daarvan die Noodkamp verlaat en indien hy in gebreke bly om dit te doen, begaan hy 'n misdryf en is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met die strawwe soos uiteengesit in regulasie 36, Hoofstuk IV.

(2) Enigeen wat die houer van 'n ingetrekke terreinpermit was en wat verbeterings aangebring het of wat 'n belang verkry het in verbeterings wat aangebring is op die terrein in sy permit vermeld, het die reg om, voor die datum waarop die intrekking van die permit van krag word, sodanige verbeterings van die terrein te verwyder of om sy belang in sodanige verbeterings te verkoop aan 'n keper wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is.

(3) 'n Loseerderspermit kan deur die Raad op die gronde soos uiteengesit in subregulasie (1) (a), (b), (f) en (g) na verstryking van een (1) maand skriftelike kennisgewing deur die superintendent van die voorneme om dit te doen, ingetrek word, en word outomaties ingetrek indien die permit van die terreinokkupeerder by wie die loseerder inwoon, ingetrek word. By sodanige intrekking van 'n loseerderspermit moet die houer daarvan die Noodkamp verlaat en indien hy in gebreke bly om dit te doen, begaan hy 'n misdryf en is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met die strawwe soos uiteengesit in regulasie 36, Hoofstuk IV.

(4) Geen permithouer of enigeen wat in die Noodkamp woon, besit die reg om, wanneer die tydperk waarvoor die Noodkamp opgerig is, verstreke is, 'n eis teen die Raad in te stel vir vergoeding ten opsigte van verbeterings wat hy op sy terrein aangebring het nie. Met dien verstande egter dat hy enige materiaal daarvandaan mag verwyder wat verwyder kan word sonder dat die grond beskadig word.

12. As 'n geregistreerde okkupeerder se terreinpermit kragtens die bepalings van regulasie 11 ingetrek word, is die Raad geregtig om verbeterings of eiendom wat aan sodanige geregistreerde okkupeerder op die terrein behoort, te verkoop, en nadat die bedrag deur die geregistreerde okkupeerder verskuldig (as daar is) en redelike koste afgetrek is van die bedrag wat die verkoop oplewer, moet die saldo, as daar is, aan die uitgesette persoon oorhandig word. Met dien verstande dat die Raad minstens veertien (14) dae vooraf skriftelik kennis moet gee van sy voorneme om hierdie reg uit te oefen deur 'n kennisgewing aan die geregistreerde okkupeerder te beteken of, as dit nie bekend is waar hy hom bevind nie, deur 'n afskrif daarvan aan die hoofdeur van die woning of kamer wat hy geokkupeer het, te heg.

(c) if the holder, without reasonable cause, fails to complete any building, structure, or fence on the relative site within the period stipulated by the superintendent;

(d) if the holder, after having received written notice from the Council acting on the written report of the medical officer of health or health inspector of the Council to repair, alter, rebuild or demolish any dwelling, building, outhouse, fence or other structure, without reasonable cause fails, refuses or neglects to carry out such instructions within two (2) months of the date of receive of such notice;

(e) if the holder, without the written permission of the superintendent, leaves or vacates for a period of more than one month the site in respect of which the permit was issued;

(f) if the holder has been convicted on a charge of violence, theft or the illegal sale or smuggling of liquor, beer or habit-forming substances, or of a contravention of these regulations; or

(g) if the holder fails to pay any fees due by him in terms of these regulations;

and on such cancellation of the site permit the holder thereof shall leave the Emergency Camp, and on failing to do so shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction liable to the penalties as set out in regulation 36, Chapter IV.

(2) Any person who has held any site permit which has been cancelled and who has effected improvements or acquired any interest in any improvement effected on the site referred to in his permit shall have the right, before the date of coming into operation of the cancellation of such permit, to remove such improvements from the site or to dispose of his interest in such improvements to a purchaser approved by the Council.

(3) A lodger's permit may on the expiry of one (1) month's notice, in writing, by the superintendent of the intention to do so be cancelled by the Council on the grounds as set out in subregulations (1) (a), (b), (f) and (g), and shall automatically be cancelled if the permit of the site holder with whom the lodger resides, is cancelled. On such cancellation of the lodger's permit the holder thereof shall leave the Emergency Camp, and on failing to do so shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction liable to the penalties as set out in regulation 36, Chapter IV.

(4) No permit holder or any person resident in the Emergency Camp shall, when the period of time for which the Emergency Camp is established has expired, have any claims against the Council for compensation in respect of any improvements effected by him on his site: Provided, however, that he may remove therefrom any materials which can be removed without damage to the land.

12. If any registered occupier's site permit is cancelled in terms of the provisions of regulation 11, the Council shall be entitled to dispose of any improvements or property belonging to such registered occupier on the site, and after the amount owing (if any) by the registered occupier and reasonable expenses have been deducted from any amount realised by such disposal, the balance, if any, shall be handed to the person ejected: Provided that the Council shall give at least fourteen (14) days notice, in writing, of its intention to exercise this right by serving a notice on the registered occupier or, if his whereabouts are unknown, by affixing a copy thereof to the main door- of the dwelling or room which was occupied by him.

13. Die Raad moet 'n register, hieronder die Register van Okkupeerders en Loseerders genoem, hou.

In hierdie Register van Okkupeerders en Loseerders moet die naam en volledige besonderhede van elkeen aan wie 'n loseerders- of terreinpermit ooreenkomstig hierdie regulasies uitgereik is, ingeskryf word, en sodanige persoon staan bekend as 'n geregistreerde okkupeerder of loseerder. Die inskrywing van 'n persoon se naam in die Register van Okkupeerders en Loseerders is prima facie-bewys van sy reg om in die Noodkamp te woon en te wees.

14. Die superintendent moet aan elke terrein in die Noodkamp 'n nommer toeken en sodanige nommer duidelik leesbaar laat skilder of skryf op, of laat heg aan die buitekant van die hoofdeur van die woning wat op sodanige terrein opgerig is. Die superintendent moet sulke nommers voortdurend in 'n leesbare toestand hou en enigeen wat sodanige nommers met opset skend, uitwis of vernietig, begaan 'n misdryf.

Die Raad moet al die materiaal wat nodig is om die wonings te nommer en die nommers in 'n leesbare toestand te hou, aan die superintendent verskaf.

15. Elke houer van 'n terreinpermit moet die woning en geboue op sy terrein in goeie toestand hou. Niemand mag op enige terrein of perseel 'n hoop mis, vullis, vuilgoed, afval, kombuisafval of rommel, wat 'n oorlas kan veroorsaak, of nadelig of gevaarlik vir die gesondheid is, hou, laat hou, plaas, of toelaat dat dit daar gehou of geplaas word nie, en die houer van 'n terreinpermit moet verder sy terrein skoon van onkruid en rommel hou.

16. Die Raad moet gemeenskaplike houters in die Noodkamp verskaf waarin alle rommel, vullis of vuilgoed van watter aard ookal gegooi moet word. Iedereen wat rommel, vullis of vuilgoed van watter aard ookal in die Noodkamp gooi, anders as in die gemeenskaplike houters, begaan 'n misdryf.

17. Die Raad kan 'n plek in die Noodkamp beskikbaar stel en daar geskikte geriewe vir die was van klere verskaf wat deur die inwoners vir die doel gebruik kan word en die superintendent moet van tyd tot tyd instruksies betreffende die reëlings vir die gebruik van sodanige wasplekke uitreik.

18. (1) Die Raad moet in die Noodkamp afsonderlike, voldoende en bevredigende sanitêre geriewe, van die tipe deur die mediese gesondheidsbeampte of gesondheidsinspekteur van die Raad goedgekeur, vir die gebruik van manlike en vroulike persone onderskeidelik wat in die Noodkamp woon, verskaf en moet sodanige geriewe in 'n sindelike en higiëniese toestand hou.

(2) 'n Manspersoon wat gebruik maak van die sanitêre geriewe wat uitsluitlik vir vrouepersone verskaf word en elke vrouepersoon wat gebruik maak van die sanitêre geriewe wat uitsluitlik vir manspersone verskaf word en iedereen wat gemeenskaplike sanitêre geriewe op so 'n wyse gebruik dat dit in 'n onsindelelike of onhigiëniese toestand gelaat word, begaan 'n misdryf.

19. As iemand in die Noodkamp aan 'n besmetlike of aansteeklike siekte ly, moet die geregistreerde okkupeerder van die woning waarin sodanige persoon woon of aangetref word, of, in die geval van sy dood of onvermoë, die oudste volwassene wat sodanige woning bewoon, onmiddellik die naam, van en alle besonderhede in verband met sodanige persoon aan die superintendent rapporteer.

20. Die mediese gesondheidsbeampte of gesondheidsinspekteur van die Raad of sy gemagtigde assistent kan te eniger tyd 'n hut, woning of gebou in die Noodkamp binnegaan en alle persone daarin wat vermoedelik aan 'n aansteeklike of besmetlike siekte ly of daaraan blootgestel was, ondersoek, en kan vir die doel van sodanige

13. The Council shall keep a register, hereinafter called a Register of Occupiers and Lodgers.

In such Register of Occupiers and Lodgers the name and full particulars of every person to whom a site or lodger's permit has been issued in accordance with these regulations, shall be entered and every such person shall be known as a registered occupier or lodger. The entry of any person's name in the Register of Occupiers and Lodgers shall be prima facie proof of such person's right to reside and be in the Emergency Camp.

14. The superintendent shall allot a number to each site in the Emergency Camp, and shall cause such number to be legibly painted or inscribed on or affixed to the outside of the main door of the dwelling erected on such site. The superintendent shall at all times keep such numbers in a legible condition and any person wilfully defacing, obliterating or destroying any such number shall be guilty of an offence.

The Council shall supply the superintendent with all material necessary for the numbering of dwellings and for maintaining such numbers in a legible condition.

15. Every holder of a site permit shall keep the dwelling and buildings on his site in a good condition. No person shall keep or cause to be kept, or deposit or allow to be kept or deposited on any site or premises any accumulation of filth, manure, dirt, refuse, garbage or rubbish which may cause a nuisance or be injurious or dangerous to health, and the holder of a site permit shall further keep his site free from weeds and rubbish.

16. The Council shall provide communal receptacles in the Emergency Camp in which all rubbish, filth or litter of any description shall be deposited. Any person who deposits rubbish, filth or litter of any description in an Emergency Camp in anything other than such communal receptacles shall be guilty of an offence.

17. The Council may set apart a place in the Emergency Camp and provide thereat suitable clothes-washing facilities which may be used by the residents for that purpose and the superintendent shall from time to time issue instructions relating to the arrangements for the use of such washing places.

18. (1) The Council shall provide in the Emergency Camp separate, sufficient and satisfactory sanitary conveniences of the type approved by the medical officer of health or the health inspector of the Council for the use of male and female persons, respectively, residing in the Emergency Camp and shall maintain such conveniences in a clean and hygienic condition.

(2) Any male person using sanitary convenience provided for the exclusive use of female persons and any female person using any sanitary convenience provided for the exclusive use of male persons and any person using any communal sanitary convenience in such a manner that it is left in an unclean or unhygienic condition shall be guilty of an offence.

19. If any person in the Emergency Camp suffers from any infectious or contagious disease, the registered occupier of the dwelling in which such person resides or is found or, in the case of his death or incapacity, the eldest adult resident in such dwelling, shall immediately report to the superintendent the name, surname and all particulars of such person.

20. The medical officer of health or health inspector of the Council or his authorised assistant may at any time enter any hut, dwelling or building in the Emergency Camp and examine all persons therein suspected of suffering from any infectious or contagious disease or of having been exposed to such infection or contagion,

ondersoek die persone beveel om op 'n vasgestelde tyd op 'n bepaalde plek te wees. Iedereen wat volgens die mening van sodanige mediese gesondheidsbeampte of gesondheidsinspekteur of sy gemagtigde assistent, aan 'n aansteeklike of besmetlike siekte ly of daaraan blootgestel was, kan, op bevel van sodanige mediese gesondheidsbeampte of gesondheidsinspekteur, verwyder word na 'n plek binne of buite die Noodkamp wat die Raad vir die opneem en behandeling van sulke persone aanwys, en kan, kragtens 'n soortgelyke bevel daarin gehou word totdat hy, volgens mening van sodanige mediese gesondheidsbeampte of gesondheidsinspekteur, nie meer besmet is nie. Iedereen wat in gebreke bly om 'n wettige bevel wat ingevolge hierdie regulasies deur sodanige mediese gesondheidsbeampte of gesondheidsinspekteur of sy gemagtigde assistent uitgereik is, te gehoorsaam of uit te voer, begaan 'n misdryf en is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met die strawwe soos uiteengesit in regulasie 36, Hoofstuk IV.

21. Die superintendent van die Noodkamp, 'n polisiebeampte, gesondheidsbeampte of gesondheidsinspekteur, of inspekteur van arbeid, kan op alle redelike tye, met inagneming van die gerief van die inwoners, enige woning in die Noodkamp vir inspeksiedoeleindes binnegaan.

22. Waar daar 'n geboorte of sterfgeval in 'n woning plaasvind, moet die geregistreerde okkupeerder daarvan, of, ingeval van sy dood of onvermoë, die oudste volwassene wat sodanige woning bewoon, dit onmiddellik aan die superintendent rapporteer en aan hom al die betrokke besonderhede verskaf wat vir die behoorlike invulling van die Noodkampregister nodig is.

23. Ten einde die Raad in staat te stel om 'n register, soos by hierdie regulasies vereis, te hou, is dit die plig van elke inwoner van die Noodkamp om sodanige inligting te verstrek as wat nodig mag wees, en iedereen wat sonder gegronde rede nalaat of weier om sodanige inligting te verstrek wanneer die Raad of 'n daartoe gemagtigde amptenaar van die Raad hom daarom versoek, begaan 'n misdryf.

24. (1) Iedereen wat voornemens is om 'n openbare vergadering of byeenkoms van persone in die Noodkamp saam te roep of toe te spreek, moet die superintendent minstens 48 uur vooraf in kennis stel van die reëlings wat vir sodanige vergadering of byeenkoms getref is: Met dien verstande dat die superintendent na goeë dunks korter kennisgewing kan aanneem.

(2) Niemand mag sonder die voorafverkreë skriftelike toestemming van die superintendent geld, uitgesonderd vir bona fide-kerkdoeleindes, van die persone wat op 'n openbare vergadering of byeenkoms in die Noodkamp teenwoordig is, insamel nie.

(3) As daar gegronde rede bestaan om te vermoed dat die hou van 'n vergadering of byeenkoms in die Noodkamp die vrede kan versteur of aanleiding daartoe kan gee, kan die superintendent, met die spesiale goedkeuring van die landdros, sodanige byeenkoms of vergadering verbied, en iedereen wat 'n vergadering of byeenkoms hou wat aldus verbied is en iedereen wat dit bywoon, begaan 'n misdryf.

(4) Geen bepaling in hierdie regulasie is op 'n vergadering of byeenkoms vir bona fide-kerkdoeleindes van toepassing nie, behalwe dat geen kerklike byeenkoms of publieke godsdiensoefeninge later as 22h00 sonder die voorafverkreë toestemming van die superintendent mag aanhou nie.

25. Iedereen wat die superintendent of ander werknemer van die Raad by die uitvoering van sy pligte hinder, begaan 'n misdryf.

and for the purpose of such examination may order such persons to be at a specified time at a specified place. Any person who appears to such medical officer or health or health inspector or to his authorised assistant to be suffering from or to have been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease, may, by order of such medical officer or health or health inspector, be removed to such place either within or outside such Emergency Camp as the Council may appoint for receiving and treating such persons, and may, by a like order, be therein detained until such time as, in the opinion of such medical officer or health or health inspector, he shall be free from infection. Any person who fails to carry out or comply with any lawful order of such medical officer of health or health inspector or his authorised assistant made in terms of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction liable to the penalties as set out in regulation 36, Chapter IV.

21. The superintendent of the Emergency Camp, any police officer, health officer or health inspector, or labour inspector may at any reasonable time, having regard to the convenience of the residents, enter any dwelling in the Emergency Camp for inspection purposes.

22. The registered occupier of any dwelling in which a birth or death occurs or, in the case of his death or incapacity, the eldest adult resident in such dwelling, shall forthwith report such birth or death to the superintendent and furnish him with all the relevant particulars required for the proper completion of the Emergency Camp register.

23. For the purpose of enabling the Council to keep a register required by these regulations, it shall be the duty of every resident of the Emergency Camp to furnish such information as may be required, and any person who on being requested to do so by the Council or any official of the Council authorised thereto, neglects or refuses without reasonable cause to furnish such information, shall be guilty of an offence.

24. (1) Any person who intends to convene or address a public meeting or assembly of persons in the Emergency Camp shall notify the superintendent at least 48 hours beforehand of the arrangement made for such meeting or assembly: Provided that the superintendent may at his discretion accept shorter notice.

(2) No person shall, without the prior written approval of the superintendent, collect any money, except for bona fide church purposes, from the persons present at any public meeting or assembly in the Emergency Camp.

(3) If there be reasonable grounds for believing that at the holding of any meeting or assembly in the Emergency Camp might provoke or lead to a breach of the peace, the superintendent may, with the special approval of the magistrate, prohibit such meeting or assembly, and any person holding or attending a meeting or assembly which has been so prohibited shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) Nothing in this regulation shall apply to any meeting or assembly for bona fide church purposes, except that no ecclesiastical assembly or public divine service shall continue after 22h00 without the prior consent of the superintendent.

25. Any person who obstructs the superintendent or other employee of the Council in the execution of his duty shall be guilty of an offence.

26. Niemand mag sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die superintendent, wat 'n aansoek om sodanige toestemming kan weier of toestaan, 'n hond, perd, koei, muil, donkie, bok, skaap, vark, pluinvee of ander lewende hawe in die Noodkamp aanhou nie.

27. Iedereen wat in 'n straat, pad of publieke plek binne die Noodkamp sit, lê, staan, rondslinger of vergader en aldus, of op 'n ander wyse, die deurgang van verkeer belemmer, of iemand wat sodanige straat, pad of publieke plek wettiglik gebruik, stoot, stamp of op 'n ander wyse hinder, begaan 'n misdryf.

28. Iedereen wat die openbare vrede versteur deur in 'n straat, pad of publieke plek of in 'n private woning of perseel in die Noodkamp te skreeu, rusie maak, te twis, te vloek, of deur liederlike, beledigende, skel- of dreigende taal gebruik, of deur hom onweloweglik te gedra, begaan 'n misdryf.

29. Iedereen wat hom in 'n straat, pad, deurloop, sy-paadje, voetpad, oop terrein of publieke plek in die Noodkamp ontlast of daar urineer, behalwe in die behoorlike plek wat vir dié doel verskaf is in 'n privaat of uninoir, begaan 'n misdryf.

30. Niemand mag binne die grense van die Noodkamp in die grond spit of grawe of die oppervlakte daarvan verwyder of versteur nie, behalwe op plekke wat deur die superintendent aangewys is.

31. Niemand mag, sonder die voorafverkreë skriftelike toestemming van die superintendent, besigheid of handel van watter aard ookal in 'n woning of binne die Noodkamp dryf nie.

32. Elke terrein permithouer moet maandeliks vooruit by die kantoor van die Raad 'n bedrag van R1,20 per maand aan die Raad betaal as 'n insluitende vordering as huurgeld vir gebruik van sodanige terrein, asook vir dienste wat die Raad in die Noodkamp verskaf, en elke loseerder moet 'n bedrag van 60c per maand vooruit aan die Raad betaal.

33. Iedereen wat versuim om 'n bedrag wat hy ingevolge die bepalinge van regulasie 32 van hierdie Hoofstuk moet betaal, binne een (1) maand na die datum waarop dit verskuldig en betaalbaar geword het, te betaal, begaan 'n misdryf.

34. (1) Iedereen aan wie 'n terreinpermit deur die superintendent geweier is, kan appelleer by die Raad, wie se beslissing finaal is.

(2) Elke inwoner van die Noodkamp is geregtig om by die Raad te appelleer teen enige handeling van die superintendent of ander amptenaar van die Raad wat met die uitvoering van hierdie regulasies belas is. Na behoorlike ondersoek, waarby die superintendent of ander amptenaar van die Raad geregtig is om ter verdediging van sy handeling gehoor te word, kan die Raad—

(a) die superintendent of ander amptenaar van die Afdelingsraad gelas om aan die appellant geriewe ingevolge hierdie regulasies toe te staan as dit blyk dat sodanige geriewe onredelik geweier is; of

(b) enige ander opdrag gee wat hy nodig ag

HOOFSTUK III

35. (1) Behoudens die bepalinge van regulasie 10, Hoofstuk II, mag niemand sonder 'n skriftelike permit van die superintendent die Noodkamp binnegaan, daarin wees of bly nie.

(2) Iedereen wat sonder sodanige skriftelike permit in die Noodkamp gevind word, begaan 'n misdryf.

(3) Niemand mag in die Noodkamp gaan of dit verlaat behalwe deur 'n hek of ingang of uitgang wat deur die Raad aangebring is nie. Iedereen wat versuim om hierdie bepaling na te kom, begaan 'n misdryf.

26. No person shall keep any dog, horse, cow, mule, donkey, goat, sheep, pig, poultry or other livestock in the Emergency Camp, save with the written permission of the superintendent who may grant or refuse any application for such permission.

27. Any person who sits, lies, stands, loiters or congregates in any street, road or public place within the Emergency Camp and so or in any other manner obstructs traffic, or who jostles or in any other manner hinders any person lawfully using such street, road or public place shall be guilty of an offence.

28. Any person who in any street, road or public place or in any private dwelling or premises within the Emergency Camp disturbs the public peace shouting, wrangling, quarrelling, swearing or by using obscene, abusive, insulting or threatening language, or by unseemly behaviour, shall be guilty of an offence.

29. Any person defecating or urinating in any street, road, lane, sidewalk, footpath, open space or public place in the Emergency Camp other than in the proper place provided for the purpose in a lavatory or urinal, shall be guilty of an offence.

30. No person shall within the boundaries of the Emergency Camp dig into or remove or disturb the surface of the soil, except in such places as may be designated by the superintendent.

31. No person shall carry on any business or trade of any description whatsoever in any dwelling or within the Emergency Camp without the prior permission of the superintendent in writing.

32. Every site permit holder shall pay to the Council monthly in advance, at the office of the Council, the sum of R1,20 per month as an inclusive charge to cover rent for the use of such site, and for services provided by the Council in the Emergency Camp, and every lodger shall pay the sum of 60c monthly in advance to the Council.

33. Any person failing to pay any sum for which he is liable in terms of the provisions of regulation 32 of this Chapter within one (1) month of the date on which it becomes due and payable, shall be guilty of an offence.

34. (1) Any person who has been refused a site permit by the superintendent may appeal to the Council whose decision shall be final.

(2) Every resident of the Emergency Camp shall have the right to appeal to the Council against any action of the superintendent or other official of the Council charged with the administration of these regulations. After due inquiry at which the superintendent or other official of the Council shall be entitled to be heard in support of his action, the Council may—

(a) order the superintendent or other official of the Council to grant the appellant facilities under these regulations if it appears that such facilities have been unreasonably withheld; or

(b) make such other order as it may deem fit.

CHAPTER III

35. (1) Except as provided in regulation 10, Chapter II, no person shall enter, be or remain in the Emergency Camp without a written permit by the superintendent.

(2) Any person found in the Emergency Camp without such written permit shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) No person shall enter or leave the Emergency Camp, except through a gateway or other means of entry or exit provided by the Council, and any person who contravenes this provision shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) Die bepalings van subregulasies (1) en (2) is nie van toepassing nie op—

(a) iemand wat by wet gemagtig is om in die Noodkamp te woon;

(b) 'n lid, amptenaar of werknemer van die Raad of gemagtigde beampte, of 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie by die wettige uitvoering van sy plig;

(c) 'n genceesheer of predikant deur die Regering erken by die wettige uitoefening van sy beroep; en

(d) iemand wat kragtens wet of wettige gesag die Noodkamp moet binnegaan of daarin moet wees of bly.

(5) Iedereen wat in die Noodkamp gevind word en wat, wanneer dit van hom gevra word, versuim of weier om aan die superintendent sy volle naam en adres te verstrek, begaan 'n misdryf.

HOOFSTUK IV

36. Iedereen wat 'n bepaling van hierdie regulasies oortree of versuim om dit na te kom, begaan 'n misdryf en is by die eerste veroordeling strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens R100 of gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens drie maande of sowel sodanige boete as sodanige gevangenisstraf en by 'n later veroordeling van hoogstens 'n boete van R200 of gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses maande of sowel sodanige boete as sodanige gevangenisstraf.

HOOFSTUK V

37. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

(i) "Kleurling" iemand wat ingevolge die Bevolkingsregistrasiewet, 1950 (Wet 30 van 1950), geklassifiseer is as 'n lid van die Kuapse Kleurling-, Maleier- of Griekwa-groep of die Groep Ander Gekleurdes, of by gebrek aan sodanige klassifisering, iemand wat klaarblyklik lid van enigeen van sodanige groepe is;

(ii) "Inwoner" die houer van 'n terreinpermit of die gesin van die houer van sodanige permit soos omskryf in regulasie 10 (1) of die houer van 'n loseerderspermit uitgereik ingevolge regulasie 10 (2), Hoofstuk II.

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

(4) The provisions of subregulations (1) and (2) shall not apply to—

(a) any person authorised by law to reside in the Emergency Camp;

(b) any member, official or employee of the Council or any authorised officer, or any member of the South African Police in the lawful execution of his duty;

(c) any medical practitioner or minister of religion recognised by the Government in the lawful following of his profession or calling; and

(d) any person by law or lawful authority required to enter, be or remain in the Emergency Camp.

(5) Any person found in the Emergency Camp who, on demand, fails or refuses to furnish the superintendent with his full name and address, shall be guilty of an offence.

CHAPTER IV

36. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and liable on first conviction to a fine not exceeding R100 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or both such fine and such imprisonment, and on any subsequent conviction, a fine of not exceeding R200 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

CHAPTER V

37. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

(i) "Coloured Person" means any person classified in terms of the Population Registration Act, 1950 (Act 30 of 1950), as a member of the Cape Coloured, Malay or Griqua Group or the other Coloured Group or, in the absence of such classification, any person who obviously belongs to any one of such groups.

(ii) "Resident" means the holder of a site permit or the family of the holder of such permit as defined in regulation (10) (1) or the holder of a lodger's permit issued in terms of regulation 10 (2), Chapter II.

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

Persons in Crossroads squatter camp

*11. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

Whether the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board recently conducted a census or survey of persons living in Crossroads squatter camp; if so, (a) over what period was the census or survey conducted, (b) what was its purpose and (c) what were the findings.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

- (a) From 6 to 17 February 1978.
- (b) For administrative purposes.
- (c) That the majority of the people squatting on the land are illegally in the Cape Peninsula.

Slides on squatters

ARGUS
14/3/78
307

A HALF-HOUR audio-visual presentation of the squatter crisis will be shown daily in the crypt of St George's Cathedral from Thursday.

The presentation is aimed at preserving the Crossroads squatter camp.

It will start at 1:15 pm on weekdays and at 11 am on Saturdays. Admission is free.

The programme features colour slides of the Unibel squatter camp in Bellville South shortly before it was demolished at the beginning of this year and a further sequence of slides taken during the demolitions.

It also features slides taken at a colourful celebration to mark the opening of the Noxolo school at Crossroads.

The photographs have been collected from people who visited squatter camps in their work and out of concern for the plight of the squatters.

Black and white photographs have been supplied by The Argus.

The programme is produced by Father Basil van Rensburg, a Roman Catholic priest. It is scripted and compiled by Cape Town journalist John Battersby.

The programme offers guidelines for constructive involvement in the squatter crisis.

Francis Wilson reported African workers in Cape Town still working on the contract. He would be concentrating Corporation, to invest technicians.

Patrick Lawrence, a reporter in Cape Town writing a book on the Boycott.

Tim Plaut was compiling a book on schools. He is building up to what extent children of

Brian Levy and Mark St. The situation of schools and police

Farieda Khan was busy collecting factual material on South Africa

Francis Wilson reported at the Economic Society of South Africa Conference on International Problems in South Africa. He told the meeting that his article on an article for the African would cover the last 7 years. He told the meeting that his Commission on Black Tax in general and the home taxes paid directly and

Plans for next year: These include

Mr. Bromberger suggested interesting people, mainly occasional lunch with

Administrative arrangements (February 1976) Mr. Norman Bromberger would be available to make

Books It was agreed to hold

Structured contact: Dr. Wilson suggested
1) A time should be made
2) Monday lunch meeting
3) Formal meetings should be held
The first of these

Flattening camps 'solves nothing'

ARGUS
15/3/78

307

The Argus Religion Correspondent

THE frustrating aspect of Government action in demolishing squatters' camps was that nothing had been solved, while a community had been 'demoralised to a very dangerous level,' Dean Edward King, chairman of the Concerned Citizens Action Committee, said today.

In an interview following his election as head of CCAC in succession to Professor Louis Ahrens, who stood down because of pressure of work, Dean King said the committee's immediate concern was the future of Crossroads.

When CCAC representatives recently met Dr W L Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Vosloo had 'showed a willingness to try to solve the problem in a constructive way, but at the same time said he would not tolerate anything illegal,' said Dean King.

PEOPLE

'There is no argument about the legality or otherwise of the squatters. The issue is that we are dealing with people.'

'And one of the things that frustrates is that these demolitions are not achieving their stated aim, which is the return of the bulk of the people to homelands. There must be no doubt about that.'

'All you are doing is creating chronic vagrancy, the break-up of families, and a demoralisation of people and families to a very dangerous level,' Dean King said.

'We are impressed by the way that in spite of all these harassments, one is warmly welcomed by these people.'

Dean King said CCAC and the other bodies involved in the Cape Flats



Dean Edward King

situation were concerned about the welfare of the many people still in the area after the demolition of homes at Werkgenot, Modderdam and Unibel.

Following the deputa- tion to Dr Vosloo, it was hoped that the Govern- ment would not start de- molitions at Crossroads without warning, Dean King added.

MORAL RIGHT

'There is no legal reason why we should be informed in advance by the Government and the Divisional Council of their intentions at Crossroads, but we feel there is a moral right to know what they intend to do.'

He said emergency plans would be drawn up for any contingency. The Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation was acting as the co-ordinating body for the activities of CCAC, Cafda, Shelter, Shawco, Quaker Service Fund, Black Sash, Women's Peace Movement and the Institute of Race Relations.

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March.

Rehousing of squatter families

ARGUS
16/3/78
307

SQUATTERS from Kensington are being rehoused at Valhalla Park, Kalksteentein, at the rate of 30 families a month, the Executive Committee of Cape Town City Council heard today.

The City Engineer, Mr J. G. Brand, said that because of this there was no need now for an application by Shawco and Shelter for permission to build temporary wood and iron homes for 110 families at Kensington.

PERMANENT

In a report to the committee, Mr Brand said: 'The housing needs of squatter families in Kensington can now be met by providing permanent housing.

'The construction of 755 dwellings at Valhalla Park is being undertaken expressly for the housing of squatter families, mainly from Kensington.

'Since houses started becoming available for occupation in this scheme, families from Kensington are being housed at an average rate of 30 a month and at the end of January a total of 221 had already been housed.

APPROVED

'This leaves a further 509 families still at Kensington. There are still 560 houses to be built in the first stage at Valhalla Park, as well as 300 just approved in the second stage. Most of these houses should be completed this year.

'As every effort is being made to house those squatter families still at Kensington, Shawco should be informed that no purpose would be served by erecting temporary wood-and-iron structures at Kensington.

'Shawco should nevertheless be encouraged to provide a service for rehabilitating the families as they become housed in Valhalla Park.'

penman - now first time on farm

up to
pupils

Probe into land for squatters

16/3/78

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EAST LONDON — The City Council has agreed to investigate a Coloured Management Committee recommendation to use under-developed sites in Parkridge Township and undeveloped land in other Coloured townships for the erection of accommodation for squatter families.

Sketch plan drawings illustrating proposals for the intended extensions to the existing sub-economic dwellings at Parkridge were tabled at the CMC's monthly meeting.

Mr J. Marais said the CMC should not move the squatters into the Parkridge area, but that the lot of the people living there should be improved.

Cllr R. Belonsky, with the housing portfolio, said she had always been under the impression from a previous recommendation

by the CMC that the idea was to build this scheme for "these homeless people," to give them better accommodation from the conditions they are living in at present.

"We have tried to carry out the request of the CMC to house these people but now it seems the June and July rains will come and another year will pass without us having housed these people," Mrs Belonsky said.

The chairman of the CMC, Mr J. H. Nash, said his committee had put forward suggestions that other areas be utilised to accommodate the squatters and he denied the CMC had previously agreed to rehouse squatters in Parkridge.

The matter was then deferred to the next monthly meeting of the committee. — DDR

down 10

11

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13

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17

is well -

have to make sacrifices - give up some of our money -

parents bring children on Sundays - very often -
- come to discuss problems -

go to town every week - teacher

young people don't want to go to farms - too quiet

Sash told of squatter's terrified flights

ARGUS
16/3/78 307

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The saga of a squatter housewife's terrified flights from one Cape squatter camp to another, and her nights in the open bush with her six children, was told to the Black Sash congress here.

The woman, who originally lived in Modderdam before that community was demolished in 1975, moved to the Unibel camp, then to the Crossroads camp and finally back to Unibel within the space of a few months, each move a few days before the demolishers came.

'She is near to breaking point,' Black Sash delegate Mrs Joan Grover told the meeting.

'She telephoned me one night and said the children were terrified of the guns and dogs — she was living in the bush with her six children.'

Never a home

'She is married to a man who worked in Paarl for 24 years for the same employer, but she has never had a legal home with him.'

The woman was a Xhosa who had lived almost her entire life in the Cape.

Mrs Grover said a Sash member took the woman in to her own home after she had telephoned in a terrified state. It was later discovered that the woman had buried her furniture in the bush for safekeeping while she was moved from camp to camp.

The Cape Town Sash office had launched an awareness programme to inform whites of the plight of squatters, said another Cape delegate, Mrs Mary Burton.

Crossroads

'There was little knowledge or interest in the Crossroads squatter community which is an established, stable community of 20 000.'

The Government had already threatened to demolish Crossroads, although its inhabitants would have nowhere to go, she said.

'It is not a camp of idle layabouts, but a community of people working in the Cape and contributing

A Sash survey showed that at least 50 percent of the householders in Crossroads were legally qualified to live in Cape Town.

Foreigners

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, told the congress that white South Africans do not realise that once the Government's homeland policy is fully implemented, most of the people manning our essential services will be foreigners.

'Even those in high places such as General Magnus Malan of the SADF have no conception of what is happening,' she said.

She told delegates that General Malan had recently called for blacks to be accepted into commando units of the Defence Force.

'He surely cannot contemplate an army consisting of foreign mercenaries?'

Cape Times 17/3/78

3071

More than 100 attend squatter feature

MORE than 100 people attended the first public presentation yesterday, in the crypt of St George's Cathedral, Cape Town, of an audio-visual feature on squatters in the Cape Peninsula titled "Crossroads — where the buck stops".

The half-hour feature is aimed at creating more public awareness of, and greater constructive involvement in the squatter problem.

Attention is focused on the plight of

the 20 000 residents of the Crossroads emergency camp near Nyanga, who face almost certain demolition of their shanty homes.

Concerned people are asked to get in touch with their MPs, their MPCs, their divisional and city councillors and with ministers and officials of the relevant government departments.

The audio-visual programme, produced by Father Basil van Rensburg of the Roman Catholic Church,

and scripted and compiled by a Cape Town journalist, John Battersby, comprises a series of colour slides and a sound-track.

The audio-visual programme is being presented daily at the cathedral, starting at 1.15pm on weekdays and at 11am on Saturdays.

Meanwhile an appeal published in the Cape Times last Saturday for financial help for the people of Crossroads has brought in about R450 so

far.

Started by the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, the Crossroads Emergency Fund is now under the auspices of the Western Province Council of Churches, and donations may be sent either to:

Board of Social Responsibility, St Saviour's Church, Brooke Street, Claremont 7700; or to the Rev Louis Bank, St Paul's Rectory, Roslyn Street, Rondebosch 7700.

Cape Times 22/3/78
307

Cathedral squatter feature draws 400

spanne (2)

15

Chief Reporter

MORE than 400 people have been into the crypt of St George's Cathedral, Cape Town, for the daily presentations of an audio-visual feature on squatters in the Cape Peninsula.

Their reaction, according to the producer, the Rev Basil van Rensburg of the Roman Catholic church, has been mostly one of "stunned silence".

16

The feature, titled "Crossroads: Where the buck stops", draws attention to the Crossroads emergency camp near Nyanga, with its 20 000 residents whose shanty homes may be demolished soon by government order.

17

The half-hour presentation starts daily at 1.15pm, in the cathedral crypt. There will be no presentations over the Easter weekend, but it is planned to continue on a daily basis from

18

Tuesday.

Meanwhile more than R600 has been contributed to the Crossroads Emergency Fund which was started by the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility and which is now under the auspices of the Western Province Council of Churches.

19

Donations may be sent to: The Board of Social Responsibility, St Saviour's Church, Brooke Street, Claremont 7700; or to the Rev Louis Bank, St Paul's Rectory, Roslyn Street, Rondebosch 7700.

20

Betaal al die boere hierdie lone?

21

Is u betaling bepaal per skaap, per uur, per dag?

Weeklikse betaling - kontant (per uur betaling x ure x dae/
per skaap betaling x skape, ens.)

ander betaling

22

Wanneer was die laaste verandering in u kontantbetaling?

Wat was die verandering?

Hoe het dit gekom dat u betaling verander het?

23

Watter probleme ondervind u met die werk?

Wat doen u gewoonlik om die probleme op te los?

nie, gaan u terug huistoe

werk op elke plaas?

u deur by die huis?

o plase?

R 1 000 given to Crossroads fund

MORE than R1 000 has been received so far for the recently-established Crossroads Emergency Fund, which is being administered by the Western Province Council of Churches.

The fund is to help the needy among the 20 000 residents of the Crossroads emergency camp near Nyanga, which may be demolished soon by government decree.

Crossroads was, in September 1976, officially declared an emergency camp by proclamation in the Provincial Gazette. But its present official status can be withdrawn at any time.

If deproclaimed as an emergency camp, Crossroads would immediately acquire the "illegality" that led to the obliteration of the three squatter camps at Bellville South - Modderdam, Werkgenot and Unibell.

Contributions to the aid being given to those who need it at Crossroads should be sent to: The Crossroads Emergency Fund, St Saviour's Church, Brooke Street, Claremont 7700. Donations to the fund may also be sent to: The Reverend Louis Bank, St Paul's Rectory, Roslyn Street, Rondebosch 7700.

Meanwhile, about 500 people have in the past week been to the crypt of St George's Cathedral, Cape Town, for the audio-visual presentations during the lunch hour of the special feature "Crossroads: Where the buck stops".

The half-hour feature is aimed at creating more public awareness of, and constructive involvement in, the squatter problem in the Cape Peninsula. These presentations will continue from Tuesday.

307

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House the Vrygrond squatters — Wiley

Cape Times
28/3/78

307

THE SAP MP for Simonstown, Mr John Wiley, said yesterday that the Vrygrond squatters problem was "acute" and he appealed to Cape Town City Council to resettle the squatters in municipal housing.

Mr Wiley was commenting after a Group Areas board decided last week to advertise an alternative site for Indians in Cape Town to the one originally proposed east of Prince George Drive next to the Marina da Gama development.

The new site, proposed by the City Council, borders the Mitchells Plain development.

Mr Wiley said the Anglo American Corporation's Marina da Gama company strongly opposed declaring the Vrygrond area on Prince George Drive Indian on the grounds of its "impact" on the Marina da Gama. After the City Council proposed that an area of similar size to Vrygrond west of the Strandfontein road be developed into an Indian residential area instead, the Group Areas Commission agreed to advertise the council's proposal.

Mr Wiley said the chairman of the executive committee of the SA Indian Council, Mr J

N Reddy, had criticized the council for not providing Indians in Cape Town with housing. There were more than 200 families on housing waiting lists. After stressing that the proposed Indian housing would have to be of a high standard, he agreed to consider the alternative site at Strandfontein.

Mr Wiley said his own view was that the Strandfontein site was better for the Indians than the Prince George Drive area since it had room for expansion and was closer to Indian business areas and the proclaimed Indian area of Rylands Estate.

The Prince George Drive area would now remain white, Mr Wiley said, but he added that something would have to be done for the squatters (an estimated 15 000) living there.

"The squatters include many law-abiding people genuinely looking for housing but there are a great number of those who are vagrants and loafers. They spill over into Muizenberg and loiter in the streets and are responsible for much of the crime in the local areas."

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Werkerbosonderhede (4)

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alleenlik)
- (b) Verwantskap aan werker
- (c) Ouderdom
- (d) Geslag
- (e) Woonplek
- (f) Skooljare voltooi
- (g) Nou op skool?
- (h) Skool (naam, soort,
distrik en afstand
van plaas)
- (i) Werk wat vir boer
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Argus 29/3/78

Squatter camp postcards banned

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POSTCARDS depicting
'before and after' scenes
at the Modderdam squatter
camp in Bellville South
have been banned.

Half the 4 000 cards
have already been dis-
tributed, according to a
spokesman for the Cape
Flats Committee for
Interim Accommodation
(CFCIA).

The cards, prints or an
etching by Sue Williamson,
show a scene at Modder-
dam before the camp was
demolished and the same
scene without the shanties.

On the back of the card
is text which tells how the
camp was razed.

Money raised from the
cards was to have been
used to increase the
Emergency Crossroads
Fund.

Miss Celeste dos Santos,
co-ordinator of the CFCIA,
said: 'It seems as if the
truth is hard to take
sometimes.'

DEPARTEMENT VAN GEMEENSKAPSBOU

No. R. 657

31 Maart 1978

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES VIR DIE
BESTUUR VAN EN BEHEER OOR DIE NOODKAMP
VIR KIEURLINGE TE WILLISTON IN DIE
LANDDROSDISTRIK WILLISTON

Ek, Stefanus Jacobus Marais Steyn, kragtens die
bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 6 (1) van die Wet op
die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plakkery, 1951 (Wet 52
van 1951), soos gewysig, heg hierby goedkeuring aan
onderstaande wysigings wat deur die Raad van die

307

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 657

31 March 1978

AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS FOR THE
ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL OF THE
EMERGENCY CAMP FOR COLOURED PERSONS
AT WILLISTON, MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF
WILLISTON

I, Stefanus Jacobus Marais Steyn, under the powers
vested in me by section 6 (1) of the Prevention of Illegal
Squatting Act, 1951 (Act 52 of 1951), as amended, hereby
approve the following amendments which have been made

20

No. 5962

STAATSKOERANT, 31 MAART 1978

Munisipaliteit van Williston aangebring is aan die
regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewings 1685
van 5 September 1975 en 506 van 5 April 1957:

(a) In regulasie 32 van Hoofstuk I van genoemde
regulasies, vervang die uitdrukkings "R3,00" en "50 sent"
onderskeidelik deur "R3,50" en "R1,00" met ingang van
1 Januarie 1978.

(b) Skrap regulasie 1 (1) en (2) van Hoofstuk II in die
regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing 506
van 5 April 1957.

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

by the Municipal Council of Williston to the regulations
published under Government Notices 1685, dated 5
September 1975 and 506 dated 5 April 1957:

(a) The substitution in regulation 32 of Chapter I
of the said regulations for the expressions "R3,00" and
"50 cents" of "R3,50" and "R1,00" with effect from
1 January 1978 respectively.

(b) Delete regulation 1 (1) and (2) of Chapter II of the
regulations published under Government Notice 506 dated
5 April 1957.

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

Crossroads: Survey on 'qualified' men

Chief Reporter

A SURVEY just completed by the Black Sash shows that if the Crossroads emergency camp near Nyanga is demolished, only about 100 of the 3 000 families living there would qualify for other housing in the Peninsula.

The survey is based on detailed information on 900 of the 3 000 households (about 20 000 people) at Crossroads and it has led to the conclusion that in only about three percent of the cases are both husband and wife legally "qualified" to be in the Peninsula.

"This means," says a report on the survey, "that should Crossroads be

demolished only about 100 families will be offered alternative accommodation. Yet there must be at least another 500 households in which the man not only qualifies to remain in Cape Town, but has spent his whole working life in this city.

"At least 89 percent of the 'qualified' male householders are married and living with their wives. They have chosen to live in shacks rather than in the bachelor quarters to which they are entitled in Langa, Nyanga or Guguletu.

"The vast majority of 'qualified' men have lived and worked in Cape Town for well over 18 years, and as many as 54 percent appear to have been in Cape Town continuously since

the 1940s.

"It is appalling that such men are still unable to live a family existence unless they squat illegally in places such as Crossroads."

The survey report says it is expected that most "qualified" men are employed or on pension — "but given the present rate of unemployment in Cape Town it is perhaps surprising to find such a high proportion (92 percent) at present legally employed in the formal sector".

It adds that since the recent demolitions at Modderdam, Werkgenot and Unibell, there has been a sense of insecurity at Crossroads and that this would partly explain the failure of many residents to

qualified'

keep up their service levy payments.

"The security of the 20 000 inhabitants of Crossroads remains tenuous, yet the men are in Cape Town to work, and are living with their families for perfectly normal reasons. Crossroads has solved not only the housing problem but also the stresses and strains of divided families.

"For three years now the men have lived a normal family life as a result of their own efforts, and the contribution of the Cape Division Council.

"It would be a tragedy indeed if so much constructive effort were to be destroyed by the demolition of Crossroads, and the subsequent dissolution of a self-supporting, law-abiding and close-knit community."

Sacked over squatter talk, claims tour guide



UCT student Glyn Williams — claims he was sacked because of 'truthful things' he said about the city's squatters and black townships.

A CAPE TOWN law student, Glyn Williams, claimed in an interview today he had been unjustly dismissed from a part-time job as a tourist guide because of 'truthful things' he had said about the city's squatters and black townships.

However, a spokesman for his former employer, Springbok-Atlas Safaris, said the case was not quite as simple as this and his company had felt justified in terminating Mr Williams's services. He pointed out there

had been more than one complaint about Mr Williams and that it had nothing to do with Mr Williams's views, but rather with his conduct.

Mr Williams said he had used the money earned from this job to help to pay his tuition fees at the University of Cape Town.

About three weeks ago he took a busload of tourists from the city centre to High Noon game reserve near Villersdorp.

'I pointed out Athlone as being one of the more elite coloured suburbs and then I mentioned that Langa was behind the power station.

'I said there were three African townships in Cape Town, Langa, Nyanga and Gugulethu and I gave their English names. I then said the Western Cape was a so-called coloured preferential area and then elaborated by saying coloured people got jobs before Africans.

'I then said that most of the Africans in Cape Town worked on a migratory basis. Leading from this I said they had only temporary residential status and had to leave their wives and families at home.

'I said that in the past 10 years no new homes had been built in Langa and that the ratio of men to women in the townships was 11 to 1.

'I pointed to some coloured suburbs and said that coloured people did have permanent status in the Western Cape.

'I then went off the subject and started talking about the geological formation of the Cape Flats.

Then, when we came within sight of the Crossroads squatter camp I told the passengers it was a social problem and that there were 20 000 people there. I mentioned the Modderdam demolitions and that

Crossroads was an emergency squatter camp and that the squatters paid for services they received there.

'I said an apparent solution to the problem was the demolition of the shanties and to move the squatters back to the homelands,' he added.

He said that this talk had taken about seven minutes of an eight-hour tour. He did not refer to the matter again and nobody queried anything he had said.

When he made a routine stop at the Elgin farm stall most of the tourists climbed off the bus and one woman approached him and

made it quite clear to him that she had not appreciated what he had said.

'She said I had been biased and should have pointed out the other suburbs where the Government had spent millions of rands.

'She also said I had not told the tourists how blacks flock from rural areas to urban areas and there breed like flies.'

'She then said I would hear more about it.'

Mr Williams conducted another tour after this and was about to set off on yet another one Friday when he was called in by his superior.

Within half an hour he had been told his services were no longer required.

Today a spokesman for Springbok-Atlas Safaris said the interests of passengers came first.

The tourist guide in question was thought to be unsuitable for the job and that was why he had been dismissed.

'It was not a question of him being sacked. He was only employed on a casual basis and we simply told him that we would not call on his services again.

'It had nothing to do with the status of the person who complained

(Mr Williams thought the person who complained had some connection with a Cabinet Minister).

'The fact is there has been more than one complaint about Mr Williams. One complaint has been that he has driven the bus with his feet on the dashboard.

'Obviously we cannot allow this sort of thing to go on. We do not feel Mr Williams has unjustly lost his part-time job and it certainly has nothing to do with his political feelings as is suggested.

Argus 21/01/78 (302)

THE FATE of Crossroads, the home of between 15 000 and 20 000 people in Cape Town, hangs in the balance.

Over the past six months our Government has destroyed the corrugated iron houses which some 25 000 people had built for themselves in Modderdam, Werkgenot and Unibel.

Now, according to the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, speaking in Parliament this week, Crossroads must also go.

Let us consider some of the basic facts. First, historical evidence shows that Africans were living and working in Cape Town at least as early as the 1830s, the time of the great trek. By the Anglo-Boer War the number of Africans living in the city was of the order of 10 000.

Nonsense

Nothing but racist ideology would assert that Africans have no right to be in Cape Town while people who have arrived here from Britain, Germany, Greece, Portugal, Kenya or anywhere else in recent years have full rights.

Africans are as much part of Cape Town as anybody else on God's earth and there is no justification whatever for treating them differently.

Secondly, despite strenuous Government attempts since 1966 to reduce the number of Africans in the Western Cape by five per

To smash these homes is a kind of madness



By FRANCIS WILSON

cent a year, the total number of African workers in all sectors of the Cape Town economy has risen sharply. Over the years 1968-1974 the number of black contract workers in industry and commerce has more than doubled.

The number in construction has trebled.

And in the Government sector (including the Railways and the Post Office), where presumably the policy of "coloured labour preference" was applied as rigorously as possible, the number of African contract workers has more than quadrupled.

Even allowing for the recession since 1974 we find that in 1977 the number of contract workers in Cape Town was double what it had been when the policy of moving Africans out of the Western Cape was first applied in 1966.

The welfare of Cape Town

is built upon the labour of African people quite as much as it is upon the labour of anybody else living in the city.

It is asserted that the destruction of African squatter homes is necessary for the protection of coloured workers. This is nonsense.

Without the labour of Africans all of Cape Town, including the coloured community, would be materially worse off. Moreover, both the chairman and the deputy leader of the Labour Party have declared publicly that such a policy does not have the backing of the coloured community.

Viable

which "obviously ignores the feelings of our people".

It has also been stated that squatter communities must be eliminated because they form a health hazard. According to a report of the Cape Divisional Council medical officer of health, the demolition of Modderdam and Werkgenot did not solve the health problem but dispersed it to other parts of the Peninsula.

The MoH reports that within Crossroads there is no major health hazard. All the evidence suggests that Crossroads is a viable community, able to pay its way and, despite its poverty, able gradually to build up an urban infrastructure in

harass and to destroy.

The men of Crossroads are working in Cape Town. Both the State and private firms need their labour. But because they are black the Government is now threatening to destroy their houses and to drive their wives and children to the reserves, where they are likely to suffer severely. There is no way in which such a policy can be carried out "humanely".

Sin

The premeditated destruction of the family life so miraculously being maintained in Crossroads would be a sin that would lie upon the white conscience for generations to come. It is growing awareness of this, perhaps, that explains the rising tide of white anger and revulsion in Cape Town at the threat to demolish Crossroads.

Let it not happen. We must stand with the authorities,

Indep 5/4/78 307

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(321)

The Deputy Minister, Dr W. L. Vosloo, has said that the removal of the Crossroads community from Cape Town is necessary to protect Africans already settled in the city. Dr Vosloo seems to be ignorant of the facts. The people living in Crossroads are not newcomers. The average household head there has been living in Cape Town for 18 years and his wife for an average of more than 11 years.

Dr Vosloo appears also to be politically out of touch with the views of the people whose interests he says he wishes to protect. The chairman of the co-ordinating civic council of Langa, Nyanga and Gugulethu, Mr S. M. Tindleni, attacked the threat to destroy Crossroads not only as "shocking" but as something

which people can live with their wives and children and at the same time, by their work, contribute greatly to the city in which they live.

Madness

Generations from now will surely look back on this period of South African history and wonder how it was ever possible for people to be engaged in such collective madness as we are witnessing in Cape Town at the present time.

The city is desperately short of houses, and many workers have managed to help solve the problem by building shelter so that they may live together with their families within commuting distance of their work.

Instead of welcoming this self-help the authorities have chosen to condemn, to

pleau even at this late stage, to reconsider their decision. "I understand," wrote Pollux in Rapport recently with regard to squatters, "that those in Government circles are thinking deeply about another approach. . . . It might be better to improve the squatter's living conditions in the place where he feels at home rather than to build a house he doesn't want elsewhere. . . ."

If this view becomes official policy then there would be hope for the people of Crossroads.

There would be a glimmer of hope, too, for our country. But if this new view does not become official policy and if the front end loaders move in to destroy Crossroads then truly white South Africa will have lost its own soul.

ARGUS 12/4/78

307

Squatter camp demolitions 'one of the issues'

The Argus
Parliamentary Staff

THERE was an uproar in the Assembly yesterday when the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, singled out the demolition of black squatter camps in the Peninsula as one of the issues that had led to a build up in antagonism between South Africa and Transkei.

Speaking during the Budget debate on the Prime Minister's Vote Mr Eglin urged the Government to be more aware of the 'angry feelings' aroused by the demolition of squatter camps.

There was a roar of disapproval from the Government benches when he mentioned 'squatter camps'.

Mr Eglin said he also hoped the Government would also be more sensitive to the damage being done in the Western Cape by the harsh application of the Bantu Urban Areas Act.

Mr Eglin said the Transkeian Ambassador to South Africa, Professor M Njisane, had said that the Government had transgressed the terms of an agreement reached between the two countries on the squatter issue.

Mr Japie Basson (PFP Bezuidehouth) again raised the squatter issue later in the debate and said that the effect of Government action on squatters on relations with Transkei should not be underestimated.

Giles Hobson

Saldru Working Paper No. 18

In co-operation with the
Environmental and Development Agency (EDA)

Squatters

ARGUS
major 13/4/78

health problem

side their natural habitat. These are rivers in America. We get them to tary extract from ordinary; atting a successful spawning; at more than about 30% success

year and now we've reared about carp from Malaya in 1967. We 're going to get some of those or weed control purposes. up to Underberg because these their range is from 0°C to 32°C.

It is not the same species European fish whereas the grass in China. It's the same genus. The council's medical officer of health believes that transit accommodation of a much more simple type will have to be permitted if the present trend towards indiscriminate peri-urban squatting is to be controlled.

There's not a big demand yet in Natal for freshwater fish for food production but at least we're gearing ourselves for the time when this comes about. There is a general attitude among farmers in Natal that fish is just something you put into the water and it grows. It's difficult to get through to them that a fish is an animal that has to be managed. If you do it properly you can get far better results than you can from, say, cattle. The trouble, I think, is that the areas which are most suitable for tilapia are the easiest crops to grow. The fish for relatively small extra

IN the field of environmental health control the problems posed by squatters were the most difficult, Mr I. N. G. Hampshire, chairman of the Cape Divisional Council, has told the Oranjezicht Civic Association in Cape Town.

There is an ever-growing number of families who are without housing and who look to the erection of shacks wherever land is available in order to find some cover under which to live. When these unauthorised shacks are demolished the occupants move to some other hidden area, or back to already over-filled housing to share with family or friends. It is a never-ending vicious circle, Mr Hampshire said.

TRANSIT

The council's medical officer of health believes that transit accommodation of a much more simple type will have to be permitted if the present trend towards indiscriminate peri-urban squatting is to be controlled.

He said at Crossroads squatter camp the council took the initiative and provided a piped water supply, a night soil and refuse removal service and such elementary health services as it could.

Demand for fish production in Natal
There's not a big demand yet in Natal for freshwater fish for food production but at least we're gearing ourselves for the time when this comes about. There is a general attitude among farmers in Natal that fish is just something you put into the water and it grows. It's difficult to get through to them that a fish is an animal that has to be managed. If you do it properly you can get far better results than you can from, say, cattle. The trouble, I think, is that the areas which are most suitable for tilapia are the easiest crops to grow. The fish for relatively small extra profit. farmer is not keen to utilised for sugar cane suitable for tilapia a grass carp and silver We've got grass carp c as the common carp. The silver carp is also got the first big spawning 4 000 to big fingerling work now, stocking them We're selecting dams for fish will take big temp 32°C. Grass carp spawn only in big, slow-flowing rivers spawn by intramuscular carp. There are various Mr Pruginin says that with their spawning.

Excerpts from a discussion with Tom Pike of Natal Parks Board

NATAL

ARGUS 13/4/78

Council in no hurry to destroy 8 shanties

307

CAPE TOWN CITY COUNCIL, which has been told by the Department of Community Development that it must demolish eight shanties on New Retreat Estate because the occupants are there illegally, is in no hurry to do so.

The Administrator of the Cape, Dr L A P A Munnik, has decided to alter the municipal boundaries to transfer a triangle of land known as New Retreat Estate, containing about 154 squatter shanties, from the Divisional Council of the Cape to the City Council.

The council has been told by the Department of Community Development that it must now assume responsibility for the squatters, and that eight of the shanties must be demolished.

CAREFUL LOOK

Town Clerk Mr H G Heugh said the council would not demolish the shanties until the land had been incorporated in the municipal area. This would take some time, and involve a proclamation from the Administrator.

He said the council would then 'take a careful look' at the eight shanties before coming to any decision.

Mr Heugh pointed out that, by agreement with the Government, the council had numbered all shanties in the municipal area in 1974 and these were demolished only when the occupants were rehoused.

PREVENTED

Since then, people had been prevented from putting up new shanties in the municipal area.

Mr Heugh said he did not think the council would 'feel disposed to knock down anybody's house just because it was told they were there illegally.'

Referring to the Statement in the report of 'an attack on the squatters about 3 am by men in civilian clothes,' Brigadier van der Westhuizen made it clear that officials from his department were in no way connected with the alleged action.

ditions of Lesotho, particularly in the north, are bad. There are some p

FISH PER HA	2000-4000	4000
AVERAGE WEIGHT PALLETS GRAINS PELLETS		
20-50	0	1
50-100	0	1
100-200	1	4
200-300	2	5
300-400	4	4
400-500	6	4
500-600	8	3
600-700	9	2
700-800	9	3
800-900	9	3
900-1000	10	3

0-12000	GRAINS PELLETS GRAINS	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	6	8	9	11	2
12000-15000	GRAINS PELLETS GRAINS	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	6	8	9	10	2
15000-20000	GRAINS PELLETS GRAINS	1	1	2	4	4	6	7	8	8	8	9	10	2
20000-50000	GRAINS PELLETS GRAINS	1	2	4	4	6	7	8	8	9	9	9	10	2

the education level, it's not
For example in Tshakololo per ha
a big farm: 4,5 ha.

Handwritten 11 18 April 1978.
Question 476 Col. 636 & 637.

307

**Cape Peninsula Bantu Affairs
Administration Board: Demolition of
squatter camps.**

476. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the

637

TUESDAY, 18

Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

Whether the Cape Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board incurred any expenditure in connection with demolition of squatter camps in its area during 1976 and 1977; if so, what amount in each of these years.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

The Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board did not incur any direct expenditure.

Cape Times
17/4/78

73 shacks bulldozed

307

A BULLDOZER was used to demolish 73 squatter shacks in the Table View area yesterday after the residents failed to respond to eviction notices served on them more than a month ago.

The demolitions took place on land belonging to Milnerton Estates and not, as was reported by a newspaper yesterday, on land belonging to Graaff Trust.

The managing director of Graaff Trust, Mr Richard Knight, said last night that Graaff Trust were merely the secretaries for Milnerton

Estates and, as such, were responsible for removing the squatters.

"We have no idea where these people come from, but we suspect they come from Unibell or Modderdam.

"We tried to give them a month's notice, which, of course, is rather longer than normal, but instead of moving, the numbers seemed to increase," he said.

Mr Knight said the land was private and the owners were, therefore, liable to prosecution under the Squatters Act, unless, at their

own expense they removed the people from the land.

"We were forced into a position where we either had to do something about the situation or face prosecution — at the price of a R500 fine per dwelling," he said.

The property manager for Graaff Trust, Mr Jack Logie, said all the people on the site knew they had to move.

"At least 15 people had collected rail warrants to the homelands by last Friday, and a number of them had pulled down their own shacks and moved away.

AKG 5 18/4/78

Table View shanty ³⁰⁷ demolition completed

THE demolition of squatter shanties by Graaff's Trust in the Table View area had been completed by today with 73 huts demolished, a spokesman said.

The squatters had been living illegally on land owned by Milnerton Estates with the trust acting as secretaries for the firm.

The spokesman said about 60 squatters had broken down their own shanties and moved off the land. At least 15 people had accepted free rail passes to the homelands.

ANIMALS

The area which had now been cleared was planned for future development, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile a spokesman for the Animal Welfare Society said today an inspector of the society had gone into the area to rescue any animals that might have been left behind.

There is still a fairly large number of squatters in Table View and they are living in shanties spread over a wide area.

BY MARK AUGUST

THE departing Transkei Ambassador to South Africa, Professor M. Njisane, said yesterday he would not forget the help he received from Cape Town people during the squatter crises in the Peninsula.

In an interview, Professor Njisane said his 18-month stay in South Africa as ambassador had been good.

He said he was particularly moved by the wonderful atmosphere in Cape Town where everyone was polite.

"My appreciation for the people goes back to the time they showed so much concern and enthusiasm when they rallied to

Cape Town people's help Ambassador won't forget

other places, he said.

He leaves Cape Town today for Pretoria and will return to Transkei on Friday.

He said he was looking forward to returning to Transkei.

"We have built up a brand new world in Transkei where blacks and whites can do things

together."

Professor Njisane said a series of problems, including the land issue, had forced his government to break ties with South Africa.

"We believe that the land issue was handled rather frivolously by the authorities — an indication of the arrogance of white racism. I can tell you now that probably the most disillusioned man at the moment is Chief Kaiser

Matanzima, Prime Minister of Transkei. He had been out from the beginning to create a negotiated order."

Professor Njisane said many newspapers saw the action as a renzied, emotional move by Chief Matanzima.

"We don't see it that way. To us it is the beginning of a new era for the people of Transkei and a

turning point in everything."

He said his country may go through a rough time now and that there had already been talk of help from communist countries.

"But while communism is something that the blacks have not yet experienced, it is very difficult for them to think of anything else when the one thing looming in their minds at all times is racism. In any case the recalcitrance of the government (South African) leaves blacks with no choice."

Professor Njisane's nephew, Timothy, 5, who attended Rondebosch Preparatory School, will also be leaving for Transkei.

Squatter housing: Solution in sight, says govt report

Cape Times 22/4/78

Political Correspondent

307

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The squatter problem in the Cape Town municipal area will be "completely solved" by 1980, the Secretary for Community Development, Mr L Fouche, said in his annual report tabled in Parliament.

He said up to 60 percent of the nearly 15 000 dwelling units under construction at Mitchell's Plain would be used directly or indirectly to relieve the plight of the inhabitants of 5 752 squatter shacks in the City Council area.

"It is evident, therefore, that the squatter problem in the municipal area of Cape Town will be completely solved on completion of these schemes in 1980."

In addition to current building operations, "enormous schemes" would shortly be launched elsewhere in the Cape Peninsula, with the result that a solution was already in sight to the squatter problem.

Mr Fouche acknowledged that few squatter families will be able to afford houses in Mitchell's Plain.

Arrangements had therefore been made, he said, whereby preference in the

allocation of Mitchell's Plain houses would be given to tenants of existing schemes so that cheaper dwellings vacated in this way could be made available to low-paid squatter families.

He emphasized that squatter shacks which were built before 1974 would not be demolished until alternative accommodation had been made available.

But he added that illegal squatting is "such a serious social evil, its elimination required drastic measures", and warned that action will be taken against those who "make themselves guilty of this practice in future".

The prevention of squatting, if necessary by demolishing newly erected squatter shacks, was "certainly one of the most unenviable tasks with which a public body has ever been

burdened". On the coloured housing problem generally, Mr Fouche said that lack of funds at an early stage made it impossible to maintain favourable progress.

But 26 769 dwellings were under construction at present (Cape Town 23 269, Johannesburg 1 072 and Durban 1 928), and it was expected that additional funds would be made available.

"The indications are that from 1978 to 1980 the backlog will be reduced at a very rapid rate and unless there is a serious setback the position should improve immeasurably within five years," he said. "There will be spectacular progress in the future."

House 11 21 April 1978
Question 450 Col. 679

For written reply

Black Squatters in Cape Peninsula Area

450. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

- (1) How many Black squatters in the Cape Peninsula area were removed to their places of origin during 1977;
- (2) (a) to how many of them were rail warrants issued and (b) what was the total cost to the State.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Nil. The squatters were not removed, but were given assistance to return to their places of origin.
- (2) (a) 3 105.
(b) This information is not readily available and can only be ascertained at unwarranted cost.

New bid by Shawco for transit camp

ARGUS 24/4/78

307

FAMILIES who have spent years living in shanties may have difficulty in adapting to life in a house, Mr D A J Livesey, Warden of Shawco (Students' Health and Welfare Centres Organisation) has told The Cape Town City Council.

Shawco is asking the council to allow it to set up a transit camp where families can be helped and advised by social workers and other trained people. They hope they can fit more easily into a settled community when they have been housed.

TEMPORARY

Shawco's request to set up such a camp, in temporary wood and corrugated iron buildings, at Kensington was recently turned down by the council after City Engineer Mr J. G. Brand pointed out that squatters from there were being rehoused at a rapid rate.

But the organisation has asked the council to reconsider the matter.

A delegation from Shawco, put the case for the transit camp to the council's Executive Committee last week.

After the meeting Mr Livesey explained: 'We feel it would be to the benefit of families in some cases, if there could be a period of rehabilitation before they move into a house.'

PONDOK

'Many of these people have been living for years in a pondok with no modern amenities, such as a bathroom and kitchen, and have had no opportunities to be socially integrated.'

'They have had no motivation to do things like sending the children to school.'

'This can be a cause of friction if they are moved suddenly into a settled community, living cheek by jowl with people who have different attitudes and social customs.'

Mr Livesey said he hoped the council would allow Shawco to set up a camp on some suitable site where families could be given training which would lessen the possibility of friction and help them to cope with a different social environment.

2 307
M. M. M.
A. M. M.

Some Plain workers go back

SOME of the 600 black construction workers who topped work at Ilco Homes in Mitchell's Plain returned to work today, Mr E F H Keersemaier, the firm's administrative manager, said today.

Mr Keersemaier said they stopped work in protest against increased service charges of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB).

The BAAB, however, has denied that they stopped working because of the increased service charges.

Some had returned to work today after receiving the assurance that Ilco Homes would make representations to BAAB for the service charges to be reduced.

He said the representations had already been made.

Ilco Homes provide hostel accommodation for its contract workers at Guguletu for which it charges them R2 a week rent.

In addition, the BAAB levies a service charge of R3,25 a worker for street lighting, cleansing services and rubbish removal.

The service charges, levied through the construction firm, have now gone up to R6.

Mr Keersemaier said the workers were apparently taking their frustrations out on his firm because they collected the service charges from them.

They had not asked for their wages to be increased, he said.

'It's not our responsibility to pay the service charges,' he said.

The increase also came at a bad time because, with the start of the rainy season, the workers would be working shorter hours and receiving less money.

'We hope the issue will be resolved because it's not nice the way things are going at the moment.'

'We are not to blame but we are prepared to help where we can,' he said.

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, the BAAB's chairman, today issued a statement saying the construction workers had told his officials the work stoppage was as a result of differences with the construction firm.

The full statement reads:

About 10.15 am on April 24 1978, the police, officials of the Department of Labour and officials of the Administration Board visited the site of Ilco Homes construction work at Mitchell's Plain, as a result of a complaint that workers had stopped work.

The workers informed the officials about the reason for their action and this was discussed in detail over two hours.

The officials of the board were advised by the workers that they stopped work because of a difference with their employers over the payment they have to make for accommodation, and that they did not stop work to protest against the increased rates for services provided by the board.

The residents of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu were fully informed about the reasons for the increase of these rates and although they would have liked to retain the old rates, they realise that the increase was unavoidable.

Cape Times
25/4/78

(1) 307
(2) 307

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 600 workers at a construction company in Mitchell's Plain went on strike yesterday to protest against the Bantu Affairs Administration Board's increased housing service fees.

The board's monthly charge for the outside servicing, similar to a rates payment, of the workers compound housing in Guguletu, has gone up 84 percent, from R3,25 to R6.

The construction company Ilco Homes Consortium, provides housing at Guguletu, according to the law, for these contract workers and charges them R2 rent per week. The workers, many of whom actually live at Crossroads where they are charged site rental, then pay the BAAB charges on top of this.

"The increase came at a

600 strike in protest over BAAB fees rise

bad time, the company's finance and administration manager, Mr E F Keersmaker, said yesterday, "it's the start of the rainy season when the men work less and get less money. The increases should maybe have come gradually."

The workers work a 45-hour week for which they get paid R35,10.

"We realize they are taking it out on the company because it's the only way they can hit back," Mr Keersmaker said.

"The workers must have

got organized over the weekend soon after we told the liaison committee of the increase."

Most of Ilco's trucks were ready to go to the site yesterday morning but black workers told them of their strike.

Mr Keersmaker said his company met and discussed the problem with 20 of the workers' representatives.

"We said we would make representations to the BAAB for them to lower the fee to about R4 if they came back to

work," Mr Keersmaker said.

"Their only alternative to work would be to go back to the Transkei — they won't want that I'm sure. We would also like to keep them as we have just finished training them," he continued.

Mr Keersmaker said there would probably be a bad turnout of those workers today but he expected it would improve by Wednesday.

"We have promised we will do all we can for them and make representations to the board but they must show their faith in the company by coming to work," he said.

The BAAB officials were not available for comment last night.

Ilco Homes Consortium, which is building 4 562 homes at the rate of about 200 a month, employs a total of 1 700 workers.

Workers decide to go home

Staff Reporter

MORE than 500 of the 600 African construction workers who stopped work at Ileo Homes in Mitchell's Plain on Monday have decided to return to Transkei rather than go back to work.

Last night the finance and administration manager of the Ileo Homes Consortium construction company, Mr E F H Keersmaker, said: "The men had an alternative — to end their strike or return to the Transkei. They have chosen not to go back to work, and so they must return home. We can't allow this business to drag on."

Mr Keersmaker said the men went on strike to protest against the Bantu Affairs Administration Board's increased housing service fees.

But Mr A MacLachlan, chief director of BAAB, denied this yesterday. He said the statement issued by BAAB's chairman was correct.

The statement reads: "The officials of the board were advised by the workers that they stopped work because of a difference with their employers over the payment they have to make for accommodation, and that they did not stop work to protest against the increased rates for services provided by the board."

Ileo Homes provides housing at Guguletu for the contract workers and charges them R2 a week. The workers, many who actually live at Crossroads where they are charged site rental, then pay the BAAB charges on top of this.

BAAB's monthly charge for the servicing — which includes street lighting, cleaning services and rubbish removal — has gone up 84 percent, from R3,25 to R6.

The workers work a 45-hour week for which they get paid R35,10.

Hope to house all squatters soon

ARGUS
26/4/78
307

THE Government hoped to house all coloured squatters within the Cape Town municipal area in the next 18 months, Mr Louis Fouche, Secretary of Community Development, said in Cape Town last night.

Addressing the Institute of Property Practitioners, he said: 'It is most important for the country that we should eliminate and eradicate all sorts of squatting in South Africa.

'You cannot allow people of some race groups to be squatters and not those of other race groups. It has a dangerous flavour to it.

'Squatting must be tackled with all the energy at our disposal,' he said.

Mr Fouche said he rejected the argument put forward by some people that because there were squatters and shacks throughout the world there was therefore nothing to worry about.

'This argument may apply to the rest of the world. But we as white people can never allow it to be used here.

'Squatting in this country can be found among the non-white people. These conditions existed

among white people 40 or 50 years ago.'

He said that it was therefore important that squatting should be eliminated and thanks to the Government much progress had already been made in the Western Cape.

Turning to the question of rent control, Mr Fouche said if there were undue increases in rentals or evidence of harassment of tenants by landlords, rent control would have to be looked at again.

Mr Fouche, who was head of the commission which recommended the abolition of rent control, said: 'We will never think of rent control again if we can avoid it.

'But should there be exploitation or harassment

— we all know what are reasonable rents — the matter will have to be reconsidered.'

He said the Rent Act as it stood was the most discriminatory measure on the statute book.

It discriminated between landlord and landlord and tenant and tenant.

One person might earn R100 a month and another R1000 a month or more. But a person could live in a rent controlled flat if he succeeded in obtaining one.

'We will now gradually move away from Rent Control and to the law of economics in this field. It is now up to you people to see that this works,' he told the meeting.

Cape Times 26/4/78

Workers decide to go home

Staff Reporter

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VOSLOO WAARSKU PLAKKERS

Kruispad sal 307 ontruim word

DIE BURGERS 3/5/78

Van Ons Politieke Redaksie

DIE plakkerskamp Kruispad sal voor einde vanjaar opgeruim word, het die Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, dr. W. L. Vosloo, gister in die Volksraad gesê.

Dr. Vosloo het die debat oor die begrotingspos Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling gesê daar is nêrens ter wêreld so 'n betrokkenheid by die plakkersprobleem soos in die Kaapse Skiereiland nie. Dit is 'n doelbewuste, weldeurdagte poging om die Regering op 'n buite-parlementêre manier te ondermyn.

As Kruispad nie teen einde vanjaar opgeruim is nie, sal die Regering alle metodes tot sy beskikking gebruik om die gebied te ontruim en skoon te maak.

ONREGVERDIG

Mense wat onwettig in die gebied is kan nie geduld word nie. Dit is onregverdig teenoor diegene wat wettig hier is, en werkgewers wat mense wettig in diens neem en dus 'n heffing moet betaal.

Dr. Vosloo het gesê as dit nie was vir die Bantoesake-Administrasierade nie, sou daar vandag 'n chaos gewees het. Daar sou nie net in Wes-Kaapland plakkers gewees het nie, maar 'n algehele instroming oor die hele land.

As dit nie in die onluste vir die optrede van amptenare van die administrasierade was nie, sou daar baie meer bloed gevloei het. Hy wil aan hulle hulde bring, het dr. Vosloo gesê.

Slabbert plea on Crossroads

Cape Times 3/5/78

307

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert (PFP Rondebosch), made an impassioned plea to the government not to disrupt the established communities which had developed at Crossroads and other squatter camps.

He said that at Crossroads, the vast majority of household heads were in fixed employment and most had been in the area for nearly 20 years.

In the most "difficult circumstances imaginable" squatter families had erected two schools and a community centre, he said.

"On the sands of the Cape Flats, a community developed, forced by human necessity to have a family life of which they are proud.

"How this happened and how it is maintained is a miracle."

Dr Slabbert said the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Connie Mulder, had said he had chosen the path of reasonableness and peaceful negotiation.

"Although he does not see the black man as a citizen, he wants his life to be as comfortable as possible in the urban areas. Let him test his words with places like Crossroads," Dr Slabbert said.

Crossroads must go — Vosloo

Cape Times

3/5/78

307

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — People living in the Crossroads squatter camp in the Cape Peninsula would have to move before the end of the year, the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Willie Vosloo, said yesterday.

Speaking during the Plural Relations vote in the Budget debate, Dr Vosloo said that if they did not move of their own freewill every method available to the government would be used to make them move.



Mr Vosloo

For them to stay there illegally would be unfair to blacks legally in the Cape, as well as to employers who paid levies for legal workers.

He had made a study of the situation and one thing was clear, and that was that the news media, academics, intellectuals, churchmen and humanists were purposely conducting a well thought out campaign to discredit the government through extra-parliamentary methods.

Dr Vosloo said opposition attacks against administration boards were unfounded. If the boards had not acted in the way they had during the recent disturbances these would have been a far worse situation. — Sapa

Crossroads: Law CO

By MIKE FREMANTLE

ABOUT 700 of the 20 000 people living in the now doomed Crossroads emergency camp will be allowed to remain in the Cape Peninsula if the letter of the law is followed.

And this week in Parliament, the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Willie Vosloo, made it clear that if the remainder did not clear the camp of their own free will by the end of the year, "every method available to the government would be used to make them move".

According to a survey by the Black Sash which was published last month, only 100 of the 3 000 families living in the camp are legally entitled to alternative housing in the Cape Peninsula. Total population of the camp is 20 000, according

to the Black Sash survey — an average of nearly seven people a family.

In terms of government policy both husband and wife qualify under the Urban Areas Act in order to be eligible for family housing. What this means in effect, is that both husband and wife must either have been born in the area or they must both have lived there for at least 15 years or they must both have been employed by one employer for at least 10 years.

Crossroads was started early in 1975 when it was decided to allow squatters living in small camps dotted around the Peninsula to rebuild on the site adjoining the township of Nyanga. Since then the residents have lived in an air of uncertainty concerning its future.

78 307 uld remove

Yesterday, the government's decision to clear the camp was condemned by civic and political leaders in the Peninsula.

In a press statement, the Labour Party of South Africa condemned the government for "ruthless and inhuman application of the Illegal Squatters Amendment Act at Crossroads".

"Thousands of families," the statement reads, "will be rendered homeless and destitute; thousands of families will be forced to move to the Transkei where prospects of employment are virtually nil. These families have lived and worked in the Western Cape all their lives."

The chairman of the Women's Movement for Peace, Mrs Sue Williamson, said the decision to descend once more on

thousands

Western Cape labour force was enough to "make one lose all faith in humanity".

She said the Western Cape needed the labour of the men at Crossroads, over 70 percent of whom are employed. "And if their labour is needed, it is surely their basic human right to expect the society that needs that labour to allow their families to live with them," she said.

She called on the government to "allow Crossroads to stand".

A former chairman of the Concerned Citizens Action Committee, Professor Louis Ahrens, said he thought the decision was a "tragedy". He said that in human terms the government had erred.

Squatters: Transkei warning on ties

ARGUS 4/5/78

307

TRANSKEI'S recalled ambassador to South Africa has warned that links between the two countries will worsen if the Government carries out its intention to clear Crossroads squatter camp.

'It is a disgusting decision. One gets all the more frightened when viewing the consequence of such an action especially if thousands of Transkeians are involved,' Professor M Njisane said in a telephone interview yesterday.

The Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Dr W L Vosloo, made it clear in Parliament this week that the Government would make every effort to clear the camp by the end of the year.

Professor Njisane said this was a 'betrayal' of an agreement made between the authorities and himself when Unibel was erased last year.

LEGAL CAMP

'It was agreed that Transkeians living at Unibel would be allowed to move to Crossroads which was regarded as a legal squatter camp. What will we tell our people there now?' he asked.

He said that Transkei had broken diplomatic links because of a dispute over land. Instead of giving more land Pretoria was giving more people, he said.

'We are tired of being used as a dumping ground. There is not the remotest chance of resuming diplomatic ties unless the Nationalist Government stops this arrogant and defiant action,' said the ambassador.

Last year the Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, met his Transkeian counterpart, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in Pretoria to discuss the squatter situation in the Cape. The result was that nearly 40 000 Transkeians were given until the end of last year to move out of the area.

Professor Njisane said so far fewer than 1 000 squatters have returned to Transkei.



Professor M Njisane

when it was forced to act.

The bodies concerned knew that approximately 90 percent of the squatters at Crossroads were there illegally.

It was unfair to those blacks who were in the Peninsula legally and who had to pay rent.

PROGRESS MADE

'This means that there are tens of thousands of squatters still in the Cape in spite of the destruction of Unibel and Modderdam.

'What is the South African Government going to do about that?' he asked.

Dr Vosloo has said that the removal of squatters from Crossroads will be done humanely.

He told the Nationalist Press that progress had already been made in negotiations with the bodies concerned to solve the problem.

Dr Vosloo said organisations and people who agitated about the matter created the impression that they were concerned, not so much about the welfare of the squatters, but that they were spurred on by political motives.

They were apparently trying to create a climate against the Government to bring it into discredit

Think again on squatters —Govt urged

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

DR FRANCIS WILSON, economist and campaigner against migrant labour, yesterday issued an 11th-hour appeal to the Government to reconsider its decision to move against the squatter camp at Crossroads.

He was reacting to an announcement by the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Willie Vosloo, that "every method" would be used against the Crossroads squatters if they did not move before the end of the year.

Dr Wilson described the people of Crossroads as "Capetonians of 18 years' standing."

"To bulldoze Crossroads would be to try to build a society on the basis of

permanent compulsory migrant labour. To attempt this would destroy us all."

Crossroads is near the D F Malan Airport, on the peninsula.

There are nearly 18 000 blacks living in the settlement.

"We also plead with the Dutch Reformed Church to speak out on Crossroads," he said.

Dr Wilson referred to a study by Dr Johann Maree, of the University of Cape Town, and Ms Judith Cornell, of the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit.

Their findings contradict the official view that most black squatters in the western Cape arrived after Easter 1975.

The average length of time in the Cape Town re-

gion spent by heads of households before moving to Crossroads is 15.8 years, the researchers found.

Nearly 60% of the household heads had lived in one of the three black townships near Cape Town before moving to Crossroads.

Provision of family housing for blacks in the Cape Town area has been frozen, built in 1976.

No family housing was

"The average length of time spent by the spouses before moving to Crossroads is 9.3 years, of which 56.2% was spent in the African townships..." the researchers found.

More than half of the household heads at Crossroads qualified to be in the Cape Town area under Section 10 (b) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Act.

As blacks must have lived lawfully in a prescribed urban area for 15 continuous years, or to have worked legally for one employer for 10 consecutive years, the researchers concluded that the majority of household heads had been in the area for at least 18 years.

Although only a small portion of the spouses qualified to be in the areas — about 10% — twice as many children qualified to be there by birth.

Another pointer to the roots which the squatters have put down in the area was reflected in the high ratio of employment among heads of households.

Three black squatter camps, Modderdam, Unibell and Werkgenoot, have already been demolished. Most squatters "disappeared" into black townships.

The researchers asked Crossroads families what they would do if their houses were destroyed.

"The vast majority, 72%, said they intended to erect a house elsewhere in the Cape Town region."

Kruispad menslik opgeruim

DIE BURGER 4/5/78

307

Van Ons Politieke Beriggewer

DIE Regering sal hom nie deur die bedrywighede en optrede van sekere instansies en mense laat afsien van sy voorneme om onwettige swartes uit die Skiereiland te weer nie, het dr. W. L. Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, gister gesê.

„Die opruiming van die plakkerskamp Kruispad sal op 'n menslike wyse geskied. Ons het reeds ver gevorder met onderhandelinge met die betrokke instansies om die vraagstuk op te los.”

Dr. Vosloo het gesê die organisasies en mense wat oor die saak agiteer, wek die indruk dat hulle nie soseer begaan is oor die welsyn van die plakkers as sulks nie, maar dat hulle deur politieke motiewe aangespoor word.

„Hulle probeer blykbaar om 'n klimaat teen die Regering te skep en om die Regering in diskrediet te bring wanneer hy verplig word om op te tree”, het hy gesê.

Lees ook berig op bl. 3.

Vrae ontstaan waarom hierdie instansies optree soos hulle doen. Waarom is soveel organisasies en mense betrokke by die omstandighede van net een plakkerskamp, veral in die lig van die feit dat die meeste inwoners van Kruispad onwettig in die gebied is?

Dr. Vosloo het gesê die betrokke instansies weet goed dat sowat 90 persent van die plakkers onwettig in die gebied is. Dit is onbillik teenoor die swartes wat wettig in die Skiereiland is en wat huurgeld moet betaal.

Dr. Vosloo het aan die hand van 'n pamflet wat in sy besit gekom het, die name verstrekkend van 'n aantal van die organisasies wat met agitاسies oor Kruispad doenig is. Dit sluit in die Black Sash, Women's Movement for Peace, Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, Foundation for Social Development, Institute for Social Responsibility, Kupugani en ander.

(307) 5/5/78

tions would be carried out with care and sympathy, he added.

The removals are in line with the six-point plan of Western Cape MPs to implement "positive steps" to protect whites and coloured people from black job intrusions from eastern black homelands.

The plan, outlined by J T Albertyn (Nat, False Bay) during the Prad vote committee stage debate, demands:

- Immediate removal of illegal blacks;
- Reduction of the number of job categories for which blacks may still be legally acquired (filling station attendants, milkmen, domestics etc);
- Where contract workers are still engaged, steps should be taken to ensure that they are unmarried (presumably so that they cannot send for their families once they are installed in work);
- Make contract black labour expensive; and
- Increase the penalties for employing illegal black workers.

At the same time, Albertyn urged Prad Minister Connie Mulder to negotiate with the Ciskei and Transkei on the resettlement/repatriation of people ejected from the greater Western Cape.

Willie Vosloo has his own good reasons for washing the Western Cape whiter:

- It is unfair that illegal blacks spend all their money here, when they should be spending it in the homelands;
- It is unfair that the local administration board (Penbaab) should lose licence and levy revenue because squatters and the traders who serve them do not pay such dues;
- Squatters reduce the number of job openings for legal blacks and coloured people (even though surveys show that most heads of household in Cape Town squatter camps have held steady jobs for more than 10 years, some as long as 32 years); and
- It is not fair to employers of legal labour who pay levies and other charges for the privilege of employing black labour.

So, clearly, Vosloo believes that coloured unemployment can be reduced by creating more African unemployment.

SQUATTERS

(307) Time runs out FM 5/5/78

Government's first move to demonstrate its new hardline approach to Dr Eiselen's notion of a de-Africanised Western Cape — supported by more than a dozen NP parliamentarians from Gordonia to Humansdorp — will be to break down Crossroads squatter camp in Cape Town and send 20 000 people packing.

Confirming that the removals must take place before the end of the year, Prad deputy Willie Vosloo warned "concerned citizens, humanitarians, academics and churches" that their protests would be in vain: "Die mense moet daar weg, nog voor die einde van die jaar . . ."

Of course, the removals and demoli-

Gloom in Crossroads as govt decides it must be demolished

By MARK AUGUST

A FEELING of gloom seemed to have settled over the Crossroads squatter camp yesterday following the recent government announcement that it would make every effort to clear the camp by the end of the year.

This week, the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Dr W L Vosloo, said in Parliament that people living in the Crossroads squatter camp would have to move before the end of the year.

Dr Vosloo said for them to stay there illegally would be unfair to blacks who were legally in the Cape, as well as to employers who paid levies for legal workers.

A spokesman for the committee, representing the squatters, said they were not prepared to comment at this stage. He said no decisions had been taken on whether representations would be made to the government following the announcement.

A father of three, Mr Oliver Majuwa, who has been at the

camp for a long time said yesterday that he felt sad that the government had decided to remove the camp.

Mr Majuwa has lived in the Peninsula for more than 16 years and has a steady job in town. He said of those who would be sent back to the homelands: "How are they going to manage? Most of them have never been to these homelands."

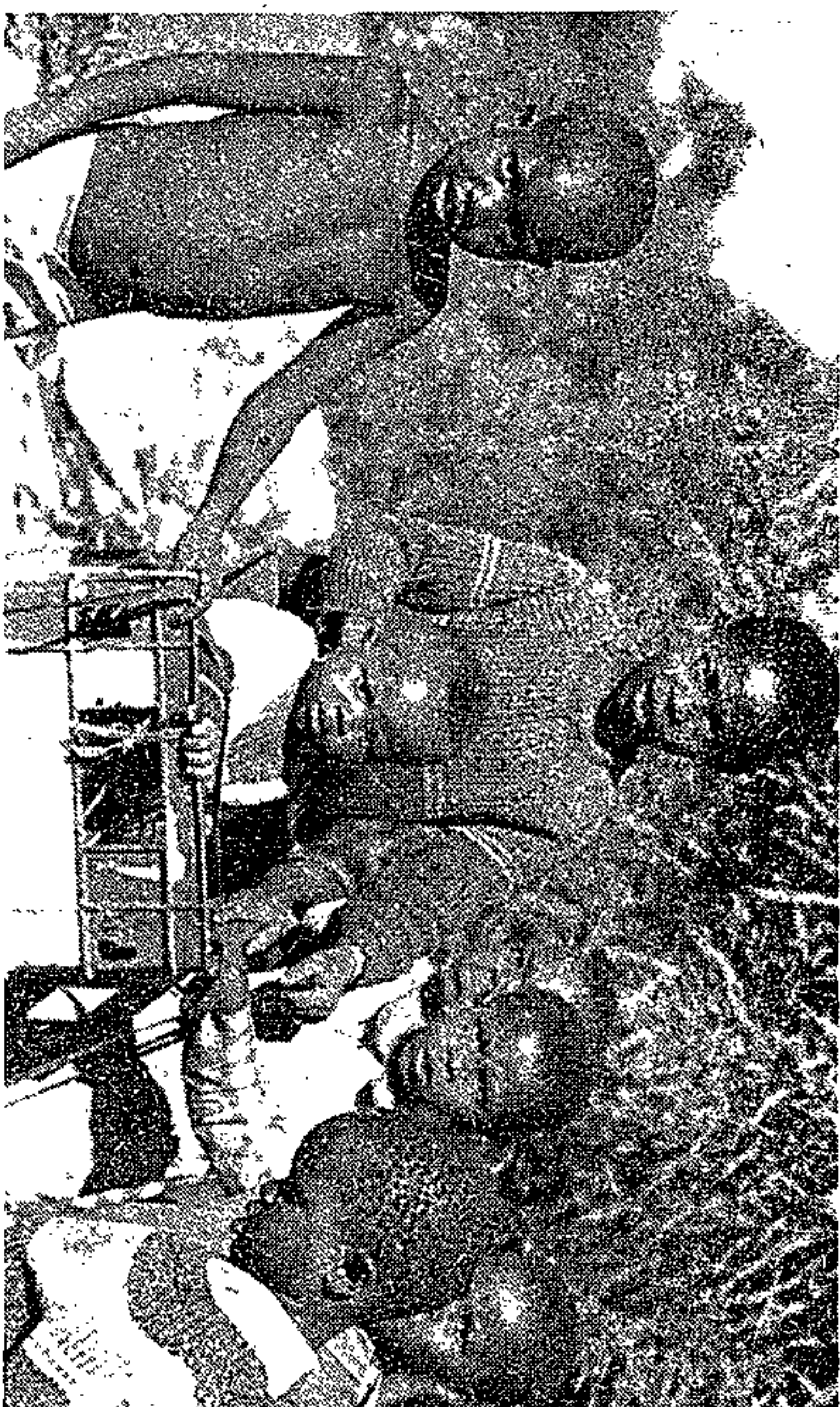
Another father who lives in a ramshackle structure next to Mr Majuwa said the announcement ended months of uncertainty for most of the residents.

The man, who would not disclose his name, said: "We have been living in this place for so long not knowing whether or when we would be moved. Now we have been told to move. I don't know what to do but I hope someone will intervene to prevent the government from pushing us out."

Others interviewed at the camp said they were not sure about the future. However, many of them believed they would remain in the Peninsula.



Mr Oliver Majuwa, his wife, Regina, and their three children, from left: Beauty, Cynthia and Ben, outside their shack at Crossroads.



Thuso Nspeta stands behind his little brother, Tsumbo, in the crate, while a gang of friends looks on. The others were too shy to give their names.

Union concern on Crossroads

ARGUS 5/5/78

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THE chairman of the Trade Union Council of South Africa in the Western Cape, Mr J. R. Altman, hopes the Government will not demolish shacks at Crossroads squatter camp until alternative accommodation has been provided.

Mr Altman is also general secretary of the separate trade unions for white and coloured shop workers — the National Union of Distributive Workers and the Natio-

nal Union of Coloured and Allied Workers.

He said he expected the coloured and Asian Nucaw delegates to have 'strong things to say' at their annual conference in Durban later this month about the proposed demolition of Crossroads.

GRAVE CONCERN

One of the resolutions to be discussed is: 'Conference expressed its grave concern over the plight of the evergrowing number of squatters in the Republic of South Africa, particularly the Western Cape, and the apparent inability or un-

willingness of the authorities to find effective and meaningful ways and means of coping with the problem.

'Conference condemns the practice of demolishing homes before alternative, suitable accommodation, meeting the specific express needs of the tenants concerned, has been provided.

'Finally, it calls upon the authorities, in the interests of all peoples concerned, to embark upon a vigorous campaign to provide adequate housing for the teeming millions of people.'

Beweerde aanranding

PLAKKERMAN

DIE BURGER 6/5/78

307

VRYGESPREK

KUILSRIVIER.
'N PLAKKERBEHEER-
BEAMPTE van die Stellen-
bosse afdelingsraad wat daar-
van beskuldig is dat hy op
26 April vanjaar by die Eve-
rite-bos in Brackenfell twee
swart vroue met 'n lyfband
aangerand en drie skote met
'n pistool op hulle gevuur
het, is gister op Kuilsrivier
deur landdros F. F. Botes
onskuldig gevind.

Mnr. John Dempers du
Toit (44), wat op twee aan-
klagte weens aanranding met

die opset om te beseer en
een aanklag weens ongeoor-
loofde rig van 'n vuurwapen
verskyn het, het skuld ontken.

Twee vroue, Khmijuzwa
Mjacu en Florence Nxawe,
het getuig dat mnr. Du Toit
hul die betrokke oggend voor-
gekeer en om hul bewysboeke
gevra het. Hy het opmerkings
oor een van die foto's gemaak
en gesê dat dit soos 'n man
lyk.

Een vrou het die bewysboek
by hom gegryp, waarop mnr.
Du Toit hulle met sy lyfband

geslaan het. Hy het 'n pistool
uitgehaal en twee skote by
hulle voete in die grond ge-
skiet, is getuig. Toe hulle weg-
gehardloop het, het hy nog
'n skoot in hulle rigting ge-
vuur.

Mnr. Du Toit het die
beskuldigings ontken. Hy het
wel die vroue voorgekeer en
gevra waarvandaan hulle kom
en waarheen hulle op pad
was. Hy het egter nie na
hulle bewysboeke gekyk nie
en ook nie op hulle gevuur
nie. Kort nadat hulle van
hom weg was, het 'n bruin-
man met 'n siek hond na
hom gekom en gevra hy moet
die hond doodskiet. Hy het
dit gedoen. Die man het hom
reeds die vorige dag versoek
om die hond van kant te
maak, maar toe het hy nie
sy pistool by hom gehad nie.

Landdros Botes het in sy
uitspraak gesê die hof het
hier te doen met getuienis
deur rasgenote van die plak-
kers in die omgewing. Die
getuienis is boonop téén 'n
ampenaar gerig wat moet
sorg dat plakkers geen hutte
in die streek oprig nie. Die
hof moet die klaers se getuie-
nis met groot versigtigheid
benader.

Hoewel die getuienis van
mnr. Du Toit onwaarskynlik
mag klink, is dit nie noodwen-
dig onjuis nie. Die klaers se
getuienis het op belangrike
aspekte van mekaar verskil
en geen getuienis is gelewer
dat hulle slaanmerke op hul
liggame gehad het nie.

Mnr. P. A. de Witt het
vir die staat verskyn.

To smash these

is 3 JUN. TIMES (1/1/78) (2/1/78) (3/1/78)

the year, the number of contract workers in Cape Town has more than doubled. Even allowing for the recession since 1974 we find that in 1977 the number of contract workers in Cape Town was double what it was when the policy of moving Africans out of the Western Cape was first applied in 1936.

The welfare of Cape Town

to tell us the labour of African people quite as much as it is upon the labour of anybody else living in the city.

It is asserted that the destruction of African squatter homes is necessary for the protection of coloured workers. This is nonsense.

Behind the labour of Africans all of Cape Town, including the coloured community, would be materially worse off. Moreover, both the chairman and the deputy leader of the Labour Party have declared publicly that such a policy does not have the backing of the coloured community.

Viable

The Deputy Minister, Dr W. L. Vosloo, has said that the removal of the Crossroads community from Cape Town is necessary to protect Africans already settled in the city. Dr Vosloo seems to be ignorant of the facts. The people living in Crossroads are not newcomers. The average household head there has been living in Cape Town for 18 years and his wife for an average of more than 11 years.

Dr Vosloo appears also to be politically out of touch with the views of the people whose interests he says he wishes to protect. The chairman of the co-ordinating civic council of Langa, Nyanga and Gugulethu, Mr S. M. Tindleni, attacked the threat to destroy Crossroads not only as "shocking" but as something

which "obviously ignores the feelings of our people".

It has also been stated that squatter communities must be eliminated because they form a health hazard. According to a report of the Cape Divisional Council medical officer of health, the demolition of Modderdam and Werkgenot did not solve the health problem but dispersed it to other parts of the Peninsula.

The MoH reports that within Crossroads there is no major health hazard. All the evidence suggests that Crossroads is a viable community, able to pay its way and, despite its poverty, able gradually to build up an urban infrastructure in which people can live with their wives and children and at the same time, by their work, contribute greatly to the city in which they live.

Madness

Generations from now will surely look back on this period of South African history and wonder how it was ever possible for people to be engaged in such collective madness as we are witnessing in Cape Town at the present time.

The city is desperately short of houses, and many workers have managed to help solve the problem by building shelter so that they may live together with their families within commuting distance of their work.

Instead of welcoming this self-help the authorities have chosen to condemn, to

burn and to destroy.

The men of Crossroads are working in Cape Town. Both the state and private firms need their labour, but because they are black the Government is now threatening to destroy their houses and to drive their wives and children to the reserves, where they are likely to suffer severely. There is no way in which such a policy can be carried out "humanely".

Sin

The premeditated destruction of the family life so miraculously being maintained in Crossroads would be a sin that would lie upon the white conscience for generations to come. It is growing awareness of this, perhaps, that explains the rising tide of white anger and revulsion in Cape Town at the threat to demolish Crossroads.

Let it not happen. We plead with the authorities, even at this late stage, to reconsider their decision. "I understand," wrote Pollux in Rapport recently with regard to squatters, "that those in Government circles are thinking deeply about another approach. . . . It might be better to improve the squatter's living conditions in the place where he feels at home rather than to build a house he doesn't want elsewhere. . . ."

If this view becomes official policy then there would be hope for the people of Crossroads.

There would be a glimmer of hope, too, for our country. But if this new view does not become official policy and if the front-end loaders move in to destroy Crossroads then truly white South Africa will have lost its own soul.

7/5/78 307
ST

THE FATE of Crossroads, the home of between 15 000 and 20 000 people in Cape Town, hangs in the balance.

Over the past six months our Government has destroyed the corrugated iron houses which some 25 000 people had built for themselves in Modderdam, Werkgenot and Unibel.

Now, according to the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, speaking in Parliament this week, Crossroads must also go.

Let us consider some of the basic facts. First, historical evidence shows that Africans were living and working in Cape Town at least as early as the 1830s, the time of the great trek. By the Anglo-Boer War the number of Africans living in the city was of the order of 10 000.

Nonsense

Nothing but racist ideology would assert that Africans have no right to be in Cape Town while people who have arrived here from Britain, Germany, Greece, Portugal, Kenya or anywhere else in recent years have full rights.

Africans are as much part of Cape Town as anybody else on God's earth and there is no justification whatever for treating them differently.

Secondly, despite strenuous Government attempts since 1966 to reduce the number of Africans in the Western Cape by five per

Cape Times 8/5/78

Squatter crisis hits Shawco finances hard

307

THE demolition of Peninsula squatter camps last year forced Shawco to more than treble its normal annual expenditure on emergency relief.

According to the warden of Shawco, Mr Livesay, the cost of meeting the squatter call for relief "cut deep into the available resources" of the organization.

Writing in the Shawco annual report, which has just been issued, Mr Livesay says the events in Modderdam and Unibell "required the concerted effort of all who care about the plight of their fellow men."

He records Shawco's appreciation "to all who assisted in this difficult and distressing task".

According to the balance sheet, relief expenditure for

1977 more than trebled that in 1976, and almost double the 1976 total was spent on drugs and medicines.

Shawco saw almost 30 000 clients and patients during the year and with Shelter helped hundreds of families living in shacks at Kensington and Elsie's River.

The emergency relief measures were in addition to Shawco's continuing services, such as the running of clinics in Retreat, Kensington, Lotus River and Elsie's River, a health education programme in the Lourdes Farm area and a curative service for residents of Crossroads.

Cape Times 10/5/78

Squatters: Institute appeals to govt 307

IN A PRESS statement yesterday, the Cape Western region of the Institute of Race Relations appealed to the government not to interfere with the people of the Crossroads emergency squatter camp.

The statement, issued by the chairman, Mr René de Villiers, reads in full:

"The Cape Western region of the South African Institute of Race Relations wishes to add its voice to those appealing to the government not to interfere with the people in Crossroads unless it be to improve their living conditions. The peril to all South Africans of uprooting a community of 15 000 or 20 000 of our compatriots who are living there because the vast majority of them have no option, needs no stressing.

"But the heartlessness and inhumanity of moving people against their will and/or of breaking up family life in the process, cannot be too strongly stressed or deplored. The effect on human relations of the forcible removal of what is to all intents and purposes a settled community of black South Africans, will be grievous.

"The country's image beyond our borders, in Africa and elsewhere, will be further tarnished at a time when our every act is under meticulous international scrutiny.

"The people of Crossroads are, in the main, not newcomers or interlopers: they are South Africans, many of whom have been in the Cape Town for 20 years or more, and the vast majority of whom are making a contribution to the Western Cape and South Africa's well-being.

"In the name of humanity and fair dealing, the institute asks the government to leave Crossroads and its people alone, at least until appropriate alternative accommodation is available for all who are entitled to be here."

AR645

10/5/78

New plea to save squatter camp ³⁰⁷

AN appeal to the Government not to interfere with the people of Crossroads squatter camp unless to improve their living conditions has been made by the chairman of the Cape Western Region of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr René de Villiers.

In a statement he said the peril to all South Africans of uprooting a community of 15 000 or 20 000 compatriots who were living there because the vast majority of them had no option, needed no emphasis.

But the heartlessness and inhumanity of moving people against their will and/or of breaking up family life in the process, cannot be too strongly stressed or deplored, the statement said.

The effect on human relations of the forcible removal of what is to all intents and purposes a settled community of black South Africans, will be grievous.

TARNISHED

The country's image beyond our borders, in Africa and elsewhere, will be further tarnished at a time when our every act is under meticulous international scrutiny.

In the name of humanity and fair dealing, the institute asks the Government to leave Crossroads and its people alone, at least until appropriate alternative accommodation is available for all who are entitled to be here.

Cape Times 11/5/78 (307)

Squatters: Repeating last year's devastation

From Mrs GWEN HARDIE
(Ventnor House, Three
Anchor Bay):

JUST over a year ago I wrote a similar letter to this one when the squatters were turned out of their pathetic homes which were bulldozed over their heads in one of the worst winters we had had so far, and they sat in their hundreds at the side of Modderdam Road with their tiny children, some infants, trying to get shelter from sacks, plastic and galvanized iron and bushes . . . It was a dreadful sight and never to be forgotten, and it was hoped

that such devastation and cruelty would never be repeated.

Alas, it is going to happen again and the ultimatum has come officially from government lips that they *must* go and that their shanties will be knocked down.

Just where can they go? Transkei is a poor country despite the money from our government which is being poured in for unnecessary luxurious buildings, etc. The majority of these squatters are working and their only crime is that they are black, and they send their earnings and food to their relatives in the Transkei.

Anyone who believes in God and goes regularly to church must ask himself: "What will I answer, when I die, to the God whom I worship? Will I answer 'Master, I was good to all; only those who were black I turned my back on?'"

From Mrs BARBARA G
BROCK (20, Leighwoods,

Kenilworth Road,
Kenilworth):

I REFER to your front page report, "Crossroads must go - Vosloo". Speaking in the Plural Relations vote on May 2, the deputy minister appears to detect an intentional campaign by an assortment of humanists and such types (even including the news media) purposely to discredit the government by somewhat dubious methods.

I doubt whether under Dr Verwoerd, an expert psychologist, Mr Vosloo would have made use of a such a gambit. A government about to celebrate, very naturally, 30 years of unrestricted and escalating power would not, under that leadership, feel the slightest insecurity, however much the heathen rage.

Perhaps Denmark is not so far away as it sometimes seems, and there are more things in heaven and earth than a busy deputy minister has time to count.

→ cont

Evictions begin at Crossroads Squatters' shacks destroyed

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ARGUS
15/5/78

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MANY Crossroads squatters today rushed to pay their arrear service charges to prevent their shacks from being demolished.

Wait-and-see

Several shacks had been pulled down last week and many would go this week, he said.

Some squatters owed the divisional council as much as R120, which was more than a year's service fees, he said.

An official at the Crossroads offices said the council would assess who had paid their arrears before starting demolitions. He could not say how many would face eviction.

Mr Vivier said they were waiting to see if those whose shacks were to be demolished today paid their arrears before a start was made on pulling down their shacks.

There was no question of the council staying the demolitions because of the rush to pay arrears, Mr Vivier said.

Meanwhile, the camp itself was quiet this morning with the squatters going about their early morning chores as usual.

Crossroads residents received official notification this weekend to break

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

Crossroads

(Continued from Page 1)

down their shanties and return to the homelands.

A notice from the Divisional Council recalled the May 2 statement in Parliament by the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Dr W L Vosloo, that the camp would have to go.

The notice advised 'all inhabitants of the camp to make timeous arrangements to dismantle their structures and leave Crossroads before large-scale dismantling is commenced.

No deadline for the demolitions was given.

Mr Vivier said today that some squatters were as much as a year behind with their rents.

Long queues formed outside the Cape Divisional Council's offices near the camp early today.

Some who had paid their arrears shouted when Argus staffers arrived at the offices: 'There's no demolitions today'.

However, a team of Divisional Council workers was on standby to check who were paying their service charges and to pull down the shacks of those still in arrears.

Pulled down

The Divisional Council's secretary, Mr W R Vivier, said today his council would continue to clear from the camp those squatters who were behind with their payments.

They had been given ample notice to pay the arrears, he said.

'A reminder'

The Argus Political Correspondent reports that Dr Vosloo earlier today repeated a previous assurance that squatter huts would not be demolished in winter.

He said Divisional Council notices being sent out at Crossroads were meant more to remind people that they could stay there only temporarily.

Officials were making arrangements to move black families, who were in the Peninsula legally, to an emergency camp near Nyanga until proper housing could be provided for them.

Dr Vosloo said that only about 105 of the 2800 families at Crossroads were there legally.

Negotiations

He also said negotiations were underway with interested bodies such as the Divisional Council and the Governments of the Ciskei and the Transkei to see how ways could be found to return squatters to their places of origin.

Dr Vosloo dismissed rumours that demolition of squatter huts would start by June 16.

He emphasised that he remained reluctant to talk about demolition because he hoped this would not be necessary.

He hoped the squatters themselves would realise they could not stay at Crossroads. For this reason they were being given a reasonable time — until the end of the year — to move.

New squatters

This would not necessarily apply to new squatters who moved into the area in the meantime.

Efforts would be made to help squatters to move from the camp by assisting them in the breaking down of huts and by providing them with train tickets to the areas they came from.

Asked whether evicted squatters left the Peninsula or whether they simply moved to other areas, Dr Vosloo said this had not been the experience at Unibel. Many squatters from there had moved from the Peninsula.

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Ultimatum to squatters

CAPE TOWN — Crossroads residents have received the first official notification this weekend to break down their shanties and return to the homelands.

Two notices, each in English and Xhosa, were handed out at Crossroads yesterday and on Saturday.

A notice from the Divisional Council of the Cape reported the May 2 statement in parliament by the Deputy Minister of

Plural Relations and advised "all inhabitants of the camp to make timeous arrangements to dismantle their structures and leave Crossroads before large-scale dismantling is commenced." No deadline for the demolition was given.

Residents said yesterday they expected the first demolitions today and that homes with arrear rentals may be the first in line for demolition. --DDC.

Cape Times
15/5/78
(307)

Crossroads told to go

By PIERRE CLAASSEN
and
YAZEED FAKIER

CROSSROADS residents received at the weekend the first official notification to break down their shanties and return to the homelands.

Two notices, each in English and Xhosa, were handed out at Crossroads

yesterday and on Saturday.

A notice from the Divisional Council reported the May 2 statement in Parliament by the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Mr Willie Vosloo, and advised "all inhabitants of the camp to make timeous arrangements to dismantle their structures and leave Crossroads before

large-scale dismantling is commenced". No deadline for the demolitions was given.

A second notice, delivered at the same time, from the Bantu Affairs Administration Board sets out ways in which residents will receive assistance in obtaining passenger railway tickets, excess baggage and goods

train transport of crated furniture.

Residents said yesterday they expected the first demolitions today and that homes with arrear rentals may be the first in line.

They were told by officials of the Divisional Council yesterday morning that they

Continued on page 2

Continued from page 1

were to be at the offices of the department to pay arrear rent.

Last night residents said they had been ordered to be at the Crossroads Divisional Council offices at 8.30am today. Half of the outstanding arrears would have to be paid, they were told.

The Divisional Council notice, signed by the secretary, Mr W R Vivier, was addressed to "All Inhabitants of Crossroads". Residents were aware, it said, of the fact that the camp was established as an emergency camp on June 29, 1976 and was "at no time intended to become a permanent residential area."

"In your own interests you are urged," the notice said, "to establish at the administration board's offices at Nyanga whether you and your dependents qualify to remain within the prescribed area..."

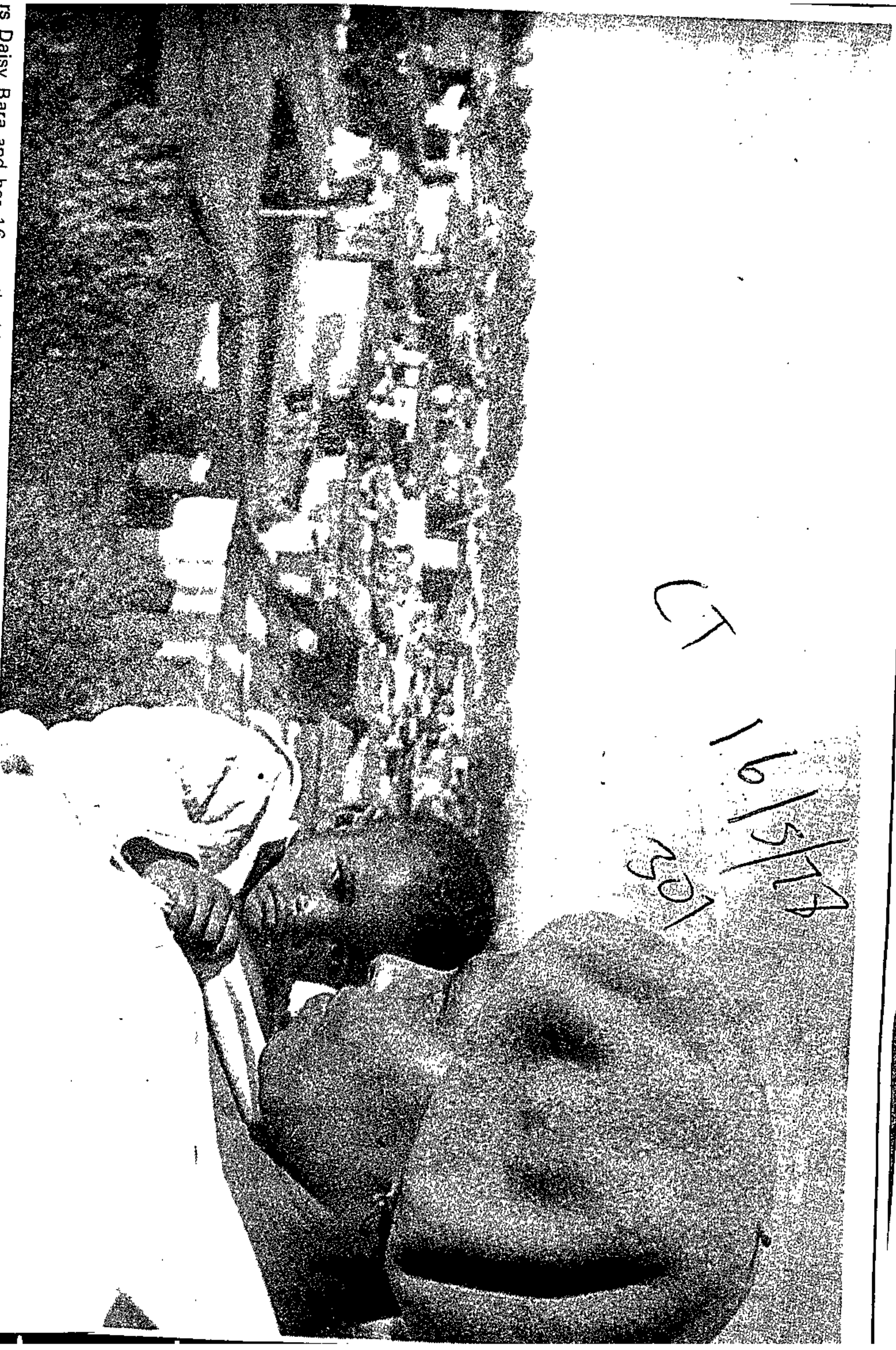
A Black Sash survey last month indicated that only 100 of the 3 000 families in

Crossroads are legally entitled to permanent residence in the Peninsula. The 100 families number approximately 700 people of the 20 000 living there.

The BAAB notice said residents qualifying for permanent residence may apply to the BAAB offices for allocation of a site in the Nyanga emergency camp where they may erect a temporary dwelling at their own cost.

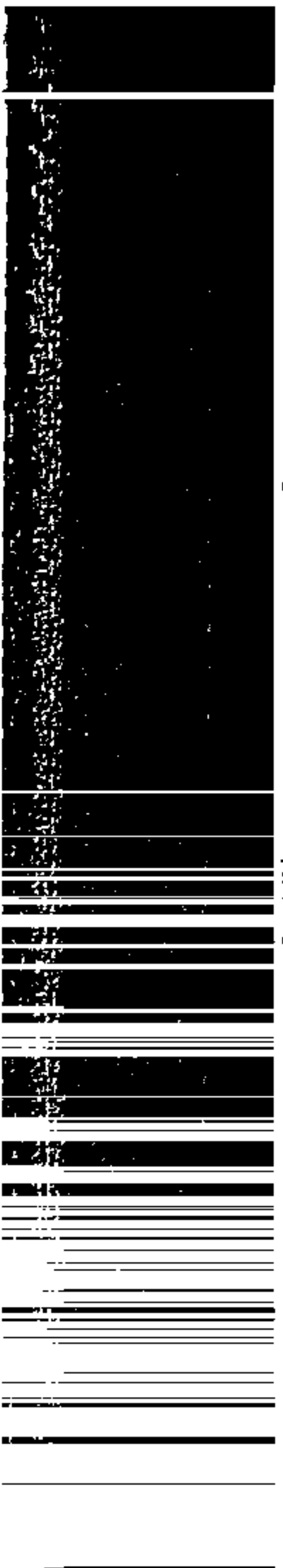
Dependants and residents who did not qualify were required to make arrangements for their return to their "place of domicile". The BAAB, in "consultation with the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner" would on request assist with rail warrants.

The BAAB would also assist with transport by train of materials, timber and corrugated iron from shacks demolished by occupiers.



rs Daisy Bara and her 16-month-old daughter, Pretty, with Crossroads behind them. Mrs Bara is a qualified primary school teacher and a leading member of the Crossroads Women's Movement, which has undertaken to do everything possible to save the squatter community. — Report page 2.

Picture by CLARENCE MULLER



Arrears, so 2 shanties demolished

Cape Times
16/5/78

official

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By DIANA POWELL and
MIKE FREEMANTLE

TWO SHANTIES in the Crossroads squatter camp were demolished by Divisional Council officials yesterday — because the occupants owed more than R100 in arrear service charges.

The Secretary of the Divisional Council of the Cape, Mr W R Vivier, confirmed that some shanties were pulled down yesterday and last week, but emphasized that the demolitions had nothing to do with the government decision to remove the Crossroads squatter camp.

Neither should they be associated with notices sent to Crossroads residents at the weekend advising them to take down their shanties and return to their homelands, he added.

Seriously in arrears

All the council was trying to do, Mr Vivier said, was collect service "rentals" which, in some cases, were more than a year in arrears.

"We sent out 340 final notices to people owing us in excess of R100, asking them to make arrangements to pay."

In terms of an agreement between the squatters and the council, shacks would be removed in cases where rentals were not paid. "We are only acting against people who are seriously in arrears. We are not even bothering about people who owe us R20, R30 or even R40."

Mr Vivier said the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations,

Dr W L Vosloo, had given an undertaking that squatters would not be removed from Crossroads during winter — and that undertaking would be honoured.

The camp, as a community, would remain till the end of the year. The notices sent to residents at the weekend were not official orders to leave. They merely advised the squatters to make alternative arrangements before the removals began.

Mr Vivier said several people who were behind with their rent reported to the council's offices at Crossroads, but he did not know how many of them had paid enough to prevent eviction.

A spokesman for the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation said yesterday that about 200 of the 340 people made arrangements to pay their arrear rentals.

One of the residents, Mr Mfiki Kumbuza, was yesterday busy pulling his house down and packing up. He said he was in arrears on his service charge to the extent of "about R98. I was given until today 2pm to pay the money, otherwise they said they would come and pull my

Continued on page 2

Shanties pulled down

Continued from page 1

house down. I don't have the money so I am pulling my own house down."

Mr Kumbuza, who is unemployed, said three of his four children were out looking "for somewhere to stay until we can make arrangements to get to Transkei".

The two shacks demolished by Divisional Council officials yesterday were empty at the time. The one, in which two elderly women lived, still contained some of their possessions, but a Divisional Council official at the site said all personal possessions would be left with a neighbour so that they could be claimed.

Mrs Alexandra Luke, a member of the school committee and of the Crossroads Women's Movement, said: "If they are going to bulldoze my house, then they do it with me inside. I qualify to stay but my husband doesn't — we will not be separated."

Sixty-six-year-old Mr Geoffrey Gontshi said: "I just do not want to live anywhere else. I don't want any place except Crossroads."

Dr Vosloo yesterday gave his personal assurance that there would be no demolition of the Crossroads squatter camp till after the winter.

At the same time he reiterated the government's standpoint that the camp would have to be demolished, and that under no circumstances could its continued existence be tolerated.

He appealed to squatters to move out before demolition was necessary.

In an interview with Sapa, he said every assistance would be given to squatters legally in the Cape to move to alternative accommodation, and for those illegally here to be repatriated.

The Cape Times

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1978

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Crossroads and the West

THE government's determination to wipe out the Crossroads squatter camp, causing thousands to be homeless, suggests that it has no understanding whatever of the effects of its actions abroad. The objective of South Africa's foreign diplomacy, in the interests of national survival, is to gain readmittance in the Western alliance against the Soviets. South Africa, we must accept, is also concerned to assist the West in all ways possible to gain approval in the Security Council for the South West African settlement plan. Events last year, the death of Mr Steve Biko, the ghastly disclosures at the Biko inquest, the bulldozing of the Modderdam and Unibell camps, the October bannings and detentions — and much besides — created an intensely hostile public opinion in Western countries. This made it very difficult indeed for Western leaders to display overmuch warmth and friendliness in relations with this country. The passage of time was beginning to do its healing work, however, and the acceptance by South Africa of the Western proposals on SWA/Namibia was very favourably received. For the first time in many months, it became possible to think in terms of a genuine rapprochement between South Africa and the West — and a harmonization of South African and Western vital interests in resistance to Soviet expansionism.

But at Crossroads, this rapprochement is rapidly being undone. The first evictions — for being in

financial arrears — have begun, and the inhabitants have been informed officially that the camp will be "removed" by the end of 1978. If the government actually proceeds with its stated plans and the bulldozers move in once again on a helpless squatter community it is not too much to say that the peace initiative in SWA/Namibia, already under severe strain following the Republic's pre-emptive strike into Angola, will be placed in jeopardy. It will not be so much Crossroads in isolation that will do the damage, but its symbolic importance in the eyes of many abroad as an index of callous inhumanity and cruelty on the part of the Nationalist Government.

It does little good to argue that there are double standards in the West. There are double standards everywhere. But South Africa cannot flout basic Western values and, at the same time, expect to be warmly received in a Western alliance against Soviet totalitarianism. Western observers can hardly fail to detect the threatening undertone in official statements condemning the churchmen, academics and civic leaders who have taken up the cause of the people of Crossroads. South Africa cannot so blatantly use the methods of totalitarian states — the infamous system in which people die in detention, the bulldozing of the dwellings of the weak and helpless — and at the same time expect the warm approbation and support of the leaders of the Western world.

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Tired of 'bush to bush' moves

Staff Reporter

MRS VICTORIA MKONDWENI, 41, a mother of seven, summed it up in a sentence: "We have been sent to live under one bush after another for 20 years and now we are tired of it."

Mrs Mkondweni is a member of the Crossroads Women's Movement, a determined group of squatter women — housewives, mothers and working single girls — who have undertaken to do everything possible to save their community from the government bulldozers.

The chairman of the movement, Mrs Regina Ntonga, a housewife, and the secretary, Miss Muriel Mbobosi, a schoolteacher, told the Cape Times yesterday they were to seek a meeting with the ministers of Community Development and

Plural Relations in a bid to have the government reverse its decision on Crossroads.

"We have built a crime-free, stable community here. We want to stay," said Miss Mbobosi.

"Most of the people here have been pushed around so often. They have said they cannot and will not move again. They will resist the demolitions to the end — refusing to move from the paths of the bulldozers if necessary."

Mrs Mkondweni described her plight which, she said, was similar to that of hundreds of others living at Crossroads.

She was a qualified teacher when she arrived in the Peninsula more than 20 years ago. She was given a pass to enable her to work but her husband did not "qualify" for a home in a township because he had neither lived in the Peninsula long enough nor had the required 10 years' service with

one employer.

"As a result my husband stuck it out in one job for 19 years. He didn't like the work particularly, but he stayed so that we could one day qualify for a house for ourselves and our children.

"But we never got a house and I had my pass taken away. Our life has been a constant trek from one bush to another."

When they moved to Crossroads they spent a considerable sum of money building themselves a decent house — and were under the impression they could stay.

"We are just tired of it. I am not moving anywhere."

The Crossroads Women's Movement was started in November last year as a community service organization.

Committee members claim to have the support of the majority of Crossroads residents.



Mrs Victoria Mkondweni, a schoolteacher, mother of seven, and committee member of the Crossroads Women's Movement.

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Axe falls but Crossroads to spruce up

DIVISIONAL Council workers using crowbars and axes today demolished more shacks of Crossroad squatters in arrears with their service charges.

A few metres away from the demolition scene, officials of the Women's Movement discussed plans to have all the shacks in the camp painted bright colours.

The new shack improvement scheme is an indication of the high hopes the squatters have that they will still be allowed to remain in the camp.

By 10 am today the divisional council workers had already demolished one shack and were preparing to move to a second shack.

Officials inspected at least three other shacks which are also expected to be demolished.

HELP TO PAY

An official said today the first shack demolished this morning owed about R100 which is more than a year's rental.

Mrs Regina Ntongana, chairman of the Women's Movement, said they were doing everything possible to help people pay arrears.

'I was in Transkei for three years,' she said. 'There's no work there. I struggled to feed my children and lost two of them there it's so bad in that place.'

'My husband is here, he works here, why should I be in Transkei or Beaufort West?'

PLAKKERS BETYDS GEWAARSKU

Kruispad eers ná winter gesloop

ALTESAME 2 870 kennisgewings is aan al die inwoners van die plakkerskamp Kruispad bestel om hulle te waarsku om betyds reëlings te tref voordat die noodkamp einde vanjaar deur die Regering gesloop word.

Aan die inwoners van 340 hutte wat versuim het om die diensteheffing te betaal, het die Kaapse afdelingsraad verdere kennisgewing gegee dat hul hutte gesloop word.

Mnr. W. R. Vivier, sekretaris van die Kaapse afdelingsraad, het gister aan Die Burger gesê die 340 hutte wat daar staan om gesloop te word, het niks te doen met die besluit van dr. W. L. Booysse, Adjunk-minister van

Plurale Betrekkinge, dat Kruispad voor einde vanjaar, maar ná die winter opgeruim sal word nie.

DIENTSTHEFFING

„Die eienaars van die hutte is etlike maande met die betaling van die heffingsdienste agterstallig. In Augustus verlede jaar is daar ná 'n vergadering met inwoners van die gebied besluit om die heffing van R10 tot R7 te verlaag

Die inwoners word versoek om betyds reëlings te tref voordat die plakkerskamp gesloop word. Die inwoners word ook gewaarsku om in hul eie belang na die Administrasieraad se kantoor in Nyanga te gaan om vas te stel wie wettig in die Skiereiland mag bly.

KAARTJES

Saam met dié kennisgewings is ook dieselfde getal



16/5/78

Burger

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om die inwoners tegemoet te kom.

„Nietemin is almal aan wie daar nou in dié verband kennisgewings bestel is, tussen R110 en R130 agterstallig,” het mnr. Vivier gesê.

Die hutte sal nie op een dag gesloop word nie. Aan arbeiders wat Vrydae hul loon ontvang, word die geleentheid gegee om op Maandagoggende te betaal. Daarna word die hutte van diegene wat die meeste verskuldig is, eerste afgebreek. Verlede week is enkele hutte gesloop, het hy gesê.

AGTERSTALLIG

Afgesien van die kennisgewings oor agterstallige heffings, het die Kaapse afdelingsraad ook 2 870 kennisgewings — een vir elke hut — aan Kruispad se inwoners bestel. Daarin word dit duidelik uiteengesit dat Kruispad nooit as 'n vaste kamp bedoel is nie en dat dié noodkamp oor einde vanjaar opgeruim word.

kennisgewings van die Administrasieraad bestel waarin in Xhosa en Engels aan die inwoners verduidelik word hoe die Administrasieraad hulle kan help.

Volgens die kennisgewing is treinkaartjies gratis by die Administrasieraad se kantore beskikbaar vir dié inwoners wat na hul plekke van herkoms wil terugkeer. Die Administrasieraad onderneem om op staatskoste die boumateriaal en meubels van inwoners wat self hul hutte afbreek, met goederetreine na hul plek van herkoms te stuur.

Aan inwoners van Kruispad wat kwalifiseer om wettig in die Kaapse Skiereiland te bly, is die Administrasieraad bereid om tydelike huisvesting in 'n tydelike kamp in die swart woongebied Nyanga in te rig.

By 'n besoek aan Kruispad is gister vasgestel dat enkele van die inwoners hul skuillings self afgebreek het. Sowat tweehonderd ander inwoners het gister die uitstaande heffingsgeld betaal.

EEN van Kruispad se inwoners breek hier sy sinkhuis eiehandig af. Volgens 'n kennisgewing van die Administrasieraad kan hy en sy gesin met sy meubels en boumateriaal op staatskoste na sy plek van herkoms terugkeer. Mense wat wettig in die Skiereiland is, sal in 'n tydelike kamp gehuisves word.

Tired of 'bush to

Staff Reporter

MRS VICTORIA MKONDWENI, 41, a mother of seven, summed it up in a sentence: "We have been sent to live under one bush after another for 20 years and now we are tired of it."

Mrs Mkondweni is a member of the Crossroads Women's Movement, a determined group of squatter women — housewives, mothers and working single girls — who have undertaken to do everything possible to save their community from the government bulldozers.

The chairman of the movement, Mrs Regina Ntonga, a housewife, and the secretary, Miss Muriel Mbobosi, a schoolteacher, told the Cape Times yesterday they were to seek a meeting with the ministers of Community Development and

Plural Relations in a bid to have the government reverse its decision on Crossroads.

"We have built a crime-free, stable community here. We want to stay," said Miss Mbobosi.

"Most of the people here have been pushed around so often. They have said they cannot and will not move again. They will resist the demolitions to the end — refusing to move from the paths of the bulldozers if necessary."

Mrs Mkondweni described her plight which, she said, was similar to that of hundreds of others living at Crossroads.

She was a qualified teacher when she arrived in the Peninsula more than 20 years ago. She was given a pass to enable her to work but her husband did not "qualify" for a home in a township because he had neither lived in the Peninsula long enough nor had the required 10 years' service with

one employer.

"As a result my husband started it out in one job for 19 years. He didn't like the work particularly but he stayed so that we could one day qualify for a house for ourselves and our children.

"But we never got a house. I had my pass taken away. Our life has been a constant trek from one bush to another."

When they moved to Crossroads they spent a considerable sum of money building themselves a decent house — and were under the impression they could stay.

"We are just tired of it. I am not moving anywhere."

The Crossroads Women's Movement was started in November last year as a community service organization.

Committee members claim to have the support of the majority of Crossroads residents.

bush' moves



Mrs Victoria Mkondweni, a schoolteacher, mother of seven, and committee member of the Crossroads Women's Movement.

16/5/78

(307)

C.I.T.

Arrears, so 2 shanties demolished — official

By DIANA POWELL and
MIKE FREEMANTLE

TWO SHANTIES in the Crossroads squatter camp were demolished by Divisional Council officials yesterday — because the occupants owed more than R100 in arrear service charges.

The Secretary of the Divisional Council of the Cape, Mr W R Vivier, confirmed that some shanties were pulled down yesterday and last week, but emphasized that the demolitions had nothing to do with the government decision to remove the Crossroads squatter camp.

Neither should they be associated with notices sent to Crossroads residents at the weekend advising them to take down their shanties and return to their homelands, he added.

Seriously in arrears

All the council was trying to do, Mr Vivier said, was collect service "rentals" which, in some cases, were more than a year in arrears.

"We sent out 340 final notices to people owing us in excess of R100, asking them to make arrangements to pay."

In terms of an agreement between the squatters and the council, shacks would be removed in cases where rentals were not paid. "We are only acting against people who are seriously in arrears. We are not even bothering about people who owe us R20, R30 or even R40."

Mr Vivier said the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations,

Dr W L Vosloo, had given an undertaking that squatters would not be removed from Crossroads during winter — and that undertaking would be honoured.

The camp, as a community, would remain till the end of the year. The notices sent to residents at the weekend were not official orders to leave. They merely advised the squatters to make alternative arrangements before the removals began.

Mr Vivier said several people who were behind with their rent reported to the council's offices at Crossroads, but he did not know how many of them had paid enough to prevent eviction.

A spokesman for the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation said yesterday that about 200 of the 340 people made arrangements to pay their arrear rentals.

One of the residents, Mr Mfiki Kumbuza, was yesterday busy pulling his house down and packing up. He said he was in arrears on his service charge to the extent of "about R98. I was given until today 2pm to pay the money, otherwise they said they would come and pull my

Continued on page 2

Shanties pulled down

Continued from page 1

house down. I don't have the money so I am pulling my own house down."

Mr Kumbuza, who is unemployed, said three of his four children were out looking "for somewhere to stay until we can make arrangements to go to 'Transvaal'".

The two shacks demolished by Divisional Council officials yesterday were empty at the time, the one in which two elderly women lived, still contained some of their possessions, but a Divisional Council official at the site said all personal possessions would be left with a neighbour so that they could be claimed.

Mrs Alexandra Luke, a member of the school committee and of the Crossroads Women's Movement, said: "If they are going to bulldoze my house, then they do it with me inside. I qualify to say but my husband doesn't — we will not be separated."

Fifty-six year old Mr Geoffrey Gontshi said: "I just do not want to live anywhere else. I don't want any place but Crossroads."

Dr Vosloo yesterday gave his personal assurance that there would be no demolition of the Crossroads squatter camp till after the winter.

At the same time he reiterated the government's standpoint that the camp could have to be demolished, and that under no circumstances could its continued existence be tolerated.

He appealed to squatters to move out before demolition began.

In an interview with *Capa*, he added that assistance would be given to those in the Cape to move to alternative accommodation, and for those illegally here to be repatriated.



MAKESHIFT shelters serve as depots where the collected garbage is evaluated and bundled.

Each day they 'mine' the refuse dump...in the filth they find a 'treasure trove' of food...bottles... paper... and even the bodies of newborn babies.

The tipmenses

By

Moegsien Williams

SCORES of poor people in Cape Town are living off the municipal rubbish dump at Guguletu.

Each day the dump becomes a hive of activity as the 'tipmense' (people of the dump) swarm over the filthy refuse heaps to salvage paper, cardboard and empty bottles for resale.

Many of them come from the surrounding townships and squatter camps and together with a pack of mangy stray dogs they 'mine' the rubbish heaps for food.

The dump also serves as a graveyard for dead babies — newly born and wrapped frequently in plastic shrouds.

Scavengers on the dump uncover several of these pathetic little corpses every week among the garbage, but seldom tell the tip supervisors about them.

A Weekend Argus investigation into the 'vocation' of these 'tipmense,' who are mainly women and children, showed that:

- The dump is a last resort for people who cannot find employment.
- The trade in rubbish is lucrative — relatively speeding — for people who need to supplement the family income.
- An obvious health hazard exists.
- Injuries to the people are not uncommon because of the ploughing bulldozers, the constant truck traffic and sharp items such as broken bottles on the dumping site.

The 'tipmense' look forward eagerly to the arrival of each rubbish truck and its load which gets shovelled into a huge hole by a bulldozer.

They wait inside the hole, watch the falling rubbish and immediately set to work, sorting through every refuse bag, carrier bag and bundle for items of value.

'Money-spinners'

The 'money-spinners' appear to be paper, bottles, pieces of cloth and cardboard.

Representatives and sub-contractors of the wastepaper agencies are on site with huge containers to barter with the collectors for their harvest of rubbish.

On the day of our visit the children were having a party because a 'treasure trove' of frothy canned 'Weightwatchers' softdrink was uncovered.

Every day Mrs Johanna Allgood of Guguletu descends on the dump with her brood of seven children in time for the first garbage truck.

When interviewed, the gap-toothed matriarch was sitting on a wooden box on top of a mound

of rubbish from where she directed her seven 'workers' and evaluated the salvaged papers, cardboard, cloth and empties.

'I've been coming here for many years because it's easy money and I'm my own boss,' she said.

'My husband is a DP (disability pensioner) and what we earn here means that we won't starve.

'Do you expect me to work for a "madam" who digs out all the work she can find and pays me R2,50 a day? Here I earn three times as much,' said Mrs Allgood as she stashed a R1 note, handed to her by one of her sons, into her bra.

Machine operator Andries (he would not give his full name), was retrenched by the engineering company he had worked for and has been unemployed for four months.

'You should know there are no jobs,' he said, tying together a huge bundle of newspapers which he estimated was worth 40 cents.

'I average about R4 to R6 a day and with the unemployment money I get, I'm able to keep my two children at school,' he said.

Stanley Jordaan, 16, of Matanzima Road, Mau-Mau location, Nyanga East, was crushed by a reversing truck several weeks ago as he was rummaging through a pile of rubbish.

Good food

His mother, Mrs Lizzie Jordaan, said he suffered multiple fractures to his pelvis and legs.

Lena Booysens of the Crossroads squatter camp scours the dump, mainly for food.

'It's amazing the good food people throw away. I don't buy food and I support my family with the food I find here. What I don't like is when we find babies in the rubbish. People can be so cruel,' she said.

A workman at the dump said that at one time several new-born babies were uncovered each week by people scavenging among the garbage. Because of 'hassles' with the police, the 'tipmense' no longer reported such incidents to the supervisors and it was probable that bulldozer drivers buried many tiny corpses unwittingly under tons of rubbish.

Hazard

The Medical Officer of Health, Dr R J Coogan, said the City Council was aware of the health hazard and the possibility of people eating poisoned and toxic food.

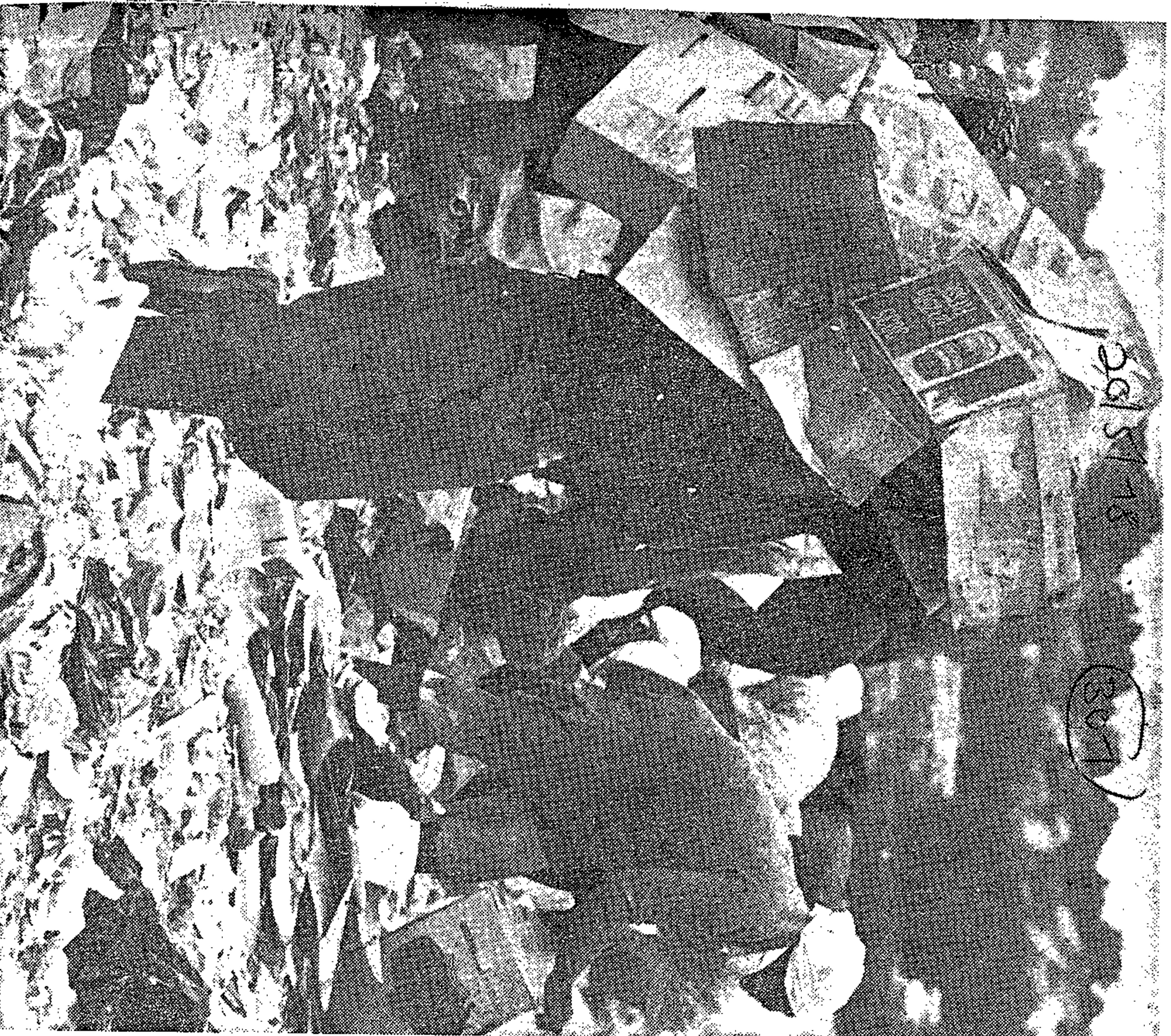
'But there is very little that can be done to keep these scavengers away from the dump. The Cleansing Department tries to cover the rubbish heaps as soon as possible with sand,' he said.

A council spokesman said the council had tried every means to keep people off the dump — including fencing the area and reporting to the police. 'Everything has failed,' he said, 'and at one time the people tried to retaliate by interfering with council vehicles. The dump will be closed for good in about two months time when our new pulveriser station at Athlone comes into operation.'

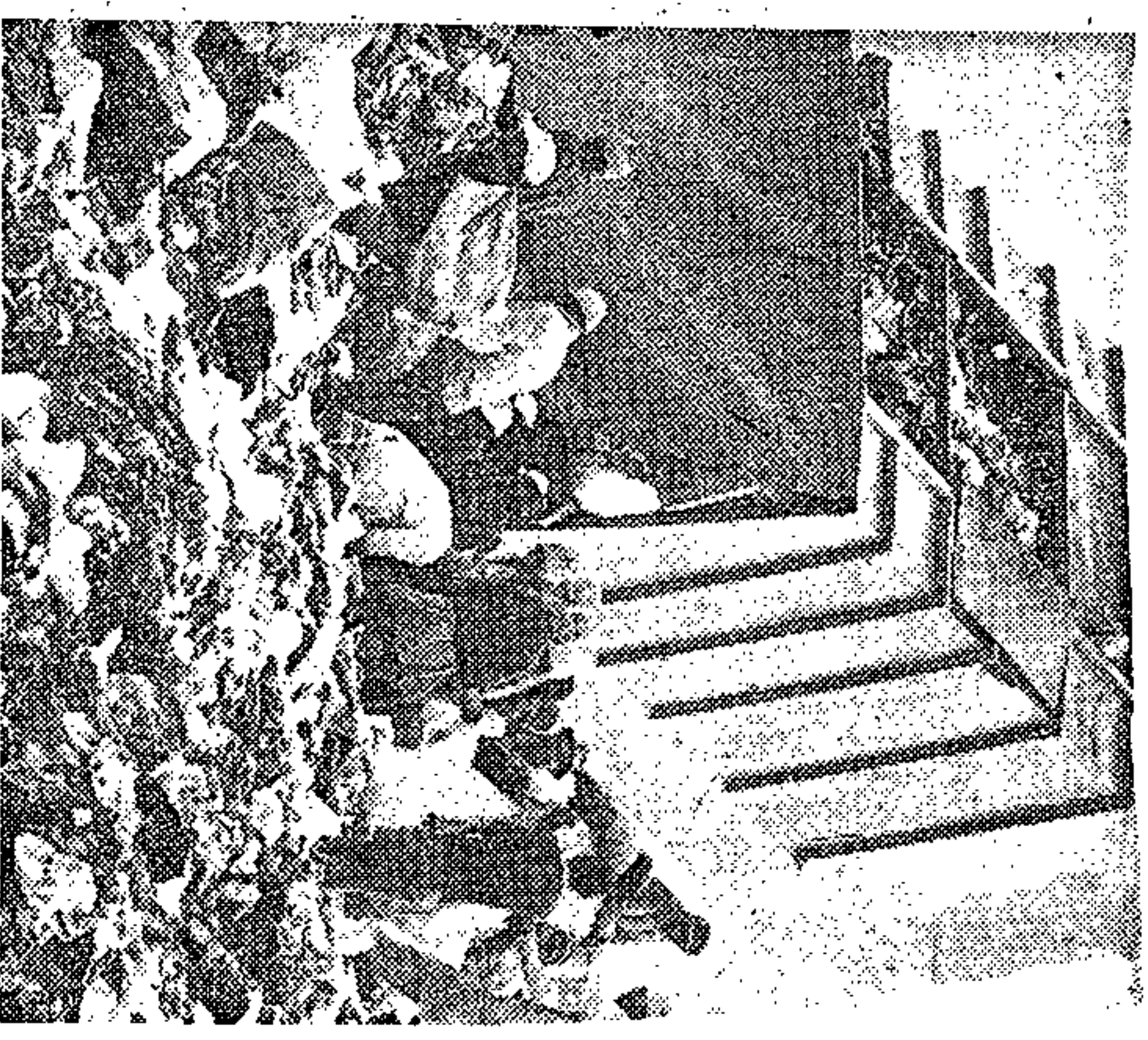


A GROUP of elderly 'tipmense' discuss the day's 'harvest.'

Pictures: Dana le Roux



'TIPMENSE' rummaging through a pile of rubbish to extract the items of value.



SCAVENGERS at the Guguletu municipal dump converge on a garbage truck as it tips out its load.



A YOUNG boy empties a 'black bag' in his search for resaleable paper, cardboard, and perhaps food

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(307)

'Tipmense' in batt

San. Trib 21/5/78
(247) (307)

RUBBISH DUMP FEEDS SCORES OF CAPE TOWN'S POOR

By MOEGSIEN
WILLIAMS

SCORES of poor people in Cape Town are living off the municipal rubbish dump at Guguletu.

Every day the dump becomes a hive of activity as the "Tipmense" — people of the dump — swarm over the filthy refuse heaps to salvage paper, tins to sell.

Many come from the surrounding townships and squatter camps and with mangy stray dogs they "mine" the rubbish heaps for food.

Bodies

The dump is also a graveyard for dead babies — new-born and often wrapped in plastic shrouds. Several corpses are uncovered every week among the garbage.

An investigation this week shows:

- The dump is a last resort for people who cannot find employment elsewhere.

- The trade in rubbish is lucrative for people who need to supplement the family income.

- An obvious health hazard exists.

- There is physical danger to people because of the ploughing bulldozers, the constant truck traffic and sharp items such as broken bottles.

The tipmense eagerly await the arrival of each rubbish load shovelled into a huge hole by a bulldozer.

Then they set to work sorting items of value.

The moneyspinners ap-



Tipmense at work . . . battling to snatch a living

pear to be paper, bottles, pieces of cloth, cardboard and empties.

Representatives and subcontractors of the waste-paper agencies were on site with huge containers, bartering with the collectors for their harvest of rubbish.

On the day of our visit the children were having a party because a "treasure trove" of canned soft drink was uncovered.

Money

Everyday Mrs Johanna Allgood of Guguletu descends on the dump with her brood of seven children, in time for the first garbage truck.

When interviewed, the gap-toothed matriarch was sitting on a wooden box on top of a mound of rubbish,

directing her seven "workers" and evaluating the paper, cardboard, cloth and empties.

"I've been coming here for many years because it's easy money and I'm my own boss," she said.

Pensioner

"My husband is a DP (disability pensioner) and what we earn here means we won't starve.

"Do you expect me to work for a madam who digs out all the work she can find and pays me R2,50 a day. Here I earn three times as much," said Mrs Allgood as she stashed a R1 note, handed to her by one of her sons, into her bra.

Machine operator Andries (he refused to give his full name), was

retrenched by the engineering company he had worked for and has been unemployed for four months.

"You should know there are no jobs," he said, tying a huge bundle of newspapers which he estimated was worth 40 cents.

"I average about R4 to R6 a day and with the unemployment money I get, I'm able to keep my two children at school," he said.

Crushed

Stanley Jordaan, 16, of Matanzima Road, Mau-M. Location, Nyanga East, was crushed by a reversing truck several weeks ago as he was rummaging through a pile of rubbish.

His mother, Mrs Lizzie Jordaan, said he suffered multiple fractures to his pelvis and legs. "Is there anything your newspaper can do about it?" she asked.

The Sunday Tribune tried to interview him at the G. F. Jooste Hospital in Manenberg but he was discharged a few days ago and could not be traced.

Lena Boysens, of the Crossroads squatter camp scours the dump mainly for food.

"It's amazing the good food people throw away. I don't buy food and I support my family with the food I find here", she said as she added another carrier of "goodies" to an already huge pile.

"What I don't like is when we find babies in the rubbish. People can be so cruel", she said.

The Medical Officer of Health, Dr R. J. Coogan, said the City Council was

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le for survival



An elderly pipe-smoking woman takes a break from scavenging for valuables and food at the municipal dump near Guguletu

aware of the health hazard and the possibility of people eating poisoned and toxic food.

"But there is very little that can be done to keep these scavengers away from the dump. The cleansing department tries to cover the rubbish heaps as soon as possible with sand," he said.

"The dump will be closed for good in about two months time when our new pulveriser station at Athlone comes into operation.

Crossroads squatter call for mercy from

HUNDREDS of Crossroads squatters called on the Government at two meetings this week for 'mercy' and pleaded that they be allowed to remain at the camp.

This followed notices the squatters received at the weekend warning them that they were staying illegally at the camp and should move out.

The meetings were organised by the Crossroads Committee and the Women's Movement.

The Divisional Council has stopped demolishing shacks of squatters behind with their service charges because of the cold and rain.

According to the squatter committees, about 100 families still face eviction for being behind with payments. But this could not be confirmed with the Divisional Council.

CHURCH MONEY

Mrs Regina Ntongana, Women's Movement chairman, said they had received loans from the churches to help those in arrears.

She said the squatters would repay the money as soon as they found jobs.

Most of those facing eviction were unemployed or underemployed.

About 300 squatter women attended a protest meeting in the camp on Tuesday, Mrs Ntongana said.

They decided they were not prepared to accept rail tickets back to their homelands because they did not want to return to Transkei or Ciskei.

There was no work there, she said.

Mrs Ntongana said even those who were qualified to remain in the Peninsula decided they would not move to alternative sites provided by the authorities because they did not want their community broken up.

'The women said they will remain here even if they break down our homes all around us.'

NOWHERE TO GO

Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, chairman of the Crossroads Committee, said the committee decided at a meeting on Sunday that the squatters did not want to move out.

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'Even if it's winter or if they sent the bulldozers, we will stay here,' he added.

'We don't have anywhere else to go. What do they expect us to do?'

Asked what would happen if the squatters were arrested for illegal squatting after demolition, he said: 'It's not new. If we walk in the streets, the inspectors pick us up and put us in jail.'

'We know we can't stop the Government. They do what they like. But we have nowhere to go.'

Squatter joy at new school

CROSSROADS came alive today to the sound of music, singing and dancing as hundreds of whites and blacks joined hands to celebrate the official opening of Sizamile School in the squatter camp. A sombre note was, however, struck at the festive opening by some speakers who referred to the demolition threat hanging over the camp. Port Jackson bushes near the school were cleared and many shacks painted bright orange for today's opening.

The old shanty Sizamile school was rebuilt near the new one as a 'memorial' to the peoples' efforts to give their children education. The old school will serve as a kitchen for the new one.

A PROCESSION

At least three oxen were slaughtered to feed the people and their guests, and the squatter women prepared meals in large pots on a big bonfire near the school.

As the Sizamile band led a procession of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides at the start of the proceedings, a few metres away the third ox was slaughtered.

The people packed the school to hear dignitaries from the churches, the Divisional Council, the Urban Foundation welfare bodies and squatter leaders make their speeches.



A BAND of the Sizamile school leads the procession of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides at the festive opening of the school at the Crossroads squatter camp today. This school may be demolished along with the shanty homes of 20 000 squatters before the end of this year.

Cape Times 17/5/78

Crossroads may stay for winter 307

Political Correspondent

RESIDENTS of the Crossroads squatter camp are unlikely to have their shanties demolished during winter, but they may face large-scale removals before the end of the year.

This was made clear yesterday by a spokesman for the Department of Plural Relations and Development, Mr Johan Eyssen.

On Monday, the Secretary of the Cape Divisional Council Mr W R Vivier, said the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Dr W I. Vosloo, had given an undertaking that squatters would not be removed from Crossroads during winter.

The camp, as a community, would remain till the end of the year, he said.

However, Mr Eyssen pointed out yesterday that Dr Vosloo's undertaking did not mean that the community would remain till the end of the year.

In an interview with Sapa yesterday, Dr Vosloo said that only about 120 of the 3 000 families living at Crossroads were legally entitled to be in the Peninsula.

He also said that alternative accommodation would be provided for those legally entitled to be in the area and that this would be ready within six weeks — not six months as had been reported.

The other families were in the Peninsula illegally and would have to return to where they came from.

Dr Vosloo said, too, that while accommodation for all the 120 families would be completed within six weeks, any family requiring alternative accommodation now could be accommodated immediately.

Squatters' plan to stay

THE chairman of the general committee of the Crossroads squatter camp, Mr J Ngcobongwana, said at the weekend the camp would fight for its survival by continuing to improve facilities for its inhabitants.

Interviewed at Saturday's opening of the rebuilt Sizamile Lower Primary School, Mr Ngcobongwana said he hoped the building programme would continue.

He said there was a clinic planned and he hoped this might convince the authorities that the camp was there to stay.

Thanks to outside help, the rent crisis was now almost over and most of the community were up to date in their payments to the Divisional Council he said.

With an R8 000 contribution from the Urban Foundation, the rebuilding of the school began in January this year, with the blessing of the Divisional Council.

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