

Squatters Cape 1/9/78 - 25/9/78

SALDRU/SAMST CONFERENCE ON THE ECONOMICS OF HEALTH CARE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

CRITIQUE

In order that we may learn from the mistakes of this conference, and so ensure that the next conference is better than this one we should be most grateful if participants could write down, anonymously if they wish, their criticism of all aspects of the past five days, together with positive suggestions for improvement.

If you find this in your bag when you return home we would be grateful if you would fill it in and return it to Saldru, School of Economics, UCT, Rondebosch 7700

respondents who were serving on a liaison committee at the time of being interviewed, said that their committees were "ineffective", whereas all 6 respondents who were serving on a works committee indicated that they felt that their co

Despite the greater evidence that worked other workers. That over 50% of those on committee, and those arbitrary action by where there was a worker organisation use and abuse of problems.

A rather surprising workers as others toilets, canteen, works committee workers

(long hours, too much overtime, lunch and tea breaks too short, etc.).

This finding could suggest that works committees are not only as ineffective as liaison committees, but possibly even a stumbling block in the processes of channelling and attending to grievances because management are frequently hostile towards works committees, favouring the formation of liaison committees. Alternatively it might be the case that works committees, being more representative and democratic than liaison committees, have created a greater awareness of grievances and instilled more confidence in workers to express their views.

1.6 Workers' Suggestions for Improving Their Work Situation

Next we consider what alternative system of industrial relations the workers envisaged for themselves. The question we asked in this connection was "what do you think workers like yourself should do to improve their work situation?".

indicates the range of responses according to the worker organisation and action conceivable to the worker.

Flare-up on squatters

Own Correspondent
EAST LONDON — Temper flared and councilors shouted at each other in a special closed session of the East London City Council last night, to discuss the demolition of a squatter camp here.

One councillor said the East Cape Administration Board officials present at the meeting and denied that bulldozers were used to demolish the shacks.

At this, an irate councillor asked the officials how they could deny this when there were even newspaper photographs of front-end loaders demolishing shacks.

Meanwhile, some of the

squatters whose homes have been destroyed are still building new shacks in the bush surrounding the black township of Duncan Village.

The Star's George correspondent reports that the fate of the local African population threatened with a forced move to Knysna and Mossel Bay, will be discussed at a top level meeting next month.

Mr P W Botha, Minister of Defence and MP for George, will be present together with representatives from the Graaff-Reinet Administration Board, the George town council and divisional council.

There was no grievances than expressed by a liaison nces over ce as common presence of a gement's arbitrary ate his work ks committee at work (lack of ore twice as many nditions of service

EDITORIAL OPINION

Secret meeting

The Mayor of East London, Councillor Elsabe Kemp, ruled that last night's special meeting of the City Council, called to discuss the demolition of shacks in Duncan Village, should be held in committee.

Her decision prevented ratepayers and the press from attending the meeting.

The reasons given by the Mayor for her decision were that the issue was a delicate one and that she doubted whether representatives of the East Cape Administration Board, responsible for arrests made in Duncan Village and the subsequent demolition of shacks, would attend the meeting if it was not held in committee.

The question arises: are ratepayers of East London content to allow discussions of considerable public interest to be closed to them purely because of the supposed sensitivities of agents of government who have acted against people living in East London?

They showed no apparent sensitivity about the feelings of the people affected by their actions. Why should they be shy therefore about accounting publicly for their actions? Why should the Mayor have seen fit to deny the public access to the council's discussions on the controversy?

It appears that nearly half the people who were arrested and made homeless had legal rights to be in Duncan Village. This adds to the gravity of the controversy. It seems that the East Cape Administration Board officials may have made serious mistakes and that at least one city councillor, namely Mr R L de Lange senior (in his capacity as vice-chairman of the board), was party to the mistakes.

Meanwhile more than 100 people have been treated like criminals because they dared to try to fend for themselves in creating places to live in Duncan Village. This hounding of human beings is shameful and should weigh on the conscience of the entire East London community.

Alarmingly, in many cases it seems it does not. Mr De Lange, for instance, talks about the East Cape board "booting them (the shack dwellers) out" when they come out of prison. They are not East London's responsibility, he says. "They've just got to go."

He's wrong. All South Africans share a responsibility towards their fellow men in this country. If they do not accept that responsibility and do not behave compassionately the suffering of some will become the suffering of all.

Freed squatters back in bush

EAST LONDON — Nine of the Duncan Village squatters released from jail—five men and four women—called at the offices of the SA Institute of Race Relations yesterday to ask if there were any hopes of them getting accommodated anywhere.

Mr W Leleki, 46, who was fined R20 or 60 days imprisonment for building himself and his family a shack in Duncan Village, said they now had to sleep out in the bush with children crying from the bitter cold.

They had nowhere to go because their shacks had been destroyed.

He said the Eastern Cape Administration Board police were still harassing them in the bushes where they sheltered under the trees.

He is legally employed by Frere Hospital and has a lodgers' permit.

Mr Leleki and other squatters said they had lost all their belongings while in jail.

"Honestly we do not

know why we are made to suffer like this. We have committed no crime except sheltering ourselves and our children," said Mr Leleki.

"How long must we suffer like this and what do the authorities expect us to do when we have nowhere to go?" asked Mr Leleki.

Mrs G Njokweni, 49, said many of the women had to provide for themselves since they were either widowed or unmarried mothers.

"We have children to feed, clothe, educate and provide medical treatment for.

"We have no husbands to look to for support," said Mrs Njokweni.

She was one of the women who had to spend nights out in the bush with little children.

Mr Somo Nguwata, 46, said he had a house at Mdantsane where he stayed with his first wife.

He was visiting his second wife when he was arrested for sleeping in

her shack without a permit.

"I told them I had a permit and a reference book to prove I was legally employed in East London, but those ECAB officials just would not listen," he said.

Instead they hurled me into their van.

"Do I need a permit to sleep with my wife in a black area?" asked Mr Nguwata. He was fined R6 or 10 days and is not clear what for.

Mr F. Mangele, 36, was jailed for erecting and occupying an illegal structure and was fined R20 or 60 days.

A further charge of not possessing a lodgers' permit cost him R10 or 20 days in jail.

He said he left his permit in his father's house for safe keeping, but was not given time to fetch it.

His wife and two children were in the same shack when the police swooped but were not taken.—DDR

MR LELEKI . . . sleeping out in the cold.

MR NGUWATA . . . officials wouldn't listen.

Irrespective of industry, or job category, and of overriding grievance concerned low wages.

Many said simply that their wage was too low to keep up with the increases in the cost of living; others specified that their wage was too low in relation to their length of service, or the level of skill or degree of risk involved in their work; still others expressed indignation at being discriminated against on racial grounds; and some complained that they were being underemployed or had been demoted to a lower paid job.

The second most common grievance concerned unwarranted deductions and non-payments and other arbitrary actions by management and occasionally, the foreman. A number of workers thought that unwarranted, sometimes excessive, deductions had been or were being made from their weekly wage to cover one or more of the following:

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So where do we go from here?

Hundreds of shanties erected in Duncan Village, East London, were demolished by workers acting on the instructions of the Eastern Cape Administration Board.

One who lost her shanty home was Mrs Nomajaphani Rixane, seen here with her three-week-old baby, Nomaledi and Sikhangele 2. She was not arrested by the police because she has a baby, but was told to return to Mqanduli, Transkei, her original home.



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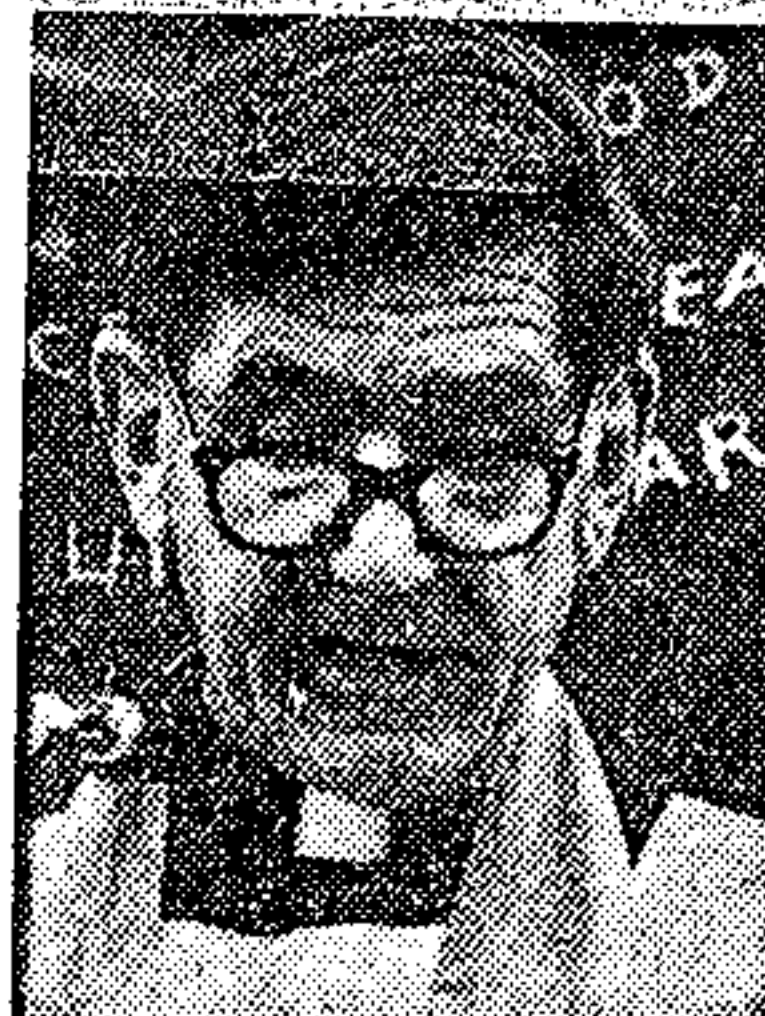
(307)



The Rev Abel
Hendricks



Bishop Ernest Green



Father Desmond
Curran



Dr Sam Buti

Threat to prosecute

(Continued from Page 1)

the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett; and Mr Johnson Nqobongwana, chairman of the Crossroads Committee.

Bishop Green was approached by a South African Police warrant officer from Guguletu and told he would be charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act in due course.

Bishop Green said he had been told by the police that 'all the speakers' who took part in the prayer service on July 30 would be prosecuted, probably at Wynberg Magistrate's Court, and there was a possibility

that an 'admission of guilt' would be accepted by the court.

Father Curran said today he had been told he would be subpoenaed later this week under the same Act. Both he and Bishop Green had been asked for the address of Dr Buti, whom it was also intended to subpoena.

Instructions

Father Curran said the warrant officer said he was 'acting on instructions to charge the speakers at the Crossroads service for addressing an illegal gathering.'

He said legal advice had been sought before the

event as to whether or not, as a religious service, it fell under a prohibition in terms of any legislation, and on that legal advice it was decided to go ahead with the service.

Father Curran said he understood that attorneys for the Crossroads community had also had contact with a senior police officer before the event.

'It was a church service, although it took place in the open — there was no hall in the townships to accommodate the crowds that arrived,' Father Curran said.

He added that he knew of no previous Government action that affected so many churches involved in a single event.

Dr Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands, said today:

'If it is true that all the speakers at the Crossroads prayer meeting are being summonsed in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act then I consider it to be shortsighted and an act of incredible stupidity on the part of the authorities.'

'We have enough friction in South Africa and involving Crossroads without this totally unnecessary legalism.'

'I hope very much that the charges will be dropped because the people concerned were seeking to create peace and goodwill. And that is in very short supply in South Africa today.'

Bulldozers claim denied—Belonsky

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A Study of Land Use Change

EAST LONDON — A city councillor, Mrs Ruth Belonsky, told the Daily Dispatch last night that the East Cape Administration Board denies that bulldozers were used to demolish shacks in Duncan Village.

Reporting on a meeting of the council and representatives of the board which was held in committee, Mrs Belonsky said the board's chairman, Mr G. J. Coetzer said the residents of Duncan Village were given ample time to take down shacks and were offered a place to store their goods.

"The council was told the demolitions were done for the betterment of the residents of Duncan Village," she said.

"In view of Mr Coetzer's statements how does one explain newspaper photographs of front-end loaders demolishing shacks?" she asked.

Last night's meeting was attended by Mrs

chairman would issue a full statement to the press and that she would also issue a statement.

"All I can say is that we found it a most successful meeting, whether individual councillors agree or not.

"The majority felt the discussions were well worthwhile and decided that seeing Duncan Village does not fall under the council, but under the board, it would be up to the board to give a full statement.

"We felt it was not right for us to interfere in somebody else's domestic affairs.

"The meeting was a joint one and questions were put to the board. I am satisfied they have given all the answers," Mrs Kemp said.

Neither Mr Coetzer nor Mr Swanepoel could be contacted last night as they left for Queenstown after the meeting. — DDR.

Editorial opinion, page 10.

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Salisbury's Central Business District.

The Impact of the Rössing Uranium Mine on Swakopmund.

An Economic and Social Discussion about the Residential Component in the Mill Street/Orange Street Area of Cape Town.

An Evaluation of the O'okiep Copper Company in the Namaqualand Copper District - A consideration of the effect on the area if the copper mines were to close down.

The Transport System of a Bottling Industry in Lilongwe, Malawi.

A Study into the Effects of Seasonal Winds and Sea Temperature on the Catching of Yellowtail at Fish Hoek Beach by Seine-Net Fishermen.

Factors Determining the Ecological Environment of the Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve, with Regard to the Alien Vegetation.

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Models of Rural Land Reform - The Tanzanian Case.

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Cape Town Electoral Districts.

Perceptions of the Cape Peninsula Landscape 1900 - 1977.

Crossroads: A year making representations

CAPE TIMES 1/9/78

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Chief Reporter

IN its first public statement on its stance in the Crossroads issue, the Urban Foundation disclosed yesterday that for more than a year it had been making representations to the government on the squatter situation at the Cape.

The foundation, it said, had offered financial and technical assistance on a large scale towards meeting the need for temporary as well as permanent housing.

The statement was issued on behalf of the Urban Foundation by its executive director, Mr Justice J H Steyn, and the chairman of the foundation's Western Cape regional board, Mr D P de Villiers.

It says: "The Urban Foundation receives many inquiries about its attitude on Crossroads — a matter which is naturally of the utmost concern to its members and on which it has over a long period been trying to assist in achieving satisfactory and humane solutions.

"As is well-known, the Urban Foundation is a non-political body whose individual members hold divergent views on political issues. Their joint objective is the practical one of improving the quality of life in urban communities, and they share the belief that adequate housing, family life and security of tenure are key-stones in this regard.

"The Foundation from time to time makes representations to the government and other public authorities on matters of law and policy per-

ing two schools erected with the express approval of the Divisional Council.

"Unfortunately issues about Crossroads have become heavily politicized. Though well aware of the divergent political viewpoints, the Foundation is bound to continue on its path of seeking a practical outcome which

will minimize distress and facilitate the provision of adequate housing in the Western Cape — preferably through a combination of state and private initiatives.

"Representations to this end are still being made and backed by pledges of the resources and the utmost efforts of the Foundation."

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TABLE 2

THE PERCENTAGE SHARE OF INDUSTRIES IN GDP

| Years with inter-year | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | Mining and quarrying | Secondary industry | Services |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| 1915 | 22.9 | 24.7 | 7.6 | 44.8 |
| 1920 | 24.3 | 19.8 | 9.5 | 46.4 |
| 1925 | 22.2 | 20.4 | 10.1 | 47.3 |
| 1930 | 23.4 | 19.1 | 10.7 | 46.8 |
| 1935 | 22.2 | 14.9 | 14.4 | 48.5 |
| 1940 | 19.6 | 14.0 | 16.1 | 50.3 |
| 1945 | 16.9 | 11.2 | 17.8 | 54.1 |
| 1950 | 14.7 | | | 52.3 |
| 1955 | 14.4 | | | |
| 1960 | 13.1 | | | |
| 1965 | 11.4 | | | |

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Other estimates:

Year Share

1920
1930
1960-64
1970-74

Foundation seeks humane solutions for Crossroads

CAPE TOWN.—The Urban Foundation would seek a practical outcome and try to find satisfactory and humane solutions to the problem of the Crossroads squatter camp, the foundation's executive director, Mr Justice J. H. Steyn, said in a statement released in Cape Town yesterday.

The statement, issued jointly by Mr Steyn and Mr D. P. de Villiers, chairman of the Western Cape regional board, stressed that the foundation was a non-political organisation.

Representations to minimise distress and facilitate the provision of adequate housing in the Western Cape were still being made. These efforts were backed by pledges of the resources of the foundation. It had already provided the money for two schools built at Crossroads with the approval of the divisional council.

"Unfortunately, issues about Crossroads have become heavily politicised," said the statement.

"As is well known, the Urban Foundation is a non-political body whose individual members hold divergent views on political issues. Their joint objective is the practical one of improving the quality of life in urban communities, and they share the belief that adequate housing, family life, and security of tenure, are keystones in this regard.

"The foundation, from time to time, makes representations to the Government and other public authorities on matters of law and policy pertaining to its field of operations, often with positive results. But, like anybody else, it has to accept final decisions as they are and then has to plan and act accordingly." — Sapa.

The reasons for this were that the rise in agricultural production 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.

Whether the situation would have been any different had the State not provided large scale support for white farmers and if the forming potential of black peasants had not been curbed by "covert political measures taken to coerce blacks into working for whites, rather than producing on their own account and by the discriminator allocation of economic resources which has rigged the market against (37) is inconclusive. Currently 95% of agricultural output goes on white farms, although blacks have 23% of the more land.

20, only a small percentage of the total food supply has been imported (see Table 4); of these imports, those of meat, fats and oils have been in the majority.

5, the relative prices of food at farm and retail level have risen. If production had not kept up with demand, food prices would have risen. It appears that there has been no sustained increase in relative prices up and down (columns IV and V). Up to 1930's, relative prices decreased, but increased thereafter moderate decline in the late 1950's and early 1960's.

1960, prices have increased faster at the retail level than at the farm level. Brand explains this as reflecting a widening gap between producer and consumer prices rather than a shortage. Furthermore, since 1970 all prices have increased rapidly with the increase in food prices (column II) exceeding the increase in (column I).

ugh the data should be treated with some caution, since they conceal important relative movements between products, it appears the supply of food has been adequate. Whether the distribution has been adequate will not be considered here.

(35) Wilson, p. 115
(37) Lipton (1977), p. 75

(36) see Wilson, p. 143 ff
(38) Brand (1969), p. 65

Camp raid a great pity, says envoy

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The police action at Crossroads squatter camp must be viewed as one more factor in creating international opinion on South Africa, said the Canadian Ambassador, Mr George Grande, today.

'It is one more element in the general picture. It is a great pity the authorities found it necessary to do this,' he said.

The British Ambassador, Sir David Scott, declined to comment.

'I really wouldn't want to comment at this stage,' he said. 'It would be improper for me to do so.'

A spokesman for the United States Embassy said that the State Department in Washington had already reacted to the incident. 'We would have nothing to add to that.'

Spokesmen for most other embassies in Pretoria declined to comment.

CALL TO CARTER

The Argus Washington Bureau reports that the co-chairman of the congressional ad hoc committee on South Africa, Mr Andrew Maguire, has condemned the raid.

Mr Maguire, a New Jersey Democrat who saw Crossroads on a recent

visit to South Africa, called on President Carter to denounce 'this atrocity' publicly.

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, said in Johannesburg today that she had repeatedly warned that sanctions could result from plans to demolish the squatter camp.

'There seems to be no end to the madness of the Government,' she said. 'If it could not make meaningful changes to its policies one could at least hope that it would refrain from actions which would bring the rage of the world on us at a critical time.'

In recent weeks she had begged Cabinet Ministers during interviews not to go ahead with the planned raids. She had discussed the matter with the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr C P Mulder, and his deputy, Dr Willem Vosloo.

The Natal branch of the South African Institute of Race Relations has called

on white South Africans to withdraw the authority they have given the Government to enforce discriminatory and harsh apartheid laws in the wake of renewed State action against the inhabitants of Crossroads.

NRP

Mr Jac de Villiers, chairman of the Western Province regional council of the New Republic Party, expressed deep concern about the deteriorating situation at Crossroads.

He called for the maximum amount of restraint in the handling of the matter.

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0.1 Introduction

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 African workers have? How much land and livestock do their families own? How do these effect their wages and remittances?

These are some of the major questions we have asked African workers in

Cape Town and that we try to answer in this paper. Twenty years have

passed since a survey by Sheila van der Horst was last conducted dealing

with employment conditions of the African labour force in the Cape

Peninsula.¹ The findings presented in this paper are from a recent

survey that is similar to the previous study, but places greater emphasis

on industrial relations and also consider the rural situation of urban workers.

Two hundred and eleven African men were interviewed during the period from November 1975 to February 1976. Because of the suspicions that could

have arisen and the limitations that would have been imposed by interviewing

workers at their place of work under management's eye, two African men

were employed to conduct the interviews in the townships of Langa and

Guguletu as well as in the squatter settlements of Crossroads and KTC

("Dutch Location").

An interview schedule, based on a pilot survey completed a few months

earlier, was prepared and a stratified sample chosen. The stratification

was based on each type of living quarters,² and within each type a certain

number of houses, rooms or beds, whichever applicable, was systematically

selected. Most interviews

There were few

given for refusing. A system

at Crossroads should travel along

1. Sheila T. Van der Horst (1

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2. The living quarters were

Guguletu : Residential at

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Bachelor Qua

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into the sampling because

See C.A. Moser and G. Ka

(Heinemann, 1971), p.83

Crossroads 12-hour vigil

Chief Reporter

THE MINISTERS FRATER-
NAL of Langa, Guguletu and
Nyanga, with the clergy of
Crossroads and members of the
Crossroads Committee, will hold
a 12-hour vigil at the Noxolo
Centre at Crossroads starting at
7.30 pm tomorrow.

A statement by the Crossroads
Committee said yesterday that
members of the public were wel-
come to take part in the vigil, the
theme of which would be the
sanctity of family life.

People wanting to join the vigil
at Crossroads should travel along
Settlers Way, turn off at Exit 13,
take the first turning to the right,
go under the bridge and on to the
T-junction and then left into
Klipfontein Road. Near the circle
at the end of Klipfontein Road is
a sign "Philippi Industrial Area."
The gravel road leading to Cross-
roads is near this sign.

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(Heinemann, 1971), p.83

Churches may now be penalised

ARGUS 5/9/78

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The Argus Provincial
Correspondent

CAPE provincial legisla-
tion which would penalise
churches accommodating
anyone who the Adminis-
trator decrees to be 'not
a visitor,' has been given
assent by the State Presi-
dent and has now become
law.

TAXATION

A proclamation by the
Administrator, Dr L. A. P.
A. Munnik, in the Cape
Provincial Gazette, shows
that this and other legis-
lation passed by the Pro-
vincial Council at its last
session received the assent
of the State President, Dr
Nico Diederichs, on
August 3 — shortly before
his illness and death.

The legislation came in-
to effect on Friday.

The Divisional Council's
Amendment Ordinance and
the Municipal Second

Amendment Ordinance
both relate to the
property of churches and
religious bodies, which are
now exempt from taxation.

Dr Munnik told the
Provincial Council the
legislation was needed to
deal with churches which
accommodated squatters,
as they did temporarily
after the demolition of
squatters' homes in the
Peninsula last year.

The new legislation
would make churches and
religious bodies liable to
a full year's taxation on
the total value of property,
if any portion is used by
any person whom the
Administrator declares to
be 'not a visitor'.

DEFINITION

The legislation also
widens the definition of a
'building' to include 'a
dwelling'. It was said that

this would cover tents on
church property.

Both ordinances were
opposed by the official
Opposition in the Provin-
cial Council, led by Mr
Herbert Hirsch.

Other ordinances ap-
proved by the State
President and now in
effect are the Civil
Defence Amendment
Ordinance, Committees of
Inquiry Ordinance, Fire
Brigade Services Ordi-
nances, Local Authorities
(Audit) Amendment
Ordinance, Roads Amend-
ment Ordinance and
Valuation Amendment
Ordinance.

The Fire Brigade Ser-
vices Ordinance enables
the Administrator to lay
down minimum standards
for Cape fire brigades,
and to order the estab-
lishment of fire services
where necessary.

Crossroads: 4 women, children arrested

ARGUS 6/9/78

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ABOUT 400 men, women and children were arrested by police at Crossroads squatter camp in a raid which started at 11.45 last night and continued until 6 am today.

Mauritian joins city heart team

The Argus Medical Reporter

A MAURITIAN doctor, who trained as a surgeon in Edinburgh, has joined the Groote Schuur heart team.

Dr Selva Mootien-Pillay, 31, said he could still hardly believe his luck.

'It's fantastic. I still feel slightly dazed. Everyone here has been extremely kind, and I feel as at home here after two weeks as I did in Edinburgh.'

After 18 months, Dr Mootien-Pillay plans to return to Mauritius, where he will be the island's



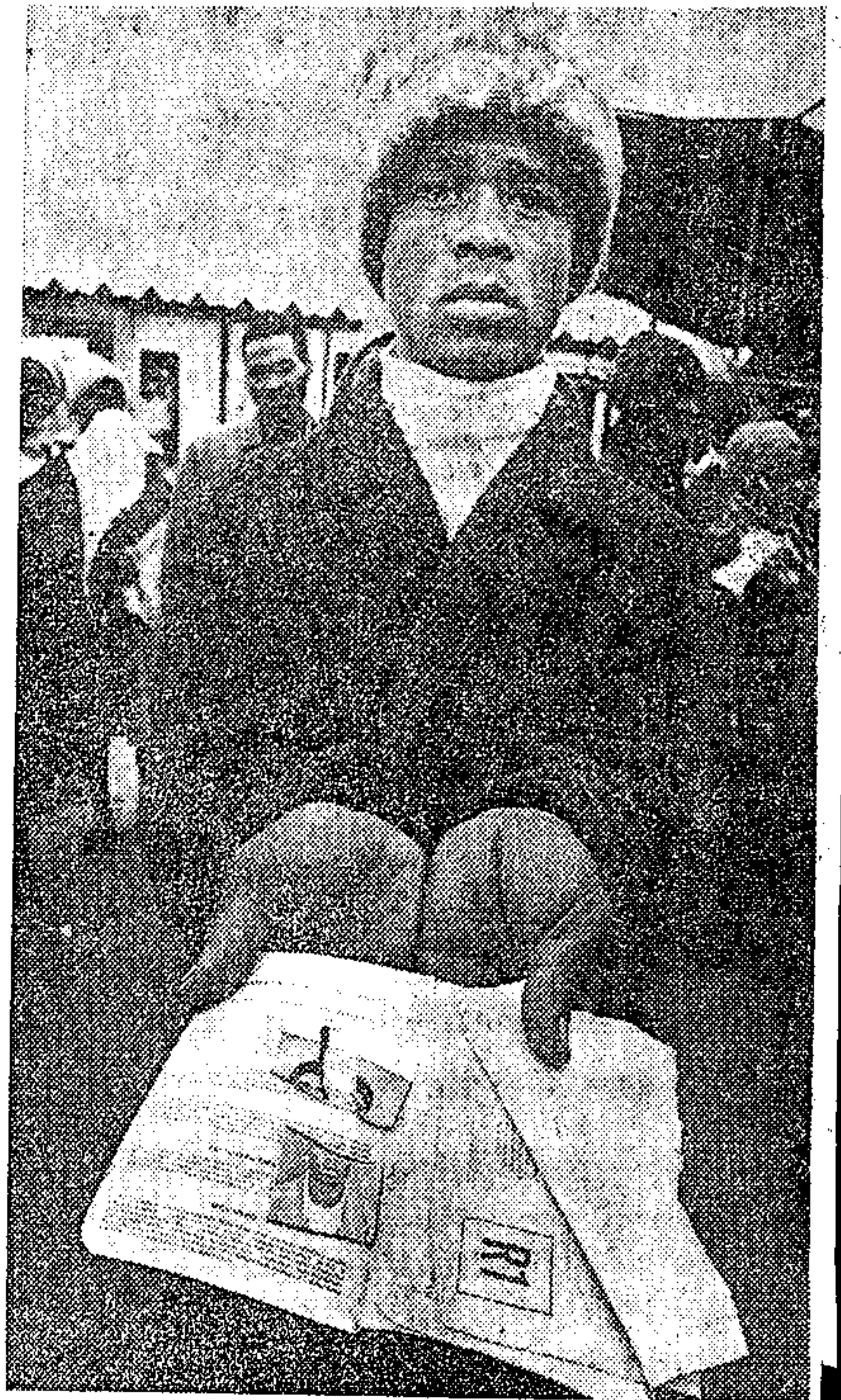
Church workers who were on the scene early today said it appeared that many of those arrested were the wives of men working in the Peninsula — women living 'illegally' with their husbands and families.

'Men and women have been arrested,' a church worker told The Argus today. 'Some children have simply been left behind — their parents were taken away, and they have been left deserted.'

600 police

A senior police official confirmed that a 'strong contingent' of police had raided the camp but refused to deny or confirm estimates by residents of the camp that 600 police were involved.

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Administration Board (Peninsula Area) said today that the raid had been



A CROSSROADS resident shows his torn pass which was allegedly damaged by one of the officials who took part in last night's raid on the camp.

Night of terror for survivors

The Argus Africa News Service

SALISBURY. — A survivor of Sunday's air crash and massacre, Dr Cecil MacLaren, has described how he led three adults and a

ATTITUDES

Still in his theatre gown after a long day assisting Professor Marius Barnard in the operating theatre, Dr Mootien-Pillay said he had found absolutely no difference in attitude in his colleagues and patients here from those in Edinburgh or Dublin, where he did his initial training as a doctor.

"In fact, I have to keep reminding myself that I am in Cape Town and not in Edinburgh or Dublin," he said.

Dr Mootien-Pillay, who comes from a family of doctors and medical people, did his initial training at the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin. After qualifying with first class honours and a gold medal in medicine, he lectured in anatomy for a year before studying for the fellowship of the Edinburgh Royal College of Surgeons on the Edinburgh surgical rotation scheme at various Edinburgh hospitals. He obtained his fellowship last year.

CITY SURGEONS

There he made friends with two Cape Town surgeons who promised to help him to realise his dream of becoming a cardiac surgeon by contacting the Groote Schuur heart team.

Dr Selva Mootien-Pillay

This they did soon after returning to Cape Town, and Dr Mootien-Pillay received a letter from Professor Chris Barnard inviting him to apply formally for a post. "And here I am!"

Dr Mootien-Pillay, who was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians of Glasgow yesterday, hopes to play a leading role in the establishment of a cardiac surgery unit in Mauritius.

CARDIAC UNIT

Recently the head of the Mauritian coalition Government's Social Democratic Party, Mr Gaetan Duval, came to South Africa in an effort to get a 'housecall' system going involving visits by the Groote Schuur heart team to Mauritius twice a year.

Professor Marius Barnard is enthusiastic about the scheme, which is expected to begin once R200 000 has been raised to fully equip a cardiac unit which will probably be housed in Mauritius's newest hospital, the Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam National Hospital at Pamplemousses, near Port Louis.

Handful of Administration Board inspectors had been involved.

Camouflage

Police, in standard uniform, camouflage uniforms and plain clothes were involved in the raid. A senior police official said the men had worn camouflage uniforms because of the cold.

Angry and shocked residents were counting the number arrested and were forwarding lists of names to the Black Sash's office to get legal representation for them.

Doors broken

Residents claimed that some of those involved in the raid broke down doors and windows. An Argus photographer took pictures of doors that had been kicked in.

One man's Transkei passport was allegedly torn by somebody taking part in the raid. He showed the torn passport to an Argus reporter at the camp and a photograph was taken of it.

Residents claimed that some of those involved in the raid were coloured men, dressed in civilian clothes, who alleged they were peace-makers. They confiscated knives, scissors,

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

four-year-old girl from the wreckage, spent a night in the bush and then trudged 10 km until they found the police.

Dr MacLaren, a Salisbury dental surgeon, said: "There was panic in the plane the moment we all knew that two engines were on fire. One fellow was trying to get through one of the windows as the plane nosedived."

"I told Sharon Cole, who was sitting next to him with her daughter Tracey, that the best thing to do was to put our heads between our legs and hope for the best."

"I landed upside down with my mouth full of earth. The broken plane acted like a scoop, scooping up dirt."

I SHOUTED ...

"I shouted at Sharon, 'Get your seatbelt loose.' Somehow Sharon followed me through a gap, pulling Tracey with her."

"The Hargreaves (a honeymoon couple) came along and we went to a village nearby."

"Eventually a door opened and a face appeared. Then another door opened and then another. I asked a woman for water. At first she refused. Then she gave us some."

"We splashed our eyes and our faces and went back to the plane. I got



Dr Cecil MacLaren.

there and remember seeing a young air hostess lying on the ground saying, 'Please, give me some water—please.' Her upper arm was fractured."

"We all went back to the village and asked for a calabash of water."

"The local people were obviously terrified of giving us help."

"On our way back Sharon suddenly stopped and said 'I hear voices.'"

"Next we saw tracer bullets over the trees. We didn't even hit the deck."

"Whether this was the terrors giving warning to the locals or the terrors shooting (Continued on Page 3, col 5)

fied, an Air Rhodesia spokesman said here today. Today's Rhodesia Herald carried three pages of condolences for the crash victims and a funeral notice for the pilot, Captain John Hood, and First Officer Garth Beaumont who will be cremated on Friday.

TERROR HUNT

A Combined Operations Headquarters spokesman confirmed today that a large-scale follow-up operation was continuing in the area for the group of nine terrorists who murdered 10 of the crash survivors.

The Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu), whose terrorist fighters are alleged to be responsible for the massacre of 10 survivors, today extended 'Heartiest condolences to those who lost their relatives and friends' in the tragedy.

The statement from Zapu's leader inside Rhodesia, Mr Joshua Chinamano, made no mention of the massacre which took place less than an hour after the Air Rhodesia Viscount crashed near Lake Kariba's southern shore.

See Pages 3, 9 and 13.

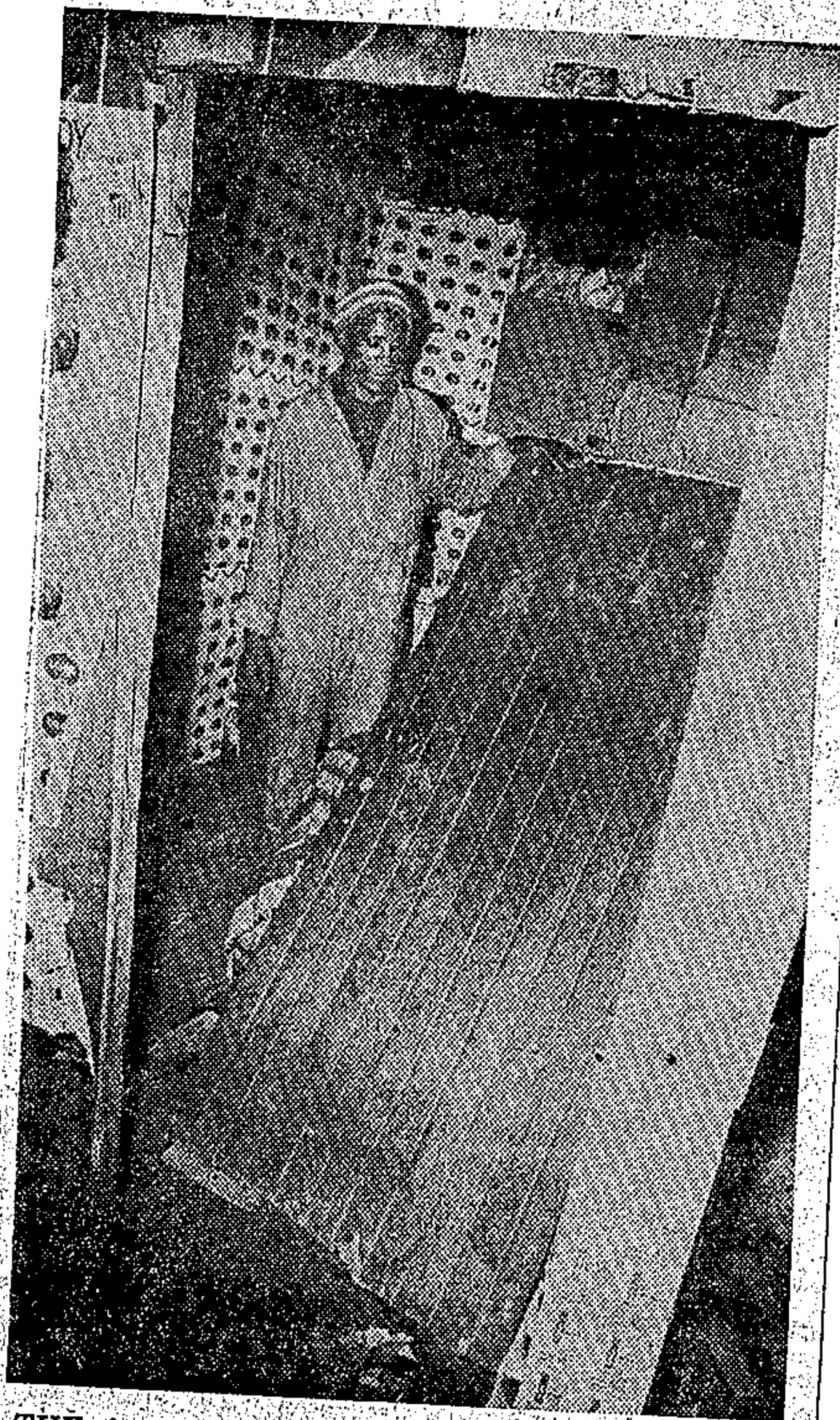
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00 men,

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THE front door to a man's home — allegedly kicked in by officials during a raid on the Cross-roads squatter camp last night and early today. Four hundred were arrested.

**Only 14
bodies
can be
identified**

The Argus Africa News
Service
SALISBURY. — Only 14
bodies from the Kariba
air crash were identifiable.
Four hundred were arrested.

Crossroads swoop: 230 arrested

ABOUT 230 men and women from the Crossroads squatter camp appeared in the Commissioner's Court at Langa yesterday charged with being in the Cape Peninsula illegally and not having travel and identity documents.

The appearances were a sequel to a midnight swoop at the camp in which hundreds of people were arrested.

About 20 of the women had babies on

their backs. They spent the night in the cells with their children. Many told the court they had left their children at home with no one to look after them while they were under arrest.

More than 50 women and 30 men were found guilty under Section 10 (4) of the Urban Areas Act for being in a prescribed area without a permit. They were fined R50 or 50 days. Others were found

guilty under Section 10 (1) of the same act for being in a prescribed area without identity documents or 10 days.

Cases against the women were withdrawn. However, they were warned to apply for permission within 14 days to remain in the Peninsula.

About 20 men and women were remanded. Three were found not guilty, the

charges against four were withdrawn and one person was cautioned and discharged.

Mrs Barbara Versfeld, co-ordinator of the Athlone Advice Office, who arranged legal representation for more than 100 people, said yesterday after the hearing that there had been "absolute confusion" in getting representation for many of the people.

Brutality claims rejected

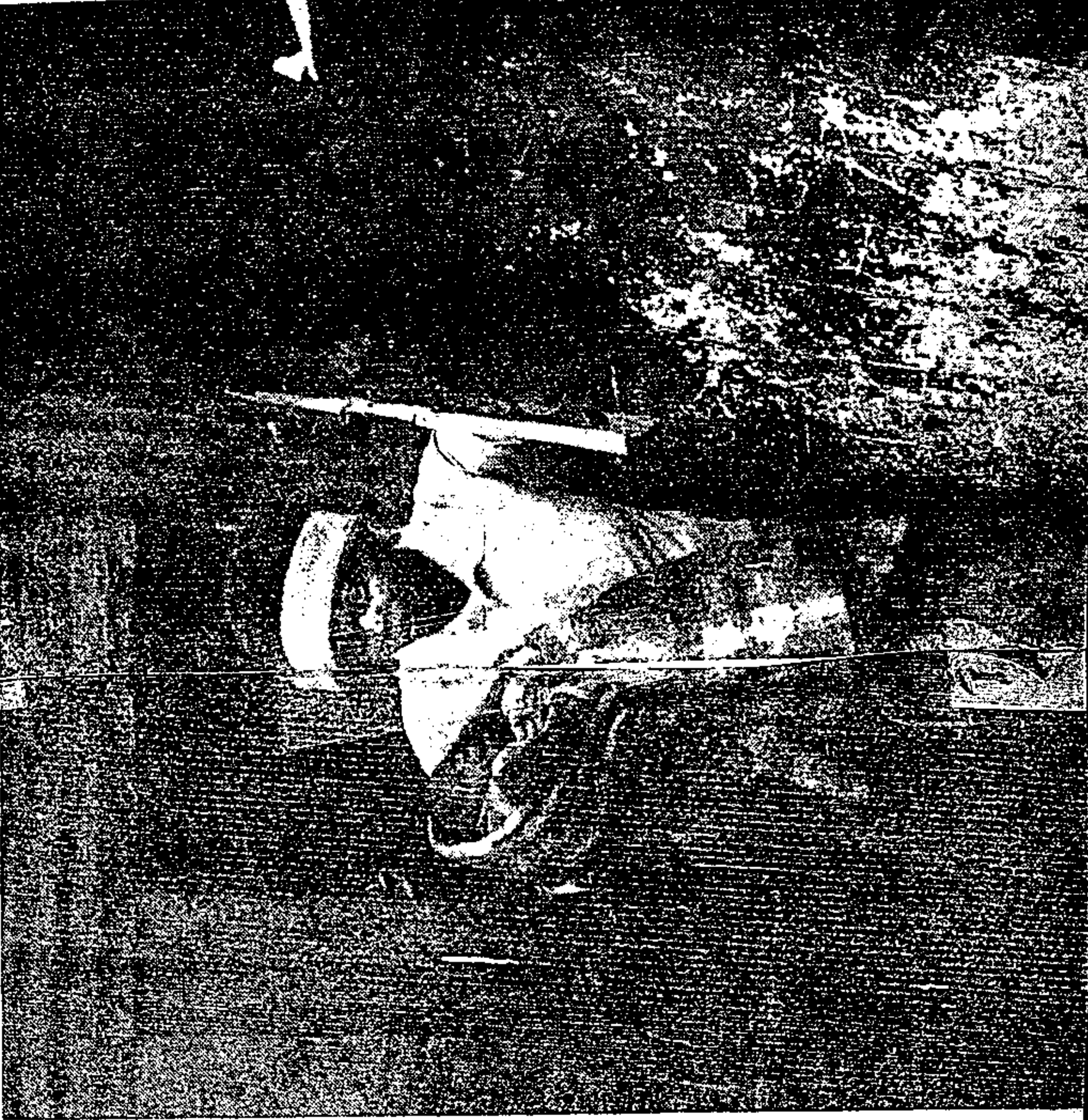
Staff Reporters

ALLEGATIONS of police brutality, disregard of the sick and people with passes, and of damage to property in the midnight swoop on the Crossroads emergency camp on Tuesday were denied or challenged by police spokesmen yesterday.

A large contingent of uniformed police, detectives and reservists and officials of the Peninsula Administration Board took part in the operation, headed by Brigadier J F Rossouw, Divisional Commissioner for the Western Cape. The swoop lasted from midnight to 6.30 am yesterday.

About 230 people appeared in the Commissioner's Court at Langa yesterday on charges of being in a prescribed area without a permit and without identity documents. A greater number is expected to appear on similar charges today.

A senior police officer told the Cape Times he could not accept allegations that police had acted in the "uncivilized" manner described by complainants at Crossroads, some of whom said that drums full of homebrewed beer had been overturned by policemen inside their huts. The complainants said the spilt beer had drenched beds, mattresses,



Matters in court

charges against four were withdrawn and one person was cautioned and discharged.

Mrs Barbara Versfeld, co-ordinator of the Athlone Advice Office, who arranged legal representation for more than 100 people, said yesterday after the hearing that there had been "absolute confusion" in getting representation for many of the people.

furniture, radios and other personal belongings.

'Strictest supervision'

The police spokesman said: "We don't do things this way, and I cannot accept that it was police who caused the damage referred to. This was a routine crime-prevention operation and was under the strictest supervision."

"In any case, anyone who feels a criminal offence has been committed is free to report the matter at any police station."

The spokesman said if breadknives and scissors had, as alleged, been confiscated, the reason would have been that, because of their size, these implements were considered to be potentially dangerous weapons. He said that as he had no first-hand information he could not comment on several other specific complaints made yesterday by Crossroads residents. He did not accept, however, that there had been excessive violence or harassment on the part of the police.

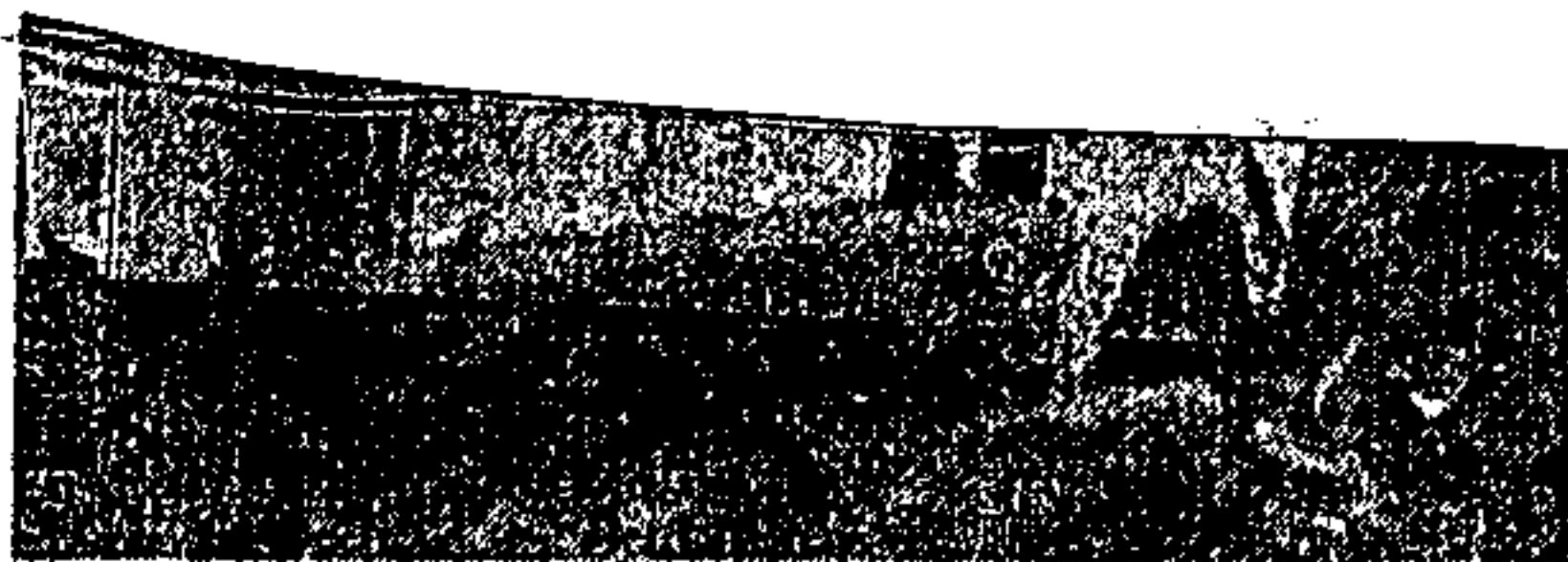
Among complaints made yesterday were:

- That numerous doors were kicked in and that men in camouflaged uniforms used excessive zeal in gaining entrance to shacks.
- That in at least three instances 200-litre beer drums were overturned inside squatters' shacks.
- That there were several instances of assault by police, resulting in minor injuries to the victims.
- That there was total disregard for people with passes and many of those arrested were not allowed time to fetch their passes.
- That in one shack a tuberculosis victim was hauled out of bed, in spite of the fact that his sister-in-law produced a medical certificate to show he was sick.
- That travel documents were torn up.
- That R80 was stolen, allegedly by a policeman in camouflaged uniform, from the suitcase of one of the shack dwellers.

Further allegations, that squatters' dogs were killed by police and children were arrested, were denied by Brigadier Rossouw.

Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Administration Board, declined to comment on the Crossroads operation which, he said, was under the control of the police.

The front door of the Nongagile house at the Crossroads squatter camp, about 1.30 am yesterday. Mrs Nongagile retrieved her front door from the front yard after police left the camp, taking away her husband, Mr Sol who was still in detention late yesterday. She is holding the door and



use at the Crossroads squatter camp was kicked down. Nongagile retrieved her front door from the spinach patch in camp, taking away her husband, Mr Solomon Nongagile, yesterday. She is holding the door and her son, Moses.

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We should not have arrested say squatter-shack raid victims

EAST LONDON — Two Mdantsane women who were arrested during the raids on Duncan Village squatters and later released claim their arrest was unfair since they did not live in the squatter area.

The women, one of the many who wander East London's streets looking for work, said they sometimes spent nights with friends in the squatter area because they did not have money to go back to Mdantsane.

Mrs Nomathemba Mphini, 48, said she has been living in Mdantsane since 1969. She stayed in Smith Street and at Prince Street, Duncan Village before moving to Mdantsane. In Mdantsane she stayed with her elderly

husband had fallen behind in rent.

"I had to look for one-room boarding in several houses," she said. "At the moment I am boarding in a kitchen in Zone 5. She had not been employed for more than a year.

"But I come to town to look for work daily. On this particular day I had been to look for work.

"I went to sleep at a friend's place in Duncan Village when we were woken up at 5 am and forced into vans.

"I just could not understand what was happening and we were not given a chance to explain." She was fined R26 (or 52 days) for not having a lodger's permit and a reference book.

"I did have a reference book. How can I look for work without a reference book?", she asked.

After her release she would continue looking for work. She had five children. Four were living on her mother's bi-monthly pension.

"People chase us away from their houses."

had left her job at a pineapple factory because of ill-health. She built a shanty which cost her R20. She does odd jobs — washing and ironing in town earn-



Miss Njokweni ... shack cost her R20 to build.

ing R24 a month. She lived alone in her shanty or "kitchen" as she calls it. When she was arrested she was with her sister who managed to escape.

She was fined R26 (or 52 days) for not having a lodger's permit and for staying in Duncan Village, while her home was in

"I lost everything in the raid including my reference book and clothing which I had worked hard to get," she said.

She was now sleeping in bushes.

"We are being hunted like animals.

"In my 35 years in East London I have never seen anything like this," she said.

They were starving and people would soon get fed up helping them.

She had to look for work to support her children. The attitude of the Ciskei Government was also puzzling, Miss Njokweni, who claims Chief Z. Njokweni, Minister of Justice in Ciskei is a family relative from Peddie, said.

"We were asked to get citizenship certificates, and were then told we would be safe, we would not be moved from our shanties. But now there is no word from them," she said.



Mrs Siwali ... was desperate for accommodation.

"I was desperate for accommodation and had to erect one. I go to Mooiplaas at weekends," she said.

She works as a domestic servant. In her shanty she lived with her two children.

"I have taken them to my sister in Mdantsane because the shack has been demolished," she said.

She was fined R30 (or 60 days) for erecting an illegal shack.



Miss Lujiza, spent the night there after looking for work, lives in Zone Five, Mdantsane.

mother and her four children, none of whom were working.

Her husband had died and she was the sole supporter of her family.

Before she was arrested, she had spent another fruitless day in town looking for work.

"I did not have any bus fare on me and I decided to look up a friend in Duncan Village," she said.

Her people in Mdantsane did not know of her arrest.

"They would not have known where I was for the next 40 days if the Institute of Race Relations had not come to our rescue," she said.

She was fined R10 or 20 days in jail for not having a lodger's permit and R10 or 20 days for staying without permission in the area for more than 72 hours.

She said she did not have money to pay the fine and she still did not have money to travel to Mdantsane.

"At the moment I am sleeping with people who work in town. This is illegal and people are also scared to take us in," she said.

"I would rather not stay in Mdantsane until I find work. Sometimes it is difficult to pay rent. On numerous occasions the family sleeps on empty stomachs."

Mrs Mphini was born in Stutterheim and came to East London in 1944. Her late husband, Mr Howard Mphini, was also from Stutterheim.

Miss Eunice Lujiza, 42, came to East London in 1956. She worked as a domestic maid at several places until she got married. She stayed with her husband in Duncan Village and they got a house in Zone 1, Mdantsane.

They soon had marital problems and they were divorced. Their house was taken away because her

"We have done nobody any harm. We want to be left alone to work and have somewhere to stay," she said.

Mrs Noyamile Siwali, formerly of Moolplaas, built herself a shanty in Duncan Village not through her own choice.

Peddie.

She told me she was only left with what she was wearing.

of arrest," she said.

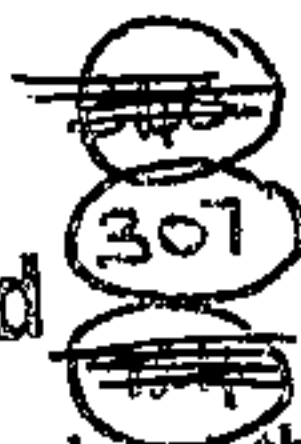
Miss Gloria Njokweni, 49, of Sofuthe Street, Duncan Village said she

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CROSSROADS

Wrong turn ahead



Police arrested about 500 blacks at the Crossroads squatter camp in the Cape Peninsula this week.

Most of those arrested are "illegal" women and children who face charges under the pass laws. At best they will be fined and/or jailed. At worst, they will be returned to their "place of origin."

With spring in the air, this could be the signal for the authorities to take Crossroads off the map, in line with a government commitment enunciated by

Deputy Prad Minister Willie Vosloo in Parliament and by the Cape congress of the National Party in East London last month.

The commitment to demolish Crossroads has been further underscored by the local Administration Board which states that unemployment among "legal" Africans in the Peninsula is in excess of 2 000 and is exacerbated by the continuing inflow of "illegal" Africans from the Eastern Cape homelands and from rural areas where work opportunities have declined as a result of the recent drought.

The "illegals" are being accommodated at existing squatter camps scattered around the Peninsula, and at Crossroads, where shanties have been enlarged to take in new lodgers.

Meanwhile, the local Administration Board has obtained a loan of R5,8m from the National Housing Fund for housing, services and schools in Cape Town's African townships of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu. R2m has been earmarked for the construction of 1 860 family dwelling units over a period of five years.

The board is confident this will wipe out the backlog of "legal" families waiting for houses. The last family units were built in 1972 when 560 houses were added to Guguletu. No additional family housing has been built in Langa since 1955 and none at Nyanga since about 1962.

It is estimated that there were about 10 000 qualified African families living in Cape Town in 1965, so natural population growth alone probably generated demand for an additional 3 000 houses in the period 1967-1977. The actual number built was about 600, including the conversion of single accommodation blocks into family units.

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Board withdraws order to demolish shacks

EAST LONDON — Existing structures occupied illegally are to be demolished summarily and the occupants prosecuted.
Mr Coetzer's press release follows a meeting between officials of the board and the East London City Council, after which it was announced by the mayor, Mrs E. Kemp, that Mr Coetzer would explain the recent squatter shanty demolitions and arrests carried out by his officials in Duncan Village.
"I want to state the policy was now that no new structures would

categorically that the whole issue of the squatters has been dealt with circumspectly and with the greatest humanity.
"Of the well-nigh 350 families who have established themselves in Duncan Village only 93 individuals were prosecuted. This was done deliberately to bring home to the rest of those families the seriousness of the matter and to allow them to leave the area voluntarily," Mr Coetzer said.

effect and it had been necessary for board officials to demolish only 38 untenanted structures.
Bulldozers were not used in this operation. We had to use a front end loader because of the terrain. The balance of the structures were removed by the erectors themselves," he said.

He said he felt sincerely sorry for the blacks involved in the demolitions and the fate which had befallen them.

"The squatters did not

act out of their own conviction or accord and when legal action was taken against them, the instigators of the whole movement conveniently remained in the background," he said.
He invited all blacks within his area of jurisdiction to contact him personally with even the smallest of problems.
"It is the duty of my board to ensure that the sojourn of blacks in the white areas is as happy and trouble free as possible," he said.

Blacks should approach

the board rather than the "do-gooders." He warned blacks not to trust these people, even if they came with presents.
He appealed to the "do-gooders" who sometimes caused greater hardship through ill-advised intervention of blacks, to assist the board rather than create emotionally inspired situations and confrontation.

"You should bear in mind that your meddling does not rebound on you, but on the black man you profess to help," he said.

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The squatters

LETTERS TO
THE EDITOR

Squatting isn't fun. People don't do it because they want to, but because they have to. There are no viable alternatives.

There is a very serious, shortage of jobs in the homelands. Many people don't own land and those who do seldom have a viable portion. In bad areas, up to half the children may die from malnutrition before they are five. It is these conditions which drive people off the land to seek a livelihood in the town. It is the universal phenomenon of urbanisation. The platelanders experienced it, only they were more sympathetically received than the squatters in Duncan Village.

People, all people, have a right to home and work

and family life. These are natural laws. Men dare not countermand them.

But in our city people have been imprisoned for erecting shelters. Many widows have gone to jail for this. (Nobody even bothered to ask what had happened to their children).

People in favour of demolition say it is in the squatters' interests. They cannot be allowed to live under such miserable and unhygienic conditions. They invoke health hazards. But hunger in the homelands and exposure anywhere are much surer killers than any speculative epidemic, especially in these days of antibiotics. And there is no danger at all of it spreading to us overt, fully immunised folk.

And while we snuggle warmly in the early hours, think of a three-week-old baby in the open after the dawn raids. Think of a little child running in terror from the raiders and not finding his mother when he creeps back because she has been taken to jail.

Squatters camps are not usually aesthetically, although resourcefulness and generosity they could become so. But they are part of the body of our community which we cannot simply destroy without damaging the whole body and losing our souls into the bargain.

Nobody disputes that housing is a vexed problem. The government has many intentions (but less money) to build homes. So let us see

squatting as a solution, not a problem. Squatters are not a crowd of ne'er-do-wells and petty criminals, bent on flouting authority and polluting the neighbourhood. Many are resourceful people who (as we have seen) can build homes overnight.

All that is needed is to provide a site with security of tenure and freedom from harassment and they will do the rest at great saving to the government of money, which it admits it does not have. This is a practical and humane solution.

There are hundreds of people homeless here today. If flood or fire had caused this, it would have been declared a disaster and men of energy and resourcefulness would soon have found a solution. Our disaster is man-made, but it is still possible, with wit and goodwill and generosity, to find a more constructive solution than identifying with senseless, front-end loaders, bent on destruction and driving people back into conditions which drove them here in the first place. Let us instead identify, imaginatively with the plight of homeless people whose dearest wish, like ours, is for normal family life.

Trudi Thomas

3 Dew Drive, Gonubie

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Christopher Goodman/...

It's home for 20 000 people

Agas 14/9/78

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By Vivien Horler

CROSSROADS is the home of about 20 000 people — a population larger than that of Beaufort West, Mossel Bay, De Aar, Knysna or Nyaanga, according to the latest census figures.

families living here illegally.

One reason for this may be the high cost of providing permanent homes built according to standard building regulations on fully serviced plots for people with very low incomes.

Cape Town planner Revel Fox comments:

No-one could claim living conditions are satisfactory, yet the agglomeration of wood-and-iron shanties does provide shelter, and is, to many, a preferable alternative to living away from their families in single quarters, or sharing a small house in one of the black townships with another family or families.

But this material is not permitted in terms of building standards, except in situations of extreme emergency in temporary or transit camp conditions.

No new houses for blacks have been built by the Government in the Peninsula in the five years since 1972, and there is a chronic lack of housing, even for those

substitute for a brick or block-built home.

But it is shelter, which can be quickly erected, easily altered and extended, and when it has served its purpose, removed without much effort.

Corrugated iron can be insulated to raise comfort standards, and it is an extra-ordinarily cheap and efficient roof or wall material that has served South Africa well for more than 100 years.

OBJECTIONS

Mr Fox points out that while it cannot be claimed a squatter camp is in a way a satisfactory residential community, illegal or spontaneous settlements have demonstrated many positive elements.

Most serious objections to illegal settlements turn around their chaotic or untidy appearance, and most authorities re-

gard this manifestation as a slum. Healthy communities cannot be judged on their outward appearance, and that chaos one sees often contains a complex order one does not understand.

Communities should be judged by the morale of their inhabitants, and the interiors of their houses rather than the makeshift structures or the condition of public spaces.

It is now established planning practice that successful communities can only be devised if the eventual residents have an effective say in the plan and its implementation.

This is because people often have very different needs and priorities than the planners imagine. Better results are achieved by this method.

The provision of tarred roads, services and even well-built houses is not always considered more

important than nursery schools and clinics by the residents.

In spontaneous settlements, these processes of participation take place in an adhoc and unstructured way, but they do have the effect of harnessing a great deal of enthusiasm and creative energy and directing it into productive and useful channels in the service of the community.

RURAL AREAS

In the future, planning for the very poor in and around cities, we may be obliged to draw on some of the more positive aspects that have been demonstrated in spontaneous settlements such as Crossroads, and to use them to develop entirely new strategies than those that have been presently applied.

Referring to the problem facing the poor in rural areas, Mr Fox says:

For those people it is still possible to build up their own homes reasonably cheaply and to make do with the absence of water-borne sewerage, Eskom electricity, and even, in some cases, piped water.

Rural housing problems are less acute because the standards of servicing and construction can be, and often are, generally more relaxed.

Can our advanced technology not devise methods which would allow the self-build process to continue even at greater population densities, rather than transfer the full burden of home provision from individuals who wish to be involved to authorities who can barely afford to be?

classes of women. A historical perspective on women's realization of sexual exploitation as the core of oppression clarifies some of the weakness in leveling historical differences. Today women view sexual exploitation partially in terms of the repressive nature of monogamy that binds a woman to one man. Many complaints center on the denial of equal pleasure to women. For nineteenth-century feminists, sexual exploitation also focused on the unnatural marriage relationship which gave a husband command over his wife's body. But they accepted much of the Victorian double standard and denied feminine sexuality, expressing their grievance at the necessity of vile sex to satisfy their vulgar, sensual husbands. Liberation in practice meant chastity rather than free love.

The conceptual confusion created by unvarying and undifferentiated use of "oppression" to analyze women in the same period of time can be illustrated by the situation of women on an antebellum plantation. For the slave woman, oppression meant physical cruelty and sexual exploitation. For the leisured, financially comfortable plantation mistress, oppression, realized or not, was not physical hardship but social and legal constriction and

conditions to its primary, sexual contradiction; the unvarying oppression between the sexes is transformed into the theoretical principle underlying history. To assert centuries of sisterhood will not explain, nor help overcome, the historic reality of antagonisms and conflicting experiences among women. We must know as much about what kept women apart as we know about what situation they shared. Working-class women in the last century felt their oppression in class terms and organized around their work; women in ethnic communities recognized the alienation and subjection they shared with men of the same nationalities more than they identified common bondage with Anglo-Saxon women.

The rejection of class in the modern liberation movement is often based on the observation that a woman received her class (or race or nationality) through a man and not through her own productive relations.²⁷ The historical relevance of that assertion in a period when women increasingly enter the work force is immediately suspect. But more important, the insight explicit in the rejection negates differences in class experience in America. Economic well-being, social relations, life expectancy, and ranges of personal choice are

true of either men's or women's generation, "aste," their of with its in its ics, ntury, entifi- larger cannot examine culture ly. 25 g the that uired women at greater population densities, rather than transfer the full burden of home provision from individuals who wish to be involved to authorities who can barely afford to be?

Foreign applicants are advised to consult the U.S. Consulate in their country regarding the Secretary's Office regarding the Exemption.

THE ARGUS, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 14 1978

(307)

Crossroads: Stop and think again, says Eglin

The Argus Political Staff

THE Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, today appealed to the Government to stop actions against Crossroads 'before it does irreparable harm to South Africa.'

Reacting to the latest
police / Administration

Board raid, Mr Eglin said:
'It appears the Govern-
ment is applying a policy
of continual harassment
in an attempt to destroy
the spirit of Crossroads
before it sends frontend
loaders to destroy homes.

'My appeal to the Government even at this late stage is to stop before it does irreparable harm to South Africa.

A SYMBOL

'Crossroads is more than a squatter township. The Crossroads issue is more than one of laws and regulations; it is one of homes, families and people.'

Mr. Eglin continued: "It has become a symbol of the conflict between Christian civilised values of compassion, concern and respect for the sanctity of the family on the one hand, and the ideology of apartheid on the other hand."

'Surely the Nationalist Government, if it stops to think deeply, cannot let it be said that under its direction it allowed the ideology of apartheid to triumph.

No doubt the Government has the power and authority. It can destroy the Crossroads. It can win its argument with the squatters. But in doing so it will cause South Africa to be the loser.



POLICEMEN watch a tear smoke canister explode among the huts during today's raid on Crossroads.

wanted the fact that Lynn was not satisfied,
 working for more. Lynn also refused to carry out
 the fact that the brother of Magee was not for him.

ONE man was shot dead, many people were beaten, hundreds were arrested and teargas canisters were fired into crowds in two successive pass raids on the Crossroads squatter camp near Nyanga early today.

The man who was shot dead was Mr Sindile Ndlela, 33, who had just returned from Transkei after taking his wife home following the raid on Crossroads eight days ago.

A witness to the shooting said that Mr Ndlela and two other men had been walking up a dune to see the disturbance which was taking place following the raid.

Unknowingly, the three men walked towards a man the witness thought was probably a policeman dressed in a camouflage uniform and hiding in a clump of Port Jackson willow.

The witness thought the man in camouflage uniform could have thought he was being attacked — he drew a revolver and fired and Mr Ndlela fell dead.

A large group of people formed round his body and adopted a threatening attitude towards police who attempted to approach the body.

Eventually Mr Ndlela's body was taken away in an ambulance called by one of the Crossroads residents.

Second raid

This morning the second pass raid — the first took place shortly after midnight — was still in progress and about 600 policemen in camouflage uniform and Administration Board (Peninsula Area) officials were still on the scene.

Crossroads residents seemed to be expecting the first raid and police and officials found them gathered round burning braziers dotted throughout the camp.

Few people were arrested in this raid and those

Child, hundreds of residents held

Argus Staff Reporter

A WOMAN cried as her child was arrested at Crossroads today. Her child was one of hundreds of residents who were arrested in a major police raid at the camp.

As the clouds of teargas drifted over the camp, another Argus reporter and I watched two policemen in camouflage overalls beat a man several times on the buttocks and back with sticks.

When the police, who appeared to be armed only with sticks, became aware of our presence, the beating stopped and the man was taken off to one of more than 50 reinforced police vans which surrounded the camp just after 7 am.

While groups of about 20 to 30 riot police made

their way along the slushy roads, milk deliveries continued as usual at the camp and women wrapped in blankets bathed their smarting eyes with water.

At times the voice of one of the women residents could be heard on a loud-hailer in lulls between shots of teargas canisters.

Teargas smoke mingled with smoke from hut fires.

Referring to the death of a Crossroads resident during the pre-dawn police raid today, one resident said: 'Why don't they bulldoze our shacks

rather than kill us. We are not fighting with them. Why don't they tell us what they want.'

I saw a riot policeman, armed with a rifle, take a woman from a hut and hit her on the head with his hand before leading her off to a group of arrested people being guarded by policemen and armed officials of the Administration Board (Peninsula area).

Many men who are staying away from work today to protest about the

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

...the Aegean Sea from the Black Sea? Also the opinion of respondents). Also the ... divide Europe from Asia? ... lectures were not stimulating ... opinions they are also expressed by a ... es from the Appening Peninsula ... at number of successful students, and should not ... led without further investigation. This applies ... e impression of the latter group that about ...

MAIN STREET DEAD IN CROSSROADS RAID

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At the end of the raid it was disclosed that Mrs Evelyn Tshaba had been shot in the arm and taken to the Conradie Hospital for treatment.

The circumstances in which she was shot are not known.

PREGNANT

Mrs Agnes du Toit, 34, who is six months pregnant, said she was standing in the square of the Noxolo Community Centre when a policeman approached her and asked her what she was doing.

When she said nothing, he told her to leave and, according to Mrs du Toit, hit her with a baton and she fell to the ground. Mrs du Toit was taken to hospital.

Mrs Selina Boloinbo said she saw her son running from the police. She heard a shot and saw him fall. He was taken to hospital.

14/9/78

(307)



IN the wake of the police raid on Crossroads early today, two frightened children stand in the doorway of their shack. They did not know where their parents were when this picture was taken.

Seek a solution together—clergy

Clerics arrested, three wounded

The Argus Religion Correspondent

WESTERN PROVINCE church leaders have renewed their offer to the Government to bring the authorities and Crossroads representatives together to seek a 'sensible, peaceable solution' to the problems in the area.

At the same time they deplored continued aggression, against the people of Crossroads, and the arrest of a number of clergymen and church workers charged with the Christian care of the squatter community.

There was a unanimous call on the Government to

seek a solution through recognition of Christian norms, instead of acting as if the church and the Crossroads people were adversaries.

DESIST INTIMIDATION

The Rev Louis Bank, secretary of the Western Province Council of Churches, deplored 'the continued intimidation of the people of Crossroads by the police and officials of the Department of Plural Relations.'

'We call upon the authorities to desist from this type of intimidation and to seek solutions to the pressing problems by working with concerned agencies, such as the

Church, and not in opposition to them.'

Owen Cardinal McCann, Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, said today he was saddened by the new raid, and particularly that a man had been shot dead.

'Technically the police are entitled to make these raids, but surely some other means can be used to solve problems.'

Referring to the arrest of Father Desmond Curran, Cardinal McCann said: 'I cannot understand it. He would act only in a Christian manner.'

Pleading for 'sanity at Crossroads,' the Rev Abel

(Continued on Page 3, col 8)

AMONG those arrested in the second police and Administration Board raid on Crossroads today were Father Desmond Curran (chairman of the WP Council of Churches), the Rev Wesley Mabuza (of the Ministers' Fraternal of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu), and community workers Celeste Santos (co-ordinator of Veritas), and Josette Cole.

Mosa le Roux, executive secretary of the Women's Movement, has also been arrested as well as another as yet unidentified member of the movement.

'Squatters may be helped by new powers'

R.S.M.
14/9/78
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By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

HOMELAND governments might be able to use extra-territorial powers to protect their citizens in squatter camps from bulldozers, Professor Nic Olivier, research director of the Progressive Federal Party, said yesterday.

They might also be able to take over direction of labour bureaux in "white" areas from administration boards insofar as these related to their citizens, Prof Olivier said.

He was commenting on the statement by the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Connie Mulder, that the Government was considering granting extra-territorial powers to selected homelands.

Prof Olivier pointed out that homeland governments could already legislate for their citizens living in "white" areas under the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act of 1971.

Analysis of the Act showed that homeland governments' legislation for their citizens in "white" areas would take precedence over South African legislation, he said.

The homeland governments' powers defined in

the schedule to the Act, include many matters — ranging from the provision of housing to control of labour matters through labour bureaux.

Section Three of the Act allows homeland governments to amend and repeal South African law on any matters included in the schedule.

"If homeland governments wanted to use these powers, they could create problems for Dr Mulder," Prof Olivier said. They had not yet been used.

Prof Olivier said he opposed the doctrine of extra-territorial rights as a "legal heresy." But he added: "Since it is there, homeland governments might use it to try to protect their citizens."

Referring to the demolition last year of the Modderdam squatter camp, he said: "They can try to prevent more Modderdams."

The possibility of using these powers to protect squatters was considered by one chief minister last year but was not pursued, he disclosed.

Any law passed by a homeland government to amend or repeal a South African law has to be approved by the State President, the Act stipulates. But Prof Olivier said use of the powers would create a legal "grey area" at the very least.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks; Benjamin Pogrand and John Ryan; newsbills by Chris Day; headlines and sub-editing by Mike Stent; cartoons by Bob Connolly; all of 171 Main Street Johannesburg.

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page.

The Cape Times

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1978

Crossroads disgrace

WHEN the leader of an established church has to call on the state to act "with sanity", something is seriously amiss. Yet the latest disgrace at Crossroads has produced this call from the president of the Methodist conference of Southern Africa, the Rev Abel Hendricks. Judged by criteria of South Africa's vital interests — security, race relations and external reputation — the raids of yesterday were inexplicable.

Precisely why police in riot kit, equipped with arms and teargas, find it necessary to invade the quiet of a settled squatter community in pitch dark, can only be explained by the blind or the bigoted. Presumably such provocative action is ideologically in order as long as those being harassed are "illegal Bantu" — and not, for instance, "legal" people in their warm beds in Bellville or Bishopscourt. Precisely why it is necessary (as was reported) to shoot and kill, to manhandle and cuff people being arrested, to barge into homes before dawn, to arrest prominent church and social workers and to act generally as if

this were a war, must be explained without delay. Is such action designed to win hearts and minds against communism?

If the answer is that there was "resistance" to the official foray, the situation is even more disturbing. It means an ugly new factor is creeping into the Crossroads situation — and the need for a cooling-down period is greater than ever. Overall, one is left with a feeling of shock, and grave concern about the fabric of this society. We ask: Just who is in charge? Who is giving the instructions? Are police to be seen by squatters as friend, or an armed force which strikes at night? It is time the Crossroads madness stopped. It is time the political authorities in charge of such matters in this country — if there are any — ended the spiralling cruelty which threatens to culminate in the crushing of homes and hopes by bulldozers. That will unleash a whirlwind of fury at home and abroad, at one of the most delicate moments in the country's history. The Rev Mr Hendricks calls for sanity. Who will heed him?

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The Transport system of a ...

A Study into the Effects of Seasonal Winds and Sea Temperature on the catching of Yellowtail at Fish Hoek Beach by Seine-Net Fishermen.

Factors Determining the Ecological Environment of the Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve, with Regard to the Alien Vegetation.

A Study in Coloured Shopping in Athlone and Claremont.

Models of Rural Land Reform - The Tanzanian Case.

The Way in which Perceived Distances Differ from Actual Distances Within an Urban Area.

Examination of the Importance of the Variable, "Length of Residence" on Local Imagery.

Transkei : An Illustration of its Potential.

Cape Town Electoral Districts.

Perceptions of the Cape Peninsula Landscape 1900 - 1977.

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Crossroads protest by US congressmen

Own Correspondent
NEW YORK. — The 30 members of the Ad Hoc Committee on Africa are stepping up pressure on the United States Congress for bipartisan support to protest against the planned bulldozing of the 20 000-strong Crossroads squatter camp, outside Cape Town.
Seventeen congressmen, Democrats and Republicans, attended a meeting yesterday called by Mr Andy Maguire of New Jersey, who recently returned from a trip to Africa.
"Crossroads' flourishing existence speaks with great clarity of

the resolve of human dignity and the decency of its residents," Mr Maguire said in an opening statement.
"Its imminent destruction speaks with the same clarity of the stupidity and cruelty of human folly and of the fear of the government leaders."
Both Republican and Democratic whips of the House of Representatives spoke in support of a special order which will be sponsored by Mr Maguire and Mr Tom Downey of New York in Congress today, when members of the House will be urged to influence the Carter administration to take a stronger stand against the "oppressive régime" in South Africa.
By acting now Congress might save Crossroads, Mr Maguire said, rather than be left "wringing our hands at another barbarous action after it has happened."
Mr John Anderson, a liberal Republican from Illinois, supported Mr Maguire's remarks "and the concern they reflect on both sides of the political aisle on the contemplated action by the government of South Africa."

findings
of technician.
holds only for the total number and not for each
and for African technicians in these regions and
re, however, that we did not discover more than half
all the firms in the regions and industrial sectors
is not possible to do more than guess what proportion
on the sample findings

| T O T A L S | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| R E G I O N | Durban | 7 589 | 7 580 | 27 633 |
| | Natal Employers' Association | 2 951 | 3 403 | 14 643 |
| | Witwatersrand | 16 580 | 4 976 | 33 819 |
| | Roslyn | 724 | 7 | 3 315 |
| | Construction | 8 039 | 4 891 | 33 168 |
| E M P L O Y M E N T | | | | |
| R E G I O N | Whites | 35 883 | 20 857 | 112 578 |
| | Asians & Coloureds | 8 039 | 4 891 | 33 168 |
| | Africans | 16 580 | 4 976 | 33 819 |
| | Totals | 7 589 | 7 580 | 27 633 |

Table 39. Total employment of firms in overall sample by region and race.

The following table summarises the number of employees in the sample of firms we interviewed. This provides us with some basis for a comparison between the figures in the previous table.

Morning came with gas and panic

By BOB HITCHCOCK

I SAW docile squatters, men and women, dragged by their clothing and beaten with batons and sticks during the second raid on Crossroads yesterday in less than six hours. Passes were grabbed by the

police and other officials and thrown to the ground or temporarily confiscated.

A particularly potent tear-gas, causing a burning sensation to the skin, streaming eyes and retching was fired at groups of people standing silently between the shacks.

Already a squatter had been shot dead. And soon a baby was to die on his mother's back as they were trampled by panic-stricken squatters attempting to escape yet another teargas attack, according to a white social worker.

I joined two other newsmen. We walked past a squad of policemen. "Hier is die ander terroriste" ("Here are the other terrorists"), shouted a grinning officer referring to us pressmen. The policemen laughed loudly and fondled their batons. Most of

the police carried holstered revolvers under their camouflage jackets. A few were armed with shotguns. "Get out of here," a captain urged. "We can't be responsible for your safety."

At one stage, in a bid to observe the antics of a police

squad ahead of us, we ran into a barrage of stones thrown by a crowd of squatters on a hill.

When we reached the hill a black man stepped forward and said: "Sorry about that. We thought you were a part of the police force."

A cloud of teargas, hanging with the mist that had descended on Crossroads, washed into us. A young black woman came up to me and said: "Here's some water to put on your handkerchief," she said producing a can.

Continued on page 2

Three hundred believed arrested

Three reported dead in raid

Staff Reporters

THREE PEOPLE were reported dead following the police raid on Crossroads squatter camp early yesterday. About 300 are believed to have been arrested and at least three are said to have been treated for gunshot wounds.

Police last night confirmed that one man was shot dead in confrontation between police and squatters shortly after midnight yesterday morning. Ten policemen were reported injured in what was described as a "routine crime-prevention operation".

Relatives of Mr Fanele Manyinsana, 32 confirmed last night that he died of a bullet wound in the chest. Mr Manyinsana was wounded at the Noxolo School during the second police raid after 8 am yesterday. Crossroads residents also claimed that a baby was trampled to death in a stampede during the



up' leader

THE unofficial "mayor" of Crossroads, Mr Johnson Nxobongwana, was set upon yesterday by several camouflaged policemen and beaten unconscious when he questioned their methods "of hitting and shooting the people".

Mr Nxobongwana is head of the two Crossroads committees which govern the internal affairs of the squatter camp, and commander of the homeguard vigilante force.

Last night he and the Rev Wesley Mabuza, Guguletu Methodist minister and member of the Minister's Fraternal, were released on R200 bail from Mamelodi police station after more

than 12 hours in a police cell with 14 others held under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Mr Nxobongwana's head was swathed in a woollen scarf which covered a bruised and swollen face.

Hardly able to talk from aching — and possibly cracked — jaw, he spoke slowly of Wednesday night's events which culminated with the mass arrests outside the Noxolo Community Centre at about 8.30 am yesterday morning.

The people of Crossroads "knew the police were coming" and rather than wait for boot

Continued on page 2

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wound, but the deaths of the second man and the baby have not been confirmed by the authorities. Neither have they confirmed reports by the Crossroads Residents Committee that two more people were wounded in the shooting.

What the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier J F Rossouw, described as a "routine crime-prevention exercise" erupted into a battle with the squatters who were expecting the raid and had posted sentries along the perimeters of the camp.

"We were in danger," said Brigadier Rossouw who was in command of the hundreds of armed police, detectives, reservists, Peninsula Administration Board officials and dogs taking part in the raid.

Brigadier Rossouw said the police arrived at Crossroads at 2 am yesterday. He described the strength of the force as "hundreds" of men, "armed with firearms and batons and wearing camouflage uniforms".

"About half-an-hour after we started, the police faced a stone-throwing crowd. We were surrounded and forced to use tear-smoke in order to retreat."

He said the men left the camp, regrouped and returned at first light.

He confirmed that a man — identified by Crossroads residents as Mr Sindile Ndlela — was shot dead during the raid and that a squatter woman was injured. Ten police were hurt by knobkerries and stones and some received medical treatment.

"A couple of hundred" people — including 12 whites — were arrested and would face charges of being in the area illegally, possessing dangerous weapons and assault. By late last night many of these people had been released on bail pending court appearances today.

When the police re-entered the camp a group of women gathered outside the Nxolo School were surrounded by police with dogs.

Mrs Regina Ntongana, chairman of the Crossroads Womens Movement, described the scene, which allegedly led to the death of a baby: "The people were frightened and were backing away from the dogs. A young woman who was holding her two-month-old baby to her breast was pushed over in the crush. People fell on top of her and the baby.

"When the panic was over, we heard the woman screaming. Her baby had stopped breathing and was dead."

Another Womens Movement committee member, Mrs Alexandra Luke, said the squatter leader, Mr Johnson Ngxohongwana, was "dragged into the bushes and beaten" by the police before being bundled into a van.

Squatters said yesterday that since the raid a fortnight ago in which hundreds of people were arrested, they were expecting the police to return and had posted sentries.

"We stayed awake all night, knowing the township was

Continued on page 2

Leading article, page 6

Swapo invasion plan claimed — page 2



A squatter woman leads her crying child out of the path of hundreds Crossroads yesterday.



"When they meet in the big fight, Muhammad Ali says he's going to knock Leon Spinks's tooth out."

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Cape Times, Box 11, Cape Town.
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(Registered at the GPO as a newspaper).

Up goes egg in spite of s

By GORDON KLING

EGG prices are to go up by about 30 percent on Monday in spite of a huge surplus. And a massive hen culling programme is under way.

The chairman of Pick 'n Pay, Mr Raymond Ackerman, yesterday put the blame for the increase, which will put up the price of a dozen

eggs by between 13c and 15c, on a co-operative of egg producers formed in Johannesburg earlier this week.

Mr Ackerman had met the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, on the issue last week and would be holding further talks with him next week.

Ministerial approval was

Armsecor man killed

PRETORIA. — A white employee of Armsecor was killed and two other employees were injured in an explosion at a military test ground near here yesterday.

The chief executive officer of Armsecor, Mr L W Dekker, ordered an inquiry into the explosion immediately after the accident.

The names of those involved would be released after their next-of-kin had been informed, the spokesman said.

The blast, which occurred at a small-bore shooting range next to Eufees Road, was heard for kilometers around. Clouds of smoke rose from the scene. Fire engines afterwards extinguished a fire. — Sapa

300 US volunteers flying to Rho

LONDON. — The leader of a primarily American force of 300 volunteers planning to fight Rhodesian guerillas said yesterday that his men would build on the site of the church where British missionaries were killed in June, "fly the free Christian flag and defy the guerillas to take it down".

The leader, Vietnam war veteran Giles Pace, 34, told reporters here while changing aircraft for Salisbury that the United States Government opposed his efforts but that they

had the full backing of the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith.

Mr Pace said 15 of his men, including two Britons, were already in Rhodesia. The rest would be flying there soon.

He said: "Our force is being sponsored by donations from American citizens, but we will depend on local people for our food, supplies and arms."

Mr Pace said his force was backed by the Rev Paul Lindstrom, who is head of the Chicago-based Church of Christian Liberty.

Mr Lindstrom first became known for his effort to urge The US Government to force North Korea to free some American sailors seized when the Koreans captured the American patrol boat Pueblo in 1968.

Mr Pace, who wore full army battledress, combat boots and the green beret of his former US Army Special Services unit, said his force was directed by Mr Lindstrom to defend the Christian mission at Umtali and to shoot any guerillas on sight.

"We will give hot pursuit until we catch the

guerillas — even into Mozambique.

And he said he was found to be based on 500 Cuban

to join his volunteers. Mr Pace was British Government the guerillas.

"The Rhodesian fodder for the Reuter

The Cape Times

FOUNDED 1876

Cape Times

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1978

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CONTRACTORS TO S.E.B.A.A.

member of Parliament, who were concerned about the country's future should be appalled at the events at Crossroads.

Concern should be as much about how officialdom was setting about achieving its aims, as to what it was actually doing.

It simply could not be accepted that all the middle-of-the-night or early morning activity was necessary. It was indefensible.

A simple test was whether the authorities would ever contemplate for one minute doing to whites what was being done to the luckless people of Crossroads.

"If there is a law to be implemented — and the laws now being applied were made without the consent of or without consulting with these people — then surely in the name of simple humanity it could be done with some understanding and compassion."

● The Rev Abel Hendricks, president of the Methodist Conference in Southern Africa, said yesterday: "As one of the few black, ecclesiastical leaders, I am pleading for sanity at Crossroads."

He added: "I am not as naive as to believe that there are snap solutions to the many complex problems facing us today. However, from a Christian and biblical point of view, I believe that a solution can be found."

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15/09/78

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death — police

THE Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Brigadier J F Rossouw, today denied reports that more than one person had died during the raid at Crossroads yesterday.

Brigadier Rossouw said the only person who had died was Mr Sindele Ndlela, 33, a migrant worker from Transkei, who was shot when a policeman's life was threatened.

He had contacted police stations throughout the Peninsula to try to confirm reports that another man, Mr Fanele Manyinsana, 32, had died after he was shot near the Noxolo School in the camp. No such death — or any other — had been reported, Brigadier Rossouw said.

Police could also not confirm a report that a baby had been trampled to death when it fell off the back of its mother while squatters fled from tear smoke.

ARM WOUND

Doctors at Conradie Hospital, where a Crossroads woman, Mrs Evelyn Tsaba, was treated for an arm wound yesterday, had told the brigadier her wound had not been caused by a bullet.

Brigadier Rossouw said 10 policemen were injured during the raid when they were attacked with stones and knobkerries. At least one of them had to have stitches.

Two police vans were damaged.

The 53 blacks who appeared in connection with attending an illegal gathering were all men from Crossroads.

Blacks' bail

Bail for the 53 blacks was set at R30 each.

Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, 49, no address given, appeared on allegations of convening an illegal gathering under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

No evidence was led. No plea was given.

Bail of R50 was also granted to Mr Kallie Hanekom, of Young Christian Students (a Roman Catholic organisation) who was held in custody overnight after declining to pay bail of R200.

Among those who appeared were: Father Desmond Curran (chairman Western Province Council of Churches), the Rev Wesley Mabuza (Methodist minister at Langa), Mr Mar Povall (Society of Friends).

Others were Miss Josette Cole, Miss Rosemary de Waal, Miss Mosa le Roux, Miss Celeste Santos and Miss Elisabeth Feast, all of whom are members of Veritas — the joint movement representing organisations concerned with the Crossroads community or the Women's Movement.

Crowds

Also appearing were Miss Trish Murray, Mr Derek Hanekom, Mr Michael Franken, Miss Sue Longrigg and Mr Kallie Hanekom.

All space for the public was crowded by people of all races, with crowds overflowing into the corridors.

Attending the proceedings were the Rev Abel Hendricks, president of the Methodist Conference of Southern Africa, Bishop Stephen Naidoo, auxiliary bishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Cape Town, the Rev Louis Bank, secretary of the WPCC, and Mr Ken An-
for Pinelands.

Crossroads raids:

Protest
call,

prayer

vigil

THE leader of the opposition in the Provincial Council of the Cape, Mr Herbert Hirsch, called on all decent South Africans to protest against the harassment of the people of Crossroads squatter camp.

In a statement issued today Mr Hirsch said: 'At this time every citizen is by implication either for or against the violence which is being perpetrated there in the name of civilisation and of law and order. There can be no neutral stance.'

Mr Hirsch suggested a judicial inquiry should be held into allegations of police brutality during raids on Crossroads.

CRC MOTION

The CRC today unanimously adopted a motion calling on the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to intervene at Crossroads to prevent loss of life and suffering.

A round-the-clock prayer vigil, to be continued indefinitely, began at the United Reformed Methodist Church in Crossroads yesterday.

Ministers of other churches, including the Roman Catholic Church, Anglican Church and Methodist Church, confirmed today their congregations would each accept responsibility for a

66 in Athlone Court

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SIXTY-SIX people — clerics, church workers, farmers, students and others — who were arrested in the raid on Crossroads yesterday appeared in the Athlone Magistrate's Court today.

No charge was put to them and they were not asked to plead. The magistrate, Mr M S Knox, postponed the hearing to October 12.

Bail was reduced for the whites from R250 each to R50 each.

Three men were removed from the Court one by one during some disturbances in the public gallery before the Court met. There were shouts before and during the removal of the men.

Mr M S Knox was on the Bench. Mr R A L. Gamble appeared for the State. Mr A. D. Dalling of Feller, Moore and Son, appeared for the

One squatter



Students, is not in the picture as he remained in custody after declining to pay R200 bail. From left: Mr John Ngobongwana (chairman of Crossroads Community), the Rev Wesley

Mabuza (Methodist Minister of Langa), Father Desmond Curran (chairman of the Western Provincial Council of Churches), behind Mabuza, Miss Trish Murray (partly obscured), Mr Mark

Povall (Quaker, obscured), Mr Derek Hanekom, Miss Josette Cole, Miss Rosemary de Waal, Miss Mosa le Roux, Mr Michael Franken, Miss Celeste Santos, Miss Sue Longrigg and Miss Elsebeth Feast.

Shooting shatters the world

Crossroads
tense, but
calm

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — It was calm but tense at Crossroads squatter camp today after the two raids on it yesterday in which at least one person died, two were wounded and 300 arrested.

Sixteen whites — among them clerics, community workers and members of the Women's Movement for Peace were due to appear in various magistrates' courts in the Peninsula today.

They have been charged in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act and it is alleged they attended an illegal gathering in the camp shortly after the first raid.

NO RIOT GEAR

As those remaining in the camp went about their day-to-day routines of cooking, collecting water and cleaning houses, they swore that the death of Mr Sindile Mdlela was a turning point in the saga of Crossroads.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Brigadier J F Rossouw, today denied reports that more than one person had died during the violence at Crossroads.

Asked why police did not use the new sophisticated riot control equipment at Crossroads Brigadier Rossouw said: "Police went in for a routine crime prevention exercise and not to suppress a riot."

"They therefore did not have riot gear," he said.

of the most inhumane behaviour fostered by the South African Government's policy of institutionalised racism," reports The Star's Bureau.

In Umtata, the Transkeian Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, asked why South Africa had allowed people to settle there from the start.

WARNING

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Opposition spokesman on Plural Affairs, pointed out today that she had repeatedly warned the South African Government that the demolition of Crossroads could be the last straw which would pressure US, and the UN into supporting economic sanctions against South Africa.

"There seems to be no end to the madness of the Government," she said.

● A round-the-clock all-denominations prayer vigil, to be continued indefinitely, began at the United Reformed Methodist Church in Crossroads yesterday.

● The Coloured Representative Council today unanimously adopted a motion calling on the Prime Minister to intervene to prevent loss of life and suffering.

● The Commission for Justice and Reconciliation of the Archdiocese of Durban has expressed its abhorrence at the raids.

By Tom Duff,
Political Reporter

Western diplomats in Pretoria today predicted extremely strong reactions from their governments to yesterday's police action at Crossroads amid warnings of new calls for sanctions against South Africa.

Diplomatic sources in Pretoria predicted the whole question of sanctions will again come up for debate as a result of the shootings at Crossroads yesterday in which at least one man died.

Two people were wounded and more than 300 arrested in terms of the Group Areas Act.

SANCTIONS

United States sources predicted a very angry reaction from the US Government. They felt this reaction would stop short of moves to implement sanctions against South Africa, but warned that there would be renewed calls from within the private sector in America for sanctions.

The envoy of another Western country felt that although sanctions were not likely, they could not be ruled out if continued flare-ups occurred at the squatter camp.

In Washington, the co-chairman of the congressional ad hoc committee on South Africa, Mr Andrew Maguire, today condemned the attack as "a reflection

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aged man and his wife, both from Transkei. Living with them is their daughter, 13, youngest of their seven children.

They are a pretty typical Crossroads family. Like many other Crossroads breadwinners, the man says grace before meals. "For what we are about to receive."

He first sought work in Cape Town in 1934. He found it. He has held the same job, with a city wholesaler, for 44 years.

He travels to work by bus and returns in the evening with a newspaper under his arm. On Sundays he attends at least one church service, usually with his wife and child. On these occasions he wears a smart grey suit, white shirt and a tasteful tie imported from Italy.

The man is qualified to work in Cape Town and to be accommodated as a "bachelor" in a hostel dormitory, 16 men to a room. His wife and daughter are in the Peninsula illegally and risk being given a one-way ticket to Transkei, where they don't want to be.

The family has lived in squatter camps before and is prepared to "find another bush" rather than be separated now.

The woman tells me in Xhosa through an interpreter: "A law that persecutes is not a true law but a sin against God."

It is 3 am. I'm in a sleeping bag in the kitchen-cum-diningroom of this two-roomed corrugated iron shack which, inside, is as clean as a house in a white suburb, and probably cleaner than some. There is a knock on the door dividing my resting place from the family's bedroom. I call out: "Come in."

"Shhh! You hear those trucks?" The voice in the dark goes on: "I don't like it. Maybe it is the police. Don't go to the door or window. If they come, cover your head with the blanket."

But this time, at least, the fears are groundless.

Police raids and official threats of eliminating Crossroads have made most squatters jittery. Yet their spirit hasn't broken. I hear time and again a firm resolve that families will stay together.

There is also considerable optimism. Even at this late hour the squatters themselves, their legal advisers and the social workers involved with the camp be-

boxes for wallpaper. The artistically inclined created their own wall adornments, even selling their work to fellow-squatters.

Many of those who moved into Crossroads in the mid-1970's had been living in the bush in tiny shacks in which it was difficult to stand upright. Now, suddenly, there were facilities to build house-size shacks. They bought the basics of a home — beds, a diningtable and chairs, kitchen cabinet and table and, in some cases, an armchair or two and a sofa.

The authorities began to turn sour on the emergency camp scheme when the squatter population at Crossroads swelled from 4 000 to 10 000.

Today there are 3 000 shacks and 20 000 people. It has a larger population than, and in some ways is just as settled as, neighbouring Nyanga (16 000 people) and Langa (16 500). The only black township in the peninsula with a larger population than Crossroads is Guguletu (61 000).

Last month the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Connie Mulder, was reported to have said that Crossroads would not be tolerated "regardless of campaigns organised locally and abroad for the squatter camp to be fully sanctioned".

The fear of the authorities is reflected in the sentiments of the chairman of the Peninsula Administration Board, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen.

He maintains that if Crossroads is not demolished, other squatter camps will grow and spread to the doorsteps of existing white suburbs. What he doesn't mention is that if Crossroads is demolished, the inevitability of another squatter camp arising nearby still exists.

The brigadier says that in 1976, when an attempt was made to stop the influx of people into Crossroads, more than 2 000 blacks were entering the Peninsula illegally every month. They moved into Unibell, Modderdam and other camps which were later demolished. Homeless people from those eliminated camps moved into Crossroads.

But there is a deeper reason for Government abhorrence of the Crossroads situation as it exists today.

Generally the type of black living in Crossroads is responsible, hardworking, peace-loving and determined to live out his life

— at all costs.

About 90% of the breadwinners in the camp are qualified to live and work in the Peninsula. But they have a legal right to live in "bachelor" accommodation only. Their wives and children, with few exceptions, have no legal right to live in the Peninsula. Their place, according to Government dictates, is in their homeland — in this case Transkei or Ciskei.

Thus the flow of wives and children to join their husbands and fathers has seriously challenged a cornerstone of the Government's separate development policy.

But the case for the continued existence of Crossroads is powerful, both in its humanity and its pragmatism.

Relative to its population size, there is very little crime in Crossroads.

Colonel J H Vorster, District Commandant for Athlone, said recently that, for a high-density area with a potential for lawlessness because of its squatter character, Crossroads has a "very low crime rate" and gave police "little to be concerned about".

Crossroads has been called a health hazard. But this is strongly challenged by Prof R E Kirsch, who heads the University of Cape Town's clinic at the camp. He says health conditions at the camp are considerably better than those which prevail in the homelands — the intended destination of displaced squatters, mainly women and children.

Then, too, the breadwinners among the squatters are today an integral part of the Peninsula's work force. For a man to remain contented in his job a satisfactory family life is surely essential.

Individuals and welfare agencies sympathetic to the plight of the Crossroads squatters emphasise self-help. This has paid off. The camp has its own home guard, members of which restrain hooliganism, curb crime and patrol the camp night and day. Squatters have erected and staffed two primary schools, one of which was financed by the Urban Foundation.

They have formed two management committees and a women's committee. These are responsible for camp organisation, discipline and welfare. A common sight is that of com-

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camp shouting directives over loud-hailers.

More than 100 religious denominations and sects are active in the camp. Four denominations have erected their own makeshift churches.

Squatters have also set up several shops selling provisions, sweets and cigarettes. Some have made vegetable gardens in the little space around their shacks.

As Celeste Santos, a social worker with the Western Province Council of Churches, says: "After working so hard to get their camp properly organised, the residents are angry and frightened at the prospect of more police raids and ultimate demolition."

Father Desmond Curran, the Catholic priest in charge of Guguletu, Nyanga and Crossroads, says: "Crossroads has become a workers' dormitory. It should be encouraged to help solve the Government's chronic housing problem. To bulldoze Crossroads is madness."

Gerald Mallinick, one of the camp's legal advisers, says: "Public opinion must be mustered to get the authorities to think again. It would be disastrous if Crossroads was bulldozed." But he adds: "We remain optimistic. We believe we can still influence the authorities to change their minds, provided the public

prieve."

And Mrs Lilian Peter, 33, a Transkeian, says: "I'm not going anywhere if the bulldozers come. Only to another part of the bush."

"I refuse to be parted from my husband."

Mrs Jane Yanta, 58, Transkeian-born member of the Women's Management Committee, says: "Crossroads is not just a place. It's home."

Meanwhile, as I draft this report in the heart of the cluster of 3 000 pondoks, squatters tell me they are praying for rain. "Tyson Tom" (real name Thozamine, a white-collar worker with a Cape Town construction company) said: "We dread the start of the summer, of those warm, sunny days. While we still get winter rain it is more difficult for the bulldozers to operate."

He added: "We appeal to you white people to take up our case with your leaders. We have no voice to be heard there."

And coloured poet Alan Jacobs sums up the insecurity and hardships of a people being persecuted for trying to live a normal family life:

Hear the wind rush on, oh brother,

Shake your shack the whole night long.

Pray it won't blow down your cover,

Tomorrow it may well be gone.

GRAND SALE OF ARMS

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He calls himself Tysom Tom but it's really Thozamine. He's a white-collar worker with a Cape Town construction company. Here he contemplates his family's precarious future in his colourfully decorated shack.



INSIDE MAIL

(207) 15/9/78 R.18M



The Church of Zion holds a service among the shacks of Crossroads. There are four makeshift buildings and more than 100 denominations and sects are represented in the camp.

Close-up on Crossroads

IT'S AT NIGHT you feel it most. Particularly if your shack is near the road that runs alongside the squatters' camp.

It's a feeling of fear tinged with helplessness and anger each time a heavy vehicle thunders through the scrub-and-sand wasteland of the Cape Flats.

Two or three vehicles, one after the other, send you scurrying to the shack door for a furtive look outside.

Is it the police again with those dozens of five-man raiding parties who barge in on your privacy, disturbing your sleep, your sanity, your possessions? Or are these the trucks that signify the imminent arrival of the Government's dreaded bulldozers?

I stayed in Crossroads for two days and a night. The shack is close to the main road. It belongs to a middle-

lieve that a powerful expression of protest against demolition by ordinary white citizens could influence the hearts and minds of the authorities.

Crossroads is no ordinary squatter camp. It bears the stamp of official approval. It was created in 1975 and declared an emergency camp by the Cape Divisional Council the following year. Water taps were provided, as were drums for garbage, a mobile clinic and a nightsoil removal service.

Squatters were ordered to pay a nominal R7 a month ground rent. The cost of corrugated iron shacks was borne by the squatters and each family erected their own or employed other squatters making a business of shack erection.

A number of squatters obtained reams of decorative

CROSSROADS camp on the Cape Flats was again raided early yesterday. There were arrests, tears and, for the first time in a police raid on the camp, death. BOB HITCHCOCK, Race Relations Correspondent, spent two days and a night in one of the shacks. This is what he found:



(Source: Ministry of Health The Village Health Worker in Lesotho: Report of a Workshop held 26-27 March 1977. Maseru 1977.)

TABULATION EXISTING THREE VW

| GOALS | OUTLING | SCOTT | TEBELLONG |
|-------|--|---|---|
| | To obtain optimal contact between institutional health & consumer by training VW's | The improvement level of health villages in Hospital re | Getting people involved in their own health care |
| | HW in identifying: health needs/problems g the above e year provide simple ative care | To establish based health structure VW's pro team Selection for training Improvement of coordination communication health agencies working in the area health knowledge & motivation Development of Health Education materials | That women chosen by their own people accept certain designated responsibilities in their own villages |
| | rs attending clinics MO, or Sister arge y 10; 2 dropped one added. 20 in near future." | Village pitso called by chief to discuss VHW programme Second pitso called for election of VW's Originally 40; 16 dropped out | Each community chose 5 volunteers; hospital staff selected 2 staff members for VHW Programme 2 to 4 each village |

Bail for 65 in Crossroads case

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Sixty-five people appeared in the Athlone Magistrate's Court today in connection with attending an illegal gathering and one for convening an illegal

The 53 blacks who appeared in connection with attending an illegal gathering were all men from Crossroads. Bail was set at R30. No plea was given and no evidence was led. The case was postponed until October 12.

The 12 white people who appeared as a sequel to the Crossroads raid were: Celeste Santos, Michael Franke, Derek Hanekom, Patricia Murray, Josette Cole, Rosemary de Waal, Elizabeth Feast, Mark Poyall, Karen Hanekom, Susan Longrigg, Elisabeth Roux and Desmond Curran. No addresses were given. Bail was reduced for the whites from R200 to R50 each.

| OUTLING | SCOTT | TEBELLONG |
|---|---|---|
| 9 villages East & West of Outling One week Two to three days every 3 months Group discussions/demonstrations/practicals/films on: immunization basic hygiene family planning pregnancy & nutrition for pregnancy weaning foods & childhood nutrition basic nutrition TB and VD Hospital MCH Clinic Motivation/Promotion Reporting: common disease outbreaks drinking water status local sanitation efforts encouraging use of: CH Clinics family planning tact: families per week for health education | Motsekpoo, Matelile Clinic areas One week lecture One week practical Every 2 months Group discussions on: nutrition hygiene preventable diseases health edu. methods Practical training in: TB health education Motivation/Promotion Reporting: infectious disease outbreaks Encouraging: MCH Clinic utilization pit latrine building TB patients to continue drug therapy (continued on next page) | 18. 2 Villages surrounding the hospital Two days Approximately every 2 months Demonstrations On: immunization hygiene nutrition TB Motivation/Promotion Encouraging: MCH Clinic utilization Follow up: chronic coughers TB defaulters hygiene Treatment scabies and sores care of aged |

Who will be caught in the crossfire?

Capk Times 16/9/78

CAPE TOWN'S own Miss Universe, Miss Margaret Gardiner, flew home this week to a ticker-tape welcome in the streets of the city.

Her triumph, we are told, was a break-through for South Africa and our standing in the world.

But a few hours before Miss Gardiner stepped on to the tarmac at D F Malan airport for a heart-warming reunion with her proud family, events of a rather different description were unfolding at the Crossroads squatter camp a few miles away.

Radiant

Television viewers on Thursday night saw a radiant Miss Gardiner, the Mayor by her side, receiving the tributes of a delighted Cape Town citizenry.

What they did not see were the batons and staves flailing down on the backs of squatters as police, some in the dreaded camouflage uniforms, smashed their way through the camp, dragging off mothers and fathers to waiting patrol vans.

They did not hear the snapping and snarling police dogs, the hysterical screams of the mothers, the crying babies.

They did not see the toddlers, terror-stricken, milling round in the darkness, trying to find their parents, coughing and retching in the billowing tear smoke.

No, the SABC would not show you these things. Because the sight and sound of them would have filled you with revulsion. This is not the image of South Africa we want to know about, to make us proud. Rather it is one to make us thoroughly ashamed to be South Africans.

Photographers on the spot were threatened with arrest when they photographed the beatings. And I have not seen any of their pictures published in our newspapers.



By GERALD SHAW

pers. But the news of the Crossroads raid has gone round the world. And it is the ugly reality of Crossroads, not the tinsel and glamour of a South African Miss Universe, that the world will acknowledge.

What on earth is happening?

There are two possible explanations for the extraordinary police action. The first is that discipline has broken down in the South African police and that camouflaged bullies are doing as they please. We cannot accept this. And so we are forced to accept that the police were acting under the strictest discipline — on precise instructions from higher authority.

That authority is the Nationalist Government. Let us not blame the police, who are the appointed guardians of the safety of us all, white and black. The police are doing what they are told. But Brigadier Rossouw is ill-advised to describe such an unedifying exercise of bullying harassment as a "routine crime prevention operation". Crossroads is one of the least crime-ridden areas in the Peninsula, as any social worker who knows the area will tell you.

It is idle to apportion blame, anyway. We are all responsible. Yet it remains hard to explain why a people with their own poignant memories of impotence

and suffering at the hands of an Imperialist bully like Kitchener should themselves be so cruelly insensitive to the sufferings of others.

Perhaps we should seek the explanation even further back in our history. Perhaps we should consider the bloody warfare on the Eastern Frontier, the Great Trek, and the epic battles, Blood River, Vegkop and so on when Afrikanerdom's survival was at stake.

Strange as it may appear, the little settlement of Crossroads, with its hapless inhabitants, is perceived by Nationalists as a threat to their survival.

Afrikanerdom's sense of security rests on the policy of separate development, on the fading Verwoerdian dream of a "White South Africa", with blacks streaming back to the homelands. The policy is in conflict with powerful social and economic forces. And the dream is turning into a nightmare. The urban black population has grown apace. The homelands, remaining poverty-stricken and overcrowded, cannot support their own natural increase, never mind the burgeoning masses in the towns. And the urban blacks are needed in the cities anyway, to keep the wheels of industry turning.

But the Nationalist Government — and the voters who support the government — have wanted to have their cake and eat it. They have wanted to enjoy the good life, paying the least possible price and holding on to all the land not set aside for blacks in 1936.

With Dr Verwoerd, they have brushed aside the message of the

Tomlinson Commission in 1954, which told them that unless the whites were prepared to make great sacrifices to make separate development work, they would have to accept the consequences — and face the implications of a shared society.

Go and ask Dr Frikkie Tomlinson today what he thinks of the Nationalist Government's execution of the policy in the wasted years since 1954.

Separate development has failed. And unless South Africa comes to political terms with the urban African masses, quickly, we are headed for an explosion.

Crossroads is a visible and tangible symbol of this failure. It demonstrates that Transkei cannot feed its people and never will be able to feed its people. When the alternative is starvation, a breadwinner will brave the rigours of illegal shantytown existence to come to town to seek and find work, legally or illegally, with or without his wife and children. And most of the breadwinners of Crossroads have managed to find work, in spite of the law.

Nobody can tell exactly how many "illegal" Africans are living and working in the Cape Peninsula. But there are more than enough of them to demonstrate that the authorities have not been able to make the system work.

Now, it seems, the authorities are determined to make it work — by beating and harassing the offenders and making life for them unbearable in the Peninsula. By such means, I suppose, they might succeed in driving some of the squatters away into the bush, where they can starve unseen and unremarked and we can forge ahead with our public-relations breakthrough in the outside world.

But whatever "success" is

Language Var.

Solar Radiation
Commuting Pattern
Nature of the
Residential
Plumstead Re

Industrial Location
The National
Black Migration
The Social and
Labour in the

achieved by such means will be at a frightful cost. What would you say turns a peaceful people with strict conservative traditions of communal responsibility and social decency into the breed of cold-blooded thugs who will gun down the helpless survivors of a downed Viscount?

Might such a thug, perhaps, not be a young man whose parents have been "caught in the crossfire", as the Rhodesian news bulletins express it.

What moves Soweto youths to flee abroad in search of communist arms and training in their use and then return one day to shoot and kill at random in the streets of Johannesburg?

Might such a youthful killer, perhaps, not be a young man who has stood outside his house in Soweto and watched his own father being humiliated and beaten up, or worse?

Uniquely cruel?

There is a temptation to think that Nationalist Afrikaners are a uniquely cruel and brutal people. There are the court cases which crop up with such depressing regularity, unfolding horror stories of farm labourers being jam-bokked to death or of suspect blacks suffering an even worse fate in some remote police station.

The temptation should be resisted. Nationalist Afrikanerdom is not unique in its good and bad qualities, as little as are English-speaking South Africans or the present generation of township

blacks. Anyone who has read the novels of John Steinbeck will recall the way the prosperous citizens of California, and their law enforcement officers, responded to the presence on their doorsteps of thousands upon thousands of poverty-stricken squatters, refugees from the Oklahoma dust-bowl. Fear is an evil counsellor, notably when that fear is not consciously acknowledged. Consider these lines from the "Grapes of Wrath":
Don't take chances with 'em, an' if they argue, shoot first... Thing is, get tougher'n they are. Treat 'em rough. Scare 'em... How can you scare a man whose hunger is not only in his own cramped stomach but in the wretched bellies of his children? You can't scare him. He has known a fear beyond every other

Steinbeck, writing in the American context of the '30s, spoke of the great owners fearing for their land but ignoring the lessons of history. As Steinbeck sensed, men are slow to learn such lessons, that repression works only to strengthen and knit the oppressed, that people when they are hungry and cold will take what they need by force.

Urgent problem

Are the lessons never to be learnt? Will we never heed a man like General Hendrik van den Bergh when he tells us the urgent problem is not communism, but the things which disturb relations



Professor Francis Wilson

INFLUX CONTROL IS NOT THE KEY

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IN spite of appeals, petitions and prayers, the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Connie Mulder, has announced that Crossroads will go. Action against the camp will be taken 'regardless of the poison that will be sucked from it.'

According to the Minister of Defence, Mr P W. Botha, conditions at Crossroads will be cleared up for the sake of the people living there, as well as for the sake of justice and civilisation.

Yet in spite of the higgledy-piggledy arrangement of wood-and-iron shacks, in spite of the potential hazards of fire and disease, Crossroads provides an opportunity for family life to people who would otherwise be living their adult lives snatching a night here or a month there with their families.

While the vision of masses of unemployed rural people pouring into the Western Cape is often cited as one of the main reasons for the demolition of the camp, influx con-

trol is not the key issue, says Professor Francis Wilson of the Department of Economics at the University of Cape Town.

'The crucial issue is whether or not these workers, who have been drawn into Cape Town because they were needed here, should be allowed to bring their families with them and live as ordinary

employed by the Government in the Peninsula increased by 323 percent. Those employed by the construction industry increased by 299 percent and those in commerce by 114 percent.

With the recession the number of contract workers has fallen sharply but it is still higher than it was in 1966. And as the

needed in the Western Cape economy, the choice the Government is making in not allowing workers to build homes for themselves and their families is to go on expanding the migrant labour system,' says Professor Wilson.

'If Government policy in this regard does not change, the number of migrants in the urban areas will, it is estimated, double by the year 2000, which means twice the number of hostels, twice the amount of pain and loneliness, and possibly twice the number of people determined to live with their families as squatters.

'Either that or we move to a stable situation with a stable population.'

Professor Wilson suggested that one way of achieving this would be gradually to abolish influx control.

'One appreciates this would be difficult to do overnight because populations have been dammed up for so long that a sudden abolition could indeed mean a flood of immigration.

But the restrictions could be lifted gradually, so that say, in 1979 a person who had worked for one employer for 10 years would become a legal resident here.

'Then in 1980 people who had been with one employer for nine years could become legal residents, and so on. In this way family life could still be nurtured and the inevitable process of urbanisation eased.'

Since 1972 not a single house for a black family has been built in the Peninsula by the Government, says Professor Francis Wilson, discussing the plight of Crossroads residents. This is the second of three articles on the squatter camp by VIVIEN HORLER.

human beings with their wives and children in the city they have helped to build.

'Natural population growth of the 10 000 families legally here in the Peninsula requires a minimum of 250 to 300 new houses a year,' he said.

But since 1966 this minimum has not been met, and since 1972 not a single house for black families has been built in the Peninsula by the Government. Part of the reason for this is that since 1966 it has been Government policy to reduce the number of blacks in the Western Cape by five percent a year.

But in the six years between 1968 and 1974 black contract workers

economy expands again so will the demand for black workers.

Many of these contract workers cannot stand the bleak loneliness of living in 'single quarters' without their families.

And many of their wives, waiting in the homelands cannot stand the lonely poverty, so they move to town with their children to join their husbands.

With no family housing available, squatting becomes the only alternative.

As the Western Cape has been a coloured preference area for the past 10 years, it is clear Government policy has not succeeded.

'Because it has been shown that blacks are

Of it at Fish Hook Beach by Seine-Net Fishermen.

Factors Determining the Ecological Environment of the Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve, with Regard to the Alien Vegetation.

A Study in Coloured Shopping in Athlone and Claremont.

Models of Rural Land Reform - The Tanzanian Case.

The Way in which Perceived Distances Differ from Actual Distances Within an Urban Area.

Examination of the Importance of the Variable, "Length of Residence" on Local Imagery.

Transkei : An Illustration of its Potential.

Cape Town Electoral Districts.

Perceptions of the Cape Peninsula Landscape 1900 - 1977.

down.

Vosloo Wrong on Crossroads — Suzman

Squatters are a national problem

Political Staff

IN WAS "abysmal ignorance" to blame alleged white radical organisations for the violence at Crossroads, Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, said yesterday.

She was reacting to newspaper reports in which Dr W L Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, reiterated his view that radicals were using extra-parliamentary methods to create a black-white polarisation over Crossroads.

Mrs Suzman said: "It is stupid, ignorant and totally lacking in understanding of the socio-economic conditions which led to the Crossroads camp."

Referring to an interview which she had with Dr Vosloo, Mrs Suzman added: "I went to great lengths to explain to him that the National Party's policy in the Cape on Crossroads was not made in heaven and should be changed."

She went on to disclose that she had seen the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Connie Mulder, less than 10 days ago and had tried to persuade him that to persist in the determination to break up the camp at Crossroads would only alienate the outside world and South Africa's black people.

Removal of Crossroads would not solve the squatter problem because it did not go to the root causes, she said.

By PATRICK LAURENCE Deputy Political Editor

THE Crossroads squatter camp is just a well-publicised example of a problem which is widespread throughout South Africa.

Nearly every major city faces the dilemma of housing shortages and their inevitable result—squatters and squatter camps.

In Johannesburg, black squatters have camped at Kliptown for years—or moved, in with families legally resident in Soweto—to become what Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party calls indoor squatters.

The official waiting list for houses in Soweto includes about 12 000 families—or at least 60 000

people—although the chairman of the Soweto Community Council, Mr David Thebehali, has put the number of families needing houses at 25 000.

Dr Emil Jammine, retired director of the Johannesburg City Council's Department of Coloured and Asian Affairs, put the coloured housing shortfall at 10 000 at the end of last year.

One result of the coloured housing shortage was that squatters moved into houses built for people on the waiting list at Eldorado Park. Another was that coloureds and Indians moved into vacant flats in the white residential areas of Hillbrow and Berea.

Dr Gavin Maasdorp, development economist with the University of Natal, quotes the following "guesstimates" on squatters from his book "Alternatives to bulldozing":

Durban metropolitan area—350 000; Maritzburg environs—265 000; Western Cape—200 000; Port Elizabeth—15 000 coloured and an unknown number of black squatters.

But, as Dr Maasdorp points out, the squatter problem is not confined to the large metropolitan centres.

One of the most challenging and potentially most volatile squatter problems is to be found in the Bophuthatswana towns of Ga-

Rankuwa and Mapobane. Between 250 000 and 300 000 squatters live in the Bophuthatswana townships.

South Africa has agreed to help Bophuthatswana move the squatters—most of whom are not Tswanas—out of the townships. When, and if, the situation occurs, things could easily turn ugly.

Another problem area is Thaba Nchu, a Tswana enclave in the Free State. It has allegedly been infiltrated by South Sotho squatters.

In April the Bophuthatswana authorities moved against the squatters—arresting at least 300 people under a proclamation inherited from South Africa. Some of those arrested ended up in South African prisons under an agreement between South Africa and Bophuthatswana.

A 50-year-old woman, Mrs Rebecca Mofihli, was shot dead by Tswana police. The incident merited a brief two paragraphs. There are several reasons for this. One, perhaps, is that the violence was black-on-black.

The roots of the squatter problem lie well beyond the reach of bulldozers and front-end loaders. They lie in the as yet unmet challenges of urbanisation, rapid population growth—South Africa's growth rate of 2.7% exceeds that of Asia—and the housing shortage.



Riot police prepare to move in on the Crossroads squatters.

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POLICE DENIAL OF BRUTALITY

Crime Reporter

PRETORIA — The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, yesterday reacted strongly to reports over the Crossroads incidents in Cape Town and described them as "wild and sensational" aimed at vilifying the police.

But there were protests in various parts of the country over the Government's action at Crossroads.

General Geldenhuys said reports of police brutality were groundless and no reports of injuries or complaints had been received.

As far as the police could ascertain only one person had died in the incident and reports that a Black woman had been wounded by the police were also groundless.

General Geldenhuys said that at 2 a.m. on Thursday 272 policemen visited the squatters camp in a bid to round up criminals, loafers and persons who were illegally in the area, during a routine crime-prevention operation.

Hostile

"A hostile crowd awaited the police and it is certain they were aware of the planned operation.

"The police were attacked on their arrival by persons armed with stones, bottles, sticks and other objects.

"Ten policemen were injured and two police vehicles were damaged. In self defence the police used teargas and charged the crowd with batons.

"Until now nobody has reported any injuries or has laid any complaints against the police.

"During the operation a White sergeant was attacked by a Black man aged about 35. And in self defence fatally wounded him.

"The allegation that three or four people had died because of the police actions are groundless."

"The allegation that a Black baby was trampled to death appeared to be groundless.

False

The allegation that a Black woman was wounded by the police was also false.

In Durban a protest was held on the Post Office steps.

This involved one person holding the protest banner for five to 10 minutes as gatherings are not allowed under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The protest was arranged by members of the Housing Co-ordination Committee representing Diakonia, National Council of Women, Black Sash and

Women for Peaceful Change Now and also involved Archbishop Denis Hurley, Rabbi Selwyn Franklin, head of the United Hebrew Congregation, and leader of the Progressive Federal Party in Natal, Mr. Graham McIntosh.

Rabbi Franklin said he had been particularly enraged by the treatment of the people of Crossroads.

"The whole idea of being an illegal person in your own country especially angers me as a Jew," he said.

In Johannesburg two silent protests were staged by the Black Sash.

Pamphlets on the Crossroads crisis were also issued by the University of the Witwatersrand Student Representative Council at the campus yesterday.

Sapa reports that Mrs. Helen Suzman, the Opposition spokesman on Plural Affairs, said she had repeatedly warned the South African Government that the demolition of Crossroads could be "the last straw" that would pressure America and the UN into supporting economic sanctions against the Republic.

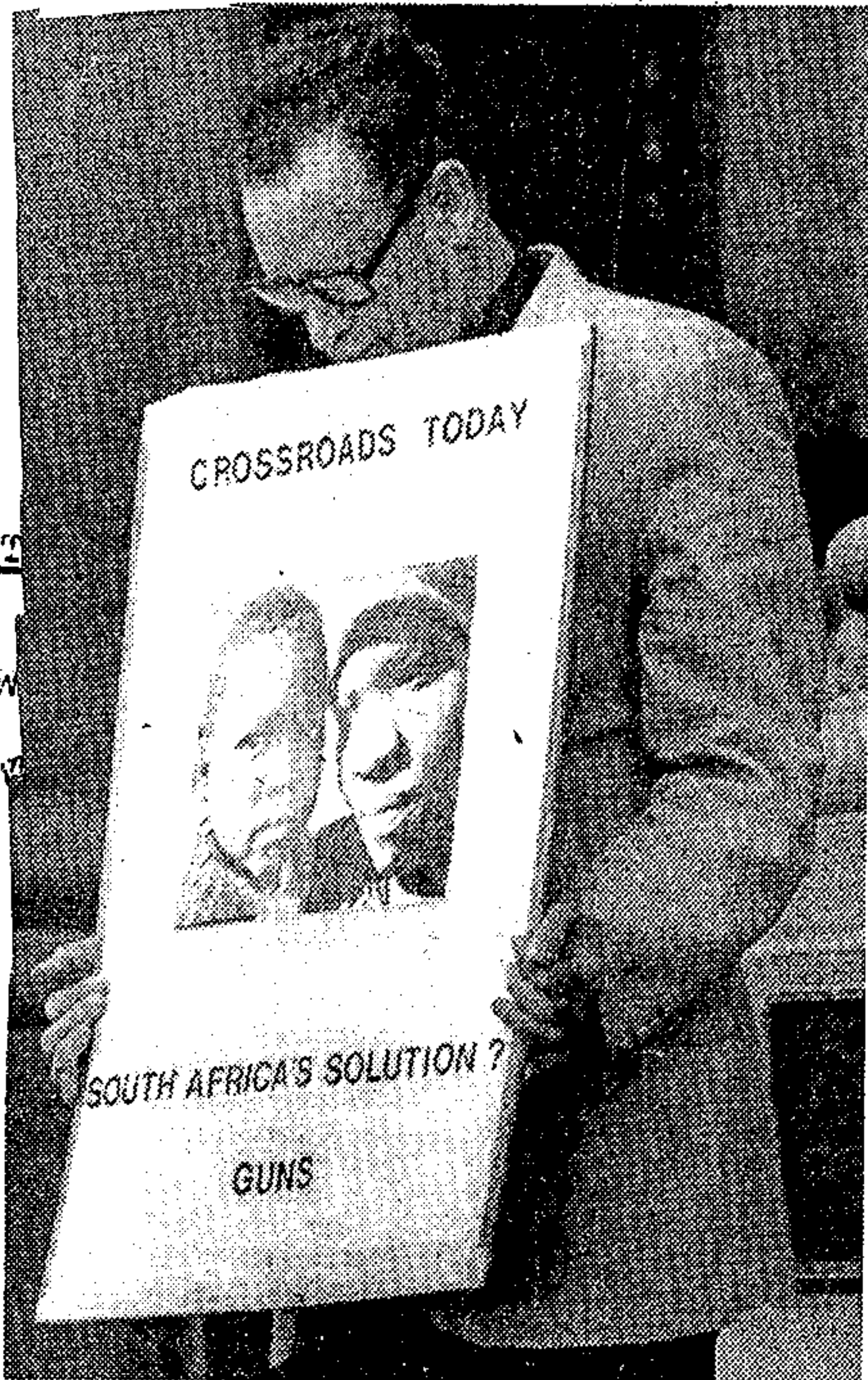
And in Cape Town the Coloured Representative Council unanimously adopted a motion calling on the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, to intervene at Crossroads, "to prevent loss of life and suffering."

The motion was introduced by the Labour Party as an unopposed resolution.

Yesterday in Cape Town 14 people arrested during Thursday's police raids at Crossroads were granted bail of R50 each in the Athlone Magistrate's Court.

No charge was put and they were not asked to plead.

The hearing was postponed to October 12.



ARCHBISHOP Denis Hurley takes his turn on Durban's post office steps to hold the poster protesting against police action at the Crossroads squatter camp in the Cape Province.

The Natal Mercury

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1978.

CROSSROADS: BEWARE

IN HEAVEN'S NAME let us hope that after the tragedy at the Crossroads squatter camp on Thursday the Government will pause to consider the full implications, both human and political, of its avowed intention to have the camp cleared of its 20 000 inhabitants by the end of the year.

The problem of growing urban slums is world-wide, and there are no easy solutions to it. But what makes Crossroads unique is, that it has become, both in South Africa and in the watching and waiting outside world, a symbol of the denial by the State of the right of large numbers of Black urban workers to lead an ordinary family life.

Indeed it is the quiet determination of the families at Crossroads to stay together that is the main cohesive force at the camp, which in spite of its slum appearance is a remarkably orderly and well-organised community.

What the Government does not seem to realise is that it is attempting to eradicate not just a conglomeration of shanties but a fundamental human need to preserve the family unit.

The idea of the family unit as the

cornerstone of a stable nation runs strongly in the Afrikaner ethos, and the Government must know that it cannot solve the problem with bulldozers and front-end loaders.

If it wants peace and progress it will have to accept the vital role of Black workers in the economy and the full social consequences of their permanent presence in the major urban and industrial areas.

That is the basic issue with which the Government has to come to terms. But in the meanwhile, with the smell of tear-gas still in the streets and the fear of further day and night raids with batons and bullets flying and stampeding crowds, there are more urgent considerations at hand.

One cannot, prima facie, blame the police for what happened, but the fact remains that this is shocking and inhuman treatment to mete out to a thriving community whose main offence is that it is caught in a labyrinth of statutory decrees.

If the problem is tackled with humanity and understanding a solution, though difficult, is possible. But if brute force prevails, South Africa will be crucified at Crossroads. Let there be no mistake about that.

the Argentine and other places where prospects of employment offered. (10)

Beyond the ranks of the skilled unemployed were to be found the 'unskilled and inferior workmen' (11) and at the lowest level, 'the wastrels and loafers'. (12) Many of these men had come out to South Africa during

the war/...

expensive and the men showed a tendency in almost all cases to abuse the privileges accorded to them, the final stages of the works being marked by drunken orgies after each pay day. (17) To cut out drunkenness and to reduce the expense it was decided in October 1904 to stop paying the daily wage of 3/6 and substitute rations (worth 1/9 a day), a clothing allowance (equivalent to 15/- a month) and a grant of 2/3 a day for married men to

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It's at night you feel it most. Particularly if your shack is near the road that runs alongside the squatters' camp.

It's a feeling of fear tinged with helplessness and anger each time a heavy vehicle thunders through the scrub-and-sand wasteland of the Cape Flats.

Two or three vehicles, one after the other, send you scurrying to the shack door for a look outside.

Is it a police raiding party or are these the trucks that signify the imminent arrival of the dreaded bulldozers?

I stayed in Crossroads for two days and a night. The shack is close to the main road. It belongs to a middle-aged man and his wife, both from Transkei. Living with them is their daughter, 13, youngest of their seven children.

They are a pretty typical Crossroads family. Like many other Crossroads breadwinners, the man says grace before meals. "For what we are about to receive..."

He first sought work in Cape Town in 1934. He found it. He has held the same job, with a city wholesaler, for 44 years.

He travels to work by bus and returns in the evening with a newspaper under his arm. On Sundays he attends at least one church service, usually with his wife and child. On these occasions he wears a smart grey suit, white shirt and a tasteful tie imported from Italy.

16 MEN TO A ROOM

The man is qualified to work in Cape Town and to be accommodated as a "bachelor" in a hostel dormitory, 16 men to a room. His wife and daughter are in the Peninsula illegally and risk being given a oneway ticket to Transkei, where they don't want to be.

The family has lived in squatter camps before and is prepared to "find another bush" rather than be separated now.

The woman tells me in Xhosa through an interpreter: "A law that persecutes is not a true law but a sin against God."

It is 3 a.m. I'm in a sleeping bag in the kitchen-cum-diningroom of this two-roomed corrugated iron shack which, inside, is as clean as a house in a white suburb, and probably cleaner than some. There is a knock on the door dividing my resting place from the family's bedroom. I call out: "Come in."

"Shhh! You hear those trucks?" The voice in the dark goes on: "I don't like it. Maybe it is the police. Don't go to the door or window. If they come, cover your head with the blanket."

But this time, at least, the fears are groundless.

Police raids and official threats of eliminating Crossroads have made most squatters jittery. Yet their spirit hasn't broken. I hear time and again a firm resolve that families will stay together.

There is also considerable optimism. Even at this late hour the squatters themselves, their legal advisers and the social workers involved with the camp believe that a powerful expression of protest against demolition by ordinary White citizens could influence the hearts and minds of the authorities.

OFFICIAL APPROVAL

Crossroads is no ordinary squatter camp. It bears the stamp of official approval. It was created in 1975 and declared an emergency camp by the Cape Divisional Council the following year. Water taps were provided, as were drums for garbage, a mobile clinic and a nightsoil removal service.

Squatters were ordered to pay a nominal R7 a month ground rent. The cost of corrugated iron shacks was borne by the squatters and each family erected their own or employed other squatters making a business of shack erection.

A number of squatters obtained reams of decorative paper used on cigarette boxes for wallpaper. The artistically inclined created their own wall adornments, even selling their work to fellow-squatters.

Many of those who moved into Crossroads in the mid-1970s had been living in the bush in tiny shacks in which it was difficult to stand upright. Now, suddenly, there were facilities to build house-size shacks. They bought the basics of a home — beds, a diningtable and chairs, kitchen cabinet and table and, in some cases, an armchair or two and a sofa.

The authorities began to turn sour on the emergency camp scheme when the squatter population at Crossroads swelled from 4 000 to 10 000.

Today there are 3 000 shacks and 20 000 people. It has a larger population than, and in some ways is just as settled as, neighbouring Nyanga (16 000 people) and Langa (16 500). The only Black township in the peninsula with a larger population than Crossroads is Guguletu (61 000).

Last month the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr. Connie Mulder, was reported to have said that Crossroads would not be tolerated "regardless of campaigns organised locally and abroad for the squatter camp to be fully sanctioned."

The fear of the authorities is reflected in the sentiments of the chairman of the Peninsula Administration Board, Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen.

He maintains that if Crossroads is not demolished, other squatter camps will grow and spread to the doorsteps of existing White suburbs. What he doesn't mention is that if Crossroads is demolished, the inevitability of another squatter camp arising nearby still exists.

The brigadier says that in 1976, when an attempt was made to stop the influx of people into Crossroads, more than 2 000 Blacks were entering the Peninsula illegally every month. They moved into Unibell, Modderdam and other camps which were later demolished. Homeless people from those eliminated camps moved into Crossroads.

But there is a deeper reason for Government abhorrence of the Crossroads situation as it exists today.

Generally the type of Black living in Crossroads is responsible, hardworking, peace-loving and determined to live out his life with his wife and children — at all costs.

About 90 percent of the breadwinners in the camp are qualified to live and work in the Peninsula. But they have a legal right to live in "bachelor" accommodation only. Their wives and children, with few exceptions, have no legal right to live in the Peninsula. Their place, according to Government dictates, is in their homeland — in this case Transkei or Ciskei.

Thus the flow of wives and children to join their husbands and fathers has seriously challenged a cornerstone of the Government's separate development policy.

But the case for the continued existence of Crossroads is powerful, both in its humanity and its pragmatism.

Relative to its population size, there is very little crime in Crossroads.

Colonel J. H. Vorster, District Commandant for Athlone, said recently that, for a high-density area with a potential for lawlessness because of its squatter character, Crossroads has a "very low crime rate" and gave police "little to be concerned about."

NOT A HEALTH HAZARD

Crossroads has been called a health hazard. But this is strongly challenged by Prof. R. E. Kirsch, who heads the University of Cape Town's clinic at the camp. He says health conditions at the camp are considerably better than those which prevail in the homelands — the intended destination of displaced squatters, mainly women and children.

Then, too, the breadwinners among the squatters are today an integral part of the Peninsula's work force. For a man to remain contented in his job a satisfactory family life is surely essential.

Individuals and welfare agencies sympathetic to the plight of the Crossroads squatters emphasise selfhelp. This has paid off. The camp has its own home guard, members of which restrain hooliganism, curb crime and patrol the camp night and day. Squatters have erected and staffed two primary schools, one of which was financed by the Urban Foundation.

They have formed two management committees and a women's committee. These are responsible for camp organisation, discipline and welfare. A common sight is that of committee members touring the camp shouting directives over loud-hailers.

More than 100 religious denominations and sects are active in the camp. Four denominations have erected their own makeshift churches.

Squatters have also set up several shops selling provisions, sweets and cigarettes. Some have made vegetable gardens in the little space around their shacks.

As Celeste Santos, a social worker with the Western Province Council of Churches, says: "After working so hard to get their camp properly organised, the residents are angry and frightened at the prospect of more police raids and ultimate demolition."

WORKERS' DORMITORY

Gerald Mallinck, one of the camp's legal advisers, says: "Public opinion must be mustered to get the authorities to think again. It would be disastrous if Crossroads was bulldozed." But he adds: "We remain optimistic. We believe we can still influence the authorities to change their minds, provided the public expresses support for a reprieve."

And Mrs. Lilian Peter, 33, a Transkeian, says: "I'm not going anywhere if the bulldozers come. Only to another part of the bush."

"I refuse to be parted from my husband."

Mrs. Jane Yanta, 58, Transkeian - born member of the Women's Management Committee, says: "Crossroads is not just a place. It's home."

And Coloured poet Alan Jacobs sums up the insecurity and hardships of a people being persecuted for trying to live a normal family life:

Hear the wind rush on, oh brother,

Shake your shack the whole night long.

Pray it won't blow down your cover,

Tomorrow it may well be gone.

16/9/77

CROSSROADS camp on the Cape Flats was again raided early on Thursday. There were arrests, tears and, for the first time in a police raid on the camp, death. BOB HITCHCOCK spent two days and a night in one of the shacks. This is what he found:

Close-up on Crossroads

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16/9/28

N.Y.M.

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Shanty dwellers on alert

CAPE TOWN — Squatters were exhausted last night. For the third successive night there was no sleep as they kept vigil outside their shanties, lighting fires against the chilly Cape Flats air.

The aim of the vigil was to be on the alert for the possibility of another raid.

Mrs Agnes du Toit, a Transkeian and member of the fear-ridden camp's women's management committee said: "When lions are on the prowl, you go out to meet them. You don't risk being eaten in your sleep."

Rumours were circulating in the camp yesterday that Monday will herald either another massive police raid — or the arrival of the bulldozers.

Management committee members claimed the death toll following Thursday's raids had risen to six. This could not be confirmed.

The camp was unusually quiet, relatively empty and very tense yesterday. Large numbers of residents had gone to Athlone Magistrate's Court to give moral support to those appearing in court following Thursday's raids.

Fourteen people arrested were granted bail of R50 each.

No charge was put and they were not asked to plead.

The hearing was postponed to October 12. — DDC.

Only one dead say police

CAPE TOWN — The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Brig J. F. Rossouw, yesterday denied reports that more than one person had died during the Crossroads raid.

Brig Rossouw said Mr Sindele Ndela, 33, had been shot dead when a policeman's life had been threatened.

He had contacted hospitals and police stations throughout the Peninsula to try to confirm reports that another man, Mr Fanele Manyinxana, 32, had died after being shot in the chest.

No such person had been admitted to hospital or been reported dead to the police, nor was his body in any mortuary, Brig Rossouw said.

He also had no knowledge of the death of a baby, who was said to have been crushed in a stampede following a tear gas attack.

"We stand by one death," he said.

Brig Russouw said 10 policemen had been injured during the raid when they were attacked with stones and knobkerries.

In Pretoria, the Com-

missioner of Police, Gen Mike Geldenhuys, said reports of four deaths were unfounded.

"Inquiries were made at hospitals, police stations and the mortuary. No information of such deaths could be obtained," Gen Geldenhuys said.

"The allegation that a black baby was trampled to death in its mother's arms by the fleeing crowd also appears to be unfounded. The allegation that a black woman was wounded by the police is also untrue."

Gen Geldenhuys said 272 policemen visited

Crossroads with the exclusive aim of mopping up criminals, loafers and persons who were illegally in the area. A hostile crowd awaited the police.

"It was clear that they had prior knowledge of this operation. The police were attacked with stones, bottles, sticks and so forth. Ten members of the force were injured in the process and two police vehicles damaged. In self-defence, the police used tear smoke and a baton charge was carried out.

"Until this moment nobody has yet reported any injuries or lodged any complaints against the police," he said. — DDC.

Sebe lashes Crossroads raid

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Legislative Assembly joined the chorus of protest from around the country yesterday over the pass raid on Crossroads.

Chief Minister L. L. Sebe said the timing of the raid had made the Ciskei Government's position invidious.

"We cannot sleep because we are guarding our schools and these people had to come out with an action which has put us in an invidious position," Chief Sebe said.

He said the Ciskei had done its bit to solve the Crossroads problem by asking four of its urban

representatives to go into the matter.

The raid would frighten off much needed prospective homeland investors at a time the South African Government was not allocating enough capital for homeland development.

"How can one interpret the attitude of those who pounce on defenceless people in the middle of the night?" he asked.

The squatter problem was a result of South Africa's socio-economic problem and could not be solved by bulldozers, guns and dogs.

The Minister of Education, Chief D. M.

Jongilanga, said the action "by supposedly responsible people" was not an isolated incident.

"There have been so many incidents before showing what the white man thinks of black life."

Chief Lent Maqoma, Minister of Interior, said the South African Government was busy repatriating people "but no provision is made for the resettlement of the people which is creating a situation of stress and tribulation."

The secretary of the Bible Society in Transkei, the Rev Prince Ntintili, said the action at Crossroads was abhorrent and

un-Christian.

"It is a bad reflection on people who purport to be Christians to treat human beings in this beastly manner," he said.

In Cape Town, the Coloured Representative Council unanimously adopted a motion yesterday calling on the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to intervene at Crossroads "to prevent loss of life and suffering."

There was also angry reaction in America.

Congressional leaders wired appeals to Pres Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to denounce the Crossroads "atrocities".

Congressman Andy Maguire, chairman of the ad hoc monitoring group on South Africa, said: "This vicious attack was cruel, brutal and reflective of the most inhumane behaviour fostered by the South African Government's policy of institutionalised racism."

A bi-partisan group of 17 Congressmen signed a letter to Mr Carter asking him to "respond to this atrocity through high-level expressions of concern."

At the United Nations, a protest was swiftly lodged, renewing the call for economic sanctions. — DDC-DDC.

Allegations

unfounded:

Only one

death

Geldenhuys

CAPE TIMES

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PRETORIA. — The allegation that three or four persons were killed through police action at the Crossroads squatter camp near Cape Town was unfounded, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said in a statement to Sapa here yesterday.

"Inquiries were made at hospitals, police stations and the mortuary. No information of such deaths could be obtained," General Geldenhuys said. He, however, confirmed one death.

"The allegation that a black baby was trampled to death in its mother's arms by the fleeing crowd also appears to be unfounded.

"The allegation that a black woman was wounded by the police is also untrue."

The full statement by General Geldenhuys said: "As a result of wild and sensational reporting about police brutality and persons killed during a police crime prevention operation at Crossroads on September 14, the following statement is released to put the events in the right perspective:

"At 2 am on September 14 this year, 272 members of the SA Police force visited the squatters camp at Crossroad with the exclusive aim of mopping up (*opruim*) criminals, loafers and persons who were illegally in the area. A hostile crowd

Continued on page 2

Crossroads service

PEOPLE of different races and denominations will meet to pray for "a peaceful resolution of the Crossroads conflict" at St George's Cathedral at 4 pm tomorrow. Taking part in the service will be members of the Crossroads community, Father Desmond Curran, chairman of the Western Province Council of Churches; the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett; the president of the Methodist Conference of South Africa, the Rev Abel Hendricks; and Bishop Patrick Matolengwe, Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town. The Very Rev E L King, Dean of the St George's Cathedral, will preside. Bishop Stephen Naidoo yesterday urged all Roman Catholics to attend and pray for Crossroads.

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Squatters

Continued from page 1

awaited the police.
"It was clear that they had prior knowledge of this operation. The police were attacked with stones, bottles, sticks and so forth. Ten members of the force were injured in the process and two police vehicles damaged. In self-defence the police used tear smoke and a baton charge was carried out.

"Until this moment (the issuing of the statement) nobody has yet reported any injuries or lodged any complaints against the police.

"During the operation a white sergeant was attacked by a black man aged about 35. In self-defence the sergeant wounded the black man fatally.

"The allegation that three or four persons were killed through police action is unfounded.

"Inquiries were made at hospitals, police stations and the mortuary. No information of such deaths could be obtained.

"The allegation that a black baby was trampled to death in its mother's arms by the fleeing crowd also appears to be unfounded. No supporting information for newspaper reports in this regard could be obtained and the alleged incident was also not reported to any police station.

"The allegation that a black woman was wounded by the police is also untrue. The black woman concerned had sustained a shoulder wound which, according to the doctor who treated her, was caused by a knife or other sharp instrument.

"The police did not wound her. Certain newspapers which allege that they know of eye-witnesses to the event were invited by the Division Commissioner for the Western Cape (Cape Town) to bring their witnesses to the police or to produce their names, but so far there has been no reaction from their side.

"I now again extend an invitation to these reporters and their so-called witnesses to come forth and lodge complaints with the police.

"The whole police operation took place under the personal supervision of Brigadier D.A.L. van Lilland later Brigadier J.F. Rossouw, the Divisional Commissioner, Cape Town.

"These officers gave me the assurance that the police, in the difficult circumstances prevailing, had exercised self-control and had not used more force than was necessary to restore order.

"The whole operation was not intended to break down the squatter camp, but was merely a crime prevention operation.

"All the persons who have been arrested will still appear be-



THREE-MONTH-OLD Simon Philip Kupiso of Crossroads was found alone and crying in pondok 499 after the police raid early on Thursday. Late last night his mother, Mrs Nombulaleko Sophie Kupiso, was still missing, presumed arrested. Thanks to an unidentified girl of 16 who took Simon to officials of the Athlone Advice Office, who in turn took the baby to St Anne's home for unwed mothers, Woodstock, Simon was well-fed and content yesterday. Last night Miss Rachel Wagner of St Anne's gave Simon love and care while the hunt for his mother continued. A spokesman for the Advice Office said it was "fairly certain" Mrs Kupiso had been arrested with the other 300-odd.

Court packed as 80 appear

Court Reporter

TWO people were arrested outside the Athlone Magistrate's Court yesterday where two appearances involving 80 people took place in quick succession. The arrests followed the eviction of four people from the courtroom by plainclothes policemen.

Shortly before 10 am, a large crowd swamped the court when the door to the public gallery was opened. Many were friends and relatives of the 65 who appeared as a sequel to the Thursday morning raid on Crossroads.

At one point, a woman and a man were forcibly removed from the court as Mr Kallie Hanekom of the Young Christian Students was brought up from the cells and a disturbance broke out.

Many township youths crowded the court to be present for the appearance of 15 charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act. They were among the evicted and left the court shouting "Amandla" and "Black Power".

● Fifteen youths charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act appeared briefly in the Athlone Magistrate's Court.

The charges arose out of a march in Guguletu on August 9 this year. The accused included Lungisa Nojozi, 18, Julius Qumbelo, 19, Mzolosi Pasiya, 21, Joseph Puntsw, 23, and Sipho Singiswa, 18. The others are minors.

The case was remanded till November 5. The minors were released in the custody of their parents and the others were granted R30 bail.

One of the youths was held in custody after the appearance because of an earlier incident outside the court yesterday.

Mr M S Knox was on the bench. Mr P A L Gamble appeared for the state. Mr Y Ebrahim and Mr E Moosa appeared for the accused.

● Churchmen, social workers, students and even farmers appeared yesterday as a sequel to mass arrests at Crossroads early on Thursday.

They were not charged and none of them was asked to plead. Several had been freed the night before from the Parow and Manenberg police cells on bail of R200.

Yesterday the magistrate, Mr M S Knox, reduced their bail to R50 each. Of the 65, 53 were squatters and were granted bail of R30 each.

Mr Johnson Nxobongwana of Crossroads - also freed on bail of R200 on Thursday night - appeared on allegations of convening an illegal gathering under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

No evidence was led. He was released on bail of R100 and his case was

remanded till October 12. Mr Kallie Hanekom of the Catholic Young Christian Students organization, who refused bail and spent Thursday night in the Parow police cells, was also released on bail of R50.

Those who appeared included Father Desmond Curran, chairman of the Western Province Council of Churches, the Reverend Wesley Mabuza of the Methodist Church, Guguletu, Mr Mark Povall of the Society of Friends, Miss Josette Cole of the W.P.C.C., Miss Rosemary de Waal, Mrs Mosa Le Roux, Mrs Elizabeth Feasfani, Miss Celeste Santos - all of the Womens Movement, Miss Patricia Murray, a UCT student, Mr Derek Hanekom and Mr Michael Fraenke, both farmers.

Mr P A L Gamble was on the bench. Mr A D Dalling of Fuller, Moore and Son appeared for the 65 accused.

fore the courts today." ● Asked by the Cape Times yesterday why another "crime prevention operation" was conducted at Crossroads Brigadier Rossouw said: "Don't you find in the 40 tons of illicit goods found in the Crossroads during the previous operation, the stolen goods and the dangerous weapons recovered, were not good enough reason for a second operation?"

"The crime rate in Crossroads itself might not be so high, but criminals use Crossroads as a base to commit crimes in other areas.

"Since I took office in February I've had these operations on a regular basis. One night I used 800 policemen to clean up Sea Point, and there was no outcry. Why now?"

● Last night, Miss Celeste Santos of the Womens' Movement said she and "other organizations" would make it their "duty" to compile lists and positive documentation of dea-

Crossroads body in bid to see PM

R200 000 gift

JOHANNESBURG. — Nasionale Pers and its subsidiary Via Afrika yesterday gave a total of R200 000 to the Urban Foundation for the improvement of urban black communities.

Each company is to give R100 000 over a period of five years.

Mr D. P. de Villiers, managing director of Nasionale Pers, said when handing over the donations yesterday that it was absolutely necessary that South Africa's urban communities should be changed from "smoking volcanoes into stable communities."

THE Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, has been asked as "a matter of major national importance" to receive a Crossroads Appeal Committee deputation to discuss the issue.

In a letter to Mr Vorster the committee says about 35 000 people in the Peninsula have signed the Save Crossroads petition and that the deputation wants to present it during interview asked for.

The letter says the deputation would include the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, Gwen Cardinal McCann; the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett; Professor Marius Barnard; the Rev Abel Hendricks, president of the Methodist Conference of South Africa; the Rev Wesley Mabuza; Mr Rene de Villiers; Mr Roger Hulley, MPC; Mr Frank Robb and two representatives of the Crossroads community.

Mr Vorster's secretary is asked, in the letter, if the interview can be arranged before the Prime Minister leaves for Pretoria.

In other developments:

- It was reported from New York that Congressmen have sent appeals to President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to denounce the Crossroads "atrocities". Congressman Andy Maguire, chairman of a monitoring group on South Africa, said "this vicious attack was cruel, brutal and reflective of the most inhumane behaviour fostered by the South African Government's policy of institutionalized racism".

- In Johannesburg Mrs Helen Suzman, opposition spokesman on Plural Affairs, said she had warned the South African Government that the demolition of

Crossroads could be "the last straw" that would pressure America and the UN into supporting economic sanctions against the Republic.

- In Cape Town the Coloured Representative Council called on Mr Vorster to intervene. The motion, moved by the Rev Allan Hendrickse, national chairman of the Labour Party, said: "That in the interest of human relationships and in the name of humanity and to prevent further loss of life and suffering, this council calls upon the Prime Minister to immediately intervene on the question of Crossroads and that this decision be conveyed to the Prime Minister today."

- Mr Jac de Villiers, chairman of the Western Province regional council of the New Republic Party, expressed concern about the deteriorating situation at Crossroads.

He appealed to the relevant authorities to restore calm and order as quickly as possible and to realize that squatting would not be solved through harassment. He appealed to the press to be responsible and to realize that one could not turn a blind eye to the undesirable results of illegal squatting.

"Let us sit down and think again. Whatever necessary action is taken should be done in a humane manner in order for sanity to prevail."

- The Black Sash staged two silent protests at peak hours in Johannesburg yesterday. Pamphlets on Crossroads were issued by the University of the Witwatersrand students' representative council. The pamphlets said Crossroads was a symptom of a broader problem: "Events such as these will continue to occur as long as the real problems of South Africa remain, namely racial exploitation, migrant labour and homeland under-development."

- Mr Brian Bamford, Cape leader of the Progressive Federal Party, expressed "dismay and abhorrence over the events at Cross-

roads."

He said the PFP had repeatedly asked the government to halt its senseless harassment of the squatters and to search for alternative solutions.

"For the police to state that their raids are to be seen as an attempt to stamp out crime is obviously untenable and indefensible. To equate people who are guilty of technical offences... with ordinary criminals, is a gross violation of all concepts of justice. Moreover, there is far less crime among the people at Crossroads than is generally found among communities of that sort and size. We deplore the use of violence in the Crossroads situation."

"The decisions taken by the Cape National Party and the leadership displayed by its Cape provincial leader, Mr P W Botha, regarding Crossroads are irresponsible and reprehensible."

"To every South African who has the interest of this country at heart, it should now be obvious that the government actions could destroy the last vestiges of goodwill still existing amongst blacks and plunge us all headlong into confrontation and conflict. Its actions provide final proof of its total insensitivity to human needs and feelings and belie its stated desire to move away from discrimination and could drive our black people to the enemies of South Africa for sympathy and succour."

- The Mowbray Interracial Group said the government's actions at Crossroads could only be described as insensitive and wrong and must inevitably range against the thoughts and feelings of all the people of the Western Cape.

In a joint statement Mrs Daphne Wilson (chairman), Mr S M Tindleni and Mrs I V Mzileni said: "Such an aggressive onslaught as the government is now pursuing against the people of Crossroads, under the cover of routine crime prevention, is a blatant move to break up families and will be disastrous in the many repercussions it will cause. Evil begets evil, violence, violence..." Sapa, Staff Reporter, own correspondents

Threat to prosecute

ARGUS 16/8/78

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Clergymen

| Weekly Wage | | | | | | | Total |
|--------------|------|--------------------|-------|------|------|------|--------------------|
| | | | | | | | % |
| R20 and less | | 40 | | | | | 26 |
| R20+ to R25 | 37 | 42 | | | | | 34 |
| R25+ to R30 | 22 | 13 | | | | | 15 |
| R30+ to R35 | 4 | 0 | | | | | 11 |
| R35+ to R40 | 8 | 2 | 5 | | | | 6 |
| R40+ to R60 | 0 | 4 | 2 | | | | 7 |
| Total | 100 | 100 ⁽²⁾ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 ⁽²⁾ |
| | N=49 | N=53 | N=102 | N=28 | N=26 | N=54 | N=156 |

Correspondent

in the ecumenical re-
sults including clergymen
threatened with
act.

(1) The Chi Square statistic is significant at the 0,00 level.

(2) Total does not add up to 100 because of rounding error.

Seventy four per cent of the unskilled labourers earned R25 or less per week while only 35% of the operatives fall into the same category. The biggest difference lay between heavy unskilled and higher operative labourers. Eighty two per cent of the former and only 23% of the latter earned R25 or less per week. At the other end of the total weekly earnings scale only 9% of the unskilled workers, but 54% of the operatives received more than R30 per week. Seventy per cent of the higher operative but only 6% of the heavy unskilled labourers earned more than R30 per week.

The effect of skill on wages holds regardless of the legal status of the workers in almost all cases. For residents there was a statistically significant relationship between earnings and skill level. For migrants this relationship

ARGUS, WEDNESDAY AUGUST 16 1978

Intimidation claimed at Crossroads

ARGUS 16/8/78 (307)

THE chairman of the Administration Board (Peninsula Area), Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, claimed today that a campaign of intimidation was launched at Crossroads yesterday against residents who had taken up an AB offer of alternative accommodation.

Brigadier van der Westhuizen declined to say who was responsible for organising the campaign but said the matter would be reported to the police.

However, community workers, who visited Crossroads yesterday and mixed with residents as well as members of the squatter committees, expressed surprise today and strongly challenged the brigadier's claim.

UNFOUNDED

Miss Celeste Santos, a co-ordinator of Veritas, who attended the routine meeting at the Crossroads community centre yesterday, described the brigadier's allegations as 'absolutely untrue and unfounded.'

She said residents who had received notices to move to KTC had expressed fears that the AB offer might be a trick which could result in the separation of their families.

They quoted cases where families who had been moved to the KTC camp had been split, the husband being sent to bachelor quarters and the wife being sent back to Transkei.

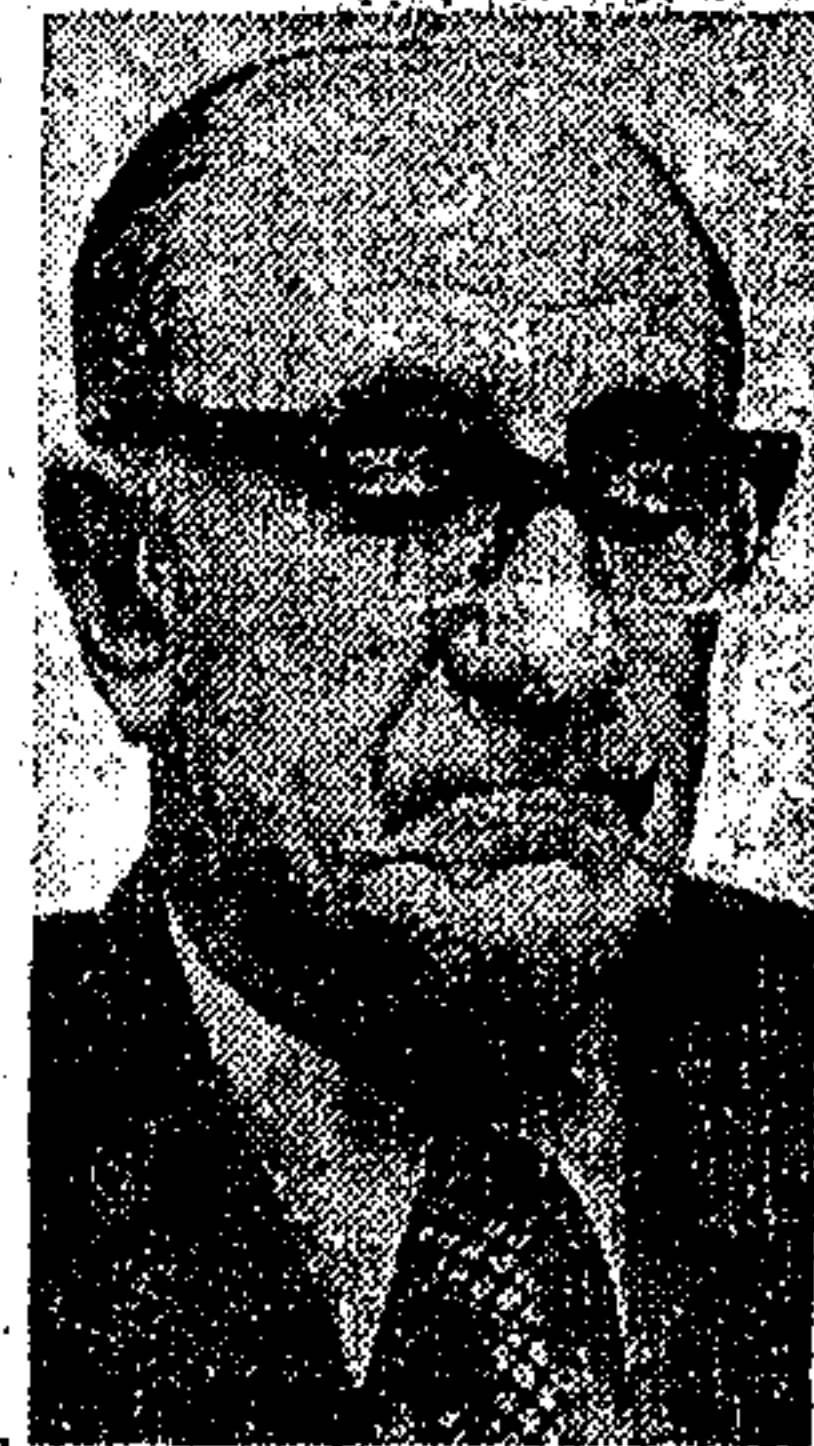
Miss Janet Graaff, a research worker of the South African Institute of Race Relations, who spent several hours at Crossroads yesterday said in her discussions with committee members and residents and from her general observations there was no suggestion of intimidation whatsoever.

SUSPICION

Miss Graaff said what she had been aware of at the camp was an atmosphere of 'incredible suspicion' at the presence of AB officials in the camp yesterday and on Monday.

She said there was a general feeling among those residents who qualified to be in the area that they were not going to move from Crossroads.

Brigadier van der Westhuizen told The Argus that on Monday and again yesterday, AB officials went to Crossroads and told those families who qualified to reside in the Cape that they could move to the KTC camp in Nyanga.



Brigadier van der Westhuizen

Some of these people came to the AB offices to obtain further details and were interested to move, he said.

Yesterday a campaign to threaten these people was started in the camp. People were warned that any family who took up the offer to move to KTC would be assaulted and their property destroyed.

It is necessary that this be brought to the notice of his worship the mayor and to state that the campaign at present is not to

let anyone move to any other accommodation. The mayor stated that he

The mayor stated that he wished to make representations that "Crossroads be not demolished until such time as alternative accommodation was available."

In a lengthy statement Brigadier van der Westhuizen strongly criticised the mayor's appeal for the people of Crossroads.

FACTS

Brigadier van der Westhuizen said the mayor's statement was not based on true facts and that the total disregard of the laws of the country had been lost sight of.

'When the mayor makes representations for the people of Crossroads to remain, it means he supports this campaign for all people to flock to the cities — also Cape Town.'

Brigadier van der Westhuizen said it was necessary for the mayor to state where adequate accommodation for the people of Crossroads should be provided.

'Must it be in the Peninsula? Would that not encourage millions of others to converge on the area and squat?' the brigadier asked.

Crossroads row grows

149/78 R.
307

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN

PROTESTS are mounting at the police action in the raids on the Crossroads squatters' camp but Western Cape police chief, Brigadier J F Rossouw, denied that more than one person had died as a result of police action.

The brigadier said that Mr Sindele Ndela, 33, had been shot dead when a policeman's life was threatened.

Hospitals, mortuaries and police stations throughout the peninsula had not been able to confirm reports that Mr Fanele Manyinsana, 32, had died after being shot in the chest, Brig Rossouw said.

He also had no knowledge of the death of a baby, said to have been crushed in a stampede following a teargas attack. "We stand by one death," he said.

The Argus has reported that doctors at Conradie Hospital, where a Crossroads woman, Mrs Evelyn Tsaba, was treated for an arm wound, had told Brig Rossouw her wound had not been caused by a bullet.

The brigadier said 10 policemen had been injured in attacks with stones and knobkerries.

Members of the Crossroads Residents' Committee told Sapa that Mr Manyinsana had been shot during a raid and had died.

The committee also said that a baby, being carried on his mother's back, died when the mother fell while fleeing from teargas smoke. They did not, however, know the baby's identity.

These regulations were not being strictly adhered to in Cape. We therefore asked migrant workers a set of three

test our hypothesis. The questions were: "How did you know there was a job for you at your present firm?", "How did you get your

contract with your firm?", "How did you get your contract with your firm?". Responses to the first question clearly indicates that a

number of independent sources of information had paid a visit to their firms to hear about a vacancy.

Source of Information

Source

Friends

Family

Personal visit

Labour bureau in homeland
Firm's recruiting agency in homeland

able Job

%

23

10

29

17

21

N=93

ends or family. Only 17% of migrants made use of labour bureau inquiring about vacancies. The labour bureaux therefore

as a source of information to migrant workers in that less than 10% of migrants made use of the bureaux to gain information about

opportunities. It is not surprising that migrant labourers want information about their prospective employment because

these jobs are better than others. As a result 62% obtained information through friends or family.

on tested the system of obtaining contracts. The results are shown in Table 25. Seen in conjunction with the previous Table,

or four persons were killed through police action at Crossroads near Cape Town was unfounded, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys said in a statement to Sapa.

The statement by Gen Geldenhuys said:

"As a result of wild and sensational reporting about police brutality and persons killed during a police crime-prevention operation at Crossroads on September 14, the following statement is released to put the events in the right perspective:

"At 2 am on September 14 272 members of the SA Police visited the squatters' camp at Crossroads with the exclusive aim of mopping up criminals, loafers and persons who were illegally in the area. A hostile crowd awaited the police.

"It was clear that they

□ To Page 2

TABLE 25 Venue

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|-------------|
| At labour b |
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the results are their jobs inde their contracts However we must labourers obta cent of the co is a most unus with contracts for their firm 10% of the wor clear that ma Regulations. gainful emplo residing, in the lower wag unemployment As far as the concerned, o successful. the Regulati the illegal not totally and employe

Appeals mount on Crossroads raids

□ From Page 1

had prior knowledge of this operation. The police were attacked with stones, bottles, sticks and so forth. Ten members of the force were injured and two police vehicles damaged. In self-defence the police used tearsmoke and a baton charge was carried out.

"Until this moment (the issuing of the statement) nobody has reported injuries nor lodged complaints against the police."

Fourteen people arrested during Thursday's police raids at Crossroads were granted bail of R50 each in the Athlone Magistrate's Court yesterday, reports Sapa.

No charge was put and they were not asked to plead. The hearing was postponed to October 12.

The 14 are: Father Desmond Curran (chairman, Western Province Council of Churches), the Rev Wesley Mabuza (Methodist minister at Langa), Mr Mark Povall (Society of Friends), Mr John Mgxobongwana (chairman of the Crossroads Community), Miss Josette Cole, Miss Rosemary de Waal, Miss Mosa le Roux, Miss Celeste Santos, Miss Elizabeth Feast, all members of Veritas (the joint movement representing organisations concerned with the Crossroads Community) or the Women's Movement, Miss Trish Murray, Mr Derek Hanekom, Mr Michael Franken, Miss Sue Longrigg and Mr Kallie Hanekom.

Mr Hanekom, of the Young Christian Students (a Roman Catholic organisation) had been held in custody overnight after declining to pay bail. It was "abysmal ignor-

ance" to blame alleged white radical organisations for the violence at Crossroads, Mrs Helen Suzman, of the Progressive Federal Party told PATRICK LAURENCE yesterday.

She was reacting to newspaper reports in which Dr W L Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, reiterated his view that radicals were using extra-parliamentary methods to create a black-white polarisation over Crossroads.

Mrs Suzman said: "It is stupid, ignorant and totally lacking in understanding of the socio-economic conditions which led to the Crossroads camp."

A mass protest meeting on Crossroads will be staged by the Progressive Federal Party in the Johannesburg City Hall next Thursday.

Two silent protests were staged by the Black Sash at peak hours in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mrs Joyce Harris and other Black Sash members protested, one at a time from 7.30 am to 9 am outside the University of the Witwatersrand in Jan Smuts Avenue and from 4 pm to 5.30 pm in Rissik Street.

The women stood singly to avoid possible contravention on the ban on open-air gatherings under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The Black Sash will continue their protest today at the Firs shopping centre, Rosebank, and at the Killarney Mall.

Mr Jac de Villiers, chairman of the Western Province Regional Council of the New Republic Party, has expressed deep concern about the deteriorating situation at Crossroads.

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45. The above discussion refers to women are not allowed to work as contract labourers in the Cape Peninsula. Many women from the rural areas work illegally mainly as domestic workers in the area.

Crossroads again

—and again, and again

A GAIN South Africa has blundered into an international crisis. Like some half-witted Caliban, all clumsy brawn and no brain, the Government stumbles about smashing things — and people — and then whimpers piteously that everybody else is unfair to it.

Last year it was the death of Steve Biko, exacerbated by the tasteless remarks of the Minister of Justice, and the arrests of October 19: this week it was the mass police raid on the Crossroads squatters' camp which led to the fatal shooting of at least one man.

Now all the familiar excuses are being trotted out. There were white people in the crowd (black people being incapable of getting angry by themselves, you understand); the first reports were exaggerated and inaccurate (as though it makes matters more tolerable if only one man dies rather than three); South Africa's enemies abroad are exploiting the issue with malice aforethought (as though enemies should be benign).

The police deserve some sympathy.

pathy. They must do the job which is forced on them by Government policy (though it is time they learnt to rely on some honest-to-goodness detective work rather than on these disastrous mass raids in their pursuit of ordinary criminals). Symptomatic must go also to the officials abroad who must try and weather the storm that is bound to follow.

What is most depressing is the certainty that another Crossroads, or something similar, will happen again. It is inherent in the policy. If a Government tries, by Group Areas and pass laws and other full-blown, to stem natural economic forces, conflict is inevitable. People who have no work will follow the labour market, people who have no homes will build shanties, people who have no passes will hide, and people who are pushed around will, sooner or later, fight.

To ask, under these circumstances, for more tax money to pursue propaganda campaigns abroad is worse than useless. Like painting the face of a tart, it merely emphasises what lies underneath.

15. ... money ...
16. ... where ...
17. ... Thieves ...
18. ... rushing in without ...
19-20. ... the various subjects and the nature of the university ...

Crossroads: threat

By NIC VAN OUDTSHOORN

THE Government is determined to clear Crossroads squatter town of people by the end of this year — whatever it takes.

People who refuse to leave will be "carried away" or removed by even harsher methods, the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Willie Vosloo, told me yesterday.

He refused to confirm or deny that front-end loaders would be used to demolish the town on the Cape Flats.

"Time will determine what method we will use. There are many methods but everyone is trying to put the words bulldozers and front-end loaders into my mouth."

Asked whether South Africa could afford the international outcry which would follow the removal of the 20 000 blacks from Crossroads, Dr Vosloo said he was paid by the people of South Africa, not by America.

Damaging

His comments came in the midst of a burgeoning furor here and abroad over this week's police raid on the squatters which resulted in the death of at least one person.

A prominent Nationalist academic, Professor Julius Jeppe, of the University of Stellenbosch, yesterday

Minister refuses reprieve

urged the Government not to demolish the camp immediately, but rather to "phase it out" over a period of several years.

At the same time, however, he called on the "liberal establishment" to stop trying "to create a confrontation situation".

Prof Jeppe said that the international and internal consequences of hasty action over Crossroads would be extremely damaging for the country.

Fleur de Villiers reports after a visit to Washington that the police action at Crossroads is certain to lead to a further, and possibly drastic, deterioration in United States-South African relations.

Sources close to the Carter Administration said Crossroads was developing into "another Biko".

South African Govern-

ment action against the squatters would be the "match that finally inflamed anti-South Africa sentiment". The result would be pressure for drastic action against South Africa that the Carter Administration could find impossible to resist.

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, will speak at a protest meeting on Tuesday at 1.10 pm at the Great Hall of the University of the Witwatersrand, reports Ivor Wilkins.

Mrs Suzman and Dr Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands, will speak at a lunch meeting at the Johannesburg City Hall on Thursday.

In Cape Town, the synod of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sendingkerk, representing the coloured branch of the church, also plans to discuss the matter this week.

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, will lead a service at St George's Cathedral, in Cape Town, at four o'clock this afternoon to pray for peace in Crossroads.

Year-end

Why, and with what effects, did Dingane react to force against nightingale and intrusive white?

Dorcas Phillips.

On the occasion, Dingane was old problems in a new by Zulu remained in the hands; no such Dingane by the Oxford history was the fact that he looked -

Zulu was not him at a distance of his regiments never of Zulu's campaigns against the year of Zulu's massacre Dingane promised to not the imitating the conduct of his p against the state of affairs would seem to have intended

full-time military service and allow the people to live peacefully in their homes. But these intentions proved to be at variance with reality and practicalities. It adopted mild measures and thought that he was educating himself freely, when obstacles occurred which showed him the true state of things, and the motives that had driven his predecessor to such extreme lengths of severity and cruelty. His realisation, and the corresponding conduct led him to have been portrayed by many in the most unflattering terms. The initial realisations that he adopted, smelt opportunities

(1) Bernard Thompson in OMSA, Vol. 1, p. 551.
(2) (3) J. Birt, The Annals of Natal 1495-1805, p. 99.
(4) (5) C. H. A. Vol. 5, 1790-1870, p. 5.

Hundreds held

(Continued from Page 1)

death of their fellow resident, gathered in groups and were repeatedly dispersed by teargas.

STONE THROWING

There were several incidents of stone throwing when police arrived in an area and we had to duck for cover on several occasions. Many sobbing women, wrapped in blankets, and screaming children huddled in groups, their eyes streaming from the choking teargas smoke. The motley assortment of mongrels at Crossroads

seemed to bark in protest as the well-groomed police alsatians on leads came past their undefined territories.

While I was standing near a group of riot police, a man walked past and was asked to produce his pass.

A policeman grabbed him and hit him on the head with his hand. He was later released as his pass was in order.

Everywhere in Crossroads today there was shock and bewilderment among residents.

301

Port Natal. Many others against their old chiefs and actually to defeat Dingane eventually.

no, in order to preserve his kingdom, Dingane had to keep the army up to date. He was expected to keep the army up to date. "The system built up by Zulu thus proved to have a pattern which enabled it to survive the death of its founder, the succession of a ruler very different in character, who did not share the preoccupation with war and glory which had not his great predecessor." The first priority had to be the restoration of his position by destroying or eliminating the real potential enemies: "Zulu's chief" of his predecessor, male

might cattle, poisoned others, or destroyed the king. "Hence of the enemies of state was in a long measure responsible for the 'destructive murders' which characterised Dingane's domestic policy." Wherever Zulu had, generally, to deal with only a few scattered traders and adventurers, it was left to Dingane to react, through understandable fear of the large, better-organised influence of white presence in Natal became more and more ominous to Dingane, the number of the white traders increasing. So too, did the number of Zulu refugees who attached themselves to the traders.

(6) 31st, p. 535.
(7) Okey, J. Dingane, A Reappraisal, p. 222.
(8) OMSA, Vol. 5, p. 352.

Lappie aarde tussen Port Jackson-bosse

DIE plakkerskamp Kruispad het ontstaan toe huisgesinne swartmense skielik in die Paasnaaweek van 1975 toegesak het op die lappie aarde tussen die Port Jackson-bosse oos van die Somerset-Wes-pad en oorkant die lughawe D.F. Malan.

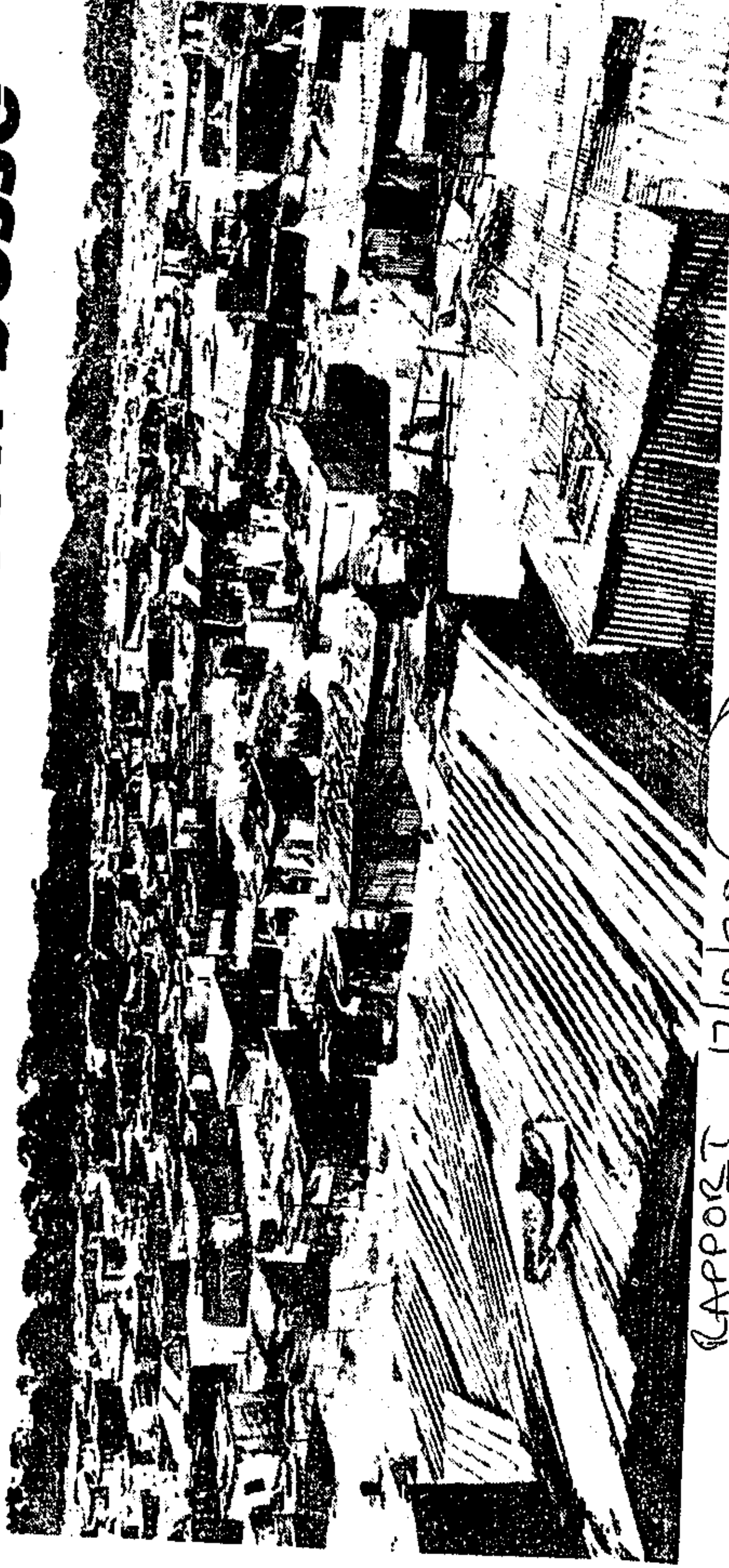
Die Administrasieraad het 'n paar van die hutte gesloop gehad toe swart inwoners van die kamp 'n hofbevel verkry dat die raad die slopery moet staak omdat Kruispad se grond aan die Kaapse Afdelingsraad behoort, en nie aan die Administrasieraad nie.

Die Wet op Bantoe-Administrasieraad van 1971 bepaal dat sulke gronde aan die Administrasieraad oorgedra moet word, maar in Kruispad se geval is dit nog nie gedoen nie, se brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen gister aan RAPPORT.

Die Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge, dr. Willie Vosloo, het in Februarie vanjaar gesê Kruispad sal nie oorhaastig opgeruim word voordat alle aspekte van die aangeleentheid grondig ondersoek is nie.

„Wat noodsaaklik is, is dat samewerking van al die betrokke instansies verkry word.”

Benewens die Kaapse Afdelingsraad, eienaar van die grond waarop Kruispad staan, en die Administrasieraad, sal onderhandelinge ook gevoer moet word met die regerings van Transkei en die Ciskei. In Mei het hy gesê onderhandelinge met die betrokke instansies het reeds ver gevorder.



Ná Kruispad se tol van geweld bly die dilemma

RAPPORT 17/10/78 (307)

Van JAN BREYTENBACH

EINDRESULTAAT van vandeeweek se opruimingsaksie om onwettiges uit Kruispad te verwyder: 1 dood, 66 gister voor die hof gedaag, honderde tien polsiemanne beseer, twee polsiervoertuie beskadig.

En die openbare mening hier en in die buiteland is gaande daaroor en sterk botsende gevoelens loop dreun-hoog.

Speelbal in die debat wat die witmense oor hulle voer, is Kruispad se mense. Die meeste van die broodwinners — maar nie hul gesinne nie — is wettig in die Skiereiland.

Brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen is voorsitter van die Administrasieraad (Skierel-

van alle maatreëls teen onwettige instroming. Solank Kruispad staan, sal daar nog altyd gepoog word om nuwe plakkerskampe te stig. Uiteindelik moet die vraag beantwoord word: Hoe ver moet hulle toegelaat word om wet en orde te veronagsaam?

Prof. Van der Merwe: Ek was weg en kan dus nie praat oor wat die afgelope dae gebeur het nie. Ek begryp egter die besorgdheid oor plakkers-

Prof. Van der Merwe: Net soos ek glo dat die sloping-wette onprakties is, glo ek dat die politieke wette wat hierdie swart burgers hul regte in Kaapstad ontnaem, strydig is met Christelike morele standarde. Ek is nie teen instromingsbeheer nie, daar moet op 'n vlak met die tuislandse onderhandel word. Dit is onbillik om net die swartes te belet om in die Kaap te kom werk soek, en nie ook bruines en blankes nie.

Brig. Van der Westhuizen: Solank Kruispad se mense wysgemaak word dat hulle 'n „morele reg” het om daar

die skole wat in Kruispad tot stand gekom het. Die skole huisves 570 kinders. Daar is minstens 4 750 kinders in Kruispad. Die orge 4 000 oorstroom skole in die omliggende swart gebiede.

* Die W.P. se Raad van Kerke, waarvan die Anglikaanse, Katolieke en Metodistieke lid is, was diep betrokke by die week se Kruispad-woelinge. Die kerke hou vandag 'n biduur in die St. George-katedraal, waartydens geld ingesamel sal word vir Kruispad se mense.

* Daar was verlede week ook 'n „opruiming van misda-

dige elemente, maar toe het dit nie so woens gegaan nie.”

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kampe. Maar ons wetgewing hieroor is geheel en al verkeerd.

Elke deskundige in Suid-Afrika erken dat plakkerbuurte stoflik en geestelik ophef en nie gesloop moet word nie. Ongelukkig is dit by ons beleid en praktyk om plakkerskampe te sloop. Ek het egter sterk aanduidings dat die Regering ernstig oor die benadering besin.

Brig. Van der Westhuizen: Die belangrikste vraag bly: Moet instromingsbeheer toegepas word? As die antwoord ja is, kan Kruispad nie toegelaat word om voort te bestaan nie. Laat Kruispad bly, en daar is geen verdere beheer moontlik oor die toestroming van miljoene meer nie.

Waarom is daar geen beswaar gemaak toe meer as 200 hutte deur 'n private grondbesitter op sy eiendom in Table View platgestoot is? Is die huidige veldtog die Regering en die Adstrasieraad?

te wees, solank sal daar botsing en geweldpleging wees.

Die skuld vir die dood van die swartman wat in Donderdag se onluste geskiet is, rus op die skouers van diegene wat „morele reg” predik. As Kruispad se mense reg ingelig was, sou daar geen geweld plaasgevind het nie.

Die bewering word dikwels gemaak dat Kruispad 'n geordende gemeenskap sonder misdaad is.

'n Gemeenskap soos Kruispad kan natuurlik nie bekostig dat die buitewêreld die indruk van wetteloosheid en misdaad kry nie. Dit is egter nie 'n inherente karaktertrek van die gemeenskap nie.

Hulle het 'n waaksaamheidskomitee wat met oortreders afreken. Misdaad word nooit by die polisie aangemeld nie.

'n Verkeerde indruk word ook gewek met gerugte oor

Crossroads squatters tell of raid

CAPE TOWN — While people prayed for Crossroads in churches throughout the Peninsula yesterday, squatters lined up at the camp's Noxolo Community Centre to give details of the police raid in which at least one died and many were injured.

The statements are being compiled by concerned organisations for "legal processing" later this week.

Yesterday, many went on record with accounts of beatings, teargassing and attacks by police dogs.

Women said their husbands or other family members were still missing, presumed arrested.

Mr M. Kedo of Pondok 240 said he was standing in front of his shack with a group of men when

"police attacked." He was "beaten on the head with a stick and my eye is now injured."

Mr Doctor Ntswaysi of Pondok 1311 was concerned because his lodger, Mr Sikhulu Tsewa, was still missing late yesterday.

Mr Dumizani Maliwa of Pondok 945 said a police Alsatian was sent after him as he fled and bit him repeatedly on his legs.

"I have had 10 stitches on my right leg and four on my left leg," he said.

Mrs Gladys Bozo of Pondok 2692 said her child was overcome by teargas fumes when the canister landed in her dwelling.

"She refuses to eat and her face is covered in a rash since the teargas."

One man who could not

assist in the collation of details and statements yesterday was Mr Johnson Nxobongwana, the unofficial "mayor" of Crossroads who alleges he was beaten by police with batons early on Thursday and yesterday was bedridden because of his injuries.

After the raid, he was held in custody for more than 12 hours and then released on R200 bail from Manenberg police station.

He appeared in court on Friday on a charge of convening or addressing an illegal gathering. His bail was reduced to R100.

Yesterday, Mr Nxobongwana whispered from his bed that he had laid a charge against the police. Visibly in pain, he said he had been beaten in

the early hours of Thursday morning with fists and batons.

He terminated a brief interview, saying he would make a fuller statement today when he hoped he would be feeling better. He said he had been treated at two hospitals.

By yesterday, the community had found at least 14 people had been injured during the raid.

Four other people had disappeared during or after the raids and their names had not appeared on any lists of court appearances. They are: Nkqayintsha, Daniso, Wilson Vgcawe, Luwekile Nkqankqases and Memam Tandikhaya.

One of those originally thought dead, Fanele

Manyasana, is reported to be at Pollsmoor prison, according to Muriel Mvobasi, the secretary of the Women's Movement Committee, who went to the prison on Saturday.

She said that although she had not been allowed to see him, she had been told by the authorities that he was there.

A contingent of Crossroads squatters attended a "Crossroads crisis" service at St George's Cathedral yesterday while, back at the camp, other residents were preparing for their fifth successive night of stand-by around fires outside their shanties.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, said yesterday police action at Crossroads was aimed at preventing crime.

In a television interview, he likened the police raids on the squatter camp to those taken earlier this year in Hillbrow and Sea Point.

The Department of Plural Relations and Development had advised his department that many of the Crossroads squatters were in South Africa illegally. The police had no choice but to act to restore order.

"We had to raid the camp to clean up the crime," he said.

Asked about the damage the actions were causing to South Africa's image abroad, Mr Kruger said he was always concerned about possible damage to South Africa.

The United States had not reacted very quickly

when an Air Rhodesia Viscount had been shot down by terrorists recently, "but let a South African policeman draw his baton, then a hullabaloo is created overseas."

South Africans should not bluff themselves, he said. South Africa could not do anything that would satisfy the outside world except set up a black majority-rule government.

Nearly 300 people from Crossroads appeared in court on Friday.

Most were fined R50 (or 50 days) for remaining illegally in the Cape Peninsula for more than 72 hours or R5 (or 10 days) for failing to produce permission to stay in the area. — DDC/SAPA.

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2 GENERAL NEWS

'Raid heralds pressure on Crossroads'

By BOB HITCHCOCK
Race Relations
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The night raid on Crossroads squatter camp by police and other authorities was the biggest carried out in the emergency camp's three-year existence.

And never before, according to residents, had the raiding parties acted so vindictively.

The raid was seen yesterday as the forerunner of increased pressure on the squatters to quit the camp.

Standing among the shanties in this section of the Cape Flats wasteland yesterday, squatters and social workers told me how the police first threw a cordon around the camp shortly before midnight on Tuesday.

Throughout the night, until they withdrew at about 6 am yesterday, police — some in camouflage uniform — and Peninsula Administration Board officials entered the shacks in groups of five, ordering the production of passes and vehicle registration documents.

Squatters said doors were kicked in and occupants cursed and assaulted.

About 400 workers who are in the Cape illegally — and wives of legal migrant workers who are classed as "illegals" — were herded off to the Bantu Commissioner's Court in the nearby Langa township.

About 230 people appeared in court yesterday on charges of being in a

prescribed area without a permit and without identity documents.

More are expected to appear today.

Social workers involved in Crossroads saw the massive raid as a prelude to a harassment campaign by the authorities, to be followed by demolition expected to begin at the end of this month.

Miss Celest Santos, a social worker employed by the Western Province Council of Churches, said: "Tuesday night's raid is obviously the beginning of a period of unpleasantness leading to the demolition of Crossroads."

"After working ceaselessly to get their camp properly organised, the residents are angry and frightened following the raid. Many will end up in the bush again, creating, by force of circumstances, yet another squatter camp."

Crossroads was declared an emergency camp two years ago, raising it in status above the "unofficial" camps demolished some months ago.

Now the Government sees Crossroads as a dangerous precedent threatening the whole structure of apartheid and the existence of the preferential job reservation system for coloureds.

A police spokesman yesterday denied allegations of police brutality in the swoop on Crossroads, reports the Rand Daily Mail's correspondent in Cape Town.

A senior police officer said he could not accept that police had acted in the "uncivilised" manner described by complainants at Crossroads.

"We don't do things this way. This was a routine crime-prevention operation, and was under the strictest supervision," he said.

Each community chose 5 volunteers; hospital staff selected staff members

That women chosen by their own people accept certain designated responsibilities in their own villages

Getting people involved in their own health care

Improvement of: coordination & communication between health agencies working in the area health knowledge & motivation Development of health education materials

To establish community based health service structure by identifying: VW tasks programme villages team identification Selection of VW's for training and followup Improvement of: coordination & communication between health agencies working in the area health knowledge & motivation Development of health education materials

The improvement of the level of health in the hospital region

EXISTING THREE VW PROGRAMMES

26-27 March 1977. Masaru, 1977.)

(Source: Ministry of Health The Village Health Worker in Lesotho: Report of a Workshop held

Appendix 1: Comparison of Village Health Worker Programmes in Three Districts of Lesotho

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to police statement

THE residents of Crossroads reacted at the weekend to the recent statement by the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, regarding police action during last week's raids at the squatter camp.

A statement by the Joint Committees of Crossroads read: "The police say they came on a crime prevention operation. If they came to us to ask for criminals we could help them. We also do not want criminals here. The 300 people who were arrested, were they criminals? Is our chairman, Mr Nxobongwana, who was beaten up, a criminal?"

"The man who was killed by them had no weapon. The woman whom they do not acknowledge was wounded, fell to the ground after she had heard a shot and felt a sharp pain in her arm while being chased by police. The other man who was shot was dragged into a police van. He is supposed to be in Pollsmoor (prison), but no one was allowed to see him. We still do not know whether he is dead or alive.

"In 1975 when the raids in Crossroads were widespread it was similar to the other night. People had to run from one side of the camp to the other to avoid arrest. Everybody was frightened. People were not hostile when the police first came.

"Those people who were here on Thursday did not behave like policemen... (they) asked no questions when it was dark, or when they returned at daybreak.

"Brigadier Rossouw (Brigadier J F Rossouw, Divisional Commissioner for the Western Cape) asks for eye-witnesses to come forward and lay charges. In 1976 people were either killed or beaten and charges were laid at the police station, but nothing came of it. Our sworn statements are with our lawyer. We are not willing to give names over to the police.

"Brigadier Rossouw says that the police had used some 'necessary' force to restore order. The police never restored order. There was perfect order before they came. After they came there was no more peace.

"We appeal to the Commissioner to tell his men not to come to us in the middle of the night. If you want something, please come in the daytime and we will give you full co-operation. Please let your men show us their police identification when they come."

Crossroads action inhumane, Suzman

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, is having "very serious second thoughts" about the possibility of presenting a balanced and objective view of South Africa in the United States because of the government's "crazy, provocative and inhumane action" at Crossroads squatter camp.

Mrs Suzman was invited by the School of International Affairs at Columbia Universi-

ty to take part in a series of group discussions on American involvement in South Africa, during a two weeks tour in October.

Before beginning her tour there, she will spend two weeks in England, afterwards, she will visit Israel.

God not looking after us — squatters

Staff Reporter

SEVEN hundred people of all races listened yesterday in St George's Cathedral, Cape Town, as two squatters from Crossroads spoke of problems at the camp.

They were speaking at a "Crossroads Crisis" prayer service convened by the Western Province Council of Churches.

"There are great difficulties at Crossroads — people are arresting us, beating us, shooting us," said Mr Geoffrey Ntongana, a member of the Crossroads Men's Committee. "People are saying: 'God is not looking after us.'"

He said Crossroads residents were hoping they would still be allowed to live together with their families.

Mrs Jane Yanta, a women's committee member, expressed appreciation for support given to the people of Crossroads and said they were "suffering". She asked for prayers to be said for the camp.

The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, spoke on the sanctity of marriage and the threat to family life by the migrant labour system.

He said marriage was a profound and basic relationship, "ordained by God". "I must applaud and rejoice in the desire of families at Crossroads to be together. Even in a shack they show they can live together as a family."

He hit out at the migrant labour system which he said separated husbands and wives for up to 15 years, except for annual visits of a month.

"How can one endure it?" he said. "How difficult, even with the best intentions, to be faithful. How inevitably there must be erosion of family life and promiscuity."

Support and solidarity

Repeated condemnations of the migrant labour system by the church had been ignored by industry and the government. "Unfortunately we put the well-being of a society before the well-being of fellow men, many of whom are fellow Christians", he said.

The Right Rev Patrick Matolengwe, Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town, said that recent arrests had shown that people were trying to show their support and solidarity with Crossroads. "The time is coming when people will have to choose who they want to follow — God or men."

The congregation was welcomed by the Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev E L King. Monsignor C J Watkins said a prayer on behalf of Owen Cardinal McCann, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, and Father Desmond Curran.

The service included readings on the theme of estrangement and a Charter for Family Life which called for the legal end of the migrant labour system.

A multiracial group of about 30 children took part in a "sharing of light" ceremony in which Dean King lit candles held by the children from a central candle. The children were asked to light their candles every day this week to remember Crossroads.

During a final hymn about R400 was collected for the Crossroads Emergency Fund. The service ended with the anthem, Nkosi Sikelele Africa.

Crossroads reaction

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Crossroads yesterday: the inhabitants, disturbed by last week's raids, begin to reorganise and resettle.

POLITICS

Crossroads: a clean-up raid—Kruger

RPM 18/9/78
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POLICE action at the Crossroads squatter camp near Cape Town was aimed at preventing crime, the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, said.

In an interview broadcast at the weekend, Mr Kruger likened the police raids on the squatter camp to those made earlier this year in Hillbrow and Sea-

point.

He said the Department of Plural Relations and Development had advised his department that many of the Crossroads squatters were in South Africa illegally.

The police had no choice but to act to restore order, he said.

"We had to raid the camp to clean up the crime," he said.

Asked about the damage the actions were causing to South Africa's image abroad, Mr Kruger said he was always concerned about possible damage to South Africa.

The United States had not reacted very quickly when an Air Rhodesia VC-10 was shot down by terrorists recently, he said.

"But let a South African policeman draw his baton, then a hullabaloo created overseas."

South Africans should not bluff themselves, he said.

South Africa could not do anything that would satisfy the outside world except set up a black majority rule government, Mr Kruger said. — Sapa.

300 squatters appear in court

CAPE TOWN. — Nearly 300 people from the Crossroads squatter camp appeared in court on Saturday following arrests in a raid on Thursday morning.

A total of 222 blacks appeared in the Langa commissioner's court while 69 people, including 12 whites, were charged in the Athlone Magistrate's Court.

Most were charged under Section 10 (4) of Act 25 of 1945 in that they were not qualified to remain in the Cape Peninsula for more than 72 hours.

Others faced an alternative charge of failing to produce permission to stay in the prescribed area.

Most pleaded guilty to the charges. Those who pleaded guilty to the main charge were fined R50, or 50 days. A fine of R5, or 10 days, was imposed for a conviction on the alternative charge.

Those who appeared at the Athlone Magistrate's Court were not asked to plead and the hearings were postponed to October 12. The 12 whites and 53 blacks were granted bail of R30 each. — Sapa.

Statements

Continued from page 1

By yesterday the community had found at least 14 people who claimed they had been hurt during the raid.

Four other people disappeared during or after the raid and their names had not appeared on any lists of court appearances, reporters were told.

One of the people originally thought dead, Fanele Many-sana, is reported to be at Pollsmoor Prison, according to Muriel Mvobasi, secretary of the Women's Movement Committee and who went to the prison on Saturday.

She said that although she had not been allowed to see Mr Many-sana, she had been told by the authorities that he was there.

Mrs Mvobasi said there were squatters still in prison and who had not been allowed bail. On Friday the Cape Times was told by a lawyer appearing pro amico for the squatters that all those who did not appear in the Commissioner's Court would be granted bail of R30.

Mrs Mvobasi said she knew of 25 people who had not been allowed to pay bail.

The squatters went through their normal Sunday routine yesterday, but the community was waiting for nightfall, when the men go on watch, waiting for the police to return.

Raid similar to Sea Point one — Kruger

Rapport calls for Crossroads rethink

JOHANNESBURG. — Police action at the Crossroads squatter camp was aimed at preventing crime, the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said at the weekend.

In an interview broadcast during Saturday night's SATV news, he likened the police raids on the squatter camp to those taken earlier this year in Hillbrow and Sea Point.

He said the Department of Plural Relations and Development had advised his department that many of the Crossroads squatters were in South Africa illegally.

"We had to raid the camp to clean up the crime," he said.

Asked about the damage the actions were causing to South Africa's image abroad, Mr Kruger said he was always concerned about possible damage to South Africa. The United States had not

reacted very quickly when an Air Rhodesia Viscount was shot down by terrorists recently, "but let a South African policeman draw his baton, then a hullabaloo is created overseas". — Sapa



Women taking statements from victims of the police raid at Crossroads last week are Miss Daisy Bara, right, a teacher at the Noxolo school, Crossroads, Mrs Adelaide Mene, principal of the school, and, standing, Mrs Alexandria Luke, a member of the Crossroads committee. Mr Mishack Gewza of pondok 51 said that police took his pass and money. Looking on is Mrs Nobendiba Mphangiwe, with her baby who has refused to eat since inhaling teargas.

Political Correspondent THE Nationalist Sunday newspaper Rapport yesterday called for a rethink on the Crossroads issue and for ways to defuse a potentially explosive situation.

The newspaper acknowledged in an editorial that the squatter camp was a "political nettle" with far-reaching implications both here and abroad.

After noting conflicting claims about the situation in the camp and official statements that it would be demolished, the newspaper said Crossroads remained a dilemma.

"If things are brought to a head the disadvantages must far outweigh the advantages. The authorities face a severe test, a test in which humanity can play a large role — even if it is not defined in so many words in law.

"Crossroads must be thought about anew and particularly about ways to defuse a potentially explosive situation."

The editorial also noted the American reaction to the raids.

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... search all o'er
... and bring her here
... be happy, ere
... the maid I see.
... faithful to me,
... both east and south,
... from mine own mouth
... te my kindred all.

I fair still at your call
... and spare no pain.
... that you refrain.
... what her mind may be.

... of her is she,
... herself disgrace,
... on the earth's face;
... she is so chaste.
... and make haste,
... east and north,
... throughout the earth,
... thou find.

... I be angry in my mind,
... a year
... forest here,
... of my lord's wood,
... have I stood
... a day,
... in my way,
... can see,—
... bitterly.
... yesternorn,
... blew on his horn
... I do now swear
... maid so fair
... place did find.
... courteous and kind,
... joyfully.

She/...

When a person has been sick for a long time, and the doctors and the amagqira have been unable to help, he might be advised by a person who had the same sickness and who was helped by the Zionists to come to us.

A person coming to our church does not tell us what kind of sickness (ugula) (s)he has. The spirit tell us what kind of sickness (s)he has. After spirit has told us what is wrong, we can heal person.

I asked him as to the reasons for people joining church:

Some people come because they see that the church will help them. Others come only for pleasure. I have experienced is that people come to our church to hear whether we are able to tell them about difficulties. After they have heard all about our worries them, they often do not come back. Others come being sick. After being healed, they join church and become a member of the congregation.

I then enquired about specific treatment techniques. He specified that he used a medicine (iziwasho), coloured cords, bathing, sacrifice, specially chosen and dreams. The technique used depended on the problem and on what he is told by the spirit. His concept of sickness is obviously a mixture of usual Western concept and included, for a person who is unable to secure employment after a person would be given a medicine to cause another medicine to hang around his neck. The also be given a coloured cord to wear around his head.

The sacrifice of an animal is undertaken in response to the ancestral shades "because most of the peoples ancestors want them to do something". The coloured cords appear to play numerous roles in healing, they may represent

spirits, they may be tied round specific parts of the body, e.g. wrists, ankles, waist or head to perform a function in warding off "enemies". Herbs by "patients" are interpreted as "patients" requires the specific plant

I had a special interest in the illness and asked him about his views on treatment of such persons. He replied: "The first thing such people is a cord which we use. It is a thick cord which I hang around the patient when praying for the 'patient'. I use izilwane (animals) which start to move. There are two kinds of izilwane. The one is a small one. The other kind do talk. When the person becomes wild and starts to take that cord and wrap it round

him, we have special kinds of sticks which we tell us to put them across his chest to do what we are told to do, then the person is cured. We use a medicine (isilwashi) and a short cord to tie the patient to drink. That is what we do around inside and see what it comes across which is evil.

Squatter men 10 years in their jobs

ARGUS 18/9/78 307

THE men living in the Crossroads squatter camp have been with their present employers for an average of 10 years and have lived in the Peninsula for 20.5 years, it has been disclosed.

In a joint report by the Institute for Race Relations and the Urban Problems Research Unit at the University of Cape Town it is also stated that the average wage of Crossroads men is R28 a week.

In a survey on which the report is based, 1000 Crossroads men were interviewed.

Most of the men were found to be paying two monthly rentals — R7 to the Divisional Council for services at Crossroads, R6 to R14 a month to the Administration Board and, in some cases also to their employers for enforced 'single quarters' accommodation which they had abandoned.

This is part of the price they pay in order to live with their wives and families, says an article in Race Relations News, official organ of the Institute for Race Relations.

About 30 companies and undertakings, which were found to be major employers of Crossroads men, were sent the full report.

These included Murray and Stewart, Ileo Homes, Dorman Long, National Portland Cement, Ohlsson's Breweries, the Cape Town Stevedores' Association, the South African Railways and Harbours, the Administration Board (Peninsula area) and other authorities.

Efficacy of Treatment:

As yet, there has been no systematic research on the

WHY CHRISTIANS CANNOT IGNORE CROSSROADS

AF&US 5 307
18/9/78

THE true Christian cannot bypass the economic, social and political questions that relate to Crossroads because for the Christian, religion has to do with the totality of life and not just some 'spiritual' part of it.

This is the opinion of Dr John de Gruchy, senior lecturer in the Department of Religious Studies at the University of Cape Town.

The Crossroads issue has raised much fervour and increased awareness among many. Yet there are those who feel the Church should stick to religion and let the politicians look after the politics, which in this case involves around whether or not 20,000 people should be allowed to continue living where they do.

Dr de Gruchy says it would be wrong to suggest that the religious concern about Crossroads is entirely separate or different from the other dimensions to the problem. Because religion had to do with the totality of life, the economic, social and political problems relating to Crossroads were part of the Christians' concern.

Crossroads is an attempt by African people in the city to deal with the problems created by the migratory labour system, particularly as experienced in the compounds and hostels. It is an attempt to rescue the

family and to try to have a normal family life.

Crossroads was not an isolated situation in the social life of South Africa, but a problem rooted in the rapid modernisation of the country, and the growth of industry and the cities. This was largely responsible for migrant labour.

The form that migrant labour takes in South Africa, however, is strongly affected by Government racial policy, says Dr de Gruchy. 'Cross-

Dr John de Gruchy, UCT lecturer in religious studies examines the thesis of politics and religion as it applies to Crossroads. This is the third and final article on the camp by VIVIEN HORLER.

roads is a vivid example of the evils of migratory labour in South Africa. This policy has been challenged and condemned by the churches for many years, their basic criticism being the effect the system has on family life.

In a 'Call to Conscience' addressed to Catholics by their Bishops in 1972, it was stated: 'It is the common experience of mankind that such enforced separation leads to the breakdown of family life, and the increase of prostitution and homosexuality

A country claiming to be Christian cannot countenance the humanly destructive effects of this labour system. Nor can it remain indifferent to the life in the compounds and in the hostels, where men and women are denied a full human existence.'

At the Church of the Province of South Africa's 1965 Provincial Synod, it was stated: 'This Provincial Synod condemns the extension of the system of migratory labour by provisions of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act on the grounds it will involve the breakdown of the family life with its attendant evils.'

This Synod confirms that God created the family as the basic social unit, and that the healthy development of the perso-

nality of individuals and stability in society demands a sound social life. In a report of the Committee on Current Affairs adopted by the General Synod of the NGK in 1966, it was stated it was not up to the church to find a solution to problems arising from the migrant labour system.

That must be left in the hands of experts such as sociologists, economists and politicians. The church must only point out the moral implication and serious effects of the system and emphasise the fact that an evil which rages thus in the life of the Bantu population must necessarily affect the whole social and religious life of all the races in our fatherland.

In the minutes of the 88th annual conference of

the Methodist Church of South Africa held in Johannesburg in 1970, it was stated: 'The Methodist Church strongly protests that our political and industrial leaders are unable to advance the economy of the country except at the shocking costs of the destruction of a large portion of African society, and the daily perpetuation of thousands of personal tragedies which are directly caused by the pursuit of this morally indefensible system.'

Referring to the authority of the State, Dr de Gruchy said it had been claimed that the Bible required Christians to give absolute obedience to the State, and therefore it was wrong to oppose what the authorities were doing or going to do to Crossroads.

He said that nowhere in the Bible, including the passages in Romans and in 1 Peter where the Christian is required to submit to the State, was the State given absolute power. Nor were Christians obliged to give blind and unconditional obedience to the State.

Paul's teaching about the role of the State in Romans 13 must not be taken out of its context either in that letter or the New Testament as a whole.

"To obey God rather than man" (Acts 5) is fundamental to Christian obedience when the dictates of man undermine Christian conscience. The Christian who is seeking to serve God at Crossroads through "love for the neighbour" and the exercise of compassion and mercy, finds that this ministry is continually thwarted by the authorities.

The State exists to be a 'terror' to crime, not a terror towards those who are seeking to express Christian love and compassion through serving the needy.

The Christian does not see love as something sentimental. Part of what love means in the Bible is a concern for justice — justice on behalf of the powerless and the needy.

From the Christian point of view, the existence of Crossroads is in the first place, sign of the failure of a just social order — it should never have been necessary — and its demolition without the provision of adequate housing and care for families will be a travesty of both Christian love and its expression in justice.

The concern for order must always arise out of a prior concern 'to do justice and to love mercy'.

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Mr Johnson Nxabongwana, the "mayor" of Crossroads, who was knocked unconscious during the raid on Thursday morning, was recovering in bed yesterday. His jaw is cracked and his face swollen from blows. His wife and baby, Jessica, comfort him.

When a person has been sick for a long time, and the doctors and the amagwirira have been unable to help, he might be advised by a person who had the same sickness and who was helped by the Zionists to come to us.

A person coming to our church does not tell us what kind of sickness (ugula) (s)he has. The spirit will tell us what kind of sickness (s)he has. After the spirit has told us what is wrong, we can heal the person.

I asked him as to the church:

Some people come because they will help them. Others I have experienced is that to hear whether we are difficulties. After the worries them, they often come being sick. After church and become a member. I then enquired about spirit.

He specified that he used a medicine, coloured cords, bathing, sacrifices and dreams. The technique used was a problem and on what he is told.

His concept of sickness is obviously different to the usual Western concept and included, for instance, a person who is unable to secure employment after a long period. Such a person would be given a medicine to cause vomiting and another medicine to hang around his neck. The "patient" will also be given a coloured cord to wear around his head.

The sacrifice of an animal is undertaken in response to the ancestral shades "because most of the peoples ancestors want them to do something". The coloured cords appear to play numerous roles in healing, they may represent different kinds of spirits, they may be tied round specific parts of the body, e.g. wrists, ankles, waist or head and "enemies".

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a plant

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Squatters likely to lay charges

ARGUS
18/9/78
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TEN statements by Crossroads residents, alleging improper conduct by police in last week's raids are in the hands of attorneys and at least one charge of assault is likely to be laid.

A representative of the firm was called to the camp at the weekend to collect the statements and it will be decided at a later stage whether or not they will be submitted as sworn statements.

A spokesman for the firm said today, however, that charges would "almost certainly" be laid as a result of allegations against the police by the "mayor" of Crossroads, Mr. Johnson Nxobongwana.

IN BED

He was in bed at the weekend as a result of injuries allegedly received in the raids.

Statements have been made by a man who was allegedly seriously bitten in both legs by a police dog, a man who was allegedly bitten in the arm and leg by a police dog, a man who was allegedly kicked by police, a woman

who was allegedly shot in the arm and other complaints of various forms of assault.

One woman has also claimed 'indecent assault' during one of the raids.

The Nationalist Sunday newspaper Rapport has called for a re-think on the Crossroads issue and for ways to defuse the situation.

● A rumour that front-end loaders were lined up in Nyanga today caused a stir in the camp and at the Langa court where many people were appearing today as a result of the raids.

The front-end loaders, however, have been there for a while and have been used for construction work in the area, it is understood.

(Family life ordained by God—Page 7)

in the "front church" we have special kinds of sticks and if the spirits tell us to put them across his shoulders, then we do what we are told to do, then the evil will come out.

Sometimes, we mix a medicine (isiwasho) and a short red cord and give it to the patient to drink. That cord is going to look around inside and see what it comes across which is evil.

Efficacy of Treatment:

As yet, there has been no systematic research on the

SOUTHERN AFRICA

TELEPHONE 69-8531 (Ext. 453, 440)

The Secretary,

Dear

Thank you very
union membersh
your help.

Yours sincerel

DELIA HENDRIE

Family life ordained by God — Burnett

The Argus Religion Correspondent

FAMILY life had been 'ordained by God', the Most Rev Bill Burnett, Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, said at a special Crossroads service attended by more than 700 people of all denominations at St George's Cathedral yesterday.

Crossroads: 'Disregard of right'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The ruling body of the Presbyterian Church has blamed the Crossroads squatter crisis on disregard of the God-given right of families to live together and has called on the Government to recognise this right.

The annual General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, sitting here the weekend, urged the Government:

Not to demolish Crossroads dwellings until suitable alternative accommodation was available;

To provide more housing urgently in the Cape Peninsula's black townships; and

To revise legislation stopping families from living together.

MORE AT ISSUE

The resolution — which will go to the offices of the Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr C P Mulder, and the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn — was adopted after speakers emphasised that not only the removal of people at Crossroads was at issue.

Archbishop Burnett said that marriage had been instituted by God, and a system which separated husbands and wives could not be condoned.

'I applaud and rejoice in the desire of families at Crossroads to be together — even in shacks they show they can live together as a family,' he said.

Among others who participated in the service of prayer were Monsignor C J Watkins, Administrator of St Mary's Catholic Cathedral, who represented Owen Cardinal McCann, Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town.

CANDLES

Father Desmond Curran, chairman of the Western Province Council of Churches and a Catholic priest whose parish includes the Crossroads community, and the Right Rev Patrick Matolengwe, Anglican Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town and priest at Holy Cross, Nyanga, were among other participants.

A multiracial group of children at the service lit candles in a 'sharing of the light' ceremony. The Very Rev E L King, Dean of St George's Cathedral, asked the children to light their candles daily this week to remember the children of Crossroads.

At the service about R400 was collected for the Crossroads Emergency Fund.



Squatters

CAPE TIMES 18/7/78

give raid

(307)

statements

Staff Reporters

WHILE people prayed for Crossroads in churches throughout the Peninsula yesterday, squatters lined up at the camp's Noxolo Community Centre to give details of last week's police raid, in which at least one person died and many were injured.

The statements are being compiled by concerned organizations for "legal processing" later this week.

Yesterday many people claimed beatings, teargasing and attacks by police dogs. Women said their husbands or other family members were still missing and were presumed to have been arrested.

Mr M Kedo, of Pondok 240, said he had been standing in front of his house with a group of men when the "police attacked". He was "beaten on the head with a stick and my eye is now injured".

Mr Doctor Ntswayi, of Pondok 1311, was concerned because his lodger, Mr Sikhulu Tsewa, was still missing late yesterday.

Mr Dumizani Maliwa, of Pondok 945, said a police Alsatian was sent after him as he fled and bit him repeatedly on his legs — "I have had 10 stitches on my right leg and four stitches on my left leg".

Mrs Gladys Bozo, of Pondok 2692, said her child was overcome by teargas fumes from a canister that landed in her pondok and had been sick since — "she refuses to eat and her face is covered in a rash since the teargas".

Mr Johnson Nxobongwana, the unofficial "mayor" of Crossroads, who was allegedly beaten by police with batons on Thursday, said he had laid a charge. He is in bed yesterday with injuries.

After the raid he was held for more than 12 hours at Manenberg Police Station, then released on R200 bail. He appeared in court on Friday on a charge of convening or addressing an illegal gathering. His bail was reduced to R100.

Continued on page 2

● Reports, pictures — page 2

Squatters highlight Crossroads suffering

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19/9/78

Bibliography

CAPE TOWN — Seven hundred people of all races listened in St George's Cathedral here as two squatters from Crossroads spoke of problems at the camp.

They were speaking at a "Crossroads Crisis" prayer service convened by the Western Province Council of Churches.

"There are great difficulties at Crossroads — people are arresting us, beating us, shooting us," said Mr Geoffrey Ntongana, a member of the Crossroads men's committee.

He said Crossroads residents were hoping they would still be allowed to live together with their families.

Mrs Jane Yanta, a women's committee member, expressed appreciation for support given to the people of Crossroads and said they were "suffering". She asked for prayers to be said for the camp.

The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, spoke on the sanctity of marriage and the threat of family life by the migrant labour system.

"I must applaud and rejoice in the desire of families at Crossroads to be together. Even in a shack they show they can live together as a family."

He hit out at the migrant labour system which he said separated husbands and wives for up to 15 years, except for annual visits of a month.

Repeated condemnations of the migrant labour system by the church had been ignored by industry and the Government.

"Unfortunately we put the well-being of a society before the well-being of fellow men, many of whom are fellow Christians," he said.

The Rt Rev Patrick Matolengwe, Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town said recent arrests had shown people were trying to show their support and solidarity with Crossroads.

"The time is coming when people will have to choose who they want to follow — God or men," he said.

The congregation was welcomed by the Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev E. L. King. Monsignor C. J. Watkins said a prayer on behalf of Cardinal McCann, the Catholic Bishop of Cape Town, and Father Desmond Curran.

The service included readings on the Theme of Estrangement and a Charter for Family Life which called for the legal end of the migrant labour system.

A mixed group of about 30 children took part in a 'sharing of light' ceremony in which Dean King lit candles held by the children from a central candle.

The children were asked to light their candles everyday this week to remember Crossroads.

During a final hymn about R400 was collected for the Crossroads emergency fund. The services ended with the anthem Nkosi Sikelel'i Afrika.

Meanwhile the residents of Crossroads have reacted to the recent statement by the Commissioner of Police, Gen Mike Geldenhuys regarding the action of the police during raids at the squatter camp last week.

In a statement released by the joint committees of Crossroads, the police were said to have behaved not like policemen, "but like terrorists."

"We appeal to the commissioner to tell his men not to come to us in the middle of the night. If you want something, please come in the day time and we will give you full co-operation. Please let your men show us their police identification when they come." — DDC.

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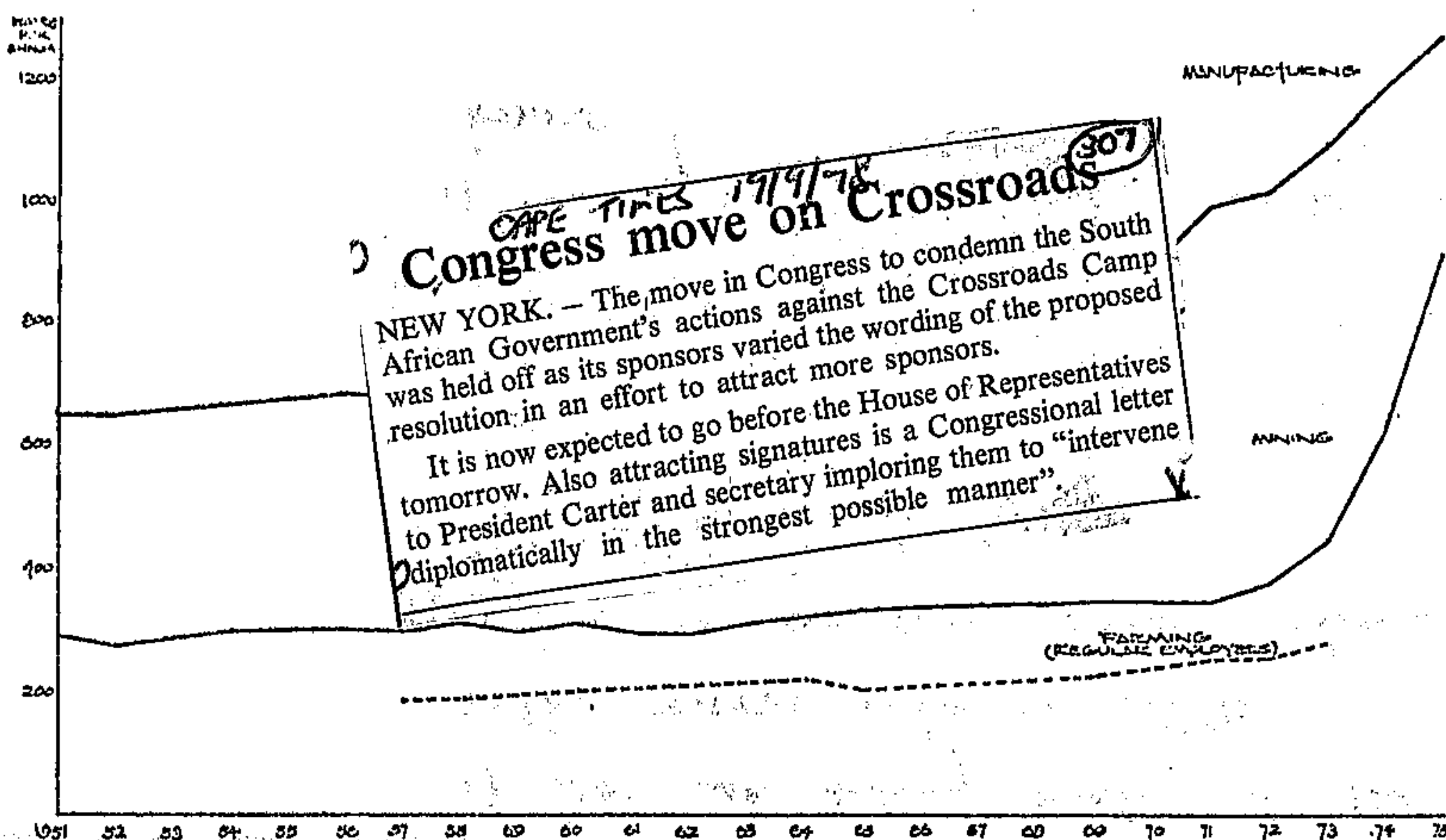
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FIGURE 1
AFRICAN AVERAGE EARNING AT CONSTANT (1975) PRICES



Source: J. B. Knight, 'Is S.A. winning out of unskilled labour' p.50

TABLE 11 - Revenue as a percentage of expenditure in the agricultural sector (calculated from Brand, p.155)

| Year | Revenue as a percentage of expenditure |
|------|--|
| 1915 | 11.7 |
| 1920 | 11.9 |
| 1925 | 6.6 |
| 1930 | 3.9 |
| 1935 | 1.3 |
| 1940 | 3.8 |
| 1945 | 7.8 |
| 1950 | 9.6 |
| 1955 | 8.3 |
| 1960 | 7.2 |
| 1965 | 6.4 |

4. THE APPLICABILITY OF MODELS

In conclusion, the applicability of the models outlined in section 2 will be assessed. The nature of this paper is such that no deterministic conclusions can be drawn; broad observations only will be made.

Wilson has questioned the economic inabillity of S.A. agriculture. "Without the subsidies provided on exports, by the home consumers of some commodities, without tariff protection against competitive imports of others and without the direct assistance to farmers in trouble, which would have been difficult without the tax revenues from the gold mines, S.A. agriculture would have expanded far less than it did. "... But this does not really answer the question: for there are few countries whose agricultural policy is based on purely economic considerations." (56) What is dear is that agriculture did not initiate development. It responded to the increased demand for food following the mineral revolution, and had it not been for government intervention, the importing of food that occurred at the end of the nineteenth century might have continued, thus using up foreign exchange with a high opportunity cost. Morris claims that agriculture was transformed from above.

The existence of disguised unemployment is an assumption common to many models. Fei and Ranis have pointed out that "if a man is needed only for the two-month harvest period, he can be considered five-sixths redundant". (57) While there would be difficulty in re-organising the seasonal work pattern and the customary work habits sharing habits in traditional farming, the fact remains that if this can be done a substantial part of the agricultural labour force may become redundant. The existence of a positive marginal product of labour in the subsistence sector is not a sufficient condition for refuting the applicability of the Lewis model. In capitalist agriculture, the marginal product of unskilled labourers is likely to be positive, but the increase in agricultural productivity through capital investment is able to compensate for an outflow of labour. It is generally believed that the marginal product of labour in the subsistence agricultural sector is zero. This has recently been attacked by Lipton who argues that the output of African farmers has been underestimated by the exclusion of maize consumed at the green stage, from measurements of total output. (58) and claims that these farms are actually short of labour. "The impression that they are overworked is partly the result of confusion of the fact that they are relatively overpopulated and/or overgrazed. "But these are quite different problems? (59)

(56) Wilson, p.165
(58) Lipton (1977), pp 73-74

(57) Ranis & Fei (1966), p.9
(59) Ibid, p.79

Suzman slams Govt on raids at Crossroads

Star 19/9/78

The Government was "asking for punitive measures against South Africa," Mrs Helen Suzman MP told a student protest meeting today.

"Of all the sheer lunatic actions, last week's Crossroads raids must head the list," she told the meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand. "One might well ask — do the Nationalists have a death wish?"

Having watched the Government in action for over 25 years in Parliament, she could not easily be shocked by any of their actions, she said.

"But I must tell you that the police action taken against the pathetic and defenceless people at Crossroads shocked me beyond words."

STUPIDITY

It was not only the night raids with baton charges, dogs and teargas, the shooting of a man, beating of women and arrest of 200 to 300 people that was unacceptable to anyone with civilised values. "Also the sheer, almost unbelievable, stupidity of the action shook me to the core."

South Africa was on the brink of complete isolation and mandatory economic sanctions, and at the receiving end of an American campaign for disinvestment and punitive action, "and at this moment of time our idiot leaders go ahead with raids on Crossroads," she said.

TITLES OF PROJECTS SUBMITTED

GEOGRAPHY III STUDENTS - 1978 PROJECTS

Industrial Location : Lansdowne Area.

The National P.D. Plan and the Contract Labour System : Policies that restrict Black Migrant Worker Mobility with special reference to the Cape Peninsula.

The Social and Economic Development of Gamkaskloof.

Labour in the Textile Industry : A Case Study of S.A. Fine Worsteds.

Solar Radiation Patterns - Particular Case Study of Gobabeb in the Namib Desert.

Communiting Patterns from an Economic Housing Area - Sun Valley.

Nature of the Fishing Industry at Struisbaai and Agulhas.

Residential Location Theory in the Cape Town Metropolitan Area.

Plumstead Retail Trade Areas and Consumer Behaviour.

Language Variation in Residential Areas of Cape Town

Labour Bureaux - A Study

Residential Patterns of the Coloured Population in Cape Town.

A Comparison between 2 Coloured Housing Schemes on the Cape Flats

A Case Study of Pinehills as a Garden City/Residential Suburb.

Spatial Analysis of Burn Cases in Children in the Cape Peninsula.

Brasilia - Success or Failure ? Developmental Prospects.

Economic Bright in Muizenberg.

A Study of Land Use Change in Salisbury's Central Business District

The Impact of the Bössing Uranium Mine on Swakopmund.

An Economic and Social Discussion about the Residential Component

Mill Street/Orange Street Area of Cape Town.

An Evaluation of the O'okiep Copper Company in the Namaqualand Copper

A consideration of the effect on the area if the copper mines were

The Transport System of a Bottling Industry in Lilongwe, Malawi.

A Study into the Effects of Seasonal Winds and Sea Temperature on

of Yellowtail at Fish Hoek Beach by Seagull Fishermen.

Factors Determining the Ecological Environment of the Cape of Good Hope

Reserve, with Regard to the Alien Vegetation.

A Study in Coloured Shopping in Athlone and Claremont.

Models of Rural Land Reform - The Tanzanian Case.

The Way in which Perceived Distances Differ from Actual Distances

Urban Area.

Imagery.

Transkei : An Illustration of its Potential.

Cape Town Electoral Districts.

Perceptions of the Cape Peninsula Landscape 1900

CAL Times 19/2/78

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Chief gives pledge on identity of camouflaged police

THE divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, Brigadier J F Rossouw, yesterday told a delegation of Crossroads women that he would bring to the notice of the department the problem of identifying policemen in camouflage uniform.

He said he would be prepared to listen to cases where people claimed they were not receiving attention at charge offices when making complaints against the police.

The delegation of eight, members of the Women's Movement for Peace and the Crossroads Women's Committee, met Brigadier Rossouw to discuss their grievances about last week's raid on Crossroads.

The women said good relations between the public and police could be restored only if

people felt certain that no unnecessary violence would take place during police actions and that, if it did, victims could bring charges against the police.

However, a complaint about a specific police action was valid only if the policeman responsible could be identified.

In last Thursday's raid police did not wear their numbers and in one instance a policeman refused to give his number when asked to do so, they said.

Brigadier Rossouw told the Cape Times that his men were wearing camouflage uniforms during the raid and were therefore not displaying their numbers.

"I told the women I would bring the matter

to the notice of my department."

He also told them he would be prepared to listen if people felt they were not receiving adequate attention from the police when making complaints.

"I don't mean that my office can be turned into a charge office. But if anyone has a genuine complaint he must go to someone — and I will be prepared to listen and refer the matter to the appropriate office," he said.

He said he explained to the women why groups considered by the police to constitute riotous assemblies were arrested without being first warned to disperse.

"I told them that normally they would be warned but at present all meetings are banned

and that is why my men acted as they did."

After the meeting the chairman of the Women's Movement for Peace, Mrs Sue Wilhamson, said her organization was collecting statements from people who alleged they were mistreated by the police. These were being studied by lawyers and a decision would be taken as to whether charges would be laid.

The movement was also gathering information on cases where children under 16 were arrested under the pass laws.

● The Progressive Federal Party will hold a meeting to protest against government policy and actions on Crossroads on Thursday night at the Gordons Institute, in Mowbray, the regional chairman, Mr Roger Hulley, said yesterday.

Squatters' spirit of resistance blamed

Staff Reporter

BRIGADIER J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Administration Board, said yesterday it was a "great pity" there had been loss of life at Crossroads, and blamed it on squatter organizations and their "spirit of resistance".

In a press statement he said: "It is a great pity that a life has been lost in Crossroads and it is important to think of the circumstances which led up to this tragic event.

"Since the beginning of Crossroads — right from the start — certain churches and organizations were organizing the people and spreading the idea that they had the right to come to Crossroads from any part of the country and to live there, despite the laws of the country.

"This resulted in a squatters' committee which has defied the laws and officials and has made it clear they will not move.

"They formed their own home guard. Whenever any official action at Crossroads takes place, the committee and the home guard are on the alert. When a survey is carried out the committee takes all possible steps to subvert this.

"The survey earlier this year by the Urban Problems Research Unit of the Institute of Race Relations (Kin Weichel and Janet Graaf) was carried out under the control of this committee and the results are not a true picture."

Yet it was widely used to influence public opinion. The survey could not be depended on.

"Under the guidance of the

Police did not use staves — Brigadier

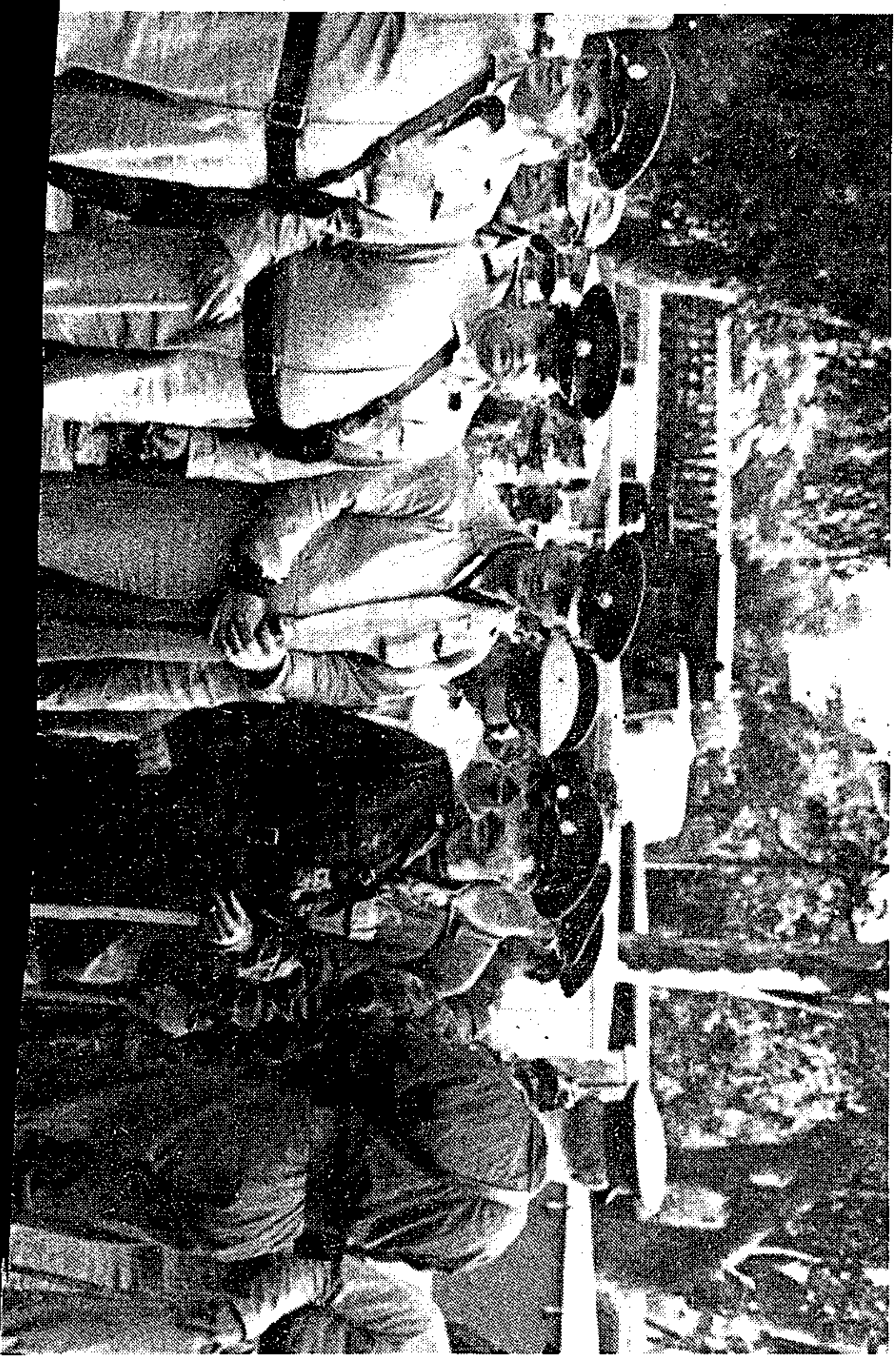
Staff Reporter

THE Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, Brigadier J F Rossouw, told the Cape Times yesterday that wooden staves seen in the possession of police in photographs taken during last Thursday's raid on Crossroads were not police weapons.

The staves belonged to squatters and were removed after the police were attacked with them.

"We had to take them away. Otherwise, they would have been used on my men again. What would you do?"

He also denied a report that police used a new type of tear-gas at the camp during the raid.



churches and other organizations the committee is very active and controls the home guard. On 5 June, 1978 the first attack on inspectors took place when these officials were working outside the camp. They were attacked by Crossroads people and had to depart.

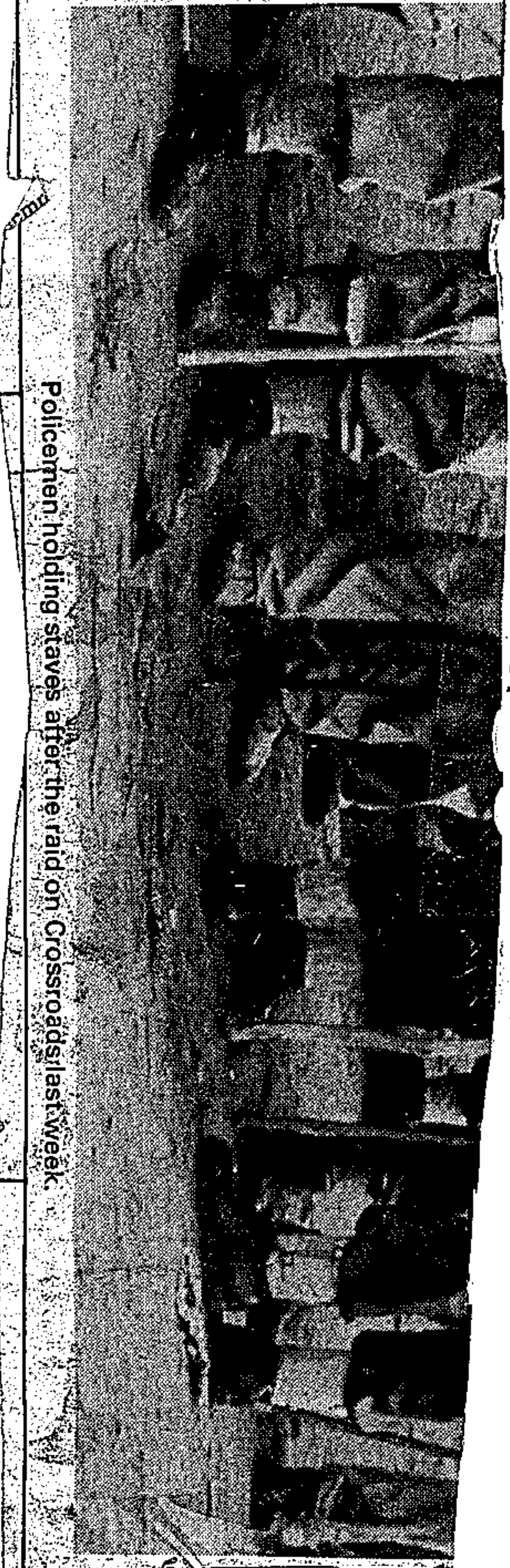
"On 17 August, 1978 when officials of the board were distributing official notices to families who could move to KTC camp, these families were threatened and intimidated. The next day the officials were threatened and they heard a call had gone out to the home guard to arm themselves and gather at the hut of one of the leaders.

"The officials departed and called the police. (The Cape Times, 19 August 1978).

"On 13 September, 1978 it became known in Crossroads that police action would take place during the night. White ladies who stated they attended a prayer meeting at Crossroads in the evening spread the news outside the camp. When the police and officials of the Administration Board arrived they found the whole population, many of the men armed, awaited them.

"There is no doubt that the squatters' committee, the home guards and the spirit of resistance against laws and officials have led to confrontation and violence and the tragic loss of life".

It was, in fact, not a gas but a substance used by the police during the 1976 riots. Department of Prisons headquarters in Pretoria yesterday confirmed that Mr Fanele Manyisane, who was alleged to have died in Thursday's raid on Crossroads, was being held in Pollsmoor Prison. Relatives of Mr Manyisane, 32, told the Cape Times last week that he died of a bullet wound sustained during the raid. However, it was discovered later that he was alive and in jail. Yesterday a Prisons Department spokesman said Mr Manyisane was awaiting trial on a charge under the (Bantu) Urban Areas Consolidation Act. The spokesman said Mr Manyisane had been thoroughly examined by prison authorities and had no injuries whatsoever. He was not the only person being held in jail following the Crossroads raid. All were being systematically released as they appeared in court, the spokesman said.



Policemen holding staves after the raid on Crossroads last week.

14/9/78

(207)

CAPE TIMES

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THE ARGUS, TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 19 1978

Crossroads raid a lunatic action, says Suzman

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG

With last week's Crossroads raids, the Government was literally asking for international punitive measures against South Africa. Mrs Helen Suzman, told a student meeting today.

Of all the sheer lunatic actions, last week's raids must head the list, she told a protest meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand. "One might well ask — do the Nationalists have a death wish?" Having watched the

Government in action for more than 25 years in Parliament, she could not easily be shocked by any of their actions, she said. But I must tell you that the police action taken against the pathetic and defenceless people at

Crossroads shocked me beyond words.

South Africa was on the brink of complete isolation and mandatory economic sanctions, and at the receiving end of an American campaign for disinvestment and puni-

tive action, and at this moment of time our idiot leaders go ahead with raids on Crossroads?

She also did not believe the Minister of Police, Mr J. T. Kruger that the raids were initiated to seek out criminals and illegals.

"The raids were obviously made for the purpose of harassing the unfortunate people of Crossroads and driving them out of their shacks — where to nobody gives a damn," Mrs Suzman said.

Crossroads: Carter is asked to intervene

WASHINGTON.

Twenty-two members of the House of Representatives have asked President Carter to intervene diplomatically to discourage the South African Government from 'attacks' on the Crossroads squatter community.

A spokesman for Mr Andrew Maguire the New Jersey Democratic member who sent the telegram to President Carter and the Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, said a formal resolution condemning the attacks would be introduced in the House later this week. — Sapa-AP

AK:US 19/9/78

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Bid to help ex-squatters adapt to homes

ARGUS 19/9/78

307

EVERY month an average of 10 families are evicted from Cape Town City Council houses and flats for being behind with the rent, shebeening or anti-social behaviour.

In an attempt to improve the situation the council may appoint two social workers to help former squatters in Lavender Hill and Kalksteefontein settle down to life in housing estates.

It has asked the Administration of Coloured Affairs for help, and senior officers have promised that every case of eviction will be looked into. There is a fund to pay rent in cases where the husband has been committed to a rehabilitation centre for treatment.

They have also said they will consider setting up a Housewives' League in Valhalla Park, similar to one in Port Elizabeth where activities have included furnishing a model house and training former squatters in running a home.

PROMISED

The administration has promised to support any application by the council to appoint social workers for Lavender Hill and Kalksteefontein, with salaries subsidised by the State.

Confirming that he had asked for two such 'community liaison officers' to be appointed to his staff, City Medical Officer of Health Dr R J Coogan said the idea had been tried out successfully in Durban and other places where squatters were being rehoused by local authorities.

'The trouble is that these people are simply not used to living in a house and some of them do things like blowing all the fuses,' he said.

NEED HELP

'Apart from that they need help and advice in obtaining things they are entitled to like dental treatment or disability grants.

'Some of them get into trouble because they don't understand the system of paying rent.

'Community liaison officers could do a lot to help them settle down, overcome their initial difficulties and fit into their new environment.'

Tutu slams raids in squatter plea

By PAM KLEINOT
BISHOP Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, yesterday condemned the police action at the Crossroads squatter camp and implored the Government not to destroy the camp until it had provided an adequate alternative.

Speaking at a packed protest meeting on Crossroads at the University of the Witwatersrand, he said: "The authorities must listen to the deep cry of anguish before it is too late."

Bishop Tutu said the authorities had in their "Alice in Wonderland way" described the raids as a "crime prevention exercise", but to him it looked like harassment — a way of intimidating people so they would quit.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, told the meeting the explanations



BISHOP TUTU
... cry of anguish

of the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, and the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Dr W Vosloo, were almost as "sickening as the raids."

The raids were "obviously made for the purpose



MRS SUZMAN
... "bullyboy raids"

of harassing the unfortunate people of Crossroads and driving them out of their shacks—where to, nobody cares a damn," she said.

Mrs Suzman condemned the "ugly bullyboy nature

of the raids in the dead of night, with baton charges, dogs and teargas, and the beating of women and the arrest of more than 200 people."

She told the meeting she was shaken by the action of "idiot leaders" at a time when South Africa was "tottering perilously on the brink of complete isolation from the Western world, within an age of mandatory economic sanctions and still smarting from the rapping of the October 19 crackdown last year and Steve Biko's death.

"Do the Nationalists have a death wish?" she asked.

Mrs Suzman said it was the people who cared who were patriots — those who were utterly disgusted at the "crude and brutal treatment" at Crossroads.

About 2 000 students — jammed into the Great Hall for the meeting — cheered and clapped during the speeches.



A solemn crowd packs the Great Hall at the University of the Witwatersrand for the Crossroads protest meeting yesterday.

No ³⁰⁷ Brigadier: Report charges is entirely unreliable

NO CHARGES have yet been laid by Crossroads residents who allege improper conduct by the police during last Thursday's raid on the camp.

Yesterday a firm of City attorneys was still studying 10 statements from squatters alleging police misconduct during the raid.

A spokesman for the firm said a criminal charge against the police was certain only in the case of Mr Johnson Nxobongwana, the unofficial "mayor" of Crossroads, who was allegedly beaten up.

However by late yesterday the charge had not yet been laid.

The spokesman said the complaints of the other nine squatters were still being considered and a decision on whether to lay further charges would be taken later in the week.

Mr Nxobongwana was arrested during the raid and appeared in Athlone Magistrates Court the following day on allegations of convening an illegal gathering under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

He alleged that he was beaten up by the police before his arrest.

Appeal by Tutu

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, yesterday implored the government not to destroy Crossroads squatter camp until it could provide an adequate alternative.

Speaking at a protest meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand, he pleaded with the authorities to act humanely instead of severely.

"The authorities must listen to the deep cry of anguish before it is too late," he said.

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, also spoke at the meeting and condemned the "ugly, bully-boy nature of the raids in the dead of night with baton charges, dogs and teargas and the arrest of more than 200 people."

She said she was shaken by the action at a time when South Africa was "tottering perilously on the brink of complete isolation from the Western world, within an ace of mandatory economic sanctions and still smarting from the rapping of the October 19 crackdown last year and Steve Biko's death."

Reply to claim

THE executive of the Western Province Council of Churches yesterday issued a statement denying that it had given people in Crossroads and elsewhere the idea that they had a legal right to come to the camp.

The secretary of the WPCC, the Rev Louis Bank, said the statement was in response to an earlier claim by Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Administration Board, who said certain churches and organizations were "organizing the people and spreading the idea that they had the right to come to Crossroads from any part of the country and to live there..."

The full WPCC statement reads: "The WPCC supports and supervises a team of community workers in Crossroads. We are trying to minister to the needs of those who had been instructed by officials of the Divisional Council to settle in Crossroads.

"We uphold their God-given right to live together as families and will continue to support them in this. We deny that we have given the people there or elsewhere the idea that they have a legal right to come to Crossroads.

"We believe that the law should be changed to enable them to live a normal family life with human dignity in the West-

Chief Reporter

THE CHAIRMAN of the Peninsula Administration Board, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, says in a statement to the Cape Times that the recently published report of an employment survey of black workers living at Crossroads, conducted by the Urban Problems Research Unit at the University of Cape Town, is "entirely unreliable".

This would be the case, he added, "with every survey on Crossroads carried out by any private organization".

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen refers in the statement to specific passages in the survey report which, he says, are inaccurate, and he describes as "a glaring misstatement" a passage on page 2 dealing with the reasons for the existence of Crossroads.

In this passage the report on the survey, conducted jointly with the SA Institute of Race Relations, says:

"Crossroads exists because of:

- The current housing shortage for black people in the greater Cape Town area. According to the official estimate, the shortage at December 1975 was 1 440 houses for black families that are legally in Cape Town (Granelli and Levitan, p 15);

- The overcrowded conditions in the townships;

- The need and desire for migrants, who are forced by economic necessity to come to urban areas to seek employment, to enjoy a normal family life."

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen comments:

"Right at the beginning of the report, where it would greatly impress the reader, this statement is made as if it is a self-evident truth and without giving any sound reasons.

"In addition it is hard to understand what this statement has to do with an employment survey of black workers living in Crossroads. It seems the opportunity is used just to repeat something which is of great importance to the protagonists of Crossroads.

"The more this untrue statement is believed, the greater will be the support for the present artificial campaign."

The brigadier says in his statement that:

- Only 105 families in Crossroads who are legally in the area qualify for housing. The other 3 000 or more families do not qualify and cannot be affected by a housing shortage. The single men have accommodation in the townships and they still pay their fees for this, so that they can return thereto when Crossroads is demolished. They know and believe that it must happen.

- The overcrowded conditions in Crossroads must be seen to be believed. To speak about overcrowded conditions in the townships in comparison with Crossroads is to compare a rural village with Sea Point or Hillbrow. The conditions in the townships have no effect on the existence of Crossroads. The people in Crossroads have come from other areas.

- The black workers from other areas on contract who wish to earn money in Cape Town have a choice to make and they voluntarily enter into contracts to stay in Cape Town without their families. Their numbers are fluctuating and have decreased by 15 000 in a short while. Nowhere in the world is such a migrant force permitted to bring families with it.

"It is not only in South Africa that men have to work and live away from their homes, and the system cannot be cured by irresponsible and lawless action."

FOOTNOTE: The director of the Urban Problems Research Unit, Mr Brian Rees, to whom Brigadier Van der Westhuizen's statement was referred, has replied as follows:

"As Brigadier Van der Westhuizen has again referred to the report on employment in Crossroads, prepared jointly by this unit and the SA Institute of Race Relations, I feel I must restate a number of facts:

(1) The study was only undertaken because the official figures obtained by Brigadier Van der Westhuizen's board had not been published. They are still unpublished.

(2) If the brigadier read pages 5 and 6 of the report he should have understood that the findings were not meant to apply to the whole population. They only give information on the 1 100 persons who responded to the questionnaire, and are accurate in every way within this group. If he or anyone else chooses to use the survey differently, that is his prerogative, but the authors state clearly what they set out to do — and that was not to pass comment on the employment pattern in the whole of the area.

(3) The fact that the brigadier has seen fit not to publish the official picture of employment in the area and that he keeps returning to comment on this survey report indicates that he is uncomfortable about the matter.

"I'll willingly play poker with anyone — but a one-handed game is not much fun. Come on, brigadier. Let's see your cards!"

'Inaccuracies' in statement

MR R M de VILLIERS, chairman of the Cape Western Region of the SA Institute of Race Relations, said last night that a press statement on Crossroads by Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Administration Board, published in the Cape Times yesterday contained inaccuracies.

"Brigadier Van der Westhuizen referred to a survey of Crossroads carried out earlier this year 'by the Urban Problems Research Unit of the Institute of Race Relations'. He added that the survey 'was carried out under the control' of the Crossroads squatters' committee.

"This is not true. The survey was carried out by Miss Janet Graaff, field officer of the Cape Western Region of the Institute of Race Relations, and Mrs Kim Weichel, of the Urban Problems Research Unit of the University of Cape Town.

"Brigadier Van der Westhuizen seems to think the Urban Problems Research Unit is attached to the Institute of Race Relations. This is not so. These two bodies are quite independent.

"Miss Graaff and Mrs Weichel certainly received assistance from the squatters' committee in carrying out their survey, but to allege that they worked 'under the control' of the committee is untrue and a reflection on the professional integrity of two respected research workers — as well as on their work."

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307 DAILY DISPATCH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1978 — 5

Crossroads raid condemned

JOHANNESBURG —
Police action last week
"against the pathetic and
defenceless people at
crossroads has shocked
me, beyond words," Mrs
Helen Suzman, MP for
Houghton, said here
yesterday.

"All that was had
enough — it was, in fact,
unspeakable and utterly
unacceptable to anyone
with civilised values.

"Here is South Africa
experiencing a crisis situa-
tion over the United
Nations proposals for
Namibia.

ed or pushed down by
front-end loaders last
year.

"All of the sheer lunatic
actions, last week's raids
must head the list: literal-
ly asking for punitive
measures against South
Africa."

spirit of resistance against
laws and officials have led
to confrontation and
violence and the tragic
loss of life," he said in a
press statement.

Twenty-two members of
the House of Represen-
tatives asked Pres Carter
yesterday to intervene
diplomatically to dis-
courage the South African
Government from "at-
tacks" on Crossroads.

"It was not just the
sheer, ugly bully-boy
nature of the raids in the
dead of night with baton
charges, dogs and teargas.

"But it was also the
sheer, almost un-
believable, stupidity of
the action that shook me
to the core.

"Here is South Africa
tottering perilously on the
brink of complete isola-
tion from the Western
world, within an ace of
mandatory economic sanc-
tions, still smarting from
the rapping she got
deservedly — as a result
of the October 19
crackdown last year, and
Steve Biko's death, and
Kruger's notorious
remarks thereon.

"Here is South Africa at
the receiving end of a
fierce and mounting cam-
paign in the United States
— in Congress, on US cam-
puses, at the annual
meetings of companies —
for disinvestment, dis-
investment and for
punitive action, and at this
moment of time our idiot
leaders go ahead with
raids on crossroads, which
has been the focus of
attention for many
months — since the
squatter camps of Modder-
dam and Unibet and
Werkgenot were bulldoz-

He blamed it on
squatter organisations
and their "spirit of
resistance."

"There is no doubt that
the squatters' committee,
the home guards and their
resistance."

"Addressing a
Crossroads protest
meeting at the University
of the Witwatersrand, she
said:

"It was not just the
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Body of dead squatter to be taken to Transkei

By **BOB HITCHCOCK**
Race Relations
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The body of Mr Sindele Ndlela, the 33-year-old Crossroads squatter shot dead by police in the camp a week ago, will be taken by road to Transkei on Saturday.

Social workers at Crossroads said yesterday that a memorial service for the dead squatter was likely to be held in the camp on Saturday.

The body will be taken

to Mr Ndlela's village, Tsolo, where it will be received by his young widow and her two children.

Mr Ndlela's neighbours said he had sent his wife and children back to the homeland a week before the police raids, saying: "It's too dangerous here. Wait for me in Transkei."

Mr Stanford Mcosana, 31, said Mr Ndlela fell after a bullet smashed into his chest when he and another Crossroads resi-

dent were walking together towards a tree in the camp.

But Western Cape police chief, Brigadier J F Rossouw, said in Cape Town on Friday, that Mr Ndlela had been shot dead when a policeman's life was threatened.

Mr Mcosana said he and the other man were flanking the dead man.

"We picked him up and took him back to where we were keeping vigil by the fire."

Mr Ndlela was shot dead at about 2.30 am last Thursday during the police raid.

Meanwhile, at least three residents of Crossroads are missing. One is Mrs Nockwankhe, 21, who has two children, aged two years and six years.

Her husband, Mr Patricia Lolamana, said yesterday he went to four police stations to check on his wife's whereabouts and he was told she was at none of them.

The next day he travelled about 22 km from Crossroads to Pollsmoor Prison to make inquiries there. He was told she was not there.

Last night, the fifth successive night of an inter-denominational vigil was being held in a makeshift corrugated-iron church in Crossroads.

Squatters prayer day

Staff Reporter

THE South African Council of Churches has called upon all Christians to set aside Sunday, September 24, as a day of prayer for the people of Crossroads.

In a statement issued yesterday, Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, said: "Let us pray for the right of all people to have normal family lives and reasonable security wherever they live."

The SACC called for this in the wake of the disturbances at Crossroads squatter camp last week where at least one person died and more than 300 were arrested.

Bishop Tutu, who has twice visited the camp, said: "It makes no sense to speak of Christian values



BISHOP TUTU

"... Christian values"

while denying families the right to live where the breadwinner works."

A meeting to protest the police raids on Crossroads, will be held on the city hall steps and will be addressed by Progressive Federal Party MPs.

ARGUS 21/9/78

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Crossroads: Clerics criticised

THE Students' Representative Council of the University of Stellenbosch lashed out today at the 'clergymen and others who incited the people at Crossroads' and it called on the Government to take steps to prevent further political exploitation of Crossroads.

In a strongly worded statement the SRC accused clergymen and others of inciting the people of Crossroads to refuse offers of additional housing and of sweeping up feelings against the authorities with organised campaigns.

POLICE RAID

The statement comes after last week's widely condemned police raid on Crossroads and earlier reports, which were subsequently denied by Crossroads residents and community workers, that residents who were offered alternative accommodation had become the victims of an organised campaign of intimidation.

The clergymen and others should be condemned and could be held responsible for the tragic consequences for the residents of Crossroads, the SRC statement said.

The SRC also appealed to the relevant authorities to handle the Crossroads situation with 'as much humanity as possible.'

A second motion passed by the SRC at a meeting last night paid tribute to the Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster for 'the example of self-sacrifice he set in service to his country and people' and for his 'unceasing endeavour to ensure peace in Southern Africa.'

'We are thankful that this talented statesman, whose qualities as a leader were recognised throughout the world, led us with high distinction during these 12 important years,' the motion said.

ARGUS CRITICISED

The SRC criticised a leading article in The Argus yesterday for failing to distinguish between Mr Vorster's leadership qualities and his role in 'the political democracy in which he had to act.'

'We deplore the inability of a Cape Town English daily newspaper to distinguish between Mr Vorster's qualities as a leader and (his role in) the political democracy in which he had to act, which appeared in an editorial yesterday.'

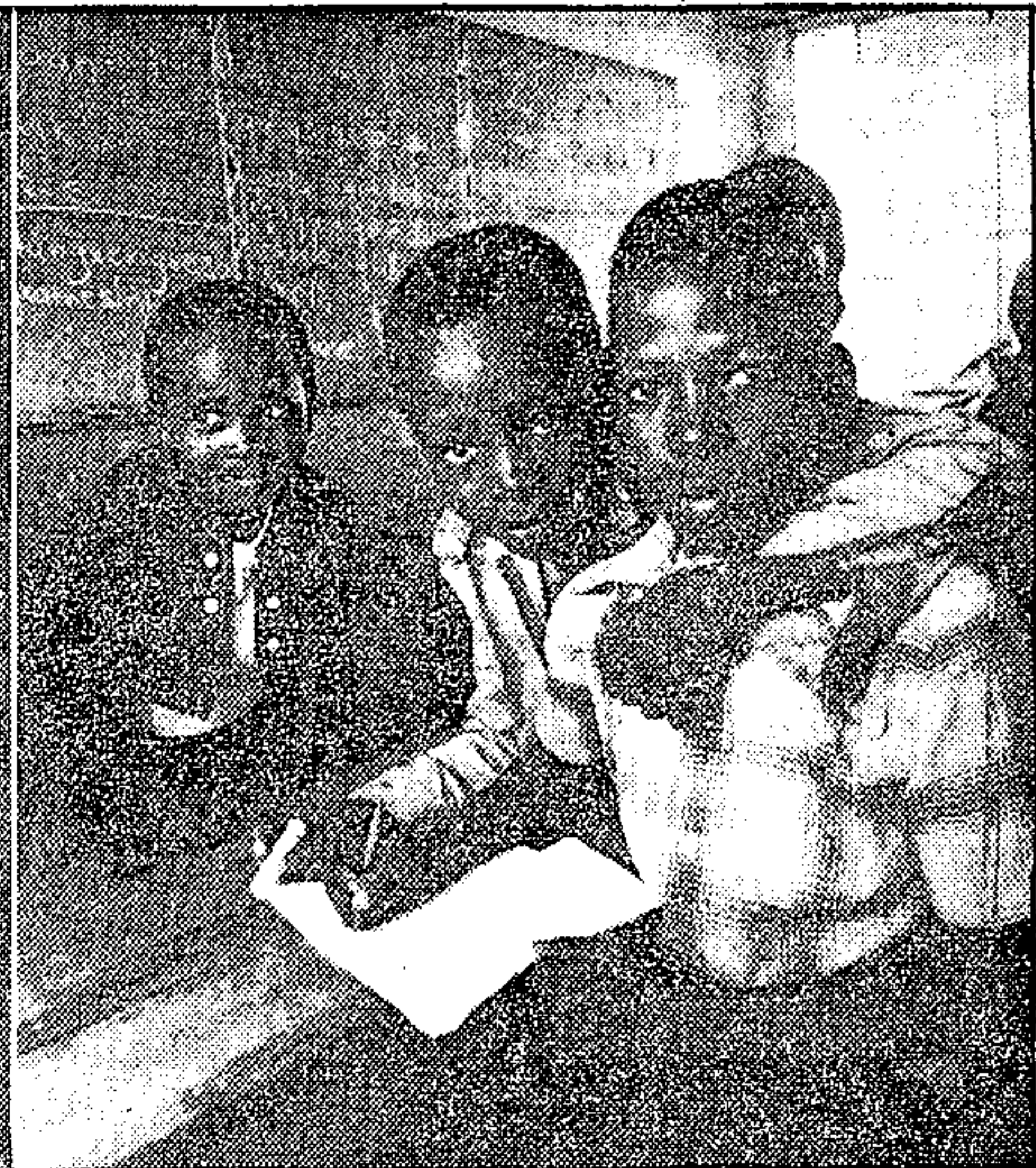
It appears that management, whether through conservatism, inertia, or preoccupation with more important matters, often does not have the will to get its way in forcing changes in the labour structure. However, progressive management has succeeded in causing striking changes in some cases. A few firms we visited are successfully experimenting with employing Africans in the traditional white preserve of supervisory positions. The chief complaint of these firms is the shortage of Africans with Standard X mathematics to train for these positions. One very important factor may encourage firms to think twice about the training and utilisation of Africans. It may be very much cheaper to train African rather than white technicians because firms may be able to claim tax concessions applicable to some expenses incurred in training African labour.

Question 5. (on the urgency for a language and communication course).

KUMBOVU!

Woman's Argus

'Danger. Red. Rooi.'



● THERE are 628 students in the two schools between Sub A and Standard three. Thereafter the children go to schools in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga.

Whichever way
you say it,
Kumbovu at
Crossroads
means the police,
the guns, the
teargas, the
terror. KERI
SWIFT, spoke to
the teachers and
the pupils to find
out the
schoolchildren's



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21/9/78

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reaction to the raids.

Photographs: MIKE MACKENZIE

The children are remarkably resilient.

The disruption last week was extensive. Parents of eight pupils were arrested, leaving them in the care of a teacher; three pupils were themselves arrested and the school was closed for two days afterwards while parents and teachers went to court.

The issues are explained to the children but, as one teacher said, 'The pass business worries them a lot. A pass is a piece of paper. They don't understand and they have questions in their minds.'

'No matter what, we always give our children hope.'

Inside the school, a class sang, movingly, strongly, in perfect harmony. Outside a group skipped in the sunshine.

In the Crossroads community the tension and fear runs high, but the children don't talk much of the arrests, the hammering on the doors at night, the fathers and the schoolfriends hurt in the raid.

The children take things as they come. And they don't miss school. They are passionate about it. For some, who have lived in other shacks, in other bushes, Crossroads offers them their first chance of going to a stable school.

They're not about to give it up and they show their love for and loyalty toward their teachers.

Pupils at Noxolo have told their teacher that if she's arrested, they'll go with her to jail.

M is a fourteen year old boy. He wants his matric and eventually to be an artist. He says it simply.

'I feel sorry. What I want most for Crossroads is that they leave us alone to get educated.'

**And the mothers,
building a home for
their families,
bringing up
children; how do**

**they feel when the
call Kumbovu
comes? Corry
Bowes Taylor
spoke to them,
sitting in the sun,
standing at their
doorways.**

'Our hearts become... restless. Now we can't even sleep.'

'We are scared because that teargas then we become dizzy. The children become vomiting.'

'There is nothing we can do. We are always victims.'

'We are scared and angry at the same time and fed up because they come with guns and dogs, that's the reason. Otherwise we don't mind going to jails because we are used to it, but one thing, we are not going to leave this place.'

'Every day we don't sleep nicely and we must keep this from our children. Every day we are expecting expecting expecting.'

'They not just ask for passes. They come fighting. We are scared our children will get hurt, it's the way the soldiers come in.'

Economic depressions are always to some extent selective in their impact, causing greater hardship to some occupations than to others. Among those fortunate enough to enjoy 'a fairly steady demand for reliable hands' were the occupations of 'plumbers, granite-cutters, plasterers, coach smiths,

Crossroads not a slum — Boraine

JOHANNESBURG — The Crossroads squatter camp as essentially a community and not a slum, MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, told a Crossroads protest meeting at the City Hall yesterday.

The residents, he said, pay a monthly levy, after is laid on, sanitation and rubbish removal services exist and each unit is numbered.

"There are schools, entrepreneurs, safety patrols and above all families."

"This is the major reason for their being here — they want to live in families."

However, Dr Boraine said, housing was available as no houses had been built in the Cape Peninsula

employed but their wives and children were deemed illegal.

On the recent police raids on the camp, he said several questions demanded answers:

"Why were several hundred policemen used in an area known to be relatively crime-free and why was the routine crime prevention operation carried out at 2 am? Why were dogs and teargas used?"

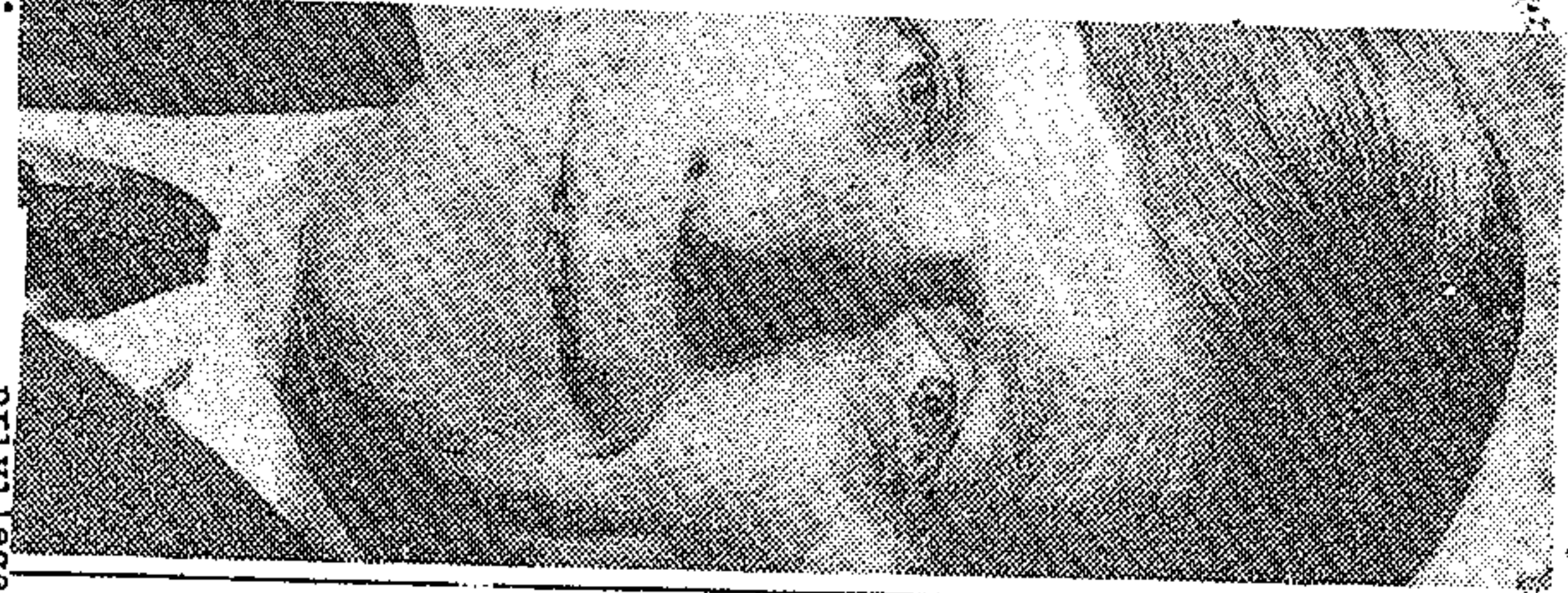
"And of those arrested, how many were charged with murder, theft, assault, rape and other serious crimes?" he asked.

"The real reason for the constant harassment is because Crossroads is a contradiction of the Nationalist Government's ideology and as such must go — no matter the cost in human suffering."

"So Crossroads joins apartheid, Sharpeville, Dimbaza, Soweto and Biko as a signal to the international community of the South African Government's intransigence and fatal determination to carry out its policies at all costs."

Addressing the same meeting, PFP MP, Mrs Helen Suzman, called on white South Africans to show their black fellow citizens and the outside world there were thousands of whites in the country who condemned Government actions at Crossroads.

She accused the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and



the war either for military reasons or else could be described as 'adventurers who had been attracted to a country where the course of a war offered opportunities too tempting to be resisted.' (13) The presence of large

FBI may quiz Carter

WASHINGTON — President Carter is expected to be questioned soon by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents about his knowledge of a bid by fugitive financier Robert Vesco to get his criminal problems "fixed," United States officials said yesterday.

The FBI has already questioned White House staff about the Vesco matter, including top presidential adviser Hamilton Jordan.

Officials said the FBI could not avoid returning to the White House to see President Carter in view of the disclosure that he

privileges' several months ago that

drunken orgies after each pay day. (17)

reduce the expense it was decided in October 1904 to stop paying the daily wage of 3/6 and substitute rations (worth 1/9 a day), a clothing allowance (equivalent to 15/- a month) and a grant of 2/3 a day for married men to



The strapless look is in with off-the-shoulder beauty by Triumph.

Three Superb Strapless bras:

the war/...

send to/...

Harassment is aim of raids' 22/9/78

By PAM KLEINOT

DR ALEX BORRAINE said yesterday the police action at the Crossroads squatter camp was not a crime prevention operation but an act of harassment "in the hope that bulldozers and front-end loaders will not be required".

The squatters experienced an almost daily diet of harassment and intimidation for refusing to accept the Government's "heartless" policy. Dr Borraine, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, told a Crossroads protest meeting in the Johannesburg City Hall.

He said Crossroads had joined apartheid, Sharpeville, Dimbaza and Mr Steve Biko's death as symbols of oppression in South Africa.

Dr Borraine, who has been closely connected with Crossroads, said the squatters wanted to live as families, but no family housing for blacks had been built in the Cape Peninsula since 1966.

He said the real reason for constantly intimidating the people was that Cross-

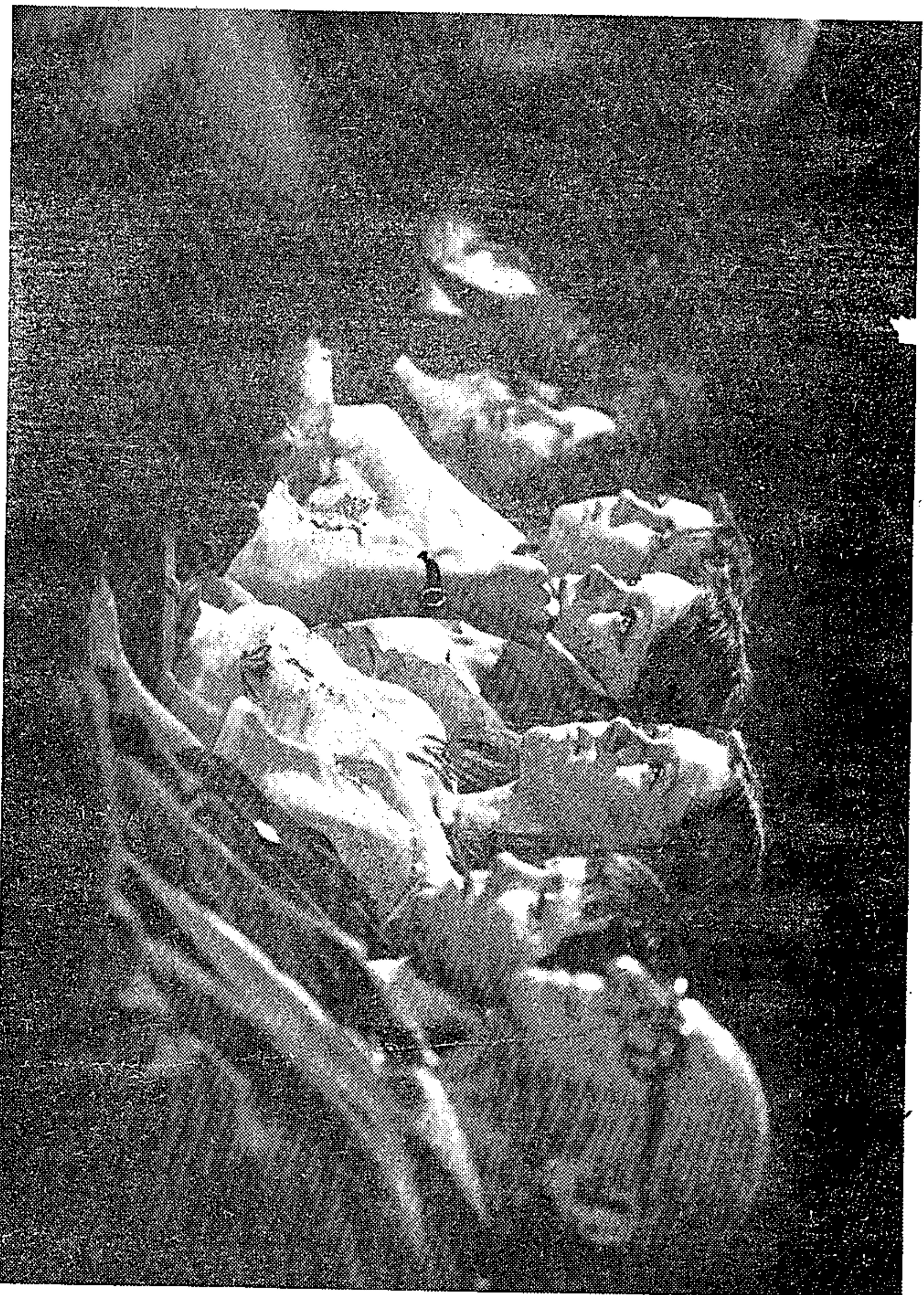
roads was a contradiction of Government policy and had to go no matter how much human suffering was caused.

Explaining the relevant Government policy he said the Cape had been declared a coloured preference area. Therefore blacks were foreigners in the Cape and had no right to be there unless their labour was required. Their wives and children were not welcome.

"This heartless policy Crossroads families refuse to accept, and therefore must be punished," he said.

The PFP MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, called on white South Africans to show their black fellow citizens and the outside world that there were thousands of whites in the country who condemned the Government action at Crossroads.

● After last week's raid in which police shot a man dead, a police spokesman said the action was a routine crime prevention operation.



Pictures: PETER MAGUBANE

day's Crossroads meeting in the Johannesburg City Hall.

22/9/78

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THE CROSSROADS PROTEST



Listeners are intent as Mrs Helen Suzman addresses yeste

THE SWA CRISIS

Hell no, we won't go!

367
334

FM 22/9/78

African squatters in the Western Cape have experienced a subtle shift in government policy over the past fortnight. No longer are their homes bulldozed by day; instead the people themselves are raided by night.

Such raids, which Police Minister James Kruger describes as "routine crime prevention exercises," have scant visibility either at home or abroad. Yet for the squatters they can be just as terrifying as having their homes bulldozed.

The raids do not appear to have made the Fairest Cape any fairer, even though hundreds of "illegal" Africans have been "processed" at the local Plural Relations Commissioner's Court (R50 per conviction). According to local Plural Relations Commissioner Frikkie Botha, courts make no ruling about the future movements of a convicted person, so life simply gets progressively tougher.

Even were the Commissioner's courts to make out expulsion orders following a conviction, they could hardly be effective unless the convicted person was physically escorted 1 000 km or so to his alleged place of origin. With a population over 20 000, of whom 12 000-14 000 are "illegal" wives and children of men legally in the area, Crossroads' potential for scooping up pass offenders has hardly been tapped. If the raids are maintained with any sort of regularity the inhabitants will soon run out of amounts of R50 and a large section of the camp's population will end up in jail.

Far from acknowledging the unworkability of the policy, government seems determined to make it work by coercion. With the economy of the Western Cape showing no signs of following the rest of the country out of recession, now is clearly the time to push de-Africanisation.

During the first half of the Seventies, when vast capital projects and infrastructural developments in the Western Cape region required plenty of black labour, state institutions increased their African workers more than 300% in some cases.

From 1965 to 1973 the Department of Bantu Administration resettled only 18 730 people in the bantustans. On the other hand, after certificates of non-availability of coloured workseekers had been issued by the Department of Labour, large numbers of African workers were permitted into the Western Cape to serve the needs of employers riding the crest of the boom.

Whereas only 35 000 migrant workers were allowed into the Western Cape in 1966, 80 000 came in every year after 1970. By January 1975 there were 123 415 contract workers. At the end of April that year there were 160 000 registered African workers. Of these 94 800 were employed on contract on the "single" basis, while 66 500 had Section 10 rights. Of the contract workers, 35 000 were employed in the Peninsula.

According to the Erika Theron Commission, the declared government policy of replacement in the Western Cape, is: "All Bantu in that area — workers and others — must in time (by degrees and judiciously) be replaced with coloureds, but in such a way as not to lead to any really serious economic dislocation in industry." But at no time during 1970-1976 did Western Cape NP MPs clamour for sterner steps to secure the Western Cape as a coloured labour preference area.

The coloured people's leaders made no such appeals, either, though Erika Theron commissioner Dick van der Ross entered a dissenting recommendation

that the very notion of a preference labour area be abolished.

Now, at the end of a 43-month recession, Nat politicians want the Africans out. Deputy Prad Minister Willie Vosloo has repeated assurances that "Crossroads must go."

By hounding out 20 000 African squatters and their families from Crossroads, and perhaps 40 000 more from other parts of the Western Cape, the official expectation appears to be that the consequent 12 000-15 000 job vacancies should eliminate coloured unemployment, currently 5 800.

But short of building a moat around the Western Cape, there seems no way that government is going to keep Africans out.

Squatting is an act of defiance. A member of the Crossroads committee told the *FM* this week: "We are trying to say that we are no longer prepared to accept a situation which demands, as a condition to the pursuit of man's basic aspirations, that we spend our working lives away from our families."

Worse still. Both the governments of Ciskei and Transkei have refused bluntly to take back the squatters because, simply, there is nothing for them to come back to. There is a danger that in addition to creating a pariah culture, a class of Palestinian-type refugees will emerge in the camps, forced to forage, fight, beg and steal to survive. Will they eventually take up arms against those they see as their oppressors?

There is another dimension, mentioned in a *Cape Times* editorial: "At a time when the whites of southern Africa have a strong moral case for sympathy and support against terrorist barbarism, the Crossroads raids will be seen as further proof that the whites of the sub-continent

Table 36. Factors hindering firms in overall sample

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this week
to introduce

a formal resolution in the House of Representatives "condemning the attacks" on Crossroads. They asked President Carter to "intervene diplomatically in the strongest possible manner ...

before it is too late."

Whoever leads SA should heed the words of Judge Jan Hendrik Steyn: "No society or people can survive without doing reasonable justice to other people."

36

Table 32. Number of African technicians firms in construction sample would employ

35

Table 31. Urgency of language and communication course to firms in Rosslyn sample

Page

Crossroads not a slum — Boraine

(307)
24/9/78

JOHANNESBURG — The Crossroads squatter camp was essentially a community and not a slum, PFP MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, told a Crossroads protest meeting at the City Hall here yesterday.

The residents, he said, "pay a monthly levy, water is laid on, sanitation and rubbish removal services exist and each unit is numbered."

"There are schools, entrepreneurs, safety patrols and above all families."

"This is the major reason for their being there — they want to live as families."

However, Dr Boraine said, family housing was not available as no houses for blacks had been built in the Cape Peninsula since 1966.

Dr Boraine said the majority of refugees were

employed but their wives and children were deemed illegal.

On the recent police raids on the camp, he said several questions demanded answers:

"Why were several hundred policemen used in an area known to be relatively crime-free and why was the routine crime prevention operation carried out at 2 am? Why were dogs and teargas used?"

"And of those arrested, how many were charged with murder, theft, assault, rape and other serious crimes?" he asked.

"The real reason for the constant harassment is because Crossroads is a contradiction of the Nationalist Government's ideology and as such must go — no matter the cost in human suffering, racial tension and international opprobrium."

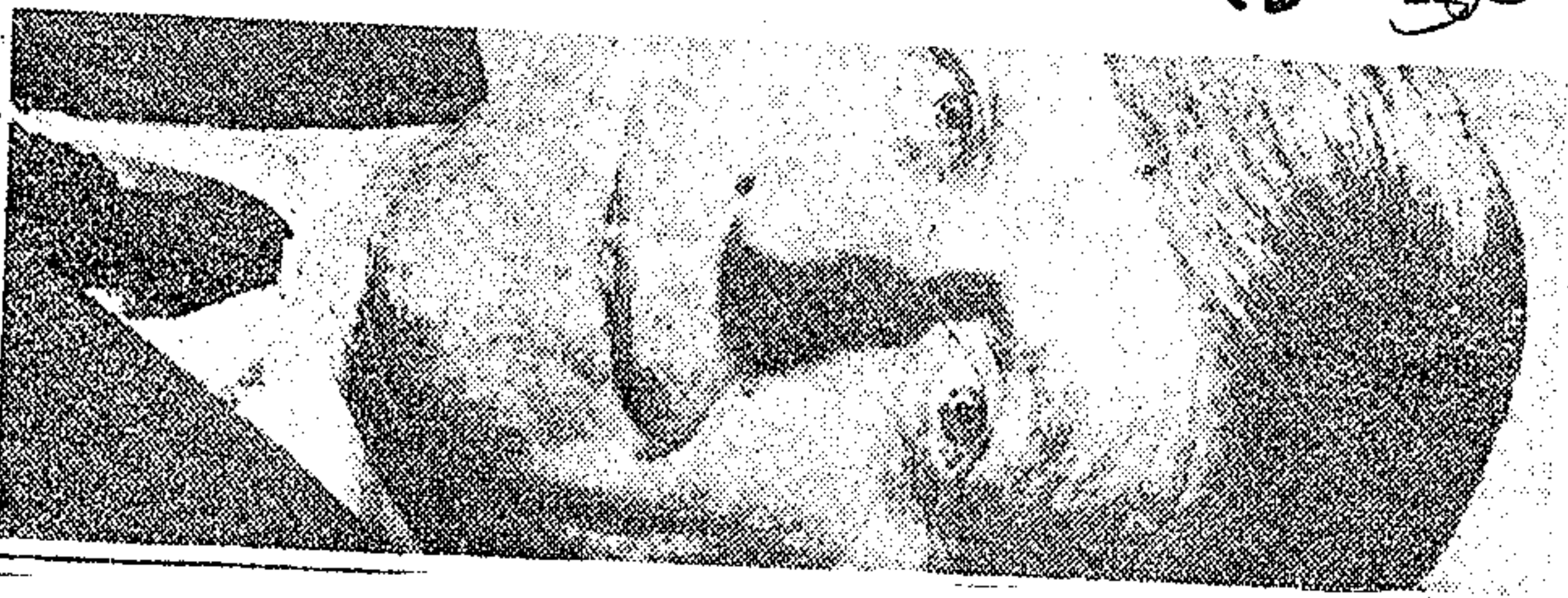
"It was not crime prevention. It was an act

of punishment in the hope that bulldozers and front-end loaders would not be required.

"So Crossroads joins apartheid, Sharpeville, Dimbaza, Soweto and Biko as a signal to the international community of the South African Government's intransigence and fatal determination to carry out its policies at all costs."

Addressing the same meeting, PFP MP, Mrs Helen Suzman, called on white South Africans to show their black fellow citizens and the outside world there were thousands of whites in the country who condemned Government actions at Crossroads.

She accused the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and his Cabinet of such actions because the Crossroads raids resulted from a Cabinet decision, — SAPA.



DR BORAINÉ... why use teargas?

Squatter inspector assaulted, court told

MR Moegammat Noor Salie appeared in Wynberg Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with assaulting a Divisional Council squatter control inspector and contravening building regulations.

Mr Salie was also charged with hindering a policeman.

At a previous trial, Mr Salie pleaded not guilty of assaulting Mr C Jansen with the intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Yesterday he pleaded not guilty to a charge of hindering Constable Alwyn Haarhoff in the exercise of his duty by struggling and kicking.

He pleaded guilty to a third charge of erecting a building without plans approved by the Divisional Council and without a permit.

The hearing was postponed until October 2 so that witnesses can be called.

Bail of R30 was extended.

Squatters bullied —Eglin

THE people of Crossroads were 'harassed, bullied and uprooted' for ideological reasons alone, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said last night.

He addressed a meeting organised by the Progressive Federal Party to protest at the recent police raids on the settlement of 20 000 people at Crossroads.

The 500 people at the meeting were warned a tearsmoke attack might take place and were asked to remain calm if this happened.

Mr Eglin said: 'While South Africa needs a political giant to step forward and lead the Government and the people to a new unity and a new future, the struggle for office in the National Party caucus is between Mr P

W Botha and Dr C P Mulder.

'Dr Mulder is one who bases his vision for the future on the assumption that "one day there will be no black citizens in South Africa."

'Mr P W Botha's latest political triumph was to get the Cape Congress of the National Party to agree unanimously to the demolition of Crossroads.'

Mr Eglin said the new Prime Minister would have to give the people of South Africa a new philosophy — a new vision of the future in which all South Africans could believe.

'You might ask what this has to do with Crossroads. My answer is that it has everything to do with Crossroads.'

A SYMBOL

'For Crossroads has become a symbol of the conflict between civilised values of compassion and understanding and justice and of unity that endures in spite of racist statutes and the tattered remnants of the ideology of apartheid,' he said.

He believed Crossroads had become a moral issue — one on which people in public life must declare where they stood.

He said however, that there were many in public life who had not yet said where they stood.

'This smacks of moral cowardice.'

The meeting adopted a motion calling on the Government not to proceed with its demolition plans unless or until alternative housing was made available to the residents of the camp.

of our perhaps necessarily sketchy and im-
feel that we have canvassed the opinion of
South African industry to provide reasonably
reprehensive, information to serve as a guide for
to be included initially in the curriculum of
illegal.

In conclusion, as a result of our perhaps necessarily sketchy and impressionistic survey, we feel that we have canvassed the opinion of a sufficient proportion of South African industry to provide reasonably reliable, though not comprehensive, information to serve as a guide for those courses which should be included initially in the curriculum of the proposed Technical College.

The Argus Religion
Correspondent

THE general synod of the Ned Geret Sendingkerk today called on the Government not to break up families at Crossroads or to return married women to starve in the homelands.

The synod, meeting at Belhar, adopted a motion proposed by Dr Alan Boesak of Bellville, which stated: 'Squatter housing provides a temporary solution to city shortages all over the world.

Please do not break up families or send employed men or married women to starve in the homelands.

Call not to break up Crossroads families

AR6US 22/9/78

307

We beseech you to recognise that hundreds of squatter families cannot go back to where they come from.

INTIMIDATION

The wording of the motion follows that of an appeal to the Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, by the Committee for Interim Accommodation — an appeal which was supported by the Sendingkerk.

Another motion by the Rev F P Mathee, of Serepta, calling for an end to 'all forms of intimidation' directed against people of Crossroads, was referred to a committee for rewording following a brief debate in which delegates said it was essential for the Sendingkerk to make its voice heard on behalf of the people of Crossroads.

GROUP AREAS ACT

Also to be discussed later by the synod is the question of a R500 investment which the Sendingkerk has in the Bantu Development Corporation, which a delegate said indicated the church with action taken against the families of Crossroads.

Last night the synod decided to make a new appeal to the Government

to scrap the Group Areas Act and to call on the white Ned Geret Kerk to support this appeal.

The synod expressed its condemnation of the Group Areas Act after several delegates had described it as in conflict with scriptural norms and one of the most hateful and harmful aspects of apartheid.

The motion adopted without dissent by the synod also expressed its concern at the way in which the Group Areas Act is implemented.

'A BLOT'

The Rev A D Stevens, of Witwatersrand South, described it as 'a blot on the statute book and the cornerstone of the whole apartheid legislation.' He added: 'This legislation should be scrapped.

It does not accord with Christianity. It has the approach of the devil, filling people with bitterness and hate like no other legislation — and I say this, aware of a lot of other things that do us hurt.'

A report by the Moderator of the Sendingkerk, the Rev David Botha, and comment by the scribe, the Rev P W L Sinclair, disclosed that the Sendingkerk had expressed its opposition to group areas 'in the strongest possible terms' in a personal interview with Mr B J Vorster, the Prime Minister, in May last year, without avail.

Attempts to secure support from the white Ned Geret Kerk for a request that the Group Areas Act should be repealed had also met with no success.

Petition not answered

THE Crossroads Appeal Committee — which has so far collected 35 000 signatures to a petition calling for a halt to the Government's plans to demolish the Crossroads camp — has not been acknowledged by the Prime Minister's Office to which the petition and covering letter was sent.

The committee has drawn up another letter which was due to be sent to the Prime Minister's office today. The letter requests 'in the national interests' a reply on Monday night.

CAPE TIMES 22/9/78 307

Crossroads man: We were given a demarcated area

By ENRICO KEMP

THE PEOPLE of Crossroads had been directed by "some inspectors" to live in a "clearly demarcated area" there, Mr Elliott Waka, co-chairman of the Crossroads committee, said last night.

Mr Waka was speaking at a protest meeting on Crossroads organized by the Cape Western Region of the Progressive Federal Party and attended by about 300 people.

Mr Waka said the people had settled there and organized community life by building two schools — Sizamile and Nxolo — and established a vigilante force.

"Then, towards the end of 1976, we were given a reprieve and assured that Crossroads had been declared an emergency camp by the Supreme Court. We were issued with rent cards by the Cape Divisional Council and told to pay rent of R10," he said.

The people, he said, wanted to show the government that they were a stable community of people who were "disqualified technically by the laws of the country" from living with their families.

"Then, without warning us that the reprieve had ended, the authorities raided us for the first time. They forced doors open and demanded a pass. If a man qualified, they took him and said he was harbouring 'illegal people' (his family)," Mr Waka said.

During the second raid on Crossroads — in the early hours of Thursday last week — "teargas was used and there were casualties", the co-chairman said.

Another speaker, Mr Jan van Eck, editor of the PFP journal *Deurbraak*, said the establishment of communities was determined by "where people have to work". He said squatting was not a unique problem and that similar problems had been ably solved at Wellington and by building Nyanga and Guguletu.

He found it difficult to believe that the same government which eradicated the poor white problem was now practising this "inhuman policy" towards the people of Crossroads.

Crossroads not a slum — PFP

CAPT Times 22/9/78 307

JOHANNESBURG. — Crossroads was essentially a community and not a slum, the Progressive Federal Party's Pinelands MP, Dr Alex Boraine, told a protest meeting at the City Hall here yesterday.

Residents, he said, "pay a monthly levy, water is laid on, sanitation and rubbish removal services exist and each unit is numbered. There are schools, entrepreneurs, safety patrols and above all, families."

"This is the major reason for their being there — they want to live as families."

Dr Boraine said family housing was not available however, because none for Blacks had been built in the Peninsula since 1966. He said most of the refugees were employed, but their wives and children were deemed illegal.

But "harassment and intimidation have only served to knit them into a tighter community with a spirit that has to be seen to be believed."

On recent police raids on the camp, Dr Boraine said several questions demanded answers:

"Why were several hundred policemen used in an area known to be relatively crime free and why was the routine crime prevention operation carried out at two o'clock in the morning? Why were dogs and teargas used?

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SA763 B727 CT, Uplng. 1430
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SA304 AB3 CT, Jhb. 0800
Bay, PE. 0730
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ARRIVALS and departures, flight
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IN MAIN CENTRES SEE
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Malen Foyer daily from 10am-8pm till end of September. All welcome. Entry free.

Shift of emphasis on Crossroads — Eglin

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

THE LEADER of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said yesterday the future of Crossroads, with its national and international implications, could well depend on whom the National Party caucus elected as South Africa's next prime minister when it met in Cape Town next Thursday.

"Dr Connie Mulder's statement in Pretoria that people will not be moved from Crossroads till alternative accommodation can be provided for them reflects for the first time in many months an important — and I might add hopeful — shift of emphasis on the part of the minister in charge of Plural Relations," Mr Eglin said.

"While he reflects government policy that those 'not legally entitled' to be in the Western Cape will have to go, his statement is a

pointer to a possible rethink on this issue, as an increasing number of government supporters come to realize the national and international implications of the demolition of Crossroads.

"The future of Crossroads could well depend on who the National Party caucus elects as Prime Minister when it meets in Cape Town on Thursday."

Dr Mulder, who is reported to have visited Crossroads when he flew to Cape Town earlier this week, said afterwards in inter-

views in Pretoria that blacks living "illegally" in the camp would be rehoused where they were legally required to live, and then only when alternative housing was provided for them.

The minister was not available for clarification of this statement yesterday, but a spokesman in his office said he presumed the minister meant that "illegal" blacks would be rehoused "in the places they came from".

The chairman of the Peninsula Administration Board, Brigadier

J H van der Westhuizen, said he could not comment on the minister's statement.

And in Umtata the Transkei Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Sydney Qaba, said he was not aware of any negotiations between the governments of South Africa and Transkei over the resettlement of people who were in the Cape "illegally".

"Our government is not involved in this at all, and we have already made it clear that we will not allow Transkei to be used as a dumping-ground for people who are not wanted in South Africa."

"The Transkei Government strongly discourages its citizens from settling illegally in a foreign country, and people who may have come from Transkei originally but have been living in the Western Cape or elsewhere in South Africa for a long time will have to apply for Transkei citizenship in the normal way if they want to resettle here."

"For those who are already Transkei citizens and who have homes here, there would be no problem if they wanted to return to their homes."

Mr Qaba added that the Transkei Government had been "shocked at the atrocities committed against the inhabitants of Crossroads" and that it condemned the South African authorities for the manner in which the police action at the camp had been carried out last week.

In a statement to the Cape Times yesterday Mrs Regina Ntongana, chairman of the Women's Committee of Crossroads, said the committee would like clarification of Dr Mulder's statement, and that if the minister visited Crossroads this week it would like to know whom he saw there and to whom he spoke.

Mrs Ntongana said the committee also sought clarification of the minister's reference to the rehousing of residents of Crossroads who were in the Western Cape legally, and it also wanted to know what he meant when he said that those living here "illegally" would be rehoused in places outside the Cape Peninsula.

Authors reply on workers survey

Chief Reporter

THE CO-AUTHORS of a report on a recently published employment survey of black workers living at Crossroads yesterday described as "irresponsible and provocative" a statement by the chairman of the Peninsula Administration Board, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, that the report was entirely unreliable.

The brigadier's statement was published in the Cape Times on Wednesday.

The co-authors of the survey report were Miss Janet Graaff, field officer of the SA Institute of Race Relations, and Mrs Kim Weichel, research officer of the Urban Problems Research Unit at the University of Cape Town.

In a statement to the Cape Times yesterday they said:

"With respect, Brigadier Van der Westhuizen has on no point been able to substantiate his allegation that our report is 'entirely unreliable'."

"We feel his press statement has been irresponsible and provocative, and as professional researchers we would like to put the record straight."

"We stated very clearly on page 1 of the report that the intention of the survey was to 'in-

terview a large number of workers... from which we could obtain information regarding employment patterns in Crossroads. The whole operation was done under our strict supervision and a total of 1 100 interviews were completed."

"The report states clearly that 'the survey was not meant to be a random sample one but rather a survey of as many people in employment as could be interviewed during this period', and '...about 37 percent of the households responded to the survey... Thus we have first-hand information from approximately 30 percent of the wage-earners'."

"If the brigadier reads this section he will see that our information was in fact 95 percent accurate — a very high rate of accuracy by anyone's measure. Thus we can say with confidence that these wage-earners have been with their present employers for an average of 10 years and in Cape Town for an average of 20 years."

"About 350 employers were found to be employing married men living in Crossroads."

"Because the brigadier has already decided that 'every' survey on Crossroads carried out by any private organization would be entirely unreliable, we must assume he will contest any professional attempts to expose the facts."

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or preoccupation with more important matters, often does not have
It appears that management, whether through conservatism, inertia,

'Threat to State'

W/E ARGUS
23/9/78

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Weekend Argus Reporter

THE censors have banned out of hand a 35-minute South African documentary film about Crossroads squatter camp because, they say, it could threaten the safety of the State, prejudice relations between the races and threaten the general welfare, the peace or good order.

But at least one top executive of SATV found the film impressive and considered screening it, and half the number of 'experts' called in to give the censors advice opposed banning it.

Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Administration Board in charge of Crossroads, was invited to appear in the film to state, at length, his attitudes towards the camp, but, after delaying for more than seven weeks, he declined.

However, the censors complain in their report of two 'highly uncomplimentary photographs' of the brigadier in the film.

Brigadier van der Westhuizen was present when a committee of the Publications Board saw the film.

The director of the film, Mrs. Lindy Wilson, who works for an adult education programme in Cape Town, says the film is a straightforward documentary, that nothing is contrived. 'It simply shows what is there, what people are doing, what they are saying.'

SA actress

Other people involved with producing the film, and people who saw it during production agree.

The film is in colour. The narration is by the South African actress Janet Suzman. It was written by Mrs. Wilson.

Mrs. Wilson, who has never made a film before, began work on the documentation two years ago, in her spare time.

'I felt compelled to make it because this is such an important human issue. My hope was to show it in South Africa. When a SATV executive announced that he was interested in local work, it spurred me on. I thought Crossroads was a very relevant subject.'

Mrs. Wilson said that all the facts presented in the film are well known. 'They are documented carefully,

and the comments have been made many times.'

Several shots in the film show Cape Town newspaper reports and photographs.

'I wanted the film screened here in order to raise the debate on the important implications which arise from the Crossroads situation.'

'Basically the film is not so much about squatting but about a policy that divides women and children from their fathers and husbands.'

An outline

The film attempts to show the social and economic reasons why Crossroads came into being. Residents explain why they are there, and where they have come from, and their attempt to build a community. It gives a brief outline of the history of Crossroads.

Mrs. Wilson sent a copy of the film to SATV more than four weeks ago, and went to Johannesburg to discuss it with a senior executive. She suggested that if SATV screened the film, it could be followed by a panel discussion.

However, this week Mrs. Wilson was told that a more senior official had rejected the film.

'Hide things'

The committee set up by the Directorate of Publications to consider the suitability of the film for public viewing produced a 24-page report on why they banned it.

They said they considered restricting viewing to whites only, but decided this 'would have implied that whites wanted to hide certain things from blacks; that whites did not trust their black fellow South

(Continued on Page 2, col 7)

FILM BANNED

(Continued from Page 1)

Africans, and that an issue such as Crossroads was a matter for concern for whites only.'

The committee also decided against imposing an age restriction because the film was 'inherently undesirable.'

The committee found that the main theme of the film is that the removal of Crossroads is an act of injustice which would cause unemployment and misery, while its retention would provide a normal family life for its inhabitants and that this was 'an acceptable one.' But it found the treatment of the film 'undesirable.'

The committee also said that a subsidiary theme 'which comes closer to being undesirable under the Act is that should the authorities persist in their plans for removing Crossroads, conflict and confrontation would result.'

The committee also said the film is 'glaringly one-sided and prejudiced'; 'calculated to inflame black frustration, real or alleged,' 'calculated to inflame white reaction,' 'calculated to provoke international hostility,' and that it 'indicates, with tacit approval, that residents of Crossroads would defy the authorities by illegal action should the latter proceed with the demolition of the camp.'

roads: a test of survival

Star 23/9/78.

It is natural at a time like this for many anti-Nationalists to feel sympathy for the retiring Prime Minister. It is also natural to acknowledge that his successor will face problems of a magnitude never experienced by any of his predecessors.

These problems are nothing less than the future of South Africa and all its peoples. They include inescapably the future of Afrikaner nationalism and of Afrikanerdom itself.

There are foolish people who still believe that Afrikanerdom can be preserved by the gun. But the truth is that Afrikaner nationalism as it is now in 1978 cannot be preserved at all.

Who saw that clearly in 1974? No one less than the Prime Minister himself. He promised us that he would surprise the world. But he didn't do anything of the kind.

Whether the task was beyond him or whether

he came to believe that he had to choose between meaningful change and splitting the National Party, perhaps we shall never know. He has now bequeathed the dilemma to his successor.

For 13 years of my life I spoke more Afrikaans than English. I was a champion of Afrikaner resurgence. I grew a beard and rode in a wagon flying the Vierkleur to the laying of the Voortrekker Monument stone in 1938. That was the end of my flirtation. I realised then that Afrikaner nationalism wants no alien lovers. It wants only "its own."

NOT THE SAME

Adam Small's background is not the same as mine. But I know well the anger and pain with which he writes. There is one thing I cannot understand about the Afrikaner nationalists. Among themselves they observe the highest standards of conduct. But they seem to have little compassion for others.

It is true that they let Arthur Blaxall out of

prison because of his age. They forgave the young students of the ARM because of their youth. They eased Helen Joseph's restrictions because of her health. But their race laws and their security laws have no element of mercy.

Mr Vorster was a champion of law and order, but it was in fact his law and his order. He regarded disloyalty to the State as the greatest of offences, but it had to be his State. Disloyalty to General Smuts's State was no disloyalty to him. The maintenance of law and order he put above any human consideration.

Can Afrikaner nationalism change to survive? Or is it impotent to change? Did Dr Verwoerd bind it in chains from which it cannot escape? The test is here now, and it is at the place called Crossroads.

Is nationalism going to tell the world that it needs black labourers, but that it will only employ them at the cost of their family lives? Is it going to tell the world that compassion is a beautiful

thing, but first and foremost the law must be upheld?

After their defeat in 1902, the Afrikaners showed extraordinary qualities of courage and resolution. You can see the same qualities in Crossroads today. But the Afrikaner was dealing with a conqueror suddenly turned humane. What Afrikaner was ever bulldozed out of his humble home when he trekked to the cities? And is he going to do it to others now?

HOSTILE

Our new Prime Minister will assume office in a world increasingly hostile. Is he going to provoke its hostility still further by bulldozing Crossroads and subjecting its people to unpardonable police raids? Because that will be the effect of such action. For better or for worse, the eyes of the world are on this congregation of 20 000 souls striving to live decent human lives.

If there is ever to be

peace in our country, if white South Africa is ever to atone for its cruelty and its arrogance, the Nationalists will have to search their hearts over the policy by which one uses a man's work and not only takes no responsibility for his wife and children, but refuses to allow them to be together.

Adam Small asks if this is perhaps a phase of wickedness working itself out — burning itself out — before the turn of the fever?

He says "I do not think so, but I pray that it is." His prayer is echoed by millions of his fellow South Africans.

Mr Vorster said: "I thank my maker for the chances and opportunity that I have had. I have had a full life, and I am thankful for that."

Good and humble words, but they would be given a deeper and nobler meaning if they could be spoken by those whose homes are now threatened because these same chances and opportunities are denied them.

Can Afrikaner nationalism change to survive? Did Dr Verwoerd bind it in chains from which it cannot escape? The test is here now, and it is at the place called Crossroads. ALAN PATON reports.

With his fist on the right side of my head and knocked me down. I fell at the back of my counter. I got up and ran through the yard. I stayed in the yard about 15 minutes and when I heard the crowd had gone, I went back into my shop and rissed a lot of things. When the crowd left, several stones were thrown and one window was broken.



Crossroads squatter camp from the air.

of tagged, ribald hoodlums rushed down Darling Street, did nothing save trampling on pedestrians' feet and people off the pavement. The only person to be arrested

CROSS



With lighted candles in their hands this group of children gathered on the platform in front of the chancel of St George's Cathedral yesterday and sang "Jesus loves the little children all the children of the world, red or yellow, black or white..." during a prayer service for "a peaceful resolution of the Crossroads conflict". About 700 people of different races and denominations attended the 2½-hour service at which the Most Rev Bill Burnett, Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, delivered an address.

Cape Times Newspaper, Doug Smith

Ban imposed on Crossroads film

CAPE TOWN. — A locally produced 35-minute documentary on the Crossroads squatter camp has been banned by the Directorate of Publications after a committee found the film was calculated to inflame black frustration and white reaction and to "provoke international hostility."

The film is in colour. South African actress Janet Suzman is the narrator. It is directed by Mrs Lindy Wilson of Cape Town.

Mrs Wilson started on the film two years ago. She claims that at least one top SABC TV executive found it impressive and considered screening it.

She discussed the screening with a senior executive member and the possibility of following it up with a panel discussion. This week she was told a more senior official had rejected the film.

Mrs Wilson said she felt compelled to make the film.

"I wanted the film screened here to raise de-

bate on the important implications of the Crossroads situation.

"Basically the film is not so much about squatting, as about a policy that divides women and children from their fathers and husbands," she said.

But a committee set up by the Directorate of Publications produced a 24-page report on why they banned it.

The committee found its main theme — that the removal of Crossroads was an act of injustice — was "an acceptable one".

But treatment of the film was "undesirable".

It was "glaringly one-sided and prejudiced", "calculated to inflame black frustration, real or alleged", "calculated to inflame white reaction", "calculated to provoke international hostility", and it "indicates, with tacit approval, that residents of Crossroads would defy the authorities by illegal action should the latter proceed with the demolition of the camp," the committee found. — Sapa.

Film on Cape squatters banned

CAPE TOWN — A locally produced 35-minute documentary on the Crossroads squatter camp here has been banned by the Directorate of Publications, after a committee found the film "calculated to inflame black frustration and white reaction and to provoke international hostility."

The film is in colour, narrated by South African actress, Janet Suzman, and directed by Mrs Lindy Wilson, who works for an adult education programme.

Mrs Wilson started work on the film, her first, two years ago and claims that at least one top SABC-TV executive found the film impressive and considered screening it.

A committee set up by the Directorate of Publications to consider the suitability of the film for public viewing produced a 24-page report on why they banned it. The committee considered restricting viewing of the film to whites only, but decided this "could have implied that whites wanted to hide certain things from blacks; that

whites did not trust their black fellow South Africans; and that an issue such as Crossroads was a matter of concern for whites only."

Mrs Wilson said: "I wanted the film screened here in order to raise the debate on the important implications which arise from the Crossroads situation. Basically, the film is not so much about squatting, but about a policy that divides women and children from their fathers and husbands."

The publications committee found that the main theme of the film was that the removal of Crossroads was an act of injustice, which would cause unemployment and misery, while its retention would provide a normal family life for its inhabitants and that this was "an acceptable one." But treatment of the film was "undesirable."

The committee said a subsidiary theme "which comes closer to being undesirable under the Act is that should the authorities persist in their plans for removing Crossroads, conflict and confrontation would result." — SAPA.

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SUNDAY TRIBUNE, JULY 30, 1978

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 breadwinners now work."

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, pres-



Bishop Tutu

Christians pray for 20 000 in big Cape squatter camp



Rev Sam Buti

CROSSROADS BECOMES A WORLD-WIDE ISSUE



308
30/7/78

15/4/78

(308)



Bishop Tutu

Chr
in b

CROSSROAD A WORLD



Her home was one of scores demolished by Plural Relations Department officials at Richmond Farm north of Kwa-Mashu.

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 Ntuzuma. 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 Ntuzuma 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.

ident 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-

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 Elsies (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

ADS: The threat of the bulldozer hangs over thousands of black families

The Ministers' Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu 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.

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.

AND
IN NATAL
Armed men tear down shacks

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 Kwa-Mashu.

Armed with a court order, black and white staff

15/11/78

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R. D. M. R. D. M.
15/11/78
Nusas
dossier on
squatters³⁰⁸

Staff Reporter

THE DILEMMA of squatters is dealt with in a dossier on Crossroads issued by Nusas this week.

"The basic dilemma of the people remains. That is, the choice between the women and children starving in the homelands and the men, the workers, living in the single-sex hostels or attempting to live as families near their places of work, risking harassment and persecution," says the editorial.

The aim has been to record the peoples' protest. Interviews with Crossroads residents, important statistics and contributions from concerned people are included.

The dossiers cost R1 and are available from the Students' Representative Council offices at the University of the Witwatersrand.

SNUB FOR ILSE ANGERS WOMEN STUDENTS

Tribune Reporter

ALLEGATIONS of male chauvinism and attempts to organise a mass protest meeting have followed the election of the new Students' Representative Council at Stellenbosch University.

Angry women students have delivered a broadside against the all-male SRC executive committee over the shut-out of verligte candidate Ilse Treurnicht, despite her landslide election victory.

For the second year, Miss Treurnicht polled the most votes in the SRC election. Last year she served with distinction on the executive committee.

But this was not enough to secure her a place on the new executive.

"If Ilse had been a man they would never have dared to treat her this way," said Zenobia du Toit, primaria of Erica women's residence.

"Surely, if the men as a super race felt they could not bear the thought of having a woman leading the SRC, they could have made her vice-chairman."

"Or at the least she might have been offered the position of secretary. Then she would have been too busy taking notes to talk."

"But to ignore her all together is shocking."

Miss Elise Roodt, head primaria at Stellenbosch, described the action as a slap in the face for women students.

"After winning more votes than all the men she deserved a place on the executive."

Clear

The primaria of Lydia women's residence, Riana du Toit, said it was clear Miss Treurnicht had been discriminated against because she was a woman.

"The men could not possibly have overlooked all her talent in voting against her. Our whole residence is upset about it."

Mr Nic Fine, newly elected SRC member and third-year drama student, described the situation as disgusting.



Santie McIntosh and some of the African women and children she is housing.

Sun. Tribune 21/8/77

Why Santie took in the squatters

By CHRIS
OLCKERS

home in Zulu than he is with Afrikaans or English.

"This could be an excellent starting point for all to change the direction we are heading for. Let us start to understand our black peoples. Let us talk their language and communicate."

"Without communication we are doomed. We must talk to each other. It was only through the Students' Christian Association on the campus of the University of Pretoria that I realised each black is an individual."

"Before that, like the days when I went to school in Pretoria — the Afrikaans Girls' High School — they were not part of this country,

come so involved in politics. It was not long before he was elected to Parliament and we moved to Kloof.

"My first love, art, had to move to the background and I have very little time doing anything else except care for my children and be active in political and church matters."

"I am still a member of the Dutch Reformed Church but Graham is a lay preacher in the Methodist Church so we attend services there."

The question of squatters has brought Mrs McIntosh to the foreground. While her husband was away on business she had to face newsmen questioning her about the group of five families living on the McIntosh property since their Clermont homes were demolished.

WHEN Susanna Jansen van Rensburg was a little girl she refused to drink coffee out of the same cup as the maid because she believed it would make her ill.

Today, as the wife of an MP, she is looking after more than 25 black women and children at her Kloof home.

Not that she disliked the blacks; they were just a mass of people who were kept in the background and lived in another world. They worked in the house and kept the garden tidy.

Her father is a Pretoria doctor and her mother a radio personality. As the youngest of three children, Susanna was never really involved in politics.

To her, all the arguments

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members might be psychologically averse to having a woman in power.

"Merit did not seem to play any part in the election of this executive committee. It was plainly political in-fighting," he said.

Mr Johan Aspeling, new SRC chairman, has rejected allegations that there was organised voting against Miss Treurnicht.

Mr Leon Oosthuizen, vice-chairman, denied discrimination against Miss Treurnicht because she is a woman.

Meanwhile, attempts were made to organise a mass meeting of students to give vent to feelings over the composition of the executive committee.

Through it all Miss Treurnicht has maintained a diplomatic silence.

"Natte en die Sappe" meant a night of visiting friends and waiting around a radio for election results.

Today she has aligned herself with the Basotho PRP group, although most of her family still vote Nat.

She has two children and is married to the MP for Pinetown, Graham McIntosh. Her sons Angus 4, and Cameron, 18 months, speak Afrikaans at home.

"I see myself as an Afrikaans-speaking South African," said Mrs Santie McIntosh. "I love my country and my people but I'm realised there has to be change if we are to survive."

"Graham and my eldest son, like me, speak Zulu. I would go as far as to say that my son is more at

our people. They were outsiders who weren't even look in."

Statistics

Before leaving for the London Bible College, Mrs McIntosh obtained a BA in statistics, and maths, an MA in history of art and a teaching diploma.

After her marriage to Graham McIntosh in 1971, they went farming near Weenen for 2 1/2 years. Neither had farmed before and it was here they became involved in politics.

The National and United Parties were the biggest in this farming community and the McIntosh's joined the United Party.

"It was lovely living on the farm but we never thought Graham would be-

So many people saw this as a publicity stunt. Others saw it as a political gimmick. I received many telephone calls from people congratulating us but others were abusive and rude.

"But we appreciated the congratulations. The squatters were brought to our home not because they were destitute or without money. They were homeless."

"It was done just on humanitarian grounds. I would defy authorities again if people were in such a need. But defy is the wrong word. I would help others in need."

"We believe we are going to be prosecuted but we have applied for a housing licence until these people have been found homes."

Squatters: Koornhof may step in

308 DD 12/12/78.

EAST LONDON — The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Koornhof, is to get directly involved in the squatter problem here.

presumes that labour disputes may be conditions. This may be

But he has stressed he will not make any undertakings at this stage and, in principle, he holds no hope of delaying any programme of squatter removals.

Hundreds of East London squatters, who have been issued with eviction notices, have to leave their homes today by the latest.

Dr Koornhof made his position on the squatters clear to the Progressive Federal Party MP for Orange Grove, Mr Rupert Lorimer, who approached him to stop or at least delay the removal of the squatters in the East London area.

Mr Lorimer had been asked by East London organisations to approach Dr Koornhof about the squatters.

Yesterday Mr Lorimer said: "I approached Dr Koornhof about the situation in Duncan Village and elsewhere in the East London area.

"At this stage he is unaware of the situation.

"He is not prepared to make any promises or give any undertakings. But he is going to make himself aware of the facts as soon as possible."

He pointed out to Dr Koornhof the desperate housing situation in the Eastern Cape and that there was no alternative.

My personal belief is that at least the removal should be delayed until alternative accommodation is found.

"But the fault lies with the Government policy and the roots are consequently very deep."

He was told the municipality was being as humane as possible and had undertaken to provide transport to wherever the squatters had to go and they were apparently interviewing every family.

"However if the R64 million for the Department of Information's secret funds had been spent on housing I am sure the overall good for the individual would have been far greater," Mr Malcomess said.

Dr Trudy Thomas, a committee member of the Border Region of the South African Institute of Race Relations, said it was difficult to see how destroying homes would solve a housing shortage.



Mr John Mtumuni (centre) packs his goods in preparation for his family's repatriation to Transkei. Watching are his wife Sarah, their daughter Nosipho and Mr T. M. Mthembu, their headman.

Shacks must go today

EAST LONDON — The East London squatters have been given an ultimatum to demolish their shacks today. They are to be repatriated to their respective homelands and Transkei.

Notices have been given to all black squatters that by today they should demolish their shacks which have been erected on municipal land. The squatters were served with the warning notices issued by the municipality on December 6. They were given seven days.

On November 11, 1978, the City of East London for the first time.

they are ordered to demolish their shacks in terms of Section 3(b) of Act 52 of 1951 otherwise action will be taken against them for erecting unauthorised structures for residential purposes on municipal land.

Mr John Mtumuni, 70, said he came to East London from Willowvale in Transkei in 1930 and had nowhere to go. He had been told by the authorities that with his family he was going to be repatriated to Transkei. He said he had been in East London for the first time.

tion Board policemen and inspectors told them that by today they should be ready to go. He did not know where he was going to be taken to. He came from a farm at Igoda. He had been squatting since 1968.

The Ciskei Minister of Interior, Chief Lem Kgama, said the Ciskei Government had not been approached by the East London municipality as a sign of respect the Ciskei Government should be approached by the squatters who had been squatting since 1968.

12/12/78

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Dr Koornhof held out no hope for delaying any programme of squatter removals," Mr Lorimer said.

The New Republic Party MP for East London North, Mr John Walcomess, yesterday sent a phonogram to Dr Koornhof saying:

"East London Municipality has issued seven-day eviction notices to squatters. Respectfully urge intervention to provide alternative accommodation, particularly in view of festive season."

Mr Malcomess told the Daily Dispatch obviously it was not desirable to have squatters.

Last night

Speaking at a prayer meeting for the squatters in East London she said the black squatters were not the villains but the victims of the policy of separate development.

The remedy to solve the problem of squatting was a one way ticket to the hopelessness of the homelands where there were no jobs and their children died of hunger.

"We are pleased to call them homelands. More accurately they are the land of the homeless, the home of the landless, land of broken homes, the dumping grounds of the oppressed," she said. —

by the Eastern Cape Administration Board. They were then given a month's grace.

Mr Thomas Mfundisi, who claimed that he was the headman for the squatters who live in Tip section, said a deputation of four men had approached the authorities in Duncan Village asking them that they should be allowed to quit the shacks after Christmas.

Mr Mfundisi said the municipal notices were only served to blacks. The Coloureds who are also squatting in the Tip School, Gomo and Mpuku sections, have not been served with notices.

According to the notices

in Transkei, Mr Mntumini said. He lived with his wife, Sara Meatshelewa, 57, and a daughter, Nsipho, 13.

Many squatters spoken to said they did not know where the authorities were going to send them today.

Mr Tembisiile Hlanganyana, 32, said he was told he was going to be sent to the Ciskei homeland. He said he was born in East London and had not been to the homeland.

Mr Hlanganyana said they thought that the Ciskei and Transkei governments would tell them where to go.

Mr Mkuntuse Ngesi, 56, said the Cape Administra-

the squatters were going to be settled.

The Transkeian Prime Minister, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, was not available for comment.

The chief director of the E.C.A.B., Mr H. H. Swanepoel, also was not available yesterday for comment. — DDR

Squatters flee to new site

DD 13/12/78 (308)

EAST LONDON — An unknown number of the Parkside squatters whose shacks were due for demolition by Eastern Cape Administration Board officials have taken their possessions and disappeared rather than be repatriated to the homelands.

They are believed to have re-established their corrugated iron shanties deep in the bush surrounding Duncan Village and Parkside.

The repatriation process, which was requested by the East London Municipality, started yesterday and for some it represents a return to a life of misery in the homelands which they left to come to East London in search of work.

On the spot investigations revealed that more than 40 shacks have been demolished in the squatting areas. A few of the squatters asked to be taken back to the homelands where they came from.

Yesterday four families were taken to Chalumna in the Ciskei. More are to be repatriated today to other parts of the homeland.

Mrs Francis Livi, 29, a mother of seven children, said she had asked the authorities to take her and her family to Chalumna.

She said they feared their belongings would be burnt by the authorities or they would face arrest by the police. They demolished their shack at Mpuku Street at 4 am and at about 11 am they were on their way to the homeland by truck. Mrs Livi and Mrs Margaret Lumba, 36, both repatriated to Chalumna, said they had dumped their belongings at kraals whose owners they did not know. They had been squatting in East London for more than five years.

Families who asked that they should be repatriated to the homelands and Transkei today have been told by the officials that

they should demolish their shacks overnight.

Families who want to be taken to Transkei have been advised that their belongings will be stored at the Duncan Village offices of the board until further arrangements are made.

Mrs Sylvia Sonjani, 41, said the removal of squatters was going to break the family lives of many people. She and her four children will be taken to Mtyholo near King William's Town today.

Her husband, Mr Buyisile Wilson Sonjani, is working and will stay at the single men's quarters in Duncan Village. Mrs W. Nqumba, 50, said she and her nine children were going to start a miserable life at Kiwane where she had lived before her husband deserted her.

Many squatters who had demolished their shacks were waiting for their turn to be repatriated and were staying with friends in the township. — DDR.

Board silent, page 13.

Confusion as squatters wait . . .

Own Correspondent
EAST LONDON — Total confusion reigned at East London squatter camps today as hundreds of squatters milled around waiting for Government officials to move in and evict them from their homes.

A number of squatters from the main camp off Mpuku Street, Duncan Village, had already dismantled their shacks while Administration board officials stood by.

So far none of the residents have been physically forced to move and there was no sign of front-end loaders. The officials merely shrugged when

asked what they were doing about the majority who were not going to move voluntarily.

"It is a problem and we are going to have to deal with it. Those who have brought their problems to the board are having their cases investigated," said one official.

The squatters were served with eviction orders by the East Cape Administration Board giving them until today to demolish their homes and move out.

This was done with the approval of the East London city council with as-

surances from the Administration Board that arrangements would be made with the Ciskei and Transkei governments for the repatriation of "illegal squatters", and that alternate housing would be found for those legally in the area.

Some squatters said they were told to report to housing authorities in Mdantsane, the main black township near East

London, where they were told to go at the end of long waiting lists for houses. In the meantime they will have no homes if they are evicted from their shacks.

Meanwhile, an East London city council spokesman said that if the board did not comply with the assurances it had given, a special council meeting would have to be called to deal with the situation.

in the
tal (25,4%), 298 in the Cape (20,1%), and 58 in

. By May 1975, 1 751 liaison committees had been -fold increase does appear remarkable.

In mid-1974, Ryno Verster, of the Personnel Research Division within the Department of Industrial Psychology at the University of the Orange Free State, conducted an investigation into the constitution and functioning of liaison and works committees.³⁰ His survey included questionnaires addressed to 1 064 organisations on the subject of liaison committees and he received a suitable response from 326 (roughly 30%) employing 164 995 African workers covered by 437 liaison committees. The organisations which participated in the investigation were grouped in the following industrial sectors:³¹

TABLE 2

| Industrial Classification of Participants | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------|
| Sector | Number of Organisations | % |
| Manufacturing | 257 | 79,0 |
| Mining | 9 | 3,0 |
| Construction | 9 | 3,0 |
| Commerce | 13 | 4,0 |
| Services | 27 | 8,0 |
| Local authorities | 11 | 3,0 |
| | 326 | 100,0 |

26. Financial Mail, 22 December 1972 p.1145. Cited in: R. Verster, Liaison Committees in the South African Industry, Bloemfontein, U.O.F.S., 1974, p.9.

27. Hansard 3 columns 160-161, 22 August 1974.

28. Hansard 10 column 691, 15 April 1975.

29. Rand Daily Mail, 22 May 1975. Cited in: Muriel Horrell and Tony Hodgson, A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, 1975. Johannesburg S.A.I.R.R. 1976, p.212.

30. Op.cit. pp.14-16.

31. Ibid, p.17.

SQUATTERS

CAPE -

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Hush-hush town for Crossroads squatters

Own Correspondent

QUEENSTOWN — A large township understood to be for the Transkeian residents of Crossroads is being secretly and hurriedly built on the banks of the Kei River near Queenstown by the South African Government.

The township is on Bridge Farm, one of about 20 farms in the Bolotwa-Gwatyu area which have been expropriated by the South African Bantu Trust for eventual incorporation into Transkei.

This in effect means that when Crossroads is demolished — before Christmas, the Government has said — the squatters can be shipped to Bridge Farm township without fear that the Transkei Government will refuse to accept them.

The Bolotwa-Gwatyu area is not expected to be handed over to Transkei for at least another six to nine months.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and his brother, the Minister of Defence, Chief George Matanzima, have acquired farms in the area.

BEEF PROJECT

Transkei had intended to use most of these farms for a huge beef and dairy project.

Scores of parallel streets have already been bulldozed through the Bridge Farm veld over an area of about 2½ km by 1½ km. The work was not put out to tender and is being done by South African Government personnel and equipment.

No houses have gone up yet but stacks of corrugated iron roofing and prefabricated tin walls are stock-piled at the construction camp.

The project is so hush-hush that only a few of the neighbouring local residents have heard about it.

Even Chief Matanzima has been left in the dark about the project. He regularly passes the site on the way to his farm and is understood to have made inquiries about the project but has not been told anything.

The few local white residents who have heard about the project feel that it is a potential "powder keg".

One said: "They know Transkei will not willingly accept the Crossroads squatters, so they put them on these farms before the land is handed over to Transkei."

Removal: SA and Transkei to meet

CAPE TIMES
3/10/78 (307)

Own Correspondent

THE SOUTH AFRICAN and Transkeian Governments will meet on Thursday to discuss South Africa's plans to settle Crossroads squatters on land due to be incorporated into Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, of Transkei, said last night.



Chief Kaiser Matanzima

Amid conflicting reports of plans to resettle the 20 000 people of Crossroads, Chief Matanzima said: "The South Africans have told me categorically that they intend settling Crossroads people there."

The area in question is on the Kei River near Queenstown — an area which is due to be incorporated into Transkei.

Preparations are going ahead in the area for the creation of a township or resettlement area. Already scores of parallel streets have been bulldozed, according to on-the-spot observations. These preparations are purportedly secret.

As a result of his own observations, Chief Matanzima, who has a farm in the area, sent a telegram to the South African Government demanding an explanation.

Asked about the reply, Chief Matanzima said it confirmed South African intentions to settle Crossroads people there, adding:

"They wanted to hide it from the world, but it is next door to me."

Mr Willem Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and the man who has handled the Crossroads controversy in the main, said last night: "We resettle people regularly. We do not resettle them at one place only."

Asked specifically about reported plans to settle Crossroads squatters on Bridge Farm, near Queenstown, before the land is handed over to Transkei, Dr Vosloo said: "It could be. But I honestly do not know about that place especially."

He repeated previous statements on his department's deter-

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selves legally.

As Dr Connie Mulder, Minister of Plural Relations, stated recently, the department regards all Crossroad's inhabitants as illegal occupants of the camp and intends to resettle them in areas where they are permitted legally.

For those who are lawfully in the Cape Peninsula that means resettlement in established townships. For those unlawfully in the Peninsula it means resettlement outside the Peninsula.

More trouble

Chief George Matanzima, Transkei's Deputy Prime Minister, said: "South Africa doesn't seem to be satisfied with the amount of trouble it already has. Moving these people to Transkei can only bring more trouble."

Miss Janet Graaff, research officer with the Institute of Race Relations in Cape Town and co-author of a detailed study of Crossroads, said last night: "At least 80 percent of the household heads in Crossroads had their original place of domicile in Transkei."

The plan to move them to the Bolotwa-Gwatyu area had one positive aspect in that it included provision of alternative accommodation, Miss Graaff said.

"But the people have not been consulted. After Dr Mulder's recent statement, the chairwoman of the Crossroads committee, Mrs Regina Ntongana, wrote to the newspapers asking where and how they would be resettled.

"From our own knowledge we know that most of these people have been in Cape Town for 10 to 20 years.

"Many feel that they are urbanised Capetonians. Some have no roots elsewhere. They would certainly want to be consulted, as evidenced by the letter written by Mrs Ntongana."

The Star

Tuesday October 3 1978

Time to run at Crossroads

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LATEST reports suggest that yet another squalid chapter may be added to the Crossroads story. Under great secrecy, government workers are apparently creating a township on the banks of the Kei River on land which will ultimately be transferred to Transkei. It is understood that the township is first to accommodate black families who will be rendered homeless when the Government demolishes the Crossroads squatter camp.

If this occurs it will be no solution to Crossroads — it will simply smash a functioning community. If such a plan were to be executed it would add to the bitterness and frustration of black people. It would drastically add to the international campaign against South Africa. It would confound South Africa's few remaining friends. Worst of all, it would compound the problem of squatters in the Western Cape — a problem created because men and women are driven to breaking the law by the lack of housing in the area and by the lack of work and scarcity of food in the black "homelands."

Twice before the Government has demolished squatter camps in the area. Twice before it has consigned a few blacks to the Ciskei or Transkei while the bulk of the squatters disappeared into the bushes, to reappear a

few months later as squatters on another site. The lesson is clear: no matter what the Government does within the current policy, the squatters will return to the Western Cape, and thus force the Government into the same unhappy and unproductive exercise over and over again. Each time, South Africa pays an incalculably heavy price in the name of race ideology.

The solution is not an easy one, but there are positive ways of tackling it. First, the Prime Minister himself should visit the area to show that there exists human concern — not merely bureaucratic bulldozing. He owes it to the country as well as Crossroads to demonstrate this top-level involvement.

Second, he should "freeze" the situation at Crossroads while a two-point solution is applied. On the one hand the local authorities should help the people of Crossroads to turn their viable community into a permanent town. On the other hand the Government — having stemmed the tide of work-seekers — should institute capital works programmes in the homelands that feed the Western Cape.

These pragmatic steps will protect, not only the community that has established itself on the Cape Flats, but also the nation's reputation.

8th August, 1978.

Memorandum

to
Professor A.H.R.E. Paap,
Dean,
Faculty of Arts.

Dear Colleague,

The sheet (Circular No. 19/78) a circular re continuation and fill posts (dated 1st August) contain of underlinings and scribbles ef in the original.

This is most unfortunate and I dc

Yours sincerely,

A.H.R.E. PAAP.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

No jobs protests MP Denial over resettlement

EAST LONDON — The Transkei MP for Cofimvaba, Mr J J Matotie, has protested strongly at the possibility that squatters from Crossroads in Cape Town might be sent to Border farms.

He said the resettlement of the squatters would be a hardship to them as they would be brought to these farms without being offered jobs.

Mr Matotie said there were hundreds of unemployed people in the Border area. "If these squatters are brought to the Border the number of unemployed hungry people would swell to thousands".

He said the people in Crossroads should have been stopped in the beginning from building shacks and then they would not have had to be sent to the Border.

He claimed the squatters would embark on stock theft because of unemployment and country shopkeepers would be robbed more often, resulting in an increase in the crime rate. — DDR.

CAPE TOWN — The Department of Plural Relations denied yesterday that a new township under construction on the Transkei border was being built solely to rehouse Crossroads squatters who were Transkei citizens.

Some Crossroads people might be resettled there, a spokesman said, but the township was part of general resettlement plans.

Construction work at Bridge Farm, alongside the Cacadu River 50 km from Queenstown, has already resulted in a demand for a South African explanation from the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who has a farm nearby.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, is to meet a Transkei Government delegation tomorrow to discuss the issue.

The area is earmarked for incorporation into Transkei and resettling some squatters there at this stage could be a way round Transkei Government objections to the people being "dumped" on the former homeland.

The Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Willie Vosloo, said Crossroads'

squatters would not be resettled in one township but would be helped to return to their own areas.

"We have a list of where they come from in Transkei, the Ciskei and other places."

He confirmed through the departmental spokesman that some Crossroads' squatters might go to Bridge Farm.

"Construction at Bridge Farm is being done, as at other places in the country, for resettlement of people from black spots and other badly situated areas," the spokesman said.

"Dr Vosloo indicated he had repeatedly said people now living in Crossroads would be assisted to return from wherever they had come, but there was a possibility that some would be resettled at Bridge Farm.

Dr Vosloo declined to give a precise indication of when the government intended clearing Crossroads, standing by an earlier statement that this would be "after the winter and before the end of the year." — DDC.

Editorial opinion Page 8.

Grid of streets in the veld

QUEENSTOWN — Take a drive down the road to Umtata, and you'll find a grid pattern of gravel streets in the middle of the veld about 50 km from Queenstown.

No houses, just streets and the odd bit of construction on what looks like water tanks. And

yesterday smoke rose from grass fires between the streets.

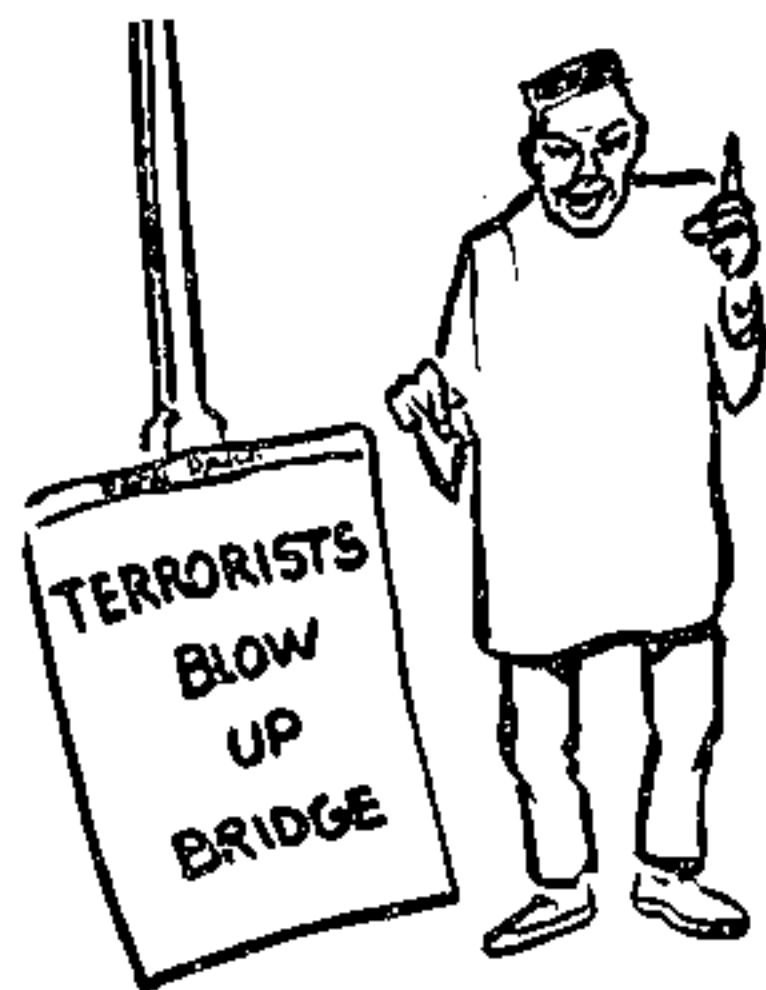
This is where the South African Government intends settling Transkeians including some from Cape Town's controversial Crossroads squatter camp.

Trainloads of construction material have been going down the railway lines to Qamata for the past few months, but government officials here won't say for what reason.

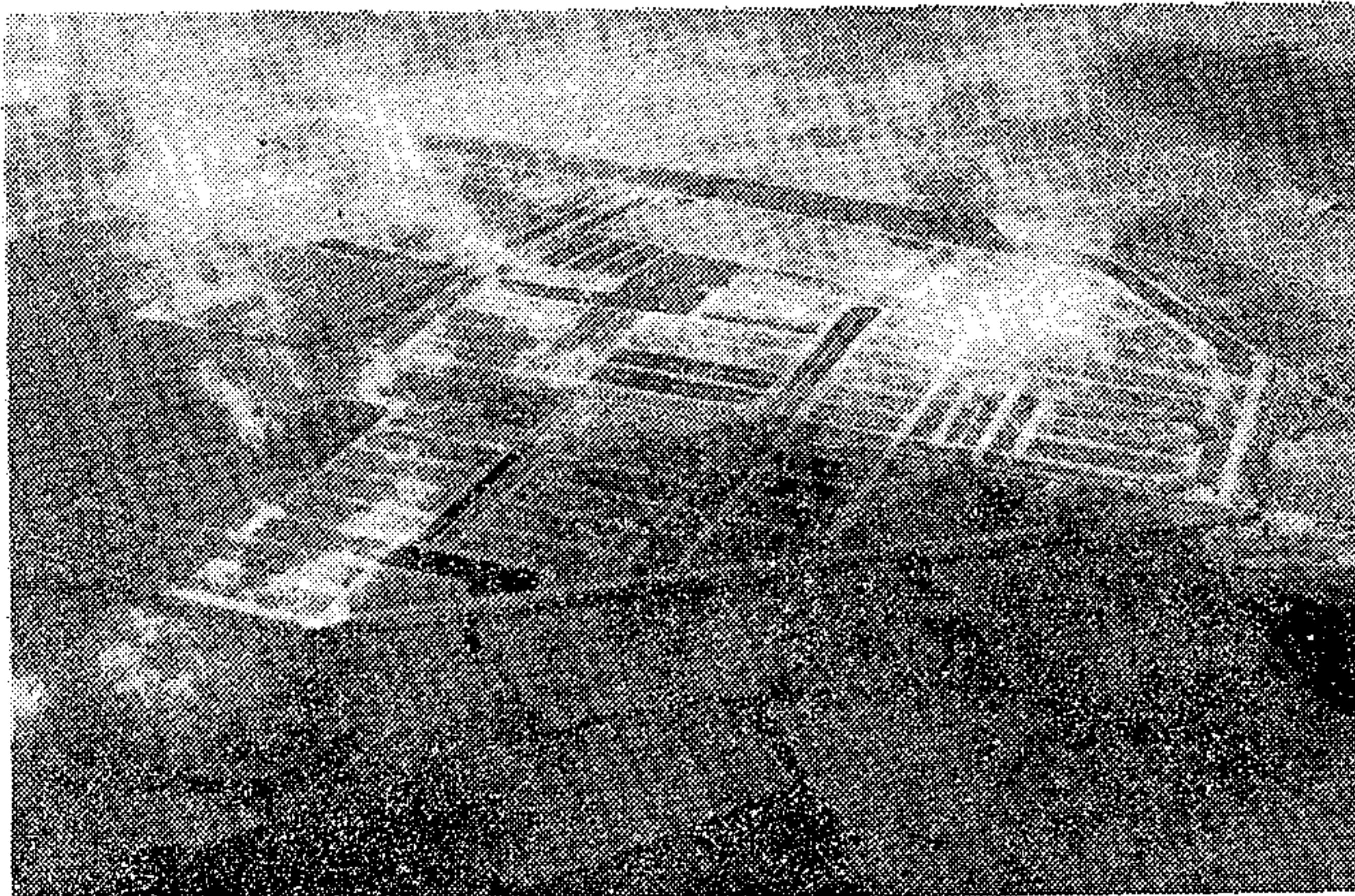
There are no construction projects at Qamata — little more than a railway terminus and road transport station — nor at St Mark's Mission just a stone's throw away on the left bank of the Cacadu River — what they used to call the White Kei.

The river has always been the Transkei border but when the South African Government hands over the Bolotwa-Gwatyu area to Transkei, the border will move about 20 km west.

QUICK QUIP



"Should, 'blow down' — as Confucius say, 'what go up, must come down'..."



An aerial view of the proposed new township laid out in the veld about 50 km from Queenstown. More pictures page 14.

The Crossroads tragedy

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(307)

organisation determined to see they would not go under, backed by English liberals who forced the recall of Milner and his bully boys so that the Afrikaner could get off his knees.

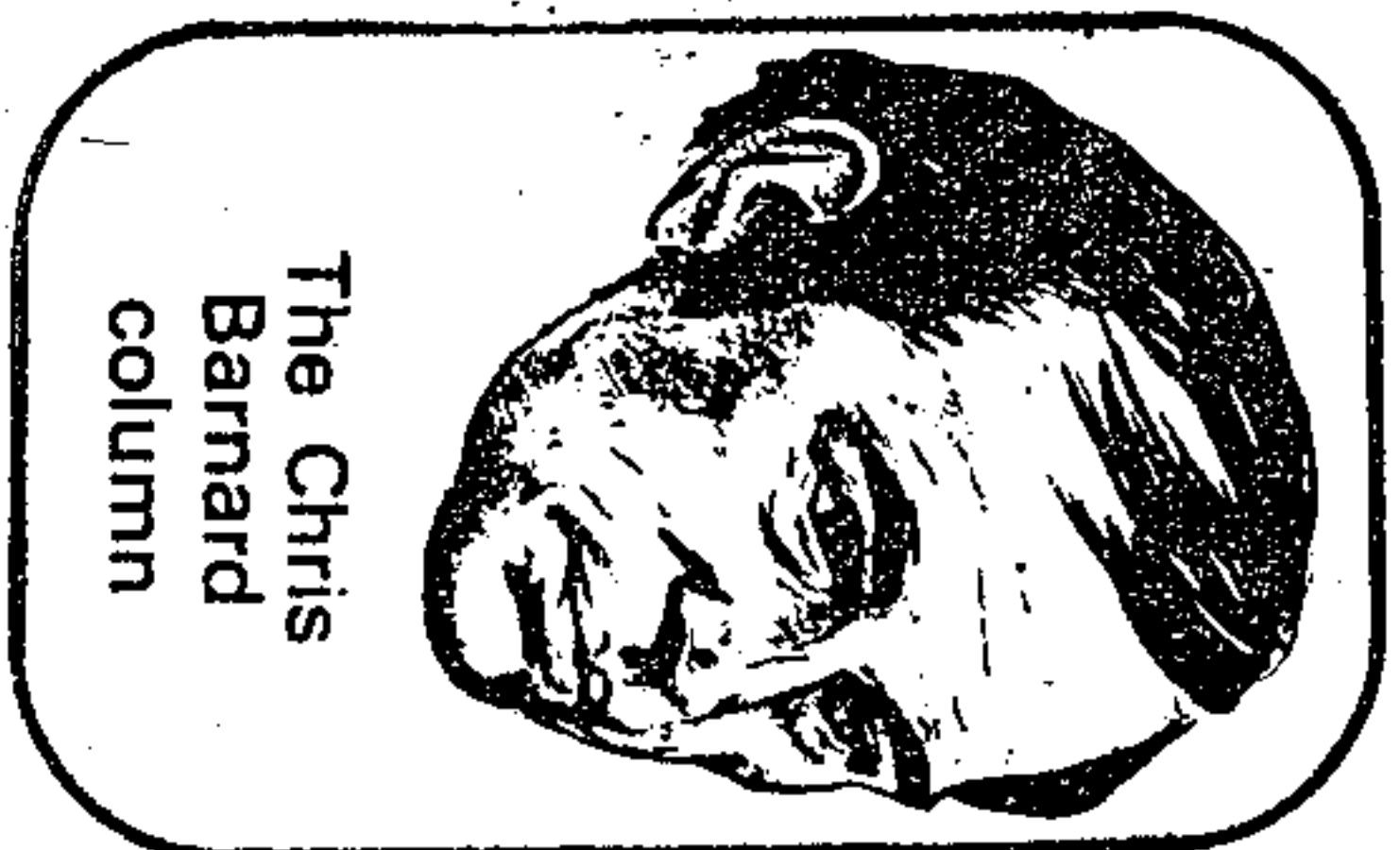
Today's squatters are up against modern Milners whose bible is the balance sheet, who view all liberals as fellow travellers if not actual traitors, and are strongly entrenched in a local power base.

I know the arguments for the destruction of Crossroads and similar squatter concentrations. I have heard their proponents work up a fine fury when they talk of the burden on local ratepayers, the crime threat, the danger to health and the ugliness of shanty towns.

munities are fooling themselves, they are merely the results of discrimination. If you want to prove it, try cutting off the water supply to Bishopscourt and see how quickly the area becomes a health hazard.

Do not wave a lawbook in front of me to show that these squatters are foreigners, that their families evaded immigration requirements to get here, that they occupy land unlawfully. If it were as simple as that then an appearance in court plus a deportation order would be sufficient. The problem would be solved in the time it takes to fill a few trains or buses.

South Africa, in fact, hasn't got any black problems. We have a major white problem — and one of its most peculiar aspects is that we don't simply want bread and butter like any other



The Chris Barnard column

the employment figures run into thousands, but we don't want the natural side effects of wives and children.

So we invent the pass system. In this way the family stays at home and the husband migrates to where we want his labour. Every year or so he migrates home again.

Who do we think we are fooling with our glib talk of stemming the flood of blacks into white cities? What we have done is to create an iniquitous, self-serving system for a self-serving people who still have the gall to sit in church on a Sunday and mouth pious words.

Our religious leaders have warned us that the migrant labour system is a cancer that eats into the family life of blacks and will in the long run reach out and destroy us. The signs that this is already happening are clear. We are sick and getting sicker.

I wasn't there when it happened, but it has been reported that we put on our camouflage uniforms, strapped on our weapons, loaded up with irritant gases and moved into Crossroads in the darkness — determined to do by force what we could not accomplish by moral suasion.

Put away your law books. I am looking at a much more fundamental lawbook as I write, one which puts the matter more clearly than any kind of municipal, provincial or national regulation could frame it.

It puts it so simply that I fear for Afrikanerdom.

It says: "But whosoever shall offend one of these little ones it were better that a millstone were hanged about his neck and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea."

You'll find the reference in the 19th chapter of Mathew.

Crossroads is a name on the map, a place in the sandy wastes of the Cape Flats, a huddle of shanties which is home to an estimated 20 000 illegal black squatters, men, women and children.

They live virtually rent free and pay no rates. If the Receiver of Revenue sees any of their income it must be minimal. Few earn more than the pay of a manual worker and most families have three or more children.

They flood the local clinic, provide a steady flow of patients for the provincial maternity homes and hospitals and incidentally form a large pool of docile, tractable and cheap labour — on tap for our convenience.

In fact, but for change of time and place they could be any one of the dozens of the poor white communities which are assembled on the outskirts of the cities after the South African War.

A major difference is that the poor whites of the early part of this century had a powerful church

s/s ratio = Column 3

P.T.O

for s/c ratio

OPERATION BULLDOZER

The squatters of Crossroads

CROSSROADS is a name on the map, a place in the sandy wastes of the Cape Flats, a huddle of shanties which is home to an estimated 20 000 illegal Black squatters, men, women, and children.

They live virtually rent free and pay no rates. If the Receiver of Revenue sees any of their income it must be minimal. Few earn more than the pay of a manual worker and most families have three or more children.

They flood the local clinic, provide a steady flow of patients for the provincial maternity homes and hospitals, and incidentally form a large pool of docile, tractable and cheap labour — on tap for our convenience.

Poor Whites

In fact, but for change of time and place, they could be any one of the dozens of the poor White communities which assembled on the outskirts of the cities after the South African War.

A major difference is that the poor Whites of the early part of this century had a powerful church organisation determined to see that they would not go under, backed by English liberals who forced the recall of Milner and his bully boys so that the Afrikaner could get off his knees.

Today's squatters are up against modern Milners whose Bible is the balance sheet, who view all liberals

crime threat, the danger to health and the ugliness of shanty towns.

Those who believe that these are essential elements in Black squatters' communities are fooling themselves. They are merely the results of discrimination.

If you want to prove it, try cutting off the water supply to Bishopscourt and see how quickly the area becomes a health hazard.

Do not wave a law book in front of me to show that these squatters are foreigners, that their families evaded immigration requirements to get here, that they occupy land unlawfully.

If it were as simple as that then an appearance in court plus a deportation order would be sufficient. The problem would be solved in the time it takes to fill a few trains or buses.

South Africa, in fact, hasn't got any Black problems. We have a major White problem — and one of its most peculiar aspects is that we don't simply want bread and butter like any other nation.

Glib talk

We want cake too, with jam on it, and we want to eat it.

ly stays at home and the husband migrates to where we want his labour. Every year or so he migrates home again.

Who do we think we are fooling with our glib talk of stemming the flood of Blacks into White cities?

What we have done is to create an iniquitous, self-serving system for a self-serving people who still have the gall to sit in church on a Sunday and mouth pious words.

Our religious leaders have warned us that the migrant labour system is a cancer that eats into the family life of the African and will in the long run reach out and destroy us.

The signs that this is already happening are clear. We are sick — and getting sicker.

I wasn't there when it happened but it has been reported that we put on our camouflage uniforms, strapped on our weapons, loaded up with irritant gases and moved into Crossroads in the darkness — determined to do by force what we could not accomplish by moral suasion.

In the doing of it one man died and hundreds were arrested — later to pay bail or admissions of guilt fines they could ill afford so that they could go back to comfort shattered families.



The Chris Barnard column

"You can do what the hell you like! But no amount of legal posturing will wipe out the fact that we have created an immoral system . . ."

tions were legally clean. You can even show that — in terms of the screen of legislation that we have built around us to block out reality — it was a legal necessity to ensure that the law was obeyed.

Extension of immorality

You can do what the hell you like! But no amount of legal posturing will wipe out the fact that we have created an immoral system and whatever we do to enforce it is but an extension of that immorality.

Put away your law books. I am looking at a much more fundamental law book as I write, one which puts the matter more clearly than any kind of municipal, provincial or national regulation could.

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2/10/78

307

ly entrenched in a local power base.

I know the arguments for the destruction of Crossroads and similar squatter concentrations.

I have heard their proponents work up a fine fury when they talk of the burden on local ratepayers, the

We want cheap Black labour in White areas, even in so-called "coloured preference areas" where the employment figures run into thousands. But we don't want the natural side effects of wives and children.

So we invent the pass system. In this way the fami-

And while the gas sent adults sobbing for cover, only to be flushed out with batons, the children ran in panic — driven by the sight of parents beaten and arrested.

You can page through your law books forever. You can prove that our ac-

It puts it so simply that I fear for Afrikanerdom.

It says: "But whosoever shall offend one of these little ones it were better that a millstone were hanged about his neck and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea."

You'll find the reference in the 18th chapter of Matthew.

Squatters: Secret

A paragraph taken from a letter written to us in connection with the report by the managing director of a large firm will further illustrate the importance of a comprehensive 'General Studies' course.

The concept of productivity is a good example of this.

This, in effect, means that when Crossroads is demolished — before Christmas, the Government said — the squatters can be shipped to Bridge Farm township without fear that the Transkei Government will refuse to accept them.

The Bolotwa-Gwatyu area is not expected to be handed over to Transkei for six to nine months.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and his brother, the Minister of Defence, Chief George Matanzima, have farms in the area.

Many streets

Transkei had intended to use most of the farms for a beef-and-dairy project.

Scores of parallel streets have been bulldozed through the Bridge Farm veld over an area of about 2½ km by 1½ km.

The work of South African Government personnel, was not put out to tender.

No houses have gone up yet, but stacks of corrugated-iron roofing and prefabricated tin walls have been stockpiled.

The project is so hush-hush that only a few of the neighbouring residents have heard about it.

Even Chief Matanzima has been left in the dark. He regularly passes the site on the way to his farm and is understood to have made inquiries. He has been told nothing.

'Powder keg'

People who know the

Squatters

(Continued from Page 1)

Roads squatters, even though most of them will have moved out within the next few months.

The few local residents who have heard about the project feel that it is a potential 'powder keg'.

One said: 'They know Transkei will not willingly accept the Crossroads squatters, so they put them on these farms before the land is handed over to Transkei. But it will blow up in their faces.'

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of Administration Board (Peninsula Area), says he knows nothing about the matter.

As table 37 shows, employers are very much in favour of a course in language and communication being offered as a matter of urgency. As is a compulsory course for studies for Advanced Technical and 13 levels, is contained cannot be overemphasised. Several disadvantages relative

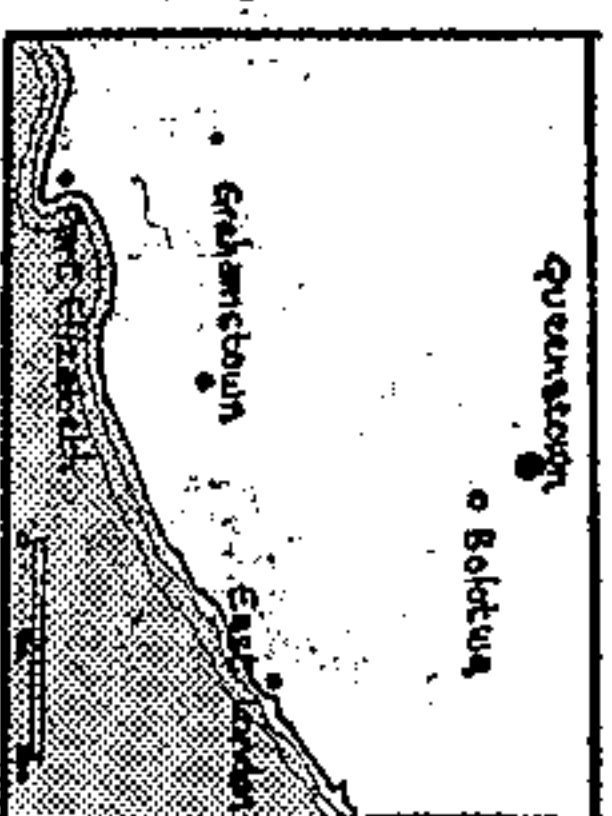
town goes up in hurry

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Argus Correspondent

QUEENSTOWN. — A large township, understood to be for the Transkeians who live at Crossroads, is being secretly and hurriedly built by the South African Government on the banks of the Kei River near here.



The township is on Bridge Farm, one of about 20 farms in the Bolotwa-Gwatyu area which have been expropriated by the South African Bantu Trust for incorporation into Transkei.

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286-291.

Kruispad: twee maak saak teen raad

TWEE inwoners van die plakkerskamp Kruispad het gister in die Kaapse Hooggeregshof aansoek gedoen dat die Kaapse afdelingsraad verbied word om enige regulasies in verband met dienste aan Kruispad te herroep. Regter I. M. Grosskopf sal vandag uitspraak doen.

which had operated for

altered the original Bill.
25
individual employers
it were received from most
... evoked wide interest,
the Government moved quickly to overhaul the
its aims in this regard. Its

Mnr. Johnson Ngzohongwana, voorsitter van die Kruispad-komitee, en mnr. Elliot Waka het die saak teen die afdelingsraad aanhangig gemaak.

In 'n verklaring sê mnr. Ngzohongwana dat mense in 1975 huise begin bou het in die gebied wat nou bekend is as Kruispad. In Julie 1976

het die afdelingsraad kragtens Wet 52 van 1951 Kruispad tot noodkamp verklaar. In September is regulasies ingevolge bogenoemde wet ingestel. Die regulasies was sedertdien van krag.

Die afdelingsraad het dienste gelewer wat die veiligheid van die kamp se inwoners verseker het, onder meer waterpunte op verskeie plekke, 'n mobiele kliniek, verwydering van vullis en 'n dokter.

Op 9 Oktober vanjaar het 'n kennisgewing in 'n Engelse taalige oggendkoerant verskyn waarin kennis gegee word dat die regulasies wat op Kruispad betrekking het, herroep gaan word.

Vir die dienste van die afdelingsraad het inwoners R10 per maand betaal. In Augustus verlede jaar is die tarief tot R7 verminder. Sedert 1975 het die inwoners meer as R438 000 aan die afdelingsraad betaal vir die dienste.

Die afdelingsraad het geen mag om die regulasie te herroep nie, het mnr. Ngzohongwana gesê.

Adv. L. Dison, S.C., (vir mnr. Ngzohongwana en Waka, in opdrag van Malli-

nick, Ress, Richman en Clo- senberg) het gister gesê die regulasies kan slegs deur die Minister herroep word.

Daar is 20 000 mense wat op die dienste staat maak. As die raad beveel sou word om die regulasies te herroep, sou dit sleg wees. Hoe kan dienste gelewer word, of hoe kan daar vir dienste betaal word as daar geen regulasies oor die dienste is nie?

Regulasies kan nie herroep word nie tensy hulle ver- vang word. Daar is 'n kontrak tussen die inwoners van Kruispad en die afdelings- raad. Dienste moet gelewer word solank die kamp bestaan en solank die inwo- ners die heffing betaal, het adv. Dison gesê.

INSPEKTEURS

Die interdik wat deur mnr. Ngzohongwana en Waka aangevra word, word deur die Kaapse afdelings- raad teengestaan. Mnr. W. R. Vivier, sekretaris van die afdelingsraad, ontken in 'n verklaring dat inspekteurs van die afdelingsraad mense aangesê het om in Kruispad te gaan woon. Hy ontken ook dat die regulasies uitgereik is kragtens Wet 52 van 1951.

Die regulasies is uitgevaar- dig kragtens Provinsiale ken- nisgewing no. 911/1976.

Op die tydstip het die afde- lingsraad nog nie die magti- ging gehad om kragtens die genoemde wet regulasies uit te vaardig nie, het mnr. Vivier gesê.

Ingevolge Ordonnansie 18 van 1976 berus die uiteinde- like besluit van herroeping van regulasies by die Admini- strateur en nie by die raad nie.

NIE ONREDELIK

Adv. H. C. Nel, S.C., (vir die afdelingsraad, in opdrag van Fuller, Moore en Seun) het gesê dat dienste kosteloos aan die inwoners van Kruis- pad gelewer sal word sodra die regulasies herroep is.

Dit is nie onredelik om die regulasies te herroep nie. Die herroeping is nie tot nadeel van die inwoners van

VIATION ACT (NO. 70 OF 1973)

state implemented

showed a

it was subjected

labour relations

gesê.

Hy het dit genoem nadat mnr. Vivier in sy verklaring gesê het dat dienste aan Kruispad gelewer sal word solank daar mense woon.

Voorstelle vir die herroe- ping van die regulasies ver- skyn op die agenda van 'n vergadering van die afdelings- raad wat vandag gehou word.

Adv. Dison word bygestaan deur adv. T. Morris en adv. Nel word bygestaan deur adv. G. D. van Schalkwyk.

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work stopped, but which could not be regarded as

These were usually settled by Bantu Labour Officers.

ere were 47 labour disputes with no stoppage of work involving

ination had been in operation for less than two years.

lation machinery applicable to other racial groups would be used if

to refer it to the Wage Board. In the case of a wage determination

ur Board had reported on the dispute to the Minister who was empowered

provided would be preferred to settle a dispute provided the Central

which was still in force, the machinery which the Industrial Concilia-

council agreement, or an arbitration award, or a conciliation board

here the African workers involved were covered either by an

to re-employ an African. In other words, a rather narrow definition.

Minister goes to squatter township

Cape Times
22/4/78 307

By LEON BEKKER

THE MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS, Dr P J. Koornhof, held discussions with the leaders of Crossroads during a visit to the community yesterday — and he accepted an invitation from one of the residents to inspect his home during a short walking tour of the community afterwards.

Beyond expressing concern for the community and pledging continuing consultations with Crossroads leaders, Dr Koornhof shed no light on the community's future.

In an address to a gathering in the community centre he said he did not want to "arouse expectations", and in private consultations with the Crossroads Committee later he left members with the impression that the government's policy on Crossroads remained unchanged.

Dr Koornhof was accompanied by a number of senior officials in the Department of Plural Relations, as well as his deputy, Dr W Vosloo.

After the crowd in the community centre had sung "Nkosi Sikelele Afrika", the chairman of the Crossroads School Committee, Mr T Tom, welcomed Dr Koornhof to Crossroads "as a father" and expressed the

hope that he would look around him "with a broad eye".

"We know your track record and we therefore entertain great hopes," Mr Tom said.

Dr Koornhof said in reply that he appreciated being welcomed as a father and was pleased the black community saw him as such.

"A good father will always be careful not to arouse expectations which cannot be fulfilled, but he must also bear the best interests of his children at heart.

"I will try to do my level best, with my officials, to act in the best interests of the people of Crossroads. But the best interests are sometimes not what one wants immediately — one must understand that.

"I do not think this is the best place for you to have the best, most meaningful lives," he said.

Dr Koornhof then went into a

separate room with his officials and with Dr Francis Wilson of the University of Cape Town, Mr Mike Richman, the Crossroads Committee's legal adviser, and the members of the committee.

The press was not allowed to attend, but members interviewed afterwards said that no new policy directions had emerged.

Dr Koornhof had given the undertaking that he would continue consultations with the committee and had invited them to bring their problems to him.

Dr Koornhof travelled to Cape Town yesterday afternoon by jet after contacting Dr Francis Wilson and asking him to set up the meetings.

Soon after his arrival Dr Koornhof met Dr Wilson, Mr Richman and Bishop Patrick Matolengwe of the Anglican Church.

He was accompanied on his visit to Crossroads by the chairman of the Peninsula Administration Board, Brigadier J van der Westhuizen, Mr Vosloo, Mr I P van Onselen, and two other officials, Mr Frikkie Botha and Mr J McLachlan.

• The Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, last night said that he was pleased that Dr Koornhof had publicly carried out assurances which he had made privately to him.

"It is of far-reaching significance that Dr Koornhof on his first full day as Minister of Plural Relations has placed such a priority on the future of Crossroads that he has come to see for himself. For this he deserves the highest praise".



Dr Piet Koornhof yesterday held talks with the Crossroads Committee in the Crossroads community centre. On the right are an official of the Department of Plural Relations and Mr T Tom of the Crossroads School Committee.

3. THE INCIDENCE OF GST

The doctrine that the burden of sales taxation rests solely on the consumer is widespread. To the layman its plausibility is greatly enhanced by the practice of sellers of quoting the price, and then adding on the tax in order to obtain the final selling price. In addition, legislation places the legal incidence of the tax on the consumer, and imposes fines on any retailer who advertises that he absorbs the tax burden himself. However, the wording of the law cannot control the economic effects of the tax, nor does a separate listing of the tax imply that the sales price is higher than it otherwise would have been by that amount.

Due (1948, 1963) reached the conclusion that the traditional view that consumers bear the incidence of sales taxation is correct. He asserted that it is generally the intent of sales tax legislation that taxes be shifted forward to consumers through higher prices. An appropriate adjustment in the money supply is assumed to accommodate the increase in prices.

Brown (1939) and Rolph (1952) rejected the conventional view that a general sales tax must raise all prices, and consequently is borne by consumers. They pointed out that there is no necessary connection between accommodating monetary policy and a general tax on the output of goods and services. To increase the price of goods and services generally there must either be a decrease in supply or an increase in demand by an expansion of the money factor incomes. Whether prices remain the same and money income falls or prices rise and money incomes remain unchanged, the distribution of the tax burden would appear to be identical. Musgrave (1953) demonstrated that price level changes are a monetary phenomenon which do not influence the tax burden. He showed that the incidence pattern may be identical even if the direction of adjustment is such as to cause the level of prices to increase, decrease or remain unchanged.

The inevitable conclusion that must be reached from the above discussion is that the effects of a truly general sales tax are approximately equivalent to a proportional tax on all factor incomes. Consumers, as such, do not bear the burden.

Rolph extended his general equilibrium analysis to a tax that is imposed on less than all goods and services. He concludes that the price of the taxed goods and services will tend to increase relative to the untaxed ones. But a portion of the incidence will still rest on factor owners rather than consumers of taxed products. Exemptions and omissions have narrowed the base of South Africa's GST. Insofar as this occurs, a transfer of resources and some shifting of the final burden forward to consumers is inevitable. The proportion of forward shifting to consumers and backward shifting to factor owners depends on the degree of generality of the tax.

4. THE REGRESSIVE IMPACT OF GST

The chief criticism that accompanied the introduction of GST was that the relatively poor will be hardest hit. The asserted

incidence of GST with respect to income will be analysed in the light of the conclusions formed above (i.e. consumers will bear a portion of the tax burden since it is not an entirely general tax). Trade Unionists, politicians, newspaper editorials and other interested parties have been almost unanimous in their condemnation of the taxation of commodities which form a large proportion of the poorer person's consumption. The table below provides a basis upon which conclusions may be drawn.

(Table 4 (3))

Percentage distribution of private consumption per income group (1975)

Earnings Earnings Earnings
lower between higher
than R2000 & than earnings

Honderde gee pad uit Kruispad,⁽³⁰⁷⁾ 'volgens berigte'

"ONS ontvang berigte dat honderde swartes elke naweek met busse en ander voertuie uit die plakkers-kamp Kruispad padgee," het brig. J. H. van der Westhuizen, voorsitter van die Skiereilandse Administrasieraad, gister aan Die Burger gesê. Die mense vertrek waarskynlik omdat hulle besef dat teen hulle opgetree sal word as hulle langer onwettig in die Skiereiland bly.

In Kruispad is vandag tussen tweehonderd en driehonderd minder krotte as wat daar in 1976 was toe die krotte genommer is. Daar was toe sowat drieduisend krotte. Hoewel baie mense uit Kruispad padgee, is daar nie juis tekens dat van die krotte afgebreek word nie, het brig. Van der Westhuizen, gesê. "Van 1976 af het vyfduisend mense bygekom. Hulle het nie nog krotte gebou nie. Hulle het in bestaande krotte ingetrek. Dié wat nou padgee, verlig dus net die oorbevolking."

INSTANSIES

Lyste met die name van bewoners van Kruispad wat ver agter is met die betaling van diensgeld, word deur die Afdelingsraad aan die Kruispadkomitee oorhandig. Die

komitee is deur inwoners van Kruispad saamgestel. Geld word deur die plakkers onder mekaar en by goedgesinde instansies en ook blankes ingesamel om die skuld te betaal, het Die Burger betroubaar verneem.

Gister het die Afdelingsraad een krot gesloop deurdat agterstallige diensgeld nie ontvang is nie.

Uit 105 gesinne wat vaste verblyfreg in die Skiereiland het en wat aangesê is om na die tydelike K.T.C.-kamp by Nyanga te verhuis, het 80 reeds soontoe getrek, het brig. Van der Westhuizen gesê.

As in ag geneem word dat die mense veral aan die begin deur ander inwoners geïntimideer is om nie te trek nie, is die reaksie besonder bemoedigend, volgens brig. Van der Westhuizen.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| TOTAL | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 |
| Incidence of Sales Tax | 79,9 | 70,2 | 60,3 | 66,2 |

* Denotes items liable to GST.

It is clear from the table that poorer consumers spend a larger proportion of their incomes on taxable goods and services than relatively richer consumers. Thus it may be concluded that the sales tax is regressive with respect to income. In addition, since Black and Coloured consumers form a greater proportion of the poorer class, they are burdened relatively more than white consumers.

1. "Adulis (is) a port established by law, lying at the inner end of a bay that runs in toward the south. Before the harbour lies the so-called Mountain Island, about two hundred stadia seaward from the very head of the bay, with shores of the mainland close to it on both sides. Opposite Mountain Island, on the mainland twenty stadia from the shore, lies Adulis, a fair-sized village, from which there is a three days' journey to Coloe, an inland town and the first market for ivory. From that place to the city of the people called Axumites there is a five days' journey more, to that place all the ivory is brought from the country beyond the Nile through the district called Cyneum, and thence to Adulis. Practically the whole number of elephants and rhinoceros that are killed live in the places inland, although at rare intervals they are hunted on the seacoast even near Adulis.



The blaze which destroyed four shanties and left 30 people homeless at Lotus River on Saturday night. Gas canisters exploded in the blaze.

Mr and Mrs T Girle stand beside the remains of the shanty which was their home for 43 years. It was destroyed by fire on Saturday night.

30 homeless after fire

THIRTY people have been left homeless and three were injured in a fire which destroyed four shanties in Lotus River on Saturday night.

The fire, which started in the roof of one of the shanties, was made worse by the exploding of gas cannisters which had been used for cooking.

Mr and Mrs T Girle, whose shanty was destroyed, said they thought the fire might have been caused by gangs who had been fighting in the area throught the day.

Mr J Calahan was injured in the fire, and the names of the other injured people were given as L Williams and D Girle.

THE SECRETARY of the Cape Divisional Council, Mr. W. R. Vivier, reported to the council's monthly meeting this week that 3 667 squatter shacks had been demolished since 1975 and that more than 10 000, including those at Crossroads, remained in the Council area.

In the same period a total of 6 017 squatter families had been rehoused. The largest number of shacks, 4 725, was in Elsies River. At Crossroads 2 699 shacks had been counted and 918 demolished. The report showed that squatting was widespread and occurred in 23 areas from Red Hill, Simonstown, through Kommetjie, Noordhoek and Hout Bay to Melkbosstrand. An addendum to the report said that Kommetjie-Sunnydale residents insist that there were many more than the 39 squatter families officially listed in the area and the Squatter Control section, in liason with the "Bantu Affairs Administration Board," had been asked to "increase its vigilance."

of al-Anqalus (Muslim Spain).

[illegible][illegible]

burger 1/11/78

KLAGTES IS TEEN REGERING'

Twee van Kruispad 307 se eis verwerp

DIE aansoek van twee inwoners van die plakkerskamp Kruispad eergister in die Kaapse Hooggeregshof dat die Kaapse afdelingsraad verbied word om enige regulasies in verband met dienste aan Kruispad te herroep, het misluk.

„Die herroeping van regulasies kan die aansoekers nie benadeel nie, solank daar dienste gelever word. Die afdelingsraad het die versekering gegee dat dienste gelever sal word solank daar inwoners in Kruispad is,” het regter E. M. Grosskopf gister in sy uitspraak gesê.

Die aansoekers het geen onmiddellike vrêes vir benadeling in hul aansoek gewys nie. Die klagtes is nie teen die Administrateur en die raad nie, maar teen die Regering,” het regter Grosskopf gesê.

NOODKAMP

Mnr. Johnson Ngzohongwana, voorsitter van die Kruispad-komitee en mnr. Elliot Waka het die saak teen die raad aanhangig gemaak.

In 'n verklaring het mnr. Ngzohongwana gesê dat mense in 1975 huise begin bou het in die gebied wat nou bekend is as Kruispad.

In Junie 1976 het die afdelingsraad Kruispad kragtens Wet 52 van 1951 tot 'n noodkamp verklaar. In September is regulasies ingevolge bogenoemde wet ingestel. Die regulasies was sedertdien van krag. Dienste is deur die afdelingsraad gelever.

Op 9 Oktober vanjaar het 'n kennisgewing in 'n Engeltalige oggendkoerant verskyn waarin kennis gegee is dat die regulasies wat op Kruispad betrekking het, herroep sal word.

HEFFING

Adv. L. Dison, S.C. (vir mnr. Ngzohongwana en Waka, in opdrag van Mallinck, Ress, Richman en Cloisenberg) het eergister gesê dit is onwettig om dienste te lewer as daar nie 'n heffing of regulasies is nie. Regter Grosskopf het in sy uitspraak gesê dit is wettig om dienste sonder 'n heffing te lewer.

„Die afdelingsraad kan nie regulasies herroep nie. Ingevolge die wet berus die finale besluit by die Administrateur. Slegs hy kan regulasies herroep,” het regter Grosskopf gesê.

Adv. H. C. Nel het in opdrag van Fuller, Moore en Seun vir die afdelingsraad verskyn. Adv. Dison is bygestaan deur adv. T. Morris en adv. Nel deur adv. C. D. van Schalkwyk.

The Liaison Committee in Practice

There can be no doubt that generally

for the liaison committee rather than

Financial Mail there were 118 liaison

1972.²⁶ In effect these were non-st.

covered later, by the new definition

1973 this had increased to 773,²⁷ which

reached 1 482.²⁸ Of these liaison committees, 750 were

Transvaal (50,6%), 376 in Natal (25,4%), 298 in the Cape

the Orange Free State (3,9%). By May 1975, 1 751 liaison

registered.²⁹ This fifteen-fold increase does appear

In mid-1974, Ryno Verster, of the Personnel Research Divis

Department of Industrial Psychology at the University of t

conducted an investigation into the constitution and functioning of liaison and

works committees.³⁰ His survey included questionnaires addressed to 1 064

organisations on the subject of liaison committees and he received a suitable

response from 326 (roughly 30%) employing 164 995 African workers covered by 437

liaison committees. The organisations which participated in the investigation

were grouped in the following industrial sectors:³¹

TABLE 2

| <u>Sector</u> | <u>Industrial Classification</u> | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------|
| | <u>of Participants</u> | |
| | <u>Number of Organisations</u> | <u>%</u> |
| Manufacturing | 257 | 79,0 |
| Mining | 9 | 3,0 |
| Construction | 9 | 3,0 |
| Commerce | 13 | 4,0 |
| Services | 27 | 8,0 |
| Local authorities | 11 | 3,0 |
| | 326 | 100,0 |

26. Financial Mail, 22 December 1972 p.1145. Cited in: R. Verster, Liaison Committees in the South African Industry, Bloemfontein, U.O.F.S., 1974, p.9.

27. Hansard 3 columns 160-161, 22 August 1974.

28. Hansard 10 column 691, 15 April 1975.

29. Rand Daily Mail, 22 May 1975. Cited in: Muriel Horrell and Tony Hodgson, A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, 1975. Johannesburg S.A.I.R.R. 1976, p.212.

30. Op.cit. pp.14-16.

31. Ibid, p.17.

Bejaarde huisves plakker; gestraf

'N BEJAARDE bruin vrou van Athlone wat onwettige huisvesting aan 'n plakker verskaf het, is gister in die Wynbergse landdroshof ingevolge die Plakkerswet tot R90 boete of 90 dae gevonnis. Twee derdes van die vonnis is vir 'n jaar opgeskort.

Martha Alcock, (70) van Kerkstraat, Athlone, het skuld ontken op aanklag dat sy sonder verlot 'n pondok

op haar erf opgerig het en dit sedert Februarie verlede jaar aan mnr. A. Essau verhuur het.

Alcock het getuig dat haar seun die erf gekoop het en mnr. Essau drie maande kennis gegee het om uit te trek. Mnr. Essau kon nie 'n plek vind nie en sy het hom toegelaat om in die pondok te woon totdat hy nader heen-kome gevind het.

Landdros W. van Greunen het beslis dat die pondok voor 30 November gesloop moet word. Mnr. S. J. Steyn het vir die staat verskyn.

Squatters for Bo

22 2/10/78

(307)

EAST LONDON — The South African and Transkeian Governments will meet on Thursday to discuss South Africa's plans to settle Crossroads squatters on land due to be incorporated into Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima said last night.

Amid conflicting reports of plans to resettle Crossroads' 20 000 people the Transkei Prime Minister said: "The South Africans have told me categorically that they intend settling Crossroads people there."

The area in question is on the Kei River near Queenstown and is due to be incorporated in Transkei. Preparations are going ahead in the area for the creation of a township or resettlement area, according to on-the-spot observations. The preparations are reportedly secret.

As a result of his own observations, Chief Matanzima, who has a farm in the area, sent a telegram to the South African Government demanding an explanation. Asked about the reply, Chief Matanzima said it confirmed South African intentions to settle Crossroads people there. "They wanted to hide it from the world, but it is next door to me," he said.

"It is true that the Republic of South Africa has decided, without consulting Transkei — and I emphasise that point — to resettle the Crossroads people from Cape Town on lands already set aside for Transkei on the Gwatyu farms in the Queenstown district," Chief Matanzima said.

"We got a shock when we saw people working on this land, and, of course, we made inquiries with the TDC, who were already engaged in projects in this area. They knew nothing about it. I sent a telegram to the South African Government a week before last, inquiring about this matter, and a reply only arrived today. The South African Government is responsible for those people, and should have set aside land for them," Chief Matanzima said.

Transkei will refuse to accept these people as Transkeians. "We cannot imagine the South African Government creating a slum — another Crossroads — in our area."

Farmers in the area yesterday confirmed that scores of parallel streets have already been bulldozed in the area.

Mr Willem Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, said last night: "We resettle people regularly. We do not resettle them at one place only."

Asked specifically about reported plans to settle Crossroads squatters on Bridge Farm, near Queenstown, before the land is handed over to Transkei, Dr Vosloo said: "It could be. But I honestly do not know about that place especially."

He repeated previous statements on his department's determination to "assist people from Crossroads to establish themselves legally."

As Dr Mulder, Minister of Plural Relations, stated recently, the department regards all Crossroads inhabitants as illegal occupants of the camp and intends to resettle them in areas where they are permitted legally.

News of the removal and resettlement of the Crossroads people comes in the wake of a visit to Crossroads by Dr Mulder and his reiteration 10 days ago of official determination to remove illegal squatters.

Dr Mulder said the removal would be carried out humanely, stressing that removals would only take place after alternative accommodation was available.

"My departure point is that the inhabitants of Crossroads are in the area illegally and that consequently they must be resettled," he said.

Miss Janet Graaff, research officer with the Institute of Race Relations in Cape Town and co-author of a detailed study of Crossroads, said last night: "At least 80 per cent of the household heads in Crossroads have their original place of

DD 3/10/78

(307)

Order?

domicile in Transkei."

The plan to move them to the Bolotwa Gwatyu area had one positive aspect in that it included provision of alternative accommodation, Miss Graaff said.

The Gwatyu area is not expected to be handed over to Transkei for another six months and neighbouring residents are mystified by the bulldozing.

The chairman of the Eastern Cape Administration Board in Queenstown, Mr G. Coetzer, said yesterday he had heard rumours a township was being built in the area but it was not under his jurisdiction.

The PFP MP for Rondebosch, Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, said from Adelaide yesterday that

shifting people from Crossroads to Gwatyu would not solve the present problems because the economic pull of the rural areas was at present almost non-existent.

"In addition it will not solve the problem of disruption of family life as most of the men at Crossroads have permanent employment. The women and children will be transferred and not the men," Dr Slabbert said.

Mr John Malcomess, NRP MP for East London North, said he had no objection to people being moved from Crossroads provided there were good homes and jobs provided for them.

"Otherwise it is madness, immoral and un-Christian," he said. —
DDR-DDC.

New 'home' for squatters

ARGUS 3/10/78

(307)

BY KEITH KIEWIET

SO, the cat is out of the bag. Dr C P Mulder, the Minister of Plural Relations, is being as good as his word: Alternative accommodation will be provided for the people of Crossroads before the camp is demolished.

The report yesterday that a large township is being secretly and hurriedly built by the South African Government on Bridge Farm in the Bolutwa area on the Transkei border indicates that accommodation is indeed being provided.

And, for the 2 500-odd Ciskeians staying at Crossroads there is the controversial expanding township of Glenmore near Committees Drift in the Eastern Cape.

Recently, a highly placed official in the Ciskei Government hinted to this reporter that the Glenmore township would be the home of Crossroads squatters once they were evicted from the Peninsula.

This Glenmore camp was originally constructed so that the inhabitants of the so-called Fingo Village outside Grahamstown could be relocated there.

However, public pressure (stemming from the fact that there is no work in the area) against this planned relocation of people from Fingo Village left an available township empty — ideal for Crossroads Ciskeians.

It's all a bit transparent. Both Bolutwa and Glenmore are on South African ground on the borders of the so-called 'black states'.

Once the people are moved there the land will probably be ceded to the respective 'black states' as part of the final consolidation of these states.

Then the squatter problem will be in the hands of the black leaders of these areas.

And squatter problem it will be. Because, although the Government will be providing accommodation for the displaced people there is no mention of work opportunity. If no work is found in these areas (and precious little will be found as these are farming areas without industry) then the cycle will simply start all over again and black people will return to the cities in an attempt to find work.

This scheme of relocation just cannot work unless work can be found for the people who go there.

The problem is not new. Instead of having people coming from all parts of the 'black states' to find work in the big cities they will now come from these two areas — the resettlement camps.

The only way a relocation exercise of this kind could work within the framework of National Party ideology would be to establish labour-intensive industry in the

same area at the same time of the relocation.

And, there can be little doubt, there's not enough money to do that.

The Government will not avoid a national — or an international — outcry about this 'solution' to the Peninsula's squatter problem. For the squatter problem is not basically a housing problem but an employment problem.

Pure relocation is not going to solve the problem. It will only create another Thornhill, which will be cutting off the leg but not curing the gangrene.

the poorest people in a form they can easily assimilate.

At Ipoti however advertisement was directed specifically at the very poor and mothers of malnourished children. It happened that poor people then recruited their equally poor neighbours and there was particularly good

2.4 In Umhlaba and Ipoti too, a high proportion of the people who have the best plots have no fields although in both these places it is difficult to make generalisations because they are so new.

3. Initially I tried to assess on a comparative scale between gardens in response according to the is made of gardens them (nearby water,

and Abalimi one garden there might seem to be Abalimi (15) and the people at Umthi have communal gardens.

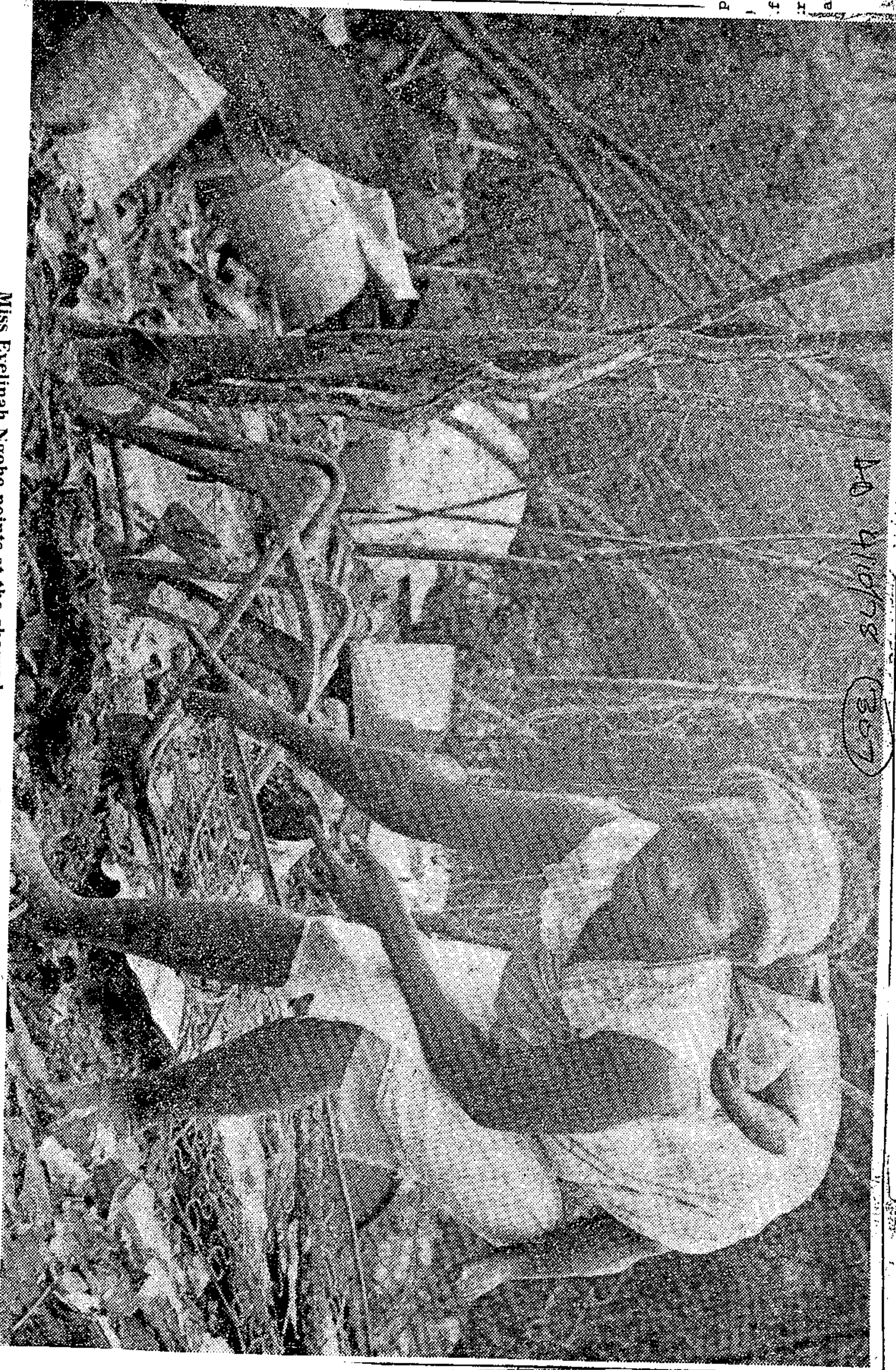
With fields are using le in Umthi are not

detailed information over draw conclusions about different conditions. ing how a garden develops ure or success to any one is very important, since the poorer people the d. Thus the fact that den, whereas the extension iginal 90 members had ces a long way towards the other has not.

pears that of all the communal exist at the moment. It fically at the very poor, tribute this to the fact that are involved in any

/ ...

Miss Evelinah Neobe points at the charred carcass of her dog which was burnt to death when her shack was set on fire in East London yesterday.



Judge impressed by camp vigilantes

ARGUS 3/10/78

307

THE chairman of the Permanent Penal Reform Committee, Mr Justice Viljoen, today visited the Crossroads squatter camp to examine crime prevention methods used there.

Mr Justice Viljoen, an Acting Judge of Appeal, yesterday began a three-day visit to Cape Town to visit the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology and the local branch of the National Institute of Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

The judge said after his visit to the camp today he was 'quite impressed' with the work of the vigilantes in the camp.

GOOD WORK

He said it was 'of course' always preferred if crime prevention was left to the police but, in view of certain difficulties, the Crossroads home guard was doing good work which he hoped they would keep up.

Mr Justice Viljoen will deliver a public lecture titled Alternatives to Imprisonment, with Special Reference to Fines, at Electricity House, Strand Street, at 8.15 pm today.

Squatters flee, shacks

burn in East London

Argus Correspondent

QUEENSTOWN. — Shacks are being burnt and hundreds of fleeing squatters arrested in and around East London after week-long raids by Eastern Cape Administration Board officials.

Nigel Bloch

Saldru Working Paper No. 9

Queenstown

October, 1976

The raids will not stop until the East London area has been 'entirely cleared out,' said the board's chief director, Mr H Swanepoel.

Neither the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr C P Mulder, nor his deputy, Dr W L Vosloo, could be reached today for comment.

A department spokesman declined to comment.

Mr Swanepoel confirmed here that his men were burning shacks, but emphasised that these were 'empty.'

He added: 'We have not touched shacks that have any possessions in them. However, the owners have been arrested.'

Photographs in an East London newspaper show burnt-out shacks with remnants of furniture in them.

Mrs Evilinah Ngcobe claimed that her pets, several cats and a dog had been burnt to death.

The areas being 'cleaned out' are Parkside and Buffalo Flats.

Mr Swanepoel claimed that the board would next move into Mpoko Street in an East London black township where he claimed a squatter population of 200 had settled.

Squatters had been given 'top priority' for six weeks and hundreds had been appearing daily before Administration Board commissioners, he said.

Board lashed

'I cannot give you an accurate figure of how many we have charged,' he added.

Meanwhile, East London city councillor in charge of housing, Mr Jan van Gend, has lashed out at the board's actions.

The municipality had not been consulted, he said.

'As far as I'm concerned, they have acted outside their jurisdiction. Both Parkside and Buffalo Flats are in the East London municipal area.'

Mr van Gend said he also had received reports that shacks had been burnt with squatters' possessions inside.

Problem

'The council has been discussing the problem for some time and we want a top-level country-wide inquiry into the squatting problem.'

'Why are they coming to the city? Are they unable to live in the rural areas? And why is there a shortage of housing?'

'Once these questions have been answered, perhaps we will come to grips with this massive problem.'

'But one thing is certain. In no way do we endorse the Eastern Cape Administration Board's actions. This can lead only to further aggravation.'

ARGUS

4/10/78

policies for
authority, but
object when
followed a
did not fulfil
requirements.

SIDE
ate only one
the Rev G
of Amendel-
the motion
was not the

"If apartheid cannot be
reconciled with the Gospel
within the Church, it can-
not be reconciled with the
Gospel outside the Church
either."

The motion was pro-
posed by the Rev Jan
Mettler of Claremont, who
said there were God-given
civil rights and duties
which the State could not
abrogate. Mankind reflect-

by fire

4/10/78 (307)

Destruction of squatter shacks

Own Correspondent

East London

Squatter shacks are being burnt to the ground
and hundreds of fleeing people are being
arrested in and around East London after week-
long raids by officials from the Eastern Cape
Administration Board.

The raids will not stop
until the East London area
has been "entirely cleaned
out," according to the chief
director of the board, Mr
H Swanepoel, who con-
firmed shacks were being
burned down.

"We have not touched
shacks that have any pos-
sessions inside. However,
the owners have been ar-
rested," he said. Mr Swane-
poel's statement conflicts
with photographs in the
local East London news-
paper today showing bur-
ned out shacks with rem-
nants of furniture inside.

One squatter, Mrs Evil-
nah Ngcobe, claimed that
her pets — several cats
and a dog — had been
burnt to death.

The areas involved are
Parkside and the Buffalo
flats.

Mr Swanepoel said that
the board would move
into Mpoko Street in East
London's black township
where he claimed a squat-
ter population of 200 had
settled.

Top priority

He said the squatter
problem in East London
had been given "top
priority" for the past six
weeks and hundreds of
squatters had been ap-
pearing before Bantu Ad-
ministration Board com-
missioners.

"I cannot give you an
accurate figure of how
many we have charged,"

The East London city
councillor in charge of
housing Mr J van Gend
has lashed out at the
board's action and said the
municipality had not been
consulted over the matter.

"As far as I am con-
cerned they have acted
outside their jurisdiction.
Both Parkside and Buffalo
flats are in the East Lon-
don municipal area," he
said.

Snowball

"The squatting problem
is just snowballing. As
soon as the board bull-
dozes one camp these
people have no alternative
but to move on and erect
another camp — until that
too is bulldozed."

His council was calling
for a countrywide inquiry
into the squatter problem.

Neither the Minister of
Plural Relations, Dr Mul-
der, nor his deputy, Dr W
L Vosloo, could be reached
today for comment on the
eviction of squatters near
East London.

A spokesman for the
department declined to
comment.

"We would first like to
investigate what is going
on there before we say
anything," he said.

● Squatters to go to
Bridge Farm—See Page 3.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

8th August, 1978.

Memorandum

Professor A.H.K.E. Paap,
Dean,
Faculty of Arts.

YOURS SINCERELY,

A.H.

Own Correspondent

QUEENSTOWN. — About 50 km from Queenstown on the road to Umhata is a road grid.

No houses, just streets and the odd bit of construction on what looks like water tanks.

And yesterday smoke rose from grass fires between the streets.

This, it is believed, is where the South African Government intends settling Transkeians from the controversial Crossroads squatter camp.

Trainloads of construction material have been going down the railway lines to Gannata for the past few months, but Government officials won't say for what purpose.

There are no construction projects at Gannata — little more than a railway terminus and road transport station — nor at St Marks Mission, just a stone's throw away on the left bank of the Cacadu River.

The river, which used to be called the White Kei, has

Crossroads: grid marks the spot perhaps

always been the Transkei border.

But when the SA Government hands over the Botswana-Gwalyu area to Transkei, the border will move about 20 km to the west.

The site of the street pattern is just over a kilometre from the Cacadu Bridge, where the new tarred road

crosses the railway line. North of the tarred road is an airstrip used by a construction company.

On its northern side is the Oathay railway siding, where a row of trucks loaded with roofing sheets was standing.

From the air no activity could be seen. The building materials, reportedly sent

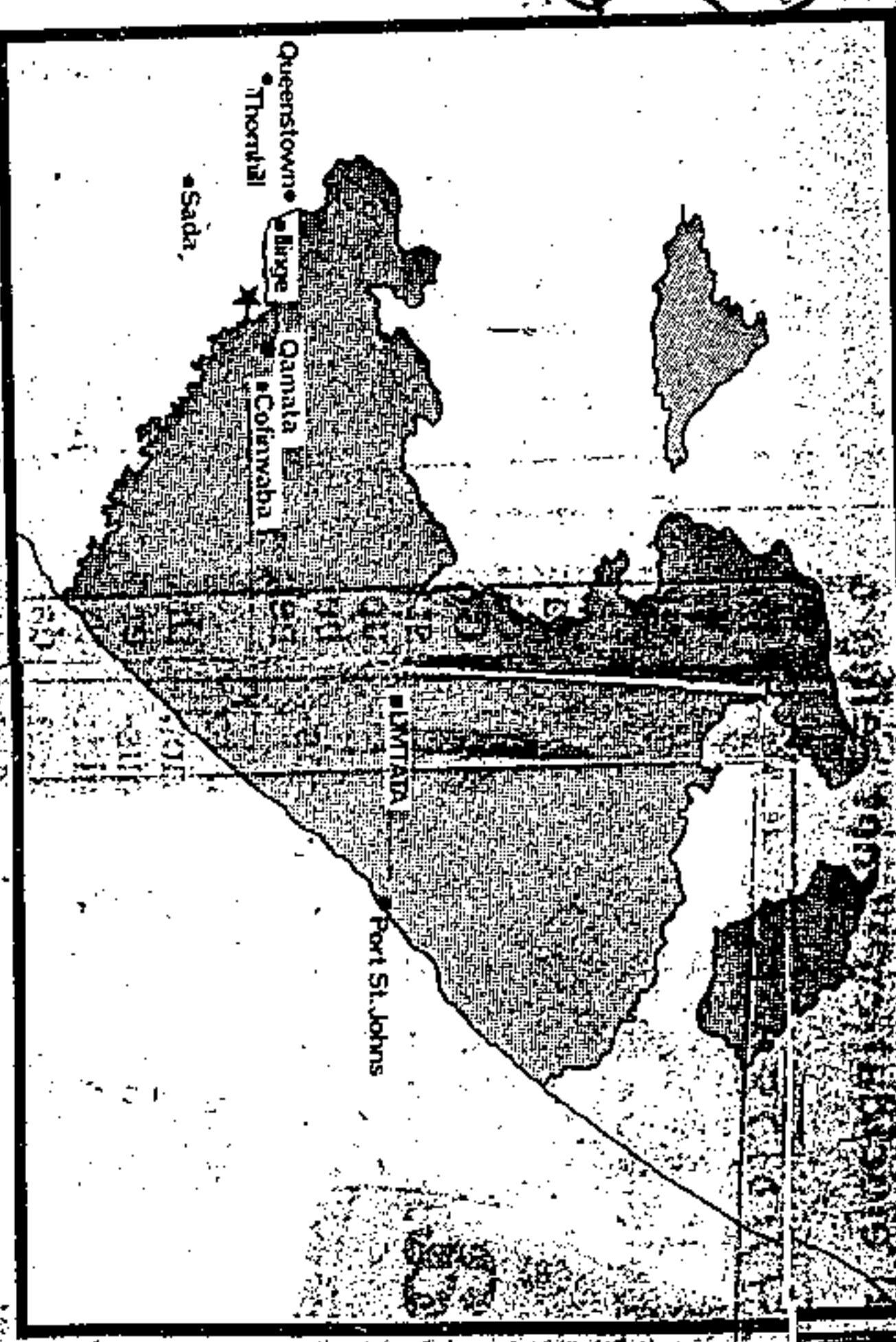
The star marks the spot where the Crossroads squatters may be resettled. The area is still to be incorporated in Transkei.

to the site, indicate that squatters from Crossroads construction is likely to start soon.

Yesterday the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief K. M. Matanzima, said his government refused to allow South Africa to establish "another Crossroads squatter camp" at Botswana.

The SA Government's threat to move thousands of squatters from Crossroads has resulted in an outcry from politicians and churches in South Africa and the Western world.

Other large squatter camps in the western Cape, similar to Crossroads, have been demolished and their inhabitants transported to homelands and to Transkei.



Squatters for export?

4/10/78
(307)

On the face of it, the presumed plan by the South African Government to move thousands of people from the Cape Crossroads squatter camp to land near Queenstown in the Border area which has been expropriated for incorporation into Transkei seems to be the ultimate in cynicism.

We saw something similar happen at Thornhill, when the burden of responsibility was inherited by the Ciskei. This time the preparations seem only to be more sophisticated. The difference is that apparently a proper township, presumably with

services, will be laid out before the mass removal of people from one part of the country to another takes place. To that extent, perhaps, the hardships on the people may not be as great but the morality of the decision will still be challenged.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief, Kaiser Matanzima has already expressed his shock and anger. He can be assured his feelings are shared by this newspaper and by all in this country who are sickened by the never-ending harassment of defenceless families.

Mr Kruger's disapproval

In an Editorial Opinion on September 14 we expressed our disgust at certain remarks of a delegate to the Transvaal congress of the National Party who referred to blacks as "kaffirs" and "plurals" and also complained that they "smell".

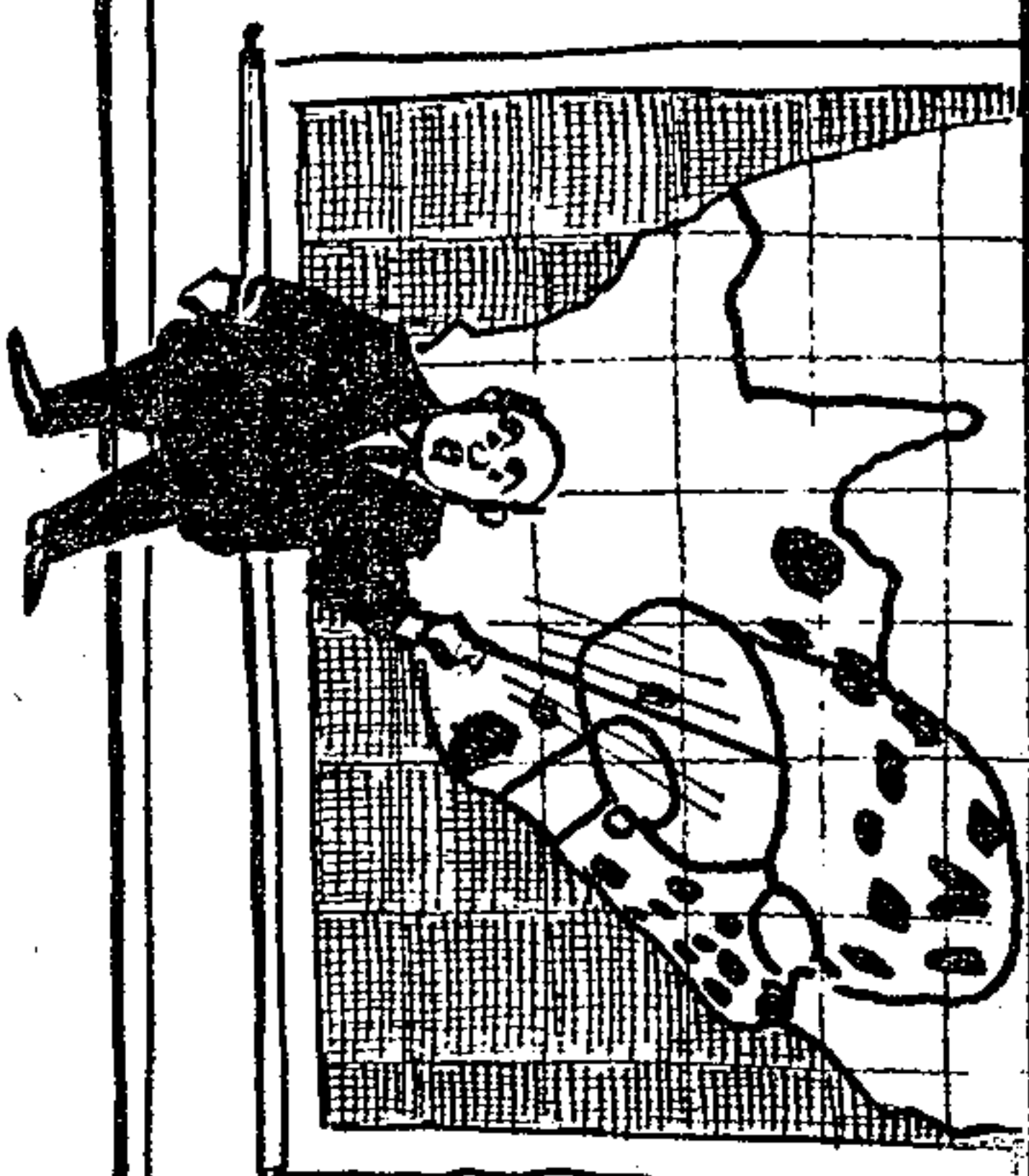
We felt the delegate who spoke so disparagingly against black people should at least have been dressed down at the congress.

It has now been drawn to our attention that the Minister of Justice and Police, Mr Kruger, as chairman at the congress, did in fact interrupt the delegate when he was speaking. "No, Mr Kruger reacted by saying "No, no" when the delegate first used the

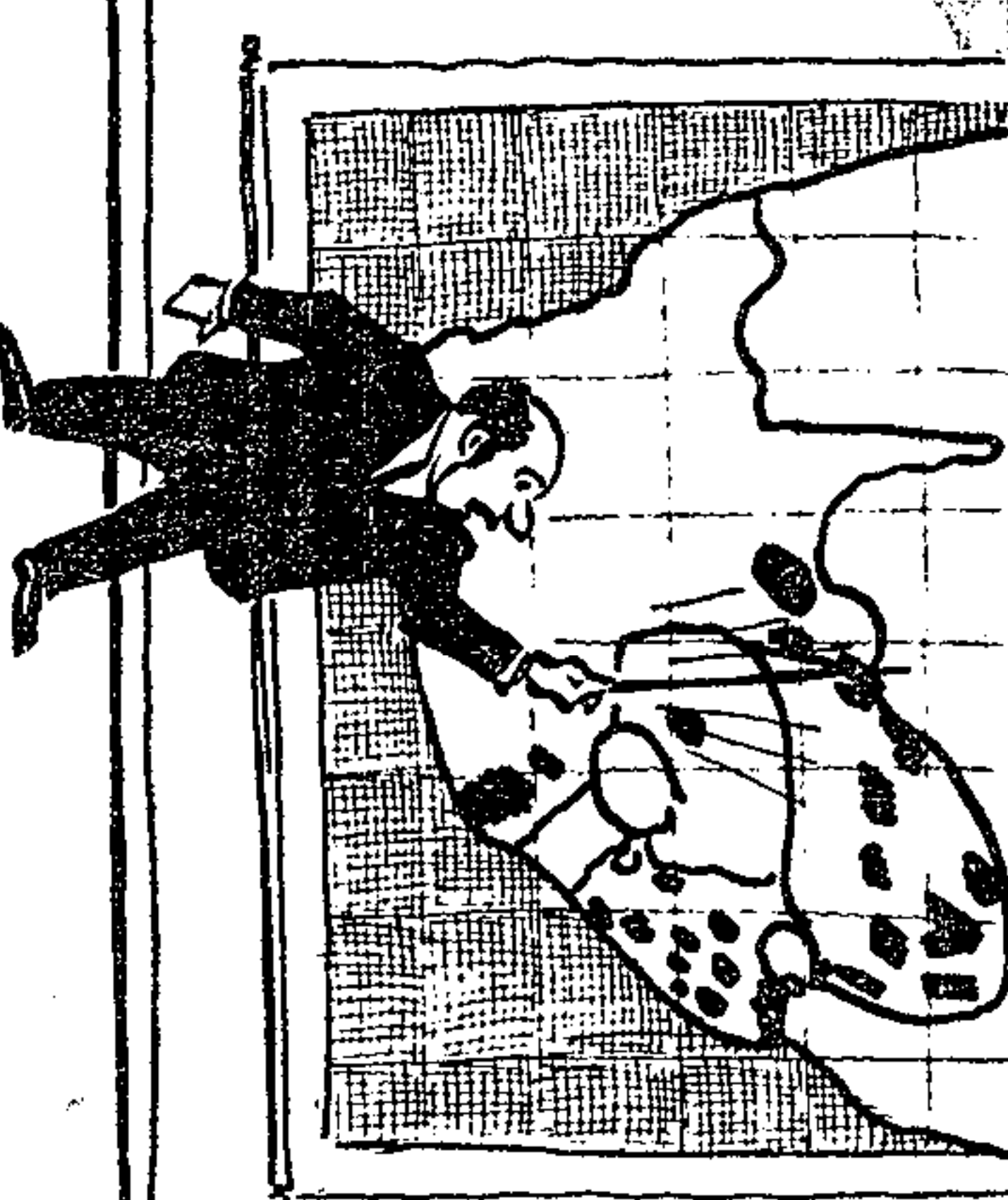
insulting terms and interrupted the speaker a little later, again, saying: "No, no, please, we are not talking now about the term, friend, we are now busy with another matter. We talk of the black people and this is the only term we use here."

Mr Kruger then allowed the delegate to continue his speech for several minutes on his objections to shared facilities before telling him politely that his time was up.

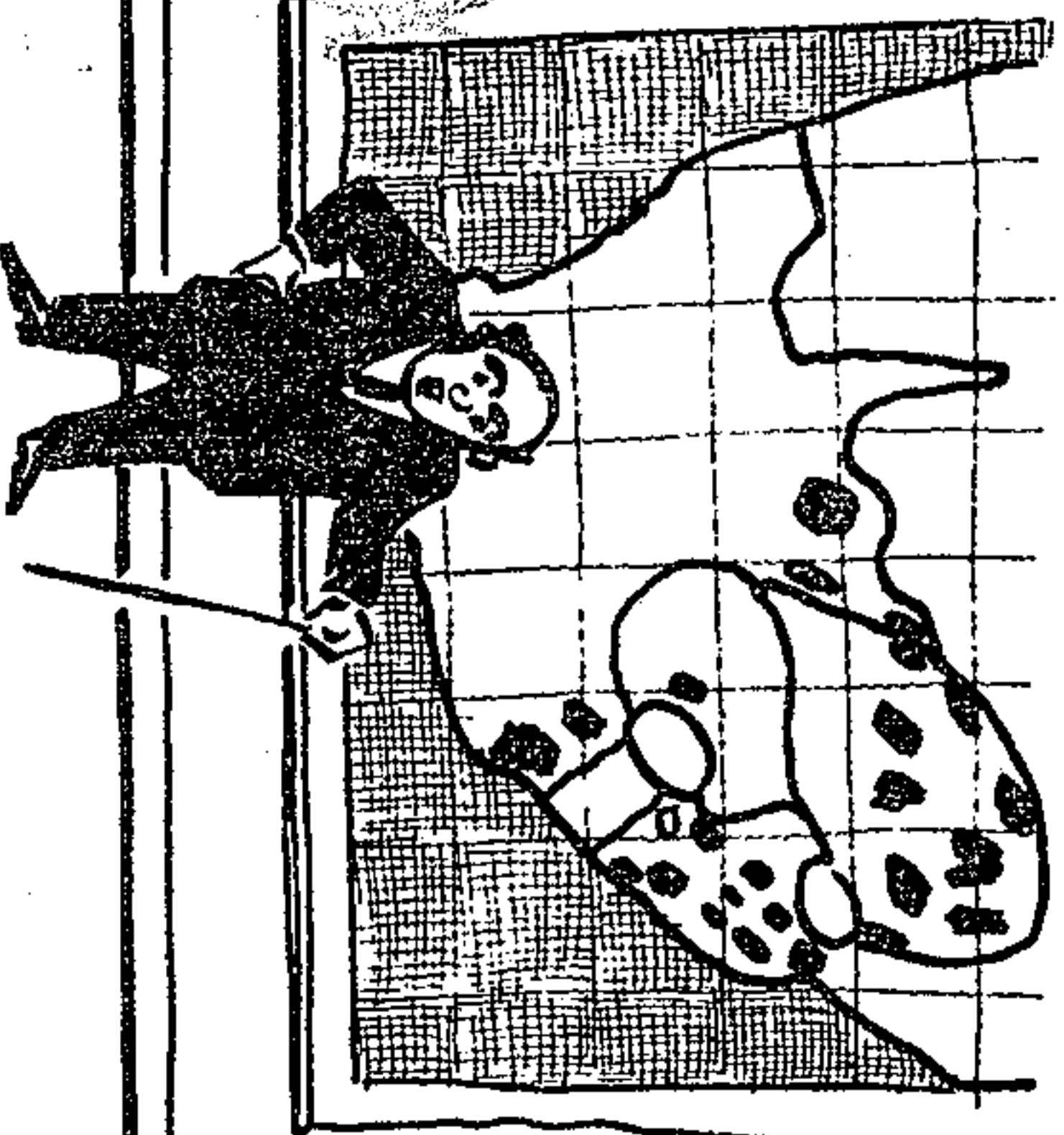
It seems clear, therefore, that Mr Kruger also disapproved of the racist outburst and we are happy to put the record right as far as his personal attitude was concerned.



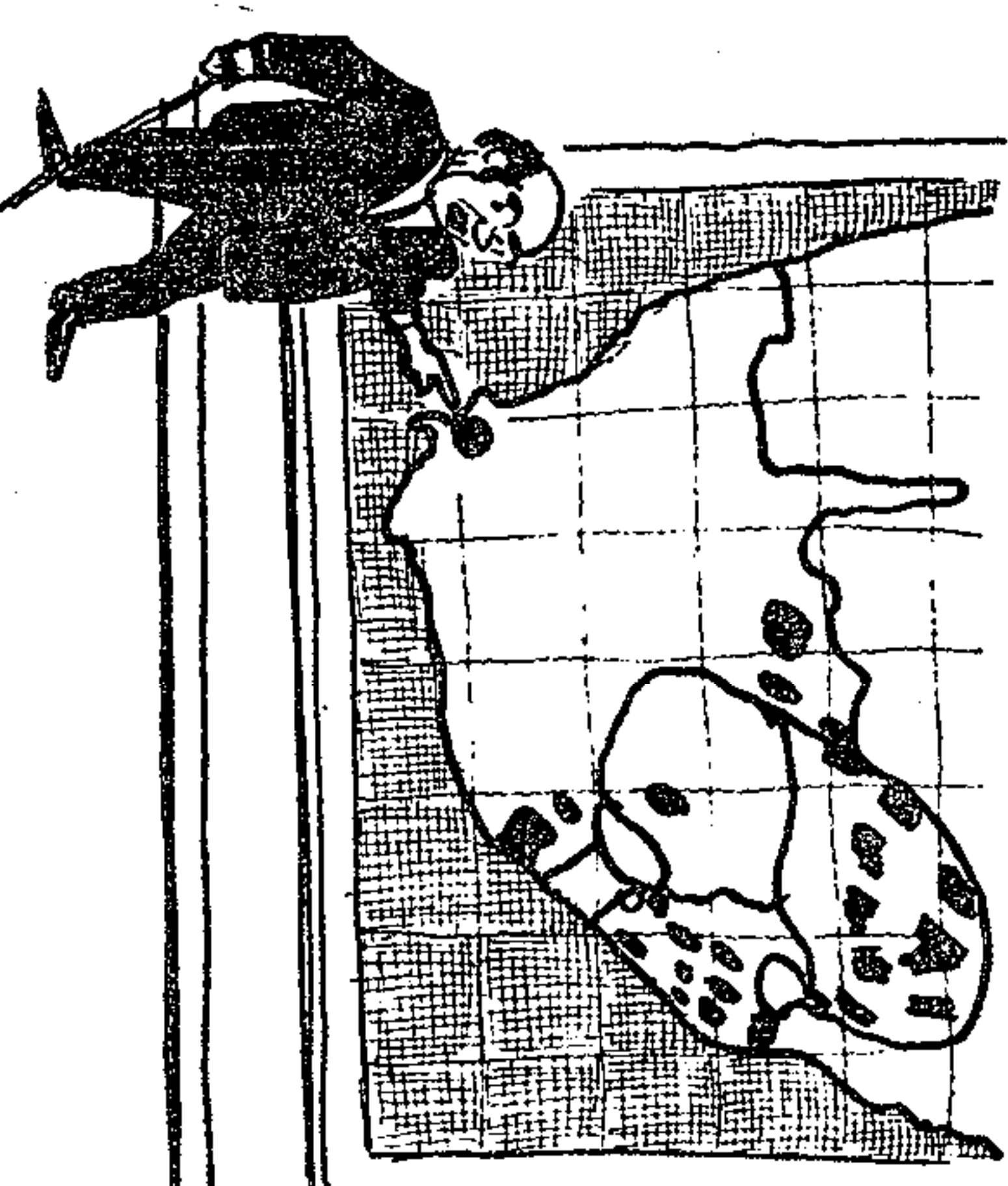
WITH THE SO-CALLED ETHNIC HOMELANDS ...



AS FRAGMENTED AS THEY ARE ...



WHY NOT SIMPLY DECLARE, AS PART AND PARCEL OF ANY ONE OF THEM ...



THE PROBLEM AREA AT THE CROSSROADS

WEDNESDAY
October 4, 1978

RAM

307

Cynical plan that must be stopped

IF THERE is anything more sickening than the harassment of the inhabitants of the Crossroads squatter camp, then it is the reported secret plan to resettle these people (dump would be a better word) in a new township 1 000 km away on the banks of the Kei River.

This would be compounding plain cruelty with the most crass political cynicism we have yet heard of — and if the Minister of Plural Relations doesn't want an international scandal of Biko proportions he had better stamp on the whole idea right away.

It is quite true that many of the 20 000 inhabitants of Crossroads are living in the Western Cape against the law — but that is because the law doesn't take account of such a sickly humanist thing as family life. These are "superfluous appendages" who followed their menfolk to work in a region that has jobs. Although they happen to live in a squatter camp (because their presence in the Western Cape is not officially recognised) they form a uniquely settled and cohesive community and many have been there for 10 or 12 years. But in terms of Nationalist ideology the Western Cape must be cleared of blacks (in favour of coloureds), and since these people are Xhosas they must be despatched to either the Transkei or the Ciskei.

But neither the Transkei nor the Ciskei wants them, because there

are no jobs for them there.

Hence this scheme to dispose of them in stages, as it were. The plan, apparently, is to build them a township in what is called the Gwatyu-Bolotwa area between the Kei River and its tributary, the Swart Kei. This is a kind of no-man's land at the moment: most of the white farms have been expropriated preparatory to handing the wedge of territory over to the Transkei in terms of the 1936 Land Act pledges, but the handover has yet to take place.

So the idea appears to be to build the township on what will still be ground under South African jurisdiction, then hand over the whole area — squatter township and all — to the Transkei.

A very convenient spot, you must admit, to execute such a neat disposal. Of course the fact that there is not a job to be had for kilometres around is purely incidental. The only sizeable town in the vicinity is Queenstown, which is hardly an industrial metropolis and already has two other large human dumping grounds on its Ciskei side with Sada and Thornhill.

To the east there is a mission station at St Marks, a roadside pub and some agricultural allotments at Qamata and a one-horse town at Cofimvaba. To the north and south, nothing.

What in God's name, Dr Mulder, are 20 000 people to do there?

Squatter rehousing confirmed

ARGUS 4/10/78 (307)

Political Staff

THE Department of Plural Relations has confirmed that the Government is planning to rehouse people from 'black spots' in South Africa — including some from the Crossroads squatter camp — at Bridge Farm near the border of Transkei.

Transkei's reaction to the plan is likely to be discussed with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, by a Transkei delegation, but so far no confirmation of such talks has come from Pretoria.

A spokesman in Mr Botha's office said a statement on the matter might be issued later today.

A spokesman for the Department of Plural Relations in Pretoria said today construction work was being undertaken at Bridge Farm 'as at other places in the country.'

There was a possibility, he said, that some of the people living at Crossroads might be settled at Bridge Farm.

The Crossroads squatter committee said in a statement today: 'We wish to state once again that the residents of Crossroads live where they do because of their intense desire to remain together as families in Cape Town where their husbands and fathers are employed and where there is a demand for their services.'

DISQUIET

'The Government may be trying to meet the criticism that it proposes to demolish Crossroads without providing alternative housing but its plan fails completely to meet our human needs because we will be separated by hundreds of miles from our loved ones.'

The statement says there are disquieting points in the reports.

● 'Why has there been absolutely no consultation with the people of Crossroads regarding the resettlement plans?

● 'What facilities exist at Bolotwa in the way of schooling, health, shops and — the most important — employment? and,

● 'It is intended to foist this dumping ground on the Transkeian authorities and have they been consulted about this intention?'

The statement goes on: 'Our fears are that Crossroads' residents will become the victims in a new resettlement scheme similar to the infamous settlements at Thorn Hill, Sada and Dimbaza.'

NOT HELPING

It says the Government is not helping the squatters by sending them to a barren place.

'We came to Cape Town to escape the poverty of such places and to live with our husbands in Cape Town, as families.'

'If it is the desire of the Government to help us, this assistance should be given at Crossroads where we have already established ourselves as a stable community.'

The statement concludes: 'We do not want our children to grow up as delinquents because their fathers are living and working in the city.'

'We also do not want them to grow up in the poverty of the homelands so they will be forced to return to the cities one day in desperation as "squatters" seeking work.'

Squatter homes burned in E.L.

EAST LONDON — Scores of squatters in the bush near Parkside here were left homeless yesterday when East Cape Administration officials burned their flimsy dwellings to the ground.

The raids took place at about 3 am on Monday and yesterday morning in the Tip section between Parkside and Buffalo Flats.

Many of the dwellers fled when East Cape Administration officials and Duncan Village police pounced.

Fleeing squatters were arrested and their homes set on fire before they

could remove their belongings. The number arrested could not be ascertained.

More than half the squatters' homes were smouldering ruins late yesterday.

The Chief Director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr H. J. Swanepoel, said from Queenstown yesterday: "We are still active in the

field of solving the problem of squatters. We will remain active until the problem is solved."

The area where the raids took place is under the jurisdiction of the East London City Council and not the East Cape Administration Board.

Angry squatters yesterday accused Administration officials of setting fire to their belongings and one woman said her two cats and a dog were burnt to death in the shack.

Mrs Evelinah Ngcobe said she was arrested and when she was released she returned to her destroyed shack. "I was shocked to find everything burnt out. They could not even save my beautiful cats and dogs from being burnt to death."

Mrs Ngcobe said she had built a shack because her child had to get TB treatment at the Duncan Village clinic. She felt the authorities had acted in a "barbaric" manner.

Mr Thomas Mfundisi, who is regarded as the headman of the Tip section, has appealed to members of the Coloured Management Committee, Mr Peter Mopp and Mr Dody Nash, to come to their rescue.

"Something must be done about these

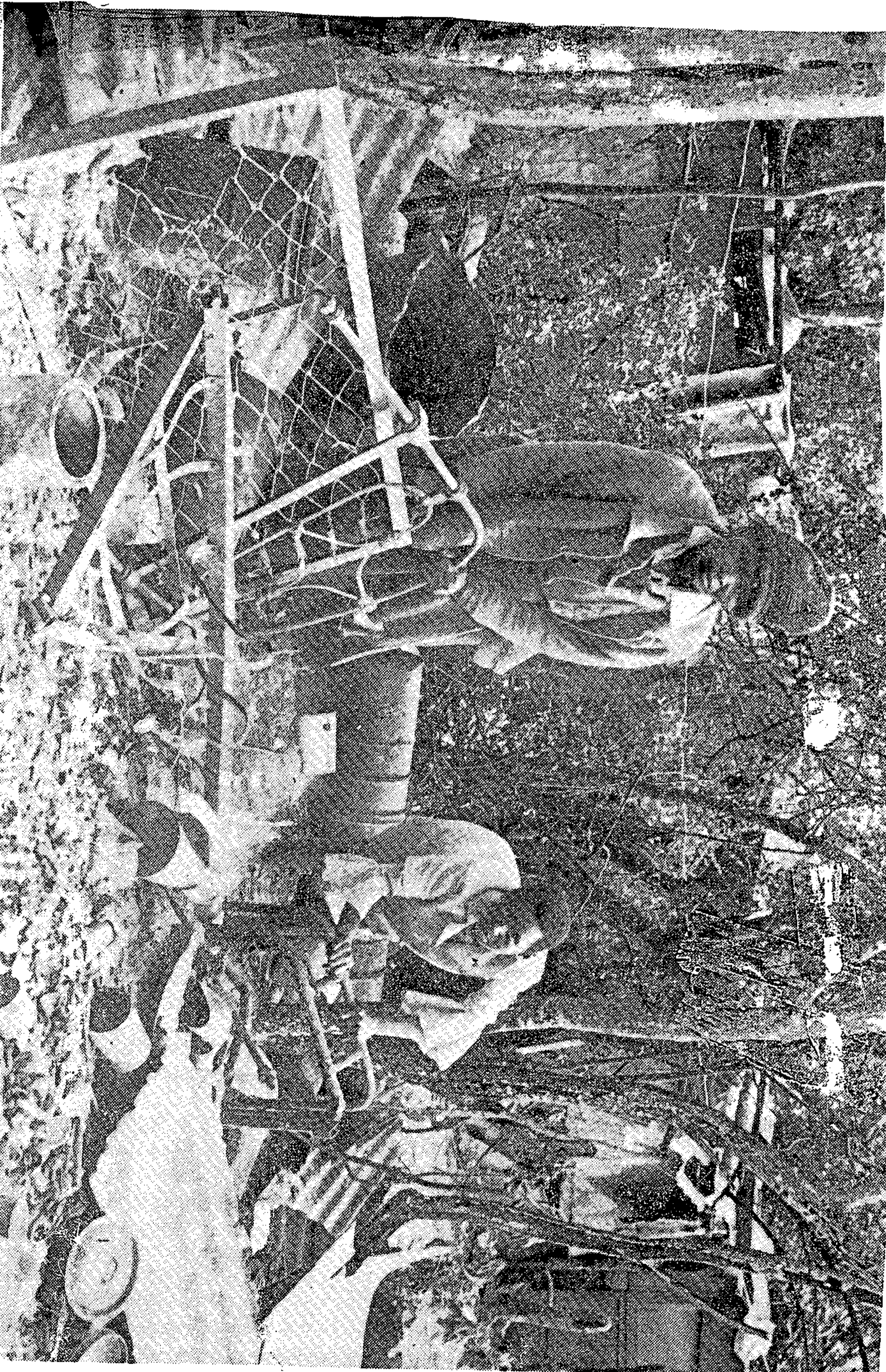
hundreds of destitute families whose shelters have been burnt down and left homeless before it is too late," said Mr Mfundisi whose two roomed shack was burnt down. He lost all his belongings including a radio, furniture and R120 in cash, he claimed.

The Border regional secretary of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mrs Val Sullivan, said yesterday: "It is distressing that homes of a settled and established community are destroyed without alternative homes being provided."

East London's city councillor dealing with Coloured people's affairs, Mr Jan van Gend, said last night: "Whatever has been done has been done without the authority of the City Council."

He said there was a strong possibility the Administration Board officials had acted outside their jurisdiction. "Besides," said Mr Van Gend, "knocking down shacks is not going to solve the squatter problem, because any squatter will just build another shack." Mr Van Gend said the only way to solve the squatter problem was to provide proper alternative accom-

Mrs Sarah Mcatshelewa, 50, with her daughter, Nosipho, 13, forage through debris for a few possessions in what was their home. Another picture page 14.



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4/10/17

Town 'not only' for Crossroads

CAPE TIMES 4/10/78 (307)

Political Correspondent

THE Department of Plural Relations denied yesterday that a new township under construction on the Transkei border was being built solely to rehouse Crossroads squatters who are Transkei citizens.

Some Crossroads inhabitants might be resettled there, a spokesman said, but the township was part of general resettlement plans.

Construction work at Bridge Farm, on the Kei River near Queenstown, has already resulted in a demand for a South African explanation from the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who has a farm nearby.

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, is to meet a Transkei Government delegation tomorrow to discuss the issue.

The area is earmarked for incorporation into Transkei, and resettling squatters there at this stage could be a way around Transkei Government objections to the people being "dumped" on the former homeland.

A list

The Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Willie Vosloo, told the Cape Times that Crossroads squatters would not be resettled in one township but would be assisted to return to their own areas.

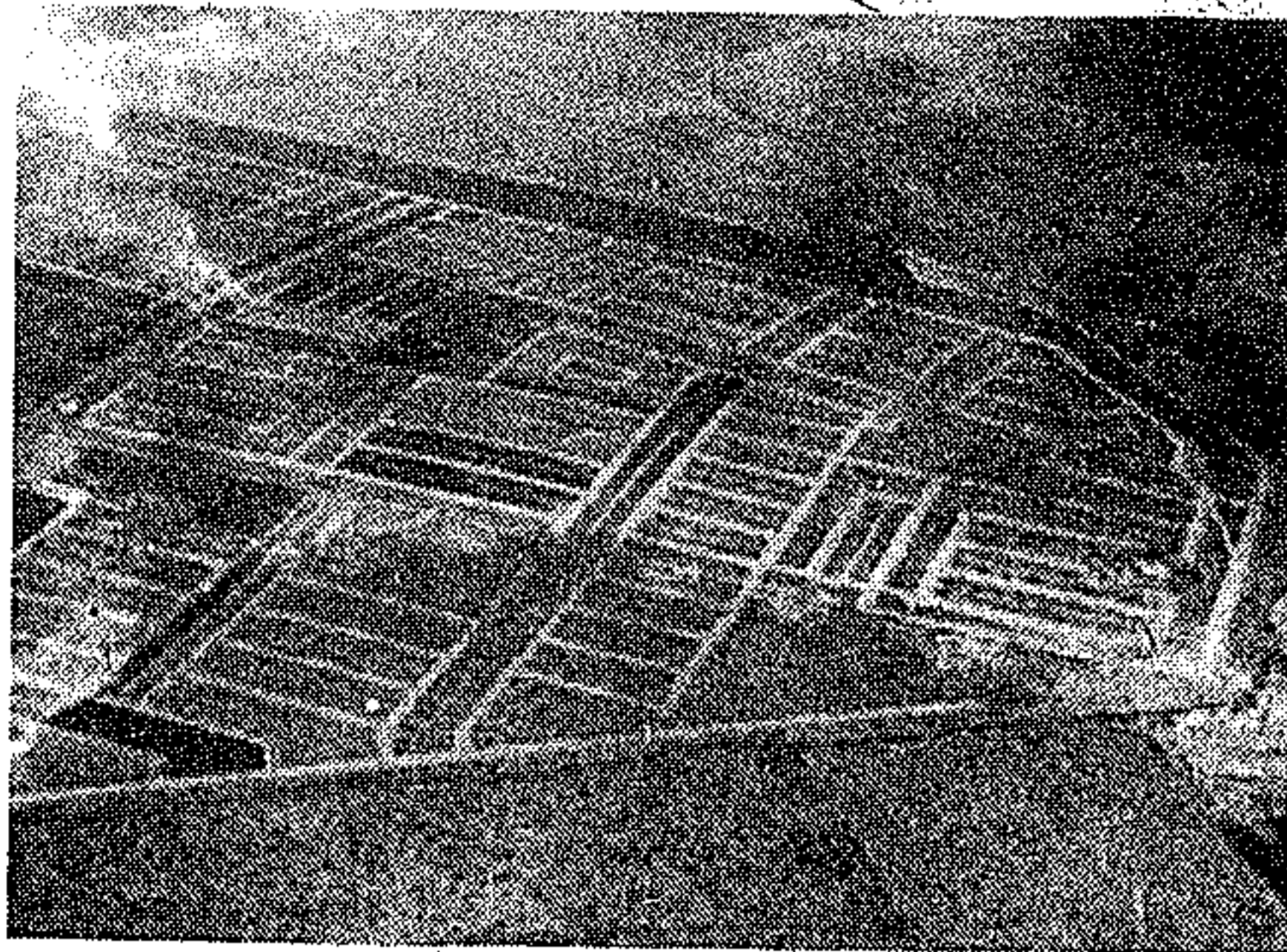
"We have a list of where they come from in Transkei, the Ciskei and other places."

He subsequently confirmed through the departmental spokesman that some Crossroads squatters might go to Bridge Farm.

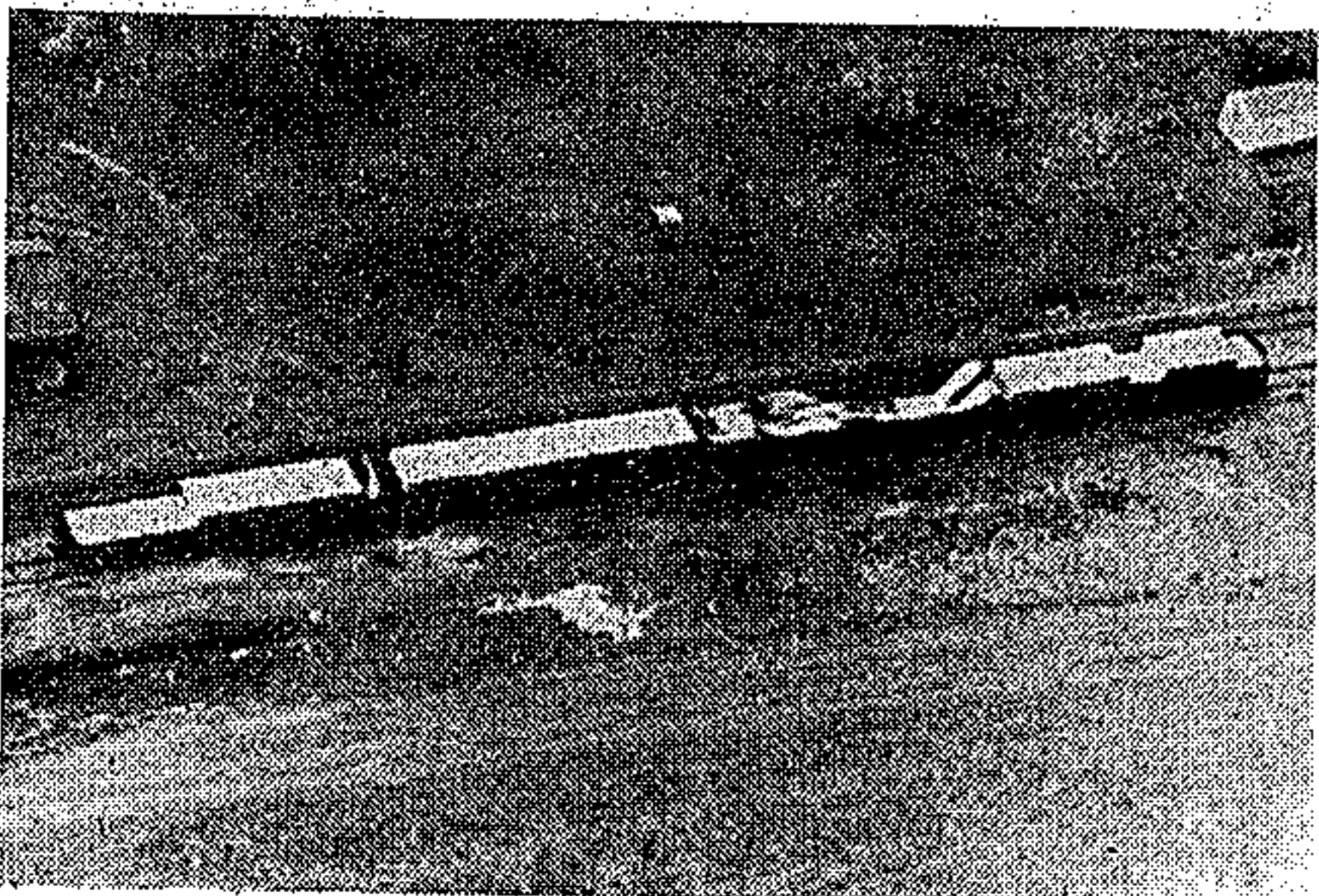
"Construction at Bridge Farm is being done, as at other places in the country, for resettlement of people from black spots and other badly situated areas," the spokesman said.

"Dr Vosloo indicated he had repeatedly said people now living in Crossroads would be assisted to return from wherever they had come, but there was a possibility that some will be resettled at Bridge Farm.

"It is incorrect to say con-



An aerial view of the new township.



Sheets of roof iron stacked on trucks in the Bolotwa-Gwatyu area.

Mysterious town rises on border

Own Correspondent

QUEENSTOWN — Take a drive to Umtata and you'll find a grid-pattern of gravel streets in the middle of the veld about 50 kilometres from Queenstown; no houses, just streets and the odd bit of construction on what looks like water tanks.

This is where it is said the South African Government intends settling Transkeians from the Crossroads squatter camp outside Cape Town.

Trainloads of construction material have been going down the railway lines to Qamata for the past few months but government officials here won't say for what reason.

There are no construction projects at Qamata — little more than a railway terminus and road transport station — nor at St Marks Mission just a stone's throw away on the left bank of the Cacadu River, what used to be called the White Kei.

The river has always been the Transkei border but when the

being undertaken exclusively for people of Crossroads, because people from elsewhere will also be settled there."

Dr Vosloo declined to give a precise indication of when the government intended clearing Crossroads, standing by an earlier statement that this would be "after the winter and before the end of the year."

E Cape squatters arrested

East London. — Squatters were arrested and their homes set on fire when Eastern Cape Administration Board officials and police raided a squatter camp near here yesterday.

The raid took place at about 3 am between Parkside and Buffalo Flats.

Fleeing squatters were arrested and their homes set on fire before they could remove their belongings.

The number of those arrested is not known.

The chief director of the Eastern Cape Administration Board, Mr H Swanepoel, said in Queenstown yesterday: "We are still active in the field of solving the problem of squatters. We will remain active until the problem is solved."

A squatter, Mrs Evelinah Ngcobe, said she had been arrested and after her return to the camp "I was shocked to find everything burnt out."

"They could not even save my beautiful cats and dogs from being burnt to death," she said.

Mr Thomas Mfundis, a spokesman for the squatters, yesterday appealed to members of the Coloured Management Committee in East London to come to the squatters' aid.

area to Transkei the border will be seen by a Daily Dispatch correspondent who flew over there yesterday.

CAPE TIMES

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307



MRS. Nobetele Mafuqa carrying a few of her belongings which she managed to save before her shack was burnt down.

Mercury Correspondent
PRETORIA — Alleged "indiscriminate" razing of squatter shacks in and around East London by officials of the Eastern Cape Administration Board was strongly denied in Pretoria yesterday by a spokesman for the Department of Plural Relations and Development.

Raids, arrests and burning of shacks took place in the past week in the Buffalo and Parkside Flats areas.

The spokesman said board officials had conducted raids mainly on shacks built with cardboard cartons near refuse dumps. The shacks were considered a health hazard.

The raids were held after 5 a.m. and only those which contained no possessions were set alight.

At least 30 occupied shanties were still standing

and the occupants had been given time to pack their belongings.

Reports that dogs and cats had died in the fires were unfounded and he had received no confirmation of a statement by a squatter, Mrs. Evelinah Ngcobe, that her pets had been burnt to

death. In fact her shack was still standing, the spokesman said.

He added that he was told more than 80 percent of the people living in the areas were women who earned a living from prostitution.

Meanwhile, in East London, the board's chief

director, Mr. H. Swanepoel, has also denied knowledge of pets or belongings burnt by his three White and 15 Black inspectors.

He said only 16 empty shacks near a refuse dump were burned on Tuesday morning. They had been made of cardboard cartons and plastic bags.

The local Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier P. J. Smal, strongly denied police involvement in the raids and said they had not gone anywhere near the areas.

Earlier reports said fleeing squatters had been arrested and their homes set on fire before they could remove their belongings.

Shanty blitz story denied



MRS. Sarah Mcatshelwa (50) with her daughter Nosiphu (13), look through the debris that was once their home in the hope of finding some of their possessions. Mrs. Mcatshelwa said she was saved from being charged because she could produce a medical certificate — but her shanty was still razed. An unknown number of squatters was arrested and many lost everything they owned.

Squatters want to stay

CAPE TOWN — A feeling of powerlessness permeated the Crossroads squatter camp yesterday as news spread that many residents might be sent to Bridge Farm, on the Kei River near Queenstown.

Some had never heard of the area, the Bolotwa-Gwatyu district, while others said they had been brought up in the area. Some described it as a desert.

No one spoken to at the camp yesterday morning was making plans to move following reports that the Bridge Farm township was being established.

They had mixed feelings on what they might do if

repeated warnings that the camp was to be demolished were realised. Most said they would stay in the area, while one said she would wait and see what the other residents would do.

All the women spoken to said they wanted to stay with their husbands. Mrs Nongenile Mhlabangu said she knew "Bolot". "I don't think it's a good place. But if I have to go, I'll have to go." She added, however, that she would wait and see what the community would do.

Mrs Mobantu Sincu said she did not know the area, but would not leave in any case. "My husband is

here," she said.

Mrs Virginia Arosi said she did not want to leave. A mother of three, she said her husband had been in the Cape for 21 years and she had joined him in 1974.

Members of the Crossroads women's committee spoken to yesterday were bitter at the idea of sending them to the Bolotwa-Gwatyu area. A number said they had been brought up there.

Mrs Regina Ntongana, chairwoman of the committee, said: "We don't want to go there. The Government is going to throw us away. There are no shops, clinics, doctors

or schools there. It is a dry place."

She added: "We're quite happy here. We're paying our rents. We want to be with our husbands. Please, let the Government leave us."

Mrs Ntongana said the Crossroads residents would stay if the camp was demolished. "They can kill us, they're killing us already," she said.

Mr Richard Mdidimba, a Crossroads men's committee member, said the Bridge Farm scheme was a bad idea. "We came to Crossroads to get a job. We want to stay with our children and wives," he said. — DDC.

New town causes TDC hitch

UMTATA — South Africa's new township at Bridge Farm could affect Transkeian development plans, the chairman of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Franko Maritz, said yesterday.

Transkei's western extreme, in the vicinity of the Kei River, was expected to become its richest farming terrain in five to ten years' time, he said.

But in the short term, it was impossible to provide further employment in this area.

"If a hundred people were brought in now, employment could not be found for them."

The Bolotwa-Gwatyu area was being developed by the TDC at the request of Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Cattle herds, a dairy project, irrigation

schemes and agricultural crops had been established there.

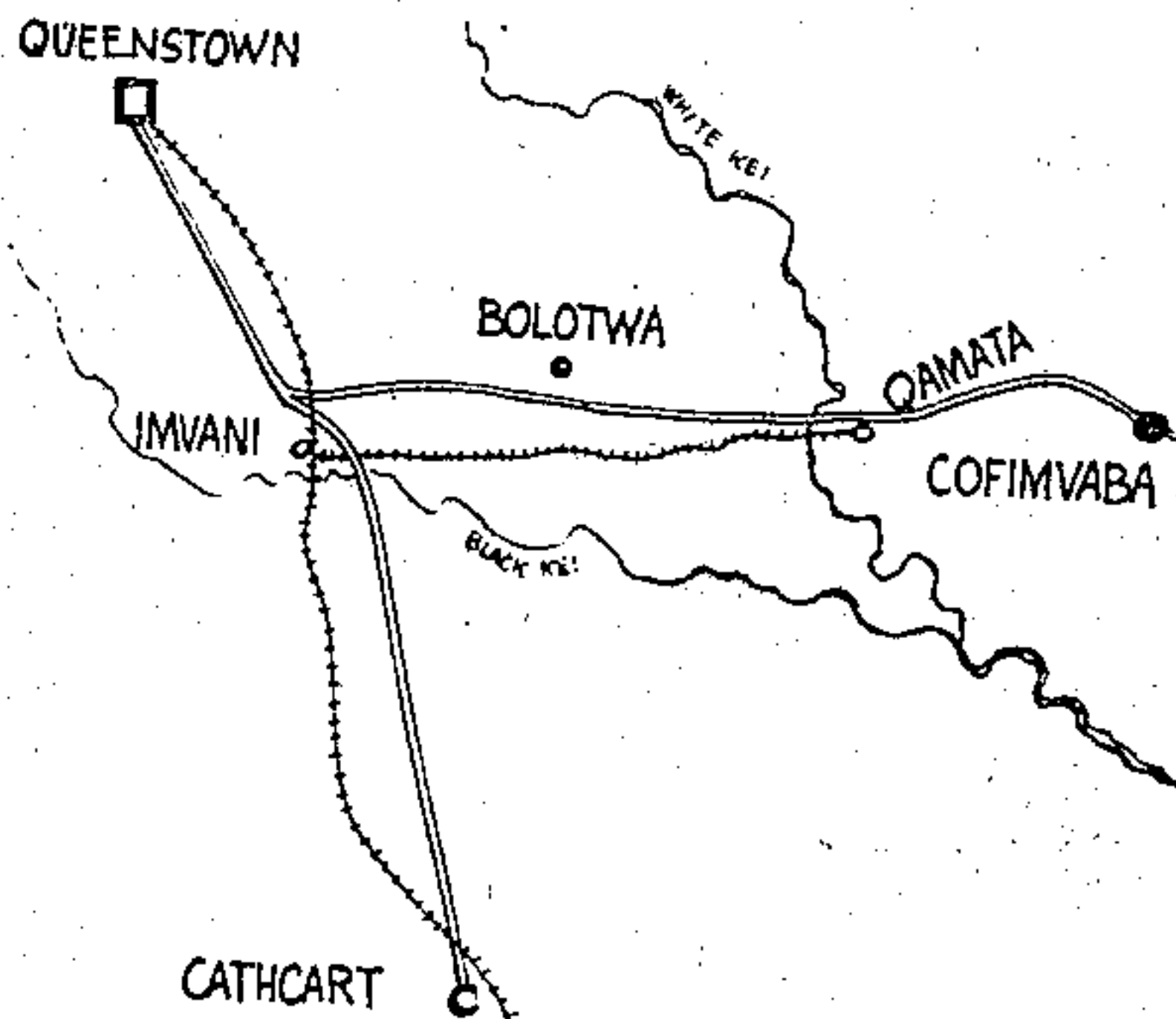
The TDC would have involved itself in the area now earmarked for the new town.

Mr Maritz said he first heard of the South African Government's plans for a new township near Queenstown when he visited Pretoria last month. Mr I. P. van Onselen, Secretary for Plural Relations, told him of these plans.

Mr Van Onselen told him the department intended the town for resettlement of Crossroads squatters who originally were from that vicinity of Transkei.

South Africa and Transkei meet today for talks on the resettlement issue.

Transkei has already voiced its intention to resist any move to make the "price" of cession of the land acceptance by



Transkei of squatters from South Africa.

South Africa will be represented at the talks by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Willie Vosloo.

Chief Matanzima refus-

ed to say where the meeting would take place, except to say it would be in South Africa.

Mr Botha's private secretary, Mr H. de Klerk, refused to do more than confirm that Mr Botha would be present at the talks. — DDR-DDC.

DA 5/10/78 (307)

E.L. burnings accusation

EAST LONDON — East London city councillor, Mr Jan van Gend, yesterday accused the East Cape Administration Board of acting in a high handed manner and aggravating the squatter problem by burning down their shacks near Parkside this week.

He told the Daily Dispatch that two weeks ago he and the deputy town clerk, Mr Gordon Fisk, had visited the squatter area between Parkside and Buffalo Flats.

During the visit, the East London manager of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr P. Sutton, had told them the Board could not go onto the land, which is municipal property, unless the Council asked them to do so.

It was on the strength of this meeting he had issued a statement saying the Board had acted outside the area of their jurisdiction when they destroyed the squatters' shacks.

"If they are entitled to act on our property they could at least have had the courtesy to advise or consult us. As far as I am aware the Council was never consulted," Mr Van Gend said.

The Chief Director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr H. J. Swanepoel, confirmed from Queenstown yesterday shacks had been burned down.

But he had been assured by officials of the Board in East London no shacks with property or furniture had been burned down, he said.

He also denied there were any animals in any of the shacks burned down.

"Besides," said Mr Swanepoel, "you can't really call them shacks, they were just shelters."

He also said no arrests had been made during the Tuesday raid.

A Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Wellington

Sangotsha, who visited the shacks on Tuesday and took photographs said he had spoken to seven people who had been arrested.

Mr Sangotsha had seen 20 shacks that were burned down and had also seen and photographed the charred corpse of an animal as well as furniture.

Mr Sangotsha also said he had spoken to the man who is regarded as the headman of the Tip squatter camp which was destroyed, Mr Thomas Mfundisi, who was arrested and released after paying a fine.

Mr Mfundisi showed him the ashes of his destroyed home. This contradicted a claim by Mr Swanepoel that Mr Mfundisi's home had not been touched.

Mr Swanepoel said Mr Sutton had told him Mr Mfundisi's shack had not been destroyed.

When the Daily Dispatch put it to Mr Sutton that there was evidence that Mr Mfundisi's home had been

destroyed, Mr Sutton replied: "I have no comment to make."

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brig P. J. Smal, said yesterday the South African Police had nothing whatsoever to do with the raid on the squatters.

The South African Institute of Race Relations is administering a fund gathered by the public of East London to assist squatters. The fines of 19 squatters who were arrested at the camp were paid yesterday.

A member of the Coloured Management Committee, Mr Dody Nash, praised the Institute for its work and called on the public and churches to come to the assistance of homeless squatters.

Mr Nash also called on the Ciskei Government to help provide accommodation for Ciskei citizens.

Many of the squatters whose homes were burnt down and arrested were legal — but homeless — citizens of East London, said Mr Nash — DDR.

Editorial opinion page 8.

Pretoria denial

PRETORIA — Alleged "indiscriminate" razing of squatter shacks in and around East London by officials of the Eastern Cape Administration Board was strongly denied here yesterday by a spokesman for the Department of Plural Relations and Development.

The spokesman said board officials had conducted raids mainly on shacks built with cardboard cartons near refuse dumps. The shacks were considered a health hazard.

The raids were held after 5 am and only shacks which contained no possessions were set alight, he said.

At least 30 occupied shacks were still standing and the occupants had been given time to pack their belongings.

Reports that dogs and cats had died in the fires were denied. The spokesman said he had received no confirmation of a statement by a squatter, Mrs E. Ngcobe, that her pets had been burnt to death. In fact, her shack was still standing, the spokesman said.

He added that he was told more than 80 per cent of the people living in the areas were women who earned a living from prostitution. — SAPA.

EDITORIAL OPINION

327

Adding to hurt and hate

The Daily Dispatch learned officially yesterday that the South African Police were not involved in any way in the arrests this week of squatters in the East London municipal area or in the destruction of their bush dwellings.

Responsibility for the actions taken falls squarely therefore at the doors of the East Cape Administration Board.

Its officials clearly exceeded their authority this week. The area they raided, the so-called Tip section between Parkside and Buffalo Flats, is East London municipal ground and falls outside the board's jurisdiction.

The question that must be asked in the circumstances is what the East London City Council intends to do about this violent intrusion into its area of contract by a government agency which seems determined to harass and hound black squatters wherever they may be found?

The reported comment of the Chief Director of the East Cape Administration Board on the heartless action in East London was: "We are still active in the field of solving the problem of squatters. We will remain active until the problem is solved."

We have a message for that official, Mr H J Swanepoel. His board is solving nothing. It is only adding to the hardships already endured by people

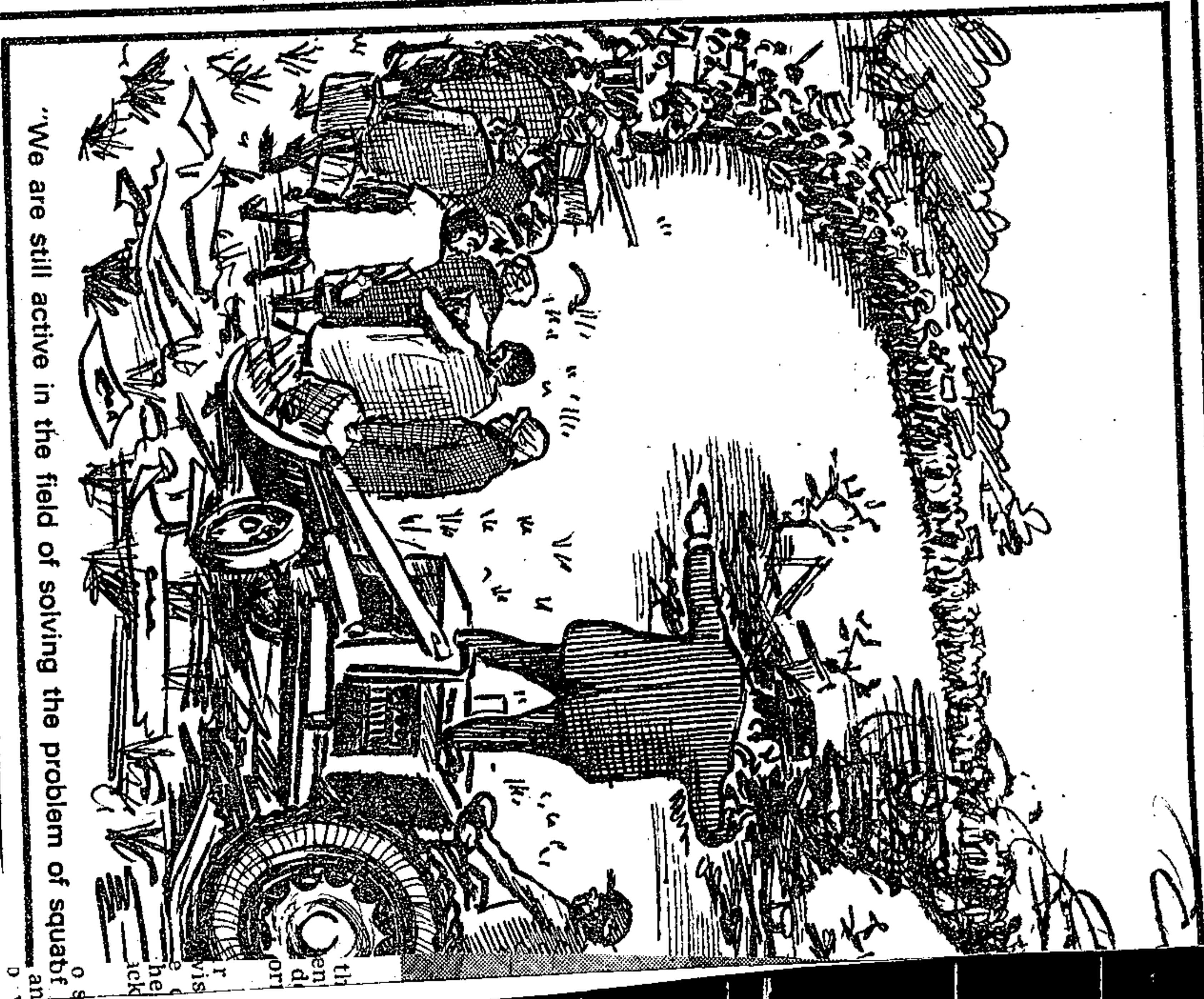
in desperate circumstances. It is creating hurt and hatred.

If the board's wreckers feel nothing about the destruction of these unfortunate people's dwellings and possessions, if they feel nothing about the reported death of pets in the burn-out, if they feel nothing about a mother's anxiety to be near a clinic so that her sick child can receive treatment, let us tell Mr Swanepoel that there are many people whose social conscience is outraged by brutal deeds such as were perpetrated in East London this week in the name of a state authority.

It is time to call a halt to such cruelty.

If agencies like Mr Swanepoel's board must play their game of human chess, with squatters regarded as expendable pawns, let the first move in the game be to provide homes and services and work opportunities in other places for the targets of their attack. Let the onus be on the board in these instances to prove its capability to do this before interfering with any more people.

We doubt that it has that capability. Therefore it should act on such matters in future only with the concurrence of local authorities and the two established black governments in this part of the country.



"We are still active in the field of solving the problem of squatters."

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

STAR

5/10/78

307

razing denied

The alleged "indiscriminate" razing of squatter shacks in and around East London by officials of the Eastern Cape Administration Board was strongly denied in Pretoria yesterday by a spokesman for the Department of Plural Relations and Development.

Raids, arrests and burning of shacks took place in the past week in the Buffalo and Parkside flats areas. The spokesman said board officials had conducted raids mainly on shacks built with cardboard cartons. The shacks were considered a health hazard.

The raids were held after 5 am and only shacks which contained no possessions were set alight. At least 30 occupied shacks were still standing and the occupants had been given time to pack their belongings.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the border area, Brigadier P J Smal, strongly denied police involvement in the raids and said they had not gone anywhere near the areas.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, is expected to meet Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in Queenstown today to discuss moving Crossroads squatters to Bridge Farm on the Transkei border. — Sapa and Own Correspondent.

Marius and

shacks were demolished. They were charged with erecting illegal structures and not having reference books.

There are at least another 20 men and women still in prison. Their fines will be paid by the IRR today.

Coloured management committee chairman Mr Peter Mopp hit out at the Department of Plural Relations for denying that shacks had been burnt down with the squatters' possessions.

"One of these squatters who salvages scrap and bottles from municipal dumps and sells them had R120 in a cupboard in his shack when it was burnt.

"I saw the charred remains of beds and other possessions at the camp with my own eyes."

FUSS

Mr Mopp said that the squatters had had a stable community that had been there so long there was even a papaw tree, bearing fruit, which they had planted.

They also had vegetable patches.

The chairman of a special committee of the East London City Council, Mr Donald Card, said he thought all the fuss was a "storm in a teacup".

Mr Card said crime was rampant in the area and coloured, black and Indian people who lived near the camp were complaining.

"A Coloured chap attacked me at a meeting in the City Hall the other day with these words: 'I pay my rates, and here you are encouraging people to stay in the bush. I can't leave my house for one minute without someone busting in and stealing everything.'"

Star 5/10/24

301

300 sleep near ashes of their homes

EAST LONDON — More than 300 men, women and children in the burnt-out Parkside squatter camp last night pulled plastic sheeting over their heads and slept in bitter cold and rain next to the charred remains of their shanty homes.

Reports of further raids are still arriving at the

regional office of the Institute of Race Relations, and city councillors today set out to inspect the area.

Many of the breadwinners in the camp work at the nearby Buffalo Harbour. Some have well-paid jobs in town, but most glean a living from salvaging metal, bottles and

other material from the vast municipal tip.

They get their water from a tap installed for them by their coloured neighbours in the nearby township.

At the bottom of the camp latrines have been built and many "plots" have neat fencing. But now few homes re-

main standing, most having been burnt by officials.

Spokesmen for the squatters are reluctant to come forward. One has already been taken away for questioning by police after his photograph appeared in a local newspaper. The crime rate there is

low, according to residents. "The only trouble we get is from outsiders."

Mr Dody Nash, a member of the Coloured Management Committee, says the Government should recognise the camp as a transit camp, until better homes are available. "They have always main-

tained common standards of decency and given us no trouble," he said.

One squatter, resolutely rebuilding his plywood house, was asked why he was doing so under the threat of it being burnt down again.

"What will I do if it rains?" he replied.

Institute pays fines for evicted Shack

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — The Institute of Race Relations yesterday paid fines for 19 of the squatter women arrested on Monday after their shacks were burnt down by the Eastern Cape Administration Board.

Shack

Those arrested were among 200 men, women and children left homeless after about 20 squatter

Argus 8/10/78

307

300 sleep out in rain after raids

Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — More than 300 men, women and children in the burnt-out Parkside squatter camp last night pulled plastic sheeting over their heads and slept in the bitterly cold rain next to the charred remains of their shanty homes.

Today they wandered through the scattered heaps of burnt belongings to salvage what they could after East Cape Administration Board officials raided the bushy area, arrested owners and set fire to their shacks.

Reports of further raids are still reaching the regional office of the Institute of Race Relations, and city councillors today inspected the three hardest-hit areas in the Buffalo River valley.

The institute has paid the fines of about 40 squatters.

NEIGHBOURS

The coloured community of neighbouring Parkside has taken the squatters under its wing since they arrived in late 1974. The next year their homes were burnt by officials and they moved further into the bush, rebuilding their plywood and tin homes and replanting large vegetable gardens.

On Tuesday morning, the officials returned, arrested the squatters, took them to Duncan Village police station and burnt most of the homes, while they were being charged with illegal squatting.

Officials claimed the homes were empty, but today during a visit, The Argus group reporters saw furniture, twisted bedsteads and smashed crockery. Many of the replanted vegetable plots were seared by the heat of the flames and destroyed.

SALVAGING

Many of the breadwinners in the squatter camp work at the nearby Buffalo Harbour. Some

bottles and other resaleable materials from the vast municipal rubbish tip at the bottom of the valley.

The squatters get their water from a tap specially fitted for them at the Parkside sports ground by their coloured neighbours. Latrines have been built and many 'plots' have neat fencing.

But now few homes remain standing, most having been burnt by officials.

TRANSIT CAMP

Mr Dody Nash, chairman of the local sports field committee and member of the Coloured Management Committee, said the Government should recognise the camp as a transit camp until the squatters get better homes.

There are at least another 20 men and women still in prison. Their fines were to be paid by the IRR today.

Mr Donald Card, chairman of the special committee of the East London City Council which visited the camp said crime was rampant in the area and coloured people, blacks and Indians who live near the camp were complaining bitterly about the problem.



Mrs Sarah Meatshehva, 50, extreme left, with her 13-year-old daughter Nosiphu, who suffers from tuberculosis, search through the debris of what was their home in the East London area.

Official denial on shack allegations

PRETORIA. — Alleged "indiscriminate" razing of squatter shacks in the East London area by officials of the Eastern Cape Administration Board was denied here yesterday by a spokesman for the Department of Plural Relations and Development.

It has been reported that raids, arrests and burning of shacks have taken place in the past week in the Buffalo and Parkside Flats areas.

The spokesman said board officials conducted raids mainly on shacks built with cardboard cartons near refuse dumps. The shacks were considered a health hazard. The raids were made after 5 am and only shacks which contained no possessions were set alight, said the spokesman.

At least 30 occupied shacks were still standing and the occupants had been given time to pack their belongings.

The spokesman said he had been told that more than 80 percent of the people living in the areas were women who earned a living from prostitution.

Meanwhile, in East London the board's chief director, Mr H Swanepoel, has also denied knowledge of pets or belongings being burnt by his inspectors. He said only 16 empty shacks near a refuse dump were razed.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Border area, Brigadier P J Smal, denied police involvement in the raids and said the police had not been near the areas. — Sapa

Cape Times 5/10/78

SA, Transkei meet today on planned squatter moves

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa and Transkei meet today for talks on moves by South Africa to settle black squatters of Transkei origin on land due for incorporation into Transkei.

Reports that South Africa's Department of Plural Relations was erecting a township "secretly" to accommodate squatters from the 20 000-strong Crossroads camp triggered a sharp response from the Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

The township is being built on a farm near Queenstown on the South African side of the present SA/Transkei border on the Kei river.

Chief Matanzima said: "They wanted to hide it from the world but it is next door to me. Transkei will refuse to accept these people."

South Africa will be represented at today's talks by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

and, it was learnt last night, by the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Willie Vosloo.

A relative newcomer to the Cabinet, Dr Vosloo has been in the forefront of the controversy over Crossroads as the man who has been mandated to handle the situation.

Dr Vosloo's presence at the meeting seems to confirm initial reports that at least some Crossroads people are due to be resettled on the farm near the Kei River.

Chief Matanzima refused to say where the meeting would take place, except to say it would be in South Africa.

Mr Botha's private secretary, Mr Hans de Klerk, refused to confirm Mr Botha would be present at the talks.

Chief Matanzima's brother, Chief George Matanzima, was seen in Johannesburg yesterday and it seems likely the meeting will take place in Pretoria.

FM 6/10/78

Moving the problem (207)

SA and Transkei headed for a clash over reports that SA plans to resettle 20 000 Crossroads squatters on land near Queenstown to be incorporated into Transkei.

East London raid

Shacks were burned down and hundreds of squatters arrested in and around East London as part of a "clean up" by the Eastern Cape Administration Board.

SA 6/10/78

#53

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Botha, Matanzima silent on meeting

QUEENSTOWN — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. W. Botha, met for an hour here over the proposed resettlement of some Crossroads squatters at Bridge Farm in the Bolotwa - Gwatyu area about 50 km from here.

Except for a short statement issued after the meeting, neither Chief Kaiser nor Mr. Botha would comment on the talks.

In spite of the fact that Transkei and South Africa do not have diplomatic relations, Chief Kaiser

treated Mr. Botha to lunch at a hotel here after which the South African Foreign Minister thanked the Prime Minister for the good spirit in which the discussions were held.

"We came here today to meet in goodwill and to find out each other's positions. I will now go back to Pretoria and report on the matter."

Chief Kaiser also thanked Mr. Botha for the good spirit in which the talks were held and said he believed that differences should be solved in discussions around a table.

Mr. Botha flew into Queenstown from Bloemfontein by helicopter.

The Foreign Minister was accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Mr. Willie Vosloo, and the Secretary of the department, Mr. I. P. van Onselen.

Besides the Prime Minister, the Transkei delegation included the Minister of Finance, Mr. T. Letlaka, and the Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure, Chief George Ndabankulu.

Also present at the meeting was the chairman of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr. Franko Maritz, who had said earlier that the proposed township at Bridge Farm would affect

Transkeian plans for the development of the whole Bolotwa - Gwatyu region which was expected to become Transkei's richest farming area.

The land on which the proposed resettlement township is situated belongs to the SA Bantu Trust and is due to be incorporated into Transkei early next year.

When he first heard of the plans to move squatters to the area, Chief Kaiser said he was shocked and sent a telegram to Pretoria about the matter. Yesterday's meeting is believed to be the result of that telegram. — DDR.

For these children (below) there was no place to sleep last night. No food, no blankets and no shelter as their parents' shacks have been burnt down. The fire they made was the only consolation of the day to warm themselves. Last night it rained heavily in East London.

Officials of the Eastern Cape Administration Board while they were in jail.

They appeared in the Plural Relations Commissioner's court and were each fined R10 or 20 days, after they were found guilty of squatting. Others were found guilty for being in the East London proclaimed area illegally. They were also fined R10 or 20 days.

All hopes were dashed when the 23 men arrived at their shacks to find they had been burnt down. There were also 19 women

Elizabeth Masiko was released on Wednesday. They are among the homeless who possess nothing.

Mr Thomas Mfundisi, the headman of the Tip squatters' section, said there were 11 shacks burnt down in his area, 14 shacks at the Gomo section and 25 shacks at the School section.

On Wednesday morning at about 11 am Mr Mfundisi said he was fetched by two Coloured members of the Security Branch and taken to Cambridge.

He said they accused him of being told what to say by newspapermen.

"I vehemently denied this," said Mr Mfundisi. Mr Mfundisi said after he had pointed out to them that he had his two-roomed shack burnt down and lost all his belongings, he was taken back to the area.

There he pointed out where his shack had been. A white police officer took some pictures. He also took a picture of the car-

shelters to cover themselves from the rain. They used burnt corrugated iron sheets and plastic sheets. They had no blankets and had to sleep on the wet ground. The children were shivering in the cold rainy weather. No food appeared to be available as some lost money in the burning of the shacks.

Squatters said they feared they were going to suffer from cold because of exposure in the wet weather.



Squatters sleep in the rain

By Wellington Sangotsha
EAST LONDON — Twenty-three squatters who were released from jail yesterday had the shock of their lives when they found that they had no place to sleep.

Standing dejectedly in the rain they told their story.

They said their shacks were burnt down by of-

released on Wednesday - four other women will have their fines paid today.

Among those released yesterday was Mr B Mshumba, who claimed that he was the headman of the Gompo squatters' section.

Also released was sickly Mr Sandie Siyobi, 45, who said he was a TB patient. His wife Miss

At the Security Police offices he was quizzed for about an hour and-a-half by four white policemen in the presence of the two black policemen.

"They said I should tell the truth, as to who burnt down the shacks. I told them it was the white officials from the Duncan Village offices," Mr Mfundisi said he told the security policemen.

case of Miss Evelinah Ngobe's dog which was burnt to death.

The fines for the release of the squatters have been paid by a fund from the East London public and administered by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

When I visited the squatters yesterday they were busy building some

Burnings: Mopp hits at board

EAST LONDON — The chairman of the Coloured Management Committee, Mr Peter Mopp, last night accused the East Cape Administration Board of "institutionalised brutality" in burning down squatters' shacks near Parkside.

And members of the East London City Council discussed the problem with members of the board yesterday and carried out an inspection at the site of the destroyed squatter camp.

Mr Mopp said the smear by the authorities against innocent women who wanted nothing more than to be with their husbands and children was "unforgivable".

set up yesterday to investigate the squatter problem.

The chairman of the committee which was formed at an action committee meeting of the council on Wednesday is the Deputy Mayor, Mr Donald Card.

Also on the committee are Mr Jan Van Gend, Mr R. L. de Lange, Mr R. Snodgrass, Mr E. Spring, Mr N. Randall from the council, the Housing Manager for the Municipality and two Administration Board officials. "We have not let this matter slide. We are going into the whole thing," said Mr Card. — DDR.

He also hit out at the denials of the board that furniture was destroyed when the shacks were set on fire.

"I saw this with my own eyes and these were not cardboard shelters, either," said Mr Mopp referring to claims by the board that the shacks were merely shelters.

He said it was strange that these shelters were now a health hazard when they had been there for the past few years. He had seen paw-paw trees and potato patches flowering when he visited the area.

"I saw women with little children and also the results of officials who think they are above the law.

Mr Mopp said he had seen two members of the Security Police arrive to interview Mr Thomas Mfundisi.

"What I saw was revolting, he said. Actions such as these to such unfortunate people were said Mr Mopp, tantamount to arson.

"If the South African Police were not involved, they should now get involved and charge these people criminally," Mr Mopp said.

Meanwhile the City Council will have a special meeting on October 16 to discuss a report being prepared by a committee

Cape Town 'shack' is exhibit

By PAT SCHWARTZ

WHEN the squatter camp of Crossroads is demolished, as the Government has threatened, what will be destroyed will not simply be several thousand unsightly corrugated iron shacks nestling in sand dunes, but homes housing 20 000 men, women and children.

The type of home that lies inside the makeshift exterior is graphically shown by the Black Sash, who have built a "Crossroads shack" which they will be using to protest against the demolition of squatter camps.

The shack, recently on show at the Progressive Federal Party's fete at the Zoo Lake, Johannesburg, carries posters exhorting: "Don't destroy homes and people" and "Save Crossroads".

The purpose of building the shack, said Mrs Gita Dyzenhaus, Transvaal chairman and a national vice-president of the organisation, was "to demonstrate that despite the fact that a shack is not generally considered to be a preferred form of living, it is a way of solving the housing shortage for the very poor."

It was a normal, natural thing for people to want to live with their families and not in bachelor hostels, Mrs Dyzenhaus said "and, while not recommending squatter camps as a way of life, we feel attention should be paid to upgrading them and creating communities which would overcome the problems of migrant labour, separation from families and the grossly inadequate amount spent on housing."



Part of the interior of the Black Sash touring Crossroads "shack"

Where do they go from there?

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"Oh for my mattress! It was as good as new. I would not be complaining so much about the other goods which were useful to me but I had paid a lot of money for that mattress and they burnt it."

Speaking was Mrs Priscilla Fafele, one of the many residents of the squatter camp burnt down by Eastern Cape Administration Board officials near the Parkside Oval this week.

She was echoing the cry of many residents who lost the few things they had during the burning and were left only with the clothes they were wearing.

"If they gave us houses

we would pay the rent they ask for but no one seems to care," said another woman who had just been released from prison after being convicted of not having documents to be in the proclaimed area of East London.

All were either standing or sitting next to a fire around the charred remains of their possessions in the bush.

They had come from many parts of the Border, Ciskei and Transkei and had various reasons for

deciding to go and live in the shacks in the bush.

Only burnt metal goods and broken bottles remained of what they once prided themselves to own.

Others were away at work—proof they were in the area legally. Children played as usual seemingly without any concern for what had happened and what would happen the next day.

Before I visited the area I was wondering what the position would be with those without

The Leslie Xinwa column



homes as it had been raining in Mdanisane but nature seemed to have spared them at least for a while, because only a few

light showers had fallen in East London over the previous 24 hours.

Where do they go from there? Some of them had convictions and could be picked up the next moment and charged for the same charges they had paid fines for.

They did not have documents and even if they qualified to live in East London (which does not seem relevant to them now) all they had including reference books had been burnt.

Could have been a case

of defeating the ends of justice against anyone. But then no shacks had been burnt, we were told.

And for the next few days we shall hear more of the polemics of the justification of the action and mudslinging while the people are left without any of their valued property.

But there is an interesting sidelight to the whole issue and this is that even in the bush a community can provide itself with some responsible authority—a headman.

Mr Thomas Mfundisi

who occupies this position for this community seems to have got some form of recognition even from the officials who are alleged to have burnt the shacks and when I called yesterday morning I was told some officials had taken him away to have some talks with him.

One can only hope these "officials" have started some negotiations with the leadership of these people hopefully to find some solution to some of their problems.

The rains will come soon and one wonders what will happen to all those people who have now been left "homeless".

Nat 'witch-hunt'

Political Correspondent

THE Progressive Federal Party accused the government yesterday of conducting a witch-hunt against squatter communities throughout the Cape Peninsula.

"They do not have the courage to admit that their policy of influx control has failed abysmally," Mr Brian Bamford, PFP Cape leader, said in a statement.

The government could not meet the grave housing crisis in the country and its actions had a negative effect both internally and internationally.

"With every squatter shack burnt in East London and every raid at Crossroads, the Nationalists are paving the road to their own destruction," Mr Bamford said.

"It is quite clear that this government is happy to rule by the force of the gun and that all their talk of consultation and negotiation with black South Africans is just a sham."

Mr Bamford asked how many blacks had been consulted about the squatter issue, the decision to demolish Crossroads or about the policy not to provide African family housing in the Western Cape.

"The government and the Department of Plural Relations and Development has not even had the courage to consult the local authorities in the case of Crossroads and in the case of the East London squatters," he said.

South Africa insists that these people are Transkeians.

In an interview immediately after the present crisis blew up, Chief Matanzima accused South Africa of trying to "hide" its plan to settle squatters on territory due to be incorporated into Transkei and threatened to "expose" the situation by inviting world television crews to film the resettlement.

Matanzima meets Botha on squatters

JOHANNESBURG.— The South African and Transkei Governments held talks in Queenstown yesterday on the "squatter" problem, which threatens to aggravate relations between them further.

The venue for the talks was kept secret until the two parties had actually met and held their hour-long discussions.

South Africa was represented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha. The Transkei delegation was headed by the Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima. A brief statement was issued after the meeting.

It read: "The two governments had frank discussions on the question of the resettlement of people. They now know each other's position and will go into the matter further."

Differences

The statement points to continuing differences between the two parties on the status of blacks of Transkei origin living in white-designated South Africa. Some kind of compromise on the immediate issue cannot be excluded, however.

The present crisis was triggered by the "secret" building of a township on land near Queenstown which is scheduled to be incorporated into Transkei.

Black spots

The township is being erected to accommodate blacks from "black spots" in white areas, as well as squatters from Crossroads near Cape Town.

Chief Matanzima has long taken the view that blacks of Transkei origin in South Africa are "Pretoria's indaba" and not Transkei's responsibility.

Lorimer on squatters

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Rupert Lorimer, MP for Orange Grove, hopes to discuss recent raids on squatters camps in the East London area with the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Connie Mulder, next week.

Mr Lorimer, who handles Eastern Cape affairs for the Progressive Federal Party, said yesterday he had requested a meeting with Dr Mulder to raise "extremely disturbing" allegations about the raids.

"Information I have received from East London does not tally with official statements," he said.

His information conflicted with statements that only empty shacks were burnt during the raids.

"According to my information, many shacks were not empty and there also appeared to have been deliberate harassment."

New squatter town 'disquieting points'

Staff Reporter

6/10/78

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THE GOVERNMENT should assist squatters at Crossroads where they had already established a stable community and not by trying to resettle people in the new township being developed in the Bolotwa-Gwatya area near Queenstown. Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, chairman of the Crossroads Committee, said yesterday.

Mr Ngxobongwana was reacting to press reports on the development of a settlement at Bridge Farm on the banks of the Kei River which will reportedly house Crossroads residents who are "illegally" in the Western Cape.

"We wish to state once again that the residents of Crossroads live where they do because of their intense desire to remain together as families in Cape Town where their husbands and fathers are employed," Mr Ngxobongwana said.

He added that a number of "disquieting points" arose from reports on the new settlement. These were:

- That the people of Crossroads had not been consulted regarding the possible resettlement of families at Bridge Farm,
- Whether employment opportunities and schooling, health and shopping facilities existed at the new township, and
- Whether Transkeian authorities had been consulted about the handing over of the area to them after squatters had been re-settled there.

Mr Ngxobongwana said that Crossroads was a "large, thriving and settled community" approximately as big as the combined suburban areas of Milnerton and Pinelands.

"Just as it would be unthinkable for the authorities to break up families living in Pinelands and Milnerton and move the women and children lock, stock and barrel to what we believe is a barren and under-developed area, so too should it be unthinkable to do this thing to our community," he said.

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Spare a prayer...?

| <u>Place</u> | <u>Project</u> |
|--------------|---|
| IDOLOPHU | Communal garden Zenzele Centre (which students help to build) |
| INKOMO | Dairy Communal garden |
| ABALIMI | Communal garden Shearing Shed Emphasis on agriculture (all fields) |
| UMTHI | Communal garden |
| UMLAMBO | Communal garden Clinic (Students helped build) Shearing shed |
| AMATHOLE | Creamery and Dairy Crêche Shearing shed |
| IPOTI | Communal garden Unfinished crêche (students helped) Money generating projects for poor Clinic committee (appendix) |
| IGUSHA | Farmers co-op |

T

There were questionnaires for dairy members and c. Anyone interviewed with one of these project ques interviewed with a general income questionnaire.

I used the questionnaire mainly to avoid subjecti to be able to get hold of economic information an run. Because there are so few people in projec many who are not involved, I was not aiming at a but rather at using the questionnaires to standar conversation and as a way of stimulating discussi done in Xhosa).

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Food, blankets for squatters

EAST LONDON — For raindrenched homeless squatters in the Parkside area there was some relief yesterday with offers from the public of food and blankets.

They were also relieved to know raids on the shacks would at least be suspended until the chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr H. J. Swanepoel, from Queenstown, visits the area next week.

The South African Institute of Race Relations had a spontaneous flow of donations and offers of assistance, according to the youth programme organiser, Mr Kribben Pillay.

A soup kitchen was set up in the Parkside Catholic Church.

The Border regional secretary of the Institute, Mrs Val Sullivan, said all offers of aid, both cash, blankets or food, would be gratefully received at the Institute's offices at Oxford Centre and would be distributed to the squatters today.

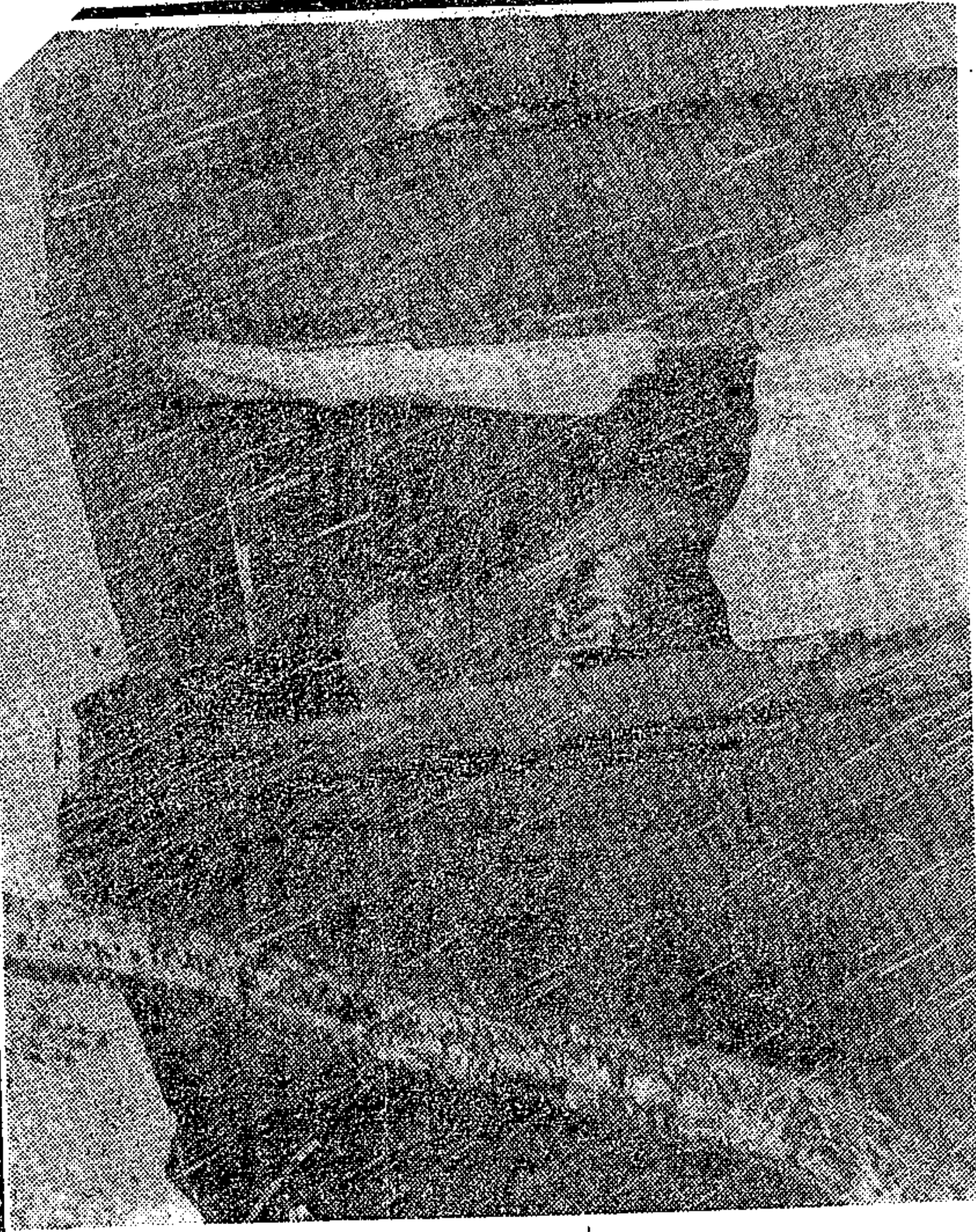
Yesterday 300 squatters were crammed into the remaining 12 shacks at the Tip camp.

The vice-chairman of the Administration Board, Mr R. L. de Lange snr, would neither confirm nor deny yesterday the Board intended sending a bill to the Council for the cost of clearing the squatters from the Tip camp.

"I have no comment to make whatsoever on that matter," Mr De Lange said. — DDR.



Hungry squatter children — Michael Mfundisi, Ntombokolo Gajana, Nomalizo Duku, Ntsondikazi Tom, Boniswa Sam and Nkosiati Coko — snatch a bite at the Catholic Church hall in Parkside yesterday.



Mr Violet Melani watches rain that lashed her temporary shelter yesterday.

NO JOBS FOR SQUATTERS AT CAMP

Weekend Argus Correspondent

QUEENSTOWN. — There will be no work for Crossroads squatters resettled at Bridge Farm about 50 km from Queens-town. Farmers and business spokesmen in the area said this week they have 'nothing to offer' and even if only 100 people are moved to the area, jobs will not be available.

The secretary of the Eastern Province Agricultural Union, Mr P Odendaal, warned this week that farmers would not employ any people settled on Bridge Farm.

stick to the traditional pattern of workers who have lived on the farms for generations. We want people who have a feel and love for the land.'

NOT MY PROBLEM

His statement was backed by Mr Franko Maritz, chairman of the Transkei Development Corporation, who said jobs were not available.

Mr Odendaal said: 'We have nothing to offer. We

'We will provide the necessary infrastructure

of water and toilets in the camp. Where the people work is not my business.

'It is like any other area. In the rural areas there are no jobs either—the people are migrant workers. The provision of jobs has nothing to do with me.'

He refused to give a Weekend Argus correspondent permission to visit the camp, saying he had 'not had a directive about that'.

SEIZED FILM

The man in charge of construction at Bridge Farm, a Mr Botha, this week confiscated a reporter's film.

'You will have to get permission from Mr Hidge. You're not allowed here without a permit,' he said.

Workers were digging ditches for water mains and erecting prefabricated schools.

A large water reservoir is being built in the middle of the camp, which covers about 3 sq km.

ROWS OF TOILETS

Rows of prefabricated toilets, identical to those in Thornhill, mark the sites of the houses.

Work has progressed even after Transkei Prime Minister Chief Kaiser Matanzima's representations to Mr R F Botha, the South African Foreign Minister.

Mr Botha visited the camp this week on his way to the meeting and it was obvious work was to continue even if it meant an international scandal.



WORK begins on the new camp at Bridge Farm.

CROSSROADS TOLD:

By Keith Kiewiet

ADMINISTRATION BOARD officials are distributing pamphlets to Crossroads residents telling them that unless they leave the camp, 'grievous things' will happen, that they could lose their contracts with their employers and that the areas from which they come may be victimised because of the bad name they are giving it.

GET OUT

...or 'grievous things'

The pamphlet, in Xhosa, says the authorities are aware there are men from Crossroads in jail.

It says men have rights to stay in the bachelor

hostels. 'Although these men are still paying their rents at the hostels, they have moved into Crossroads. This kind of action leads to the termination of their contract.'

24 areas

The pamphlet names 24 areas in Transkei and nine areas in Ciskei from where Crossroads people come.

The pamphlet says: 'Those that are being held were not looking for trouble because they were still working in order to support their families.'

'Because of this it is a pity that some of these men do not seem to care for the termination of their contracts nor for the law itself, by staying at Crossroads.'

The pamphlet says men staying in Crossroads create difficulties for themselves and their families.

'Bachelors'

'It is therefore important for the "bachelors" who stay in Crossroads to go back to the bachelors' quarters.'

It says unless men leave Crossroads 'grievous things' are going to happen.

One of these would be that their presence in Crossroads could cause disharmony among migrant labourers and lead to migrant labourers not wanting to go home at all.

No jobs

The pamphlet then says: 'This may give a bad name to the area or the town from which the offenders come, which may mean that no job opportunities may be granted to the people of that area in future.'

'When this happens then every worker would start worrying what would happen to him and his family.'

A spokesman for the Crossroads residents said today the pamphlet was yet another attempt to intimidate people into leaving.

The chairman of the Administration Board, Peninsula Area, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, could not be reached for comment.

CAPE TIMES 7/10/78

Squatter charges police

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A CROSSROADS resident allegedly beaten up by police during the September 14 raid on the camp has laid a charge of assault.

Yesterday a spokesman for a City law firm said he had studied "about a dozen" squatter statements alleging police misconduct during the raid. One charge was being laid.

"In the case of Mr Johnston Nxobongwana, where the assault was of a particularly serious nature and it is believed possible to identify the assailants, a charge of assault to do grievous bodily harm has been laid against the police."

"Because of the impossibility of recognition and the complainants' fear of victimization, the other Crossroads residents have decided not to go ahead with the charges."

The spokesman said had written to Brigadier J F Rossouw, divisional commissioner for police, Western Cape, telling him he was acting on behalf of Mr Nxobongwana, the unofficial "mayor" of Crossroads.

Brigadier Rossouw acknowledged the letter and then the attorney received a phone call from a Colonel Van Wyk, from Athlone. Colonel Izak van Wyk yesterday confirmed that "such a charge has been laid" and that he was "attending to the matter".

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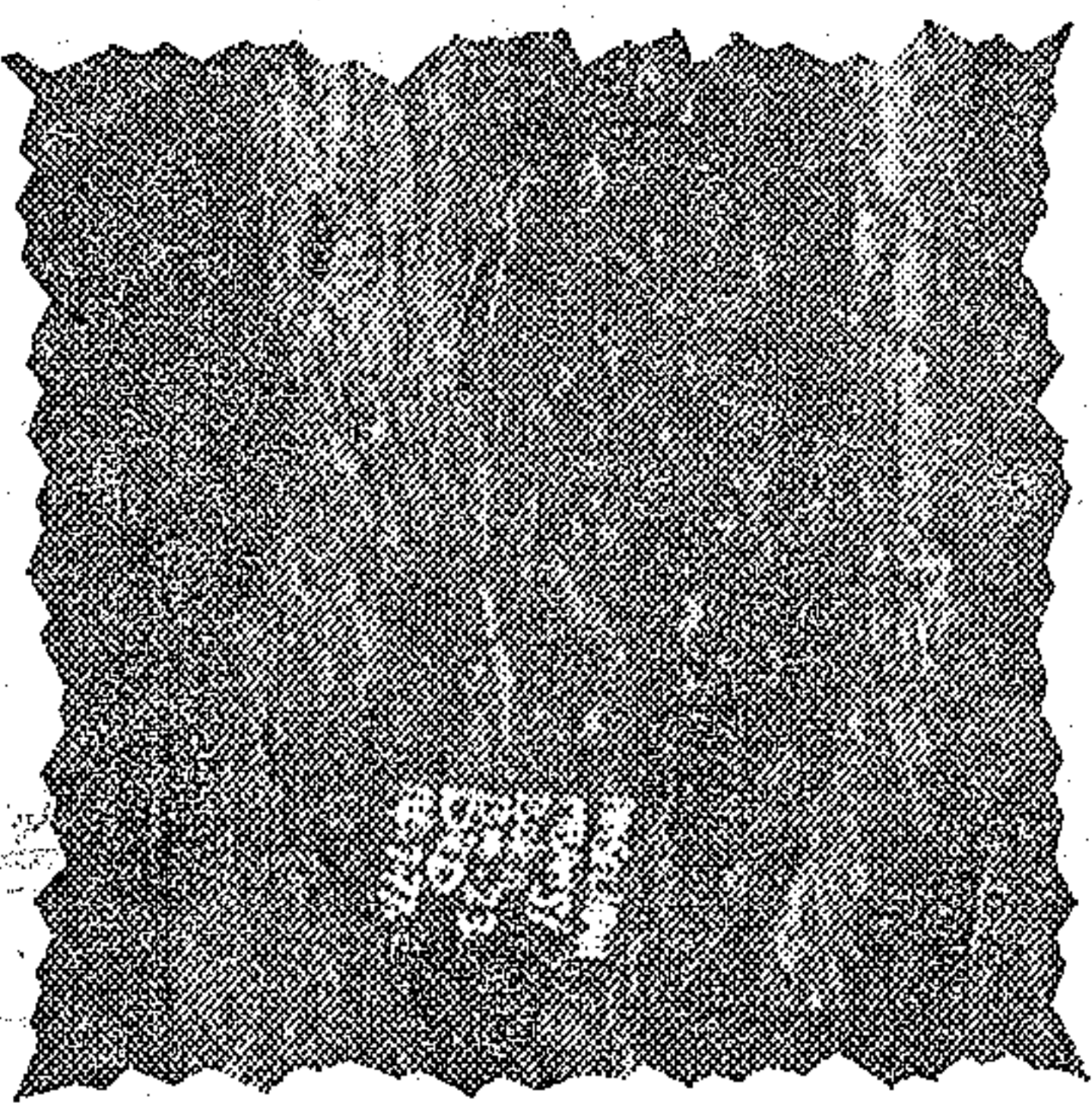
Land-hungry Transkei falls for the big con



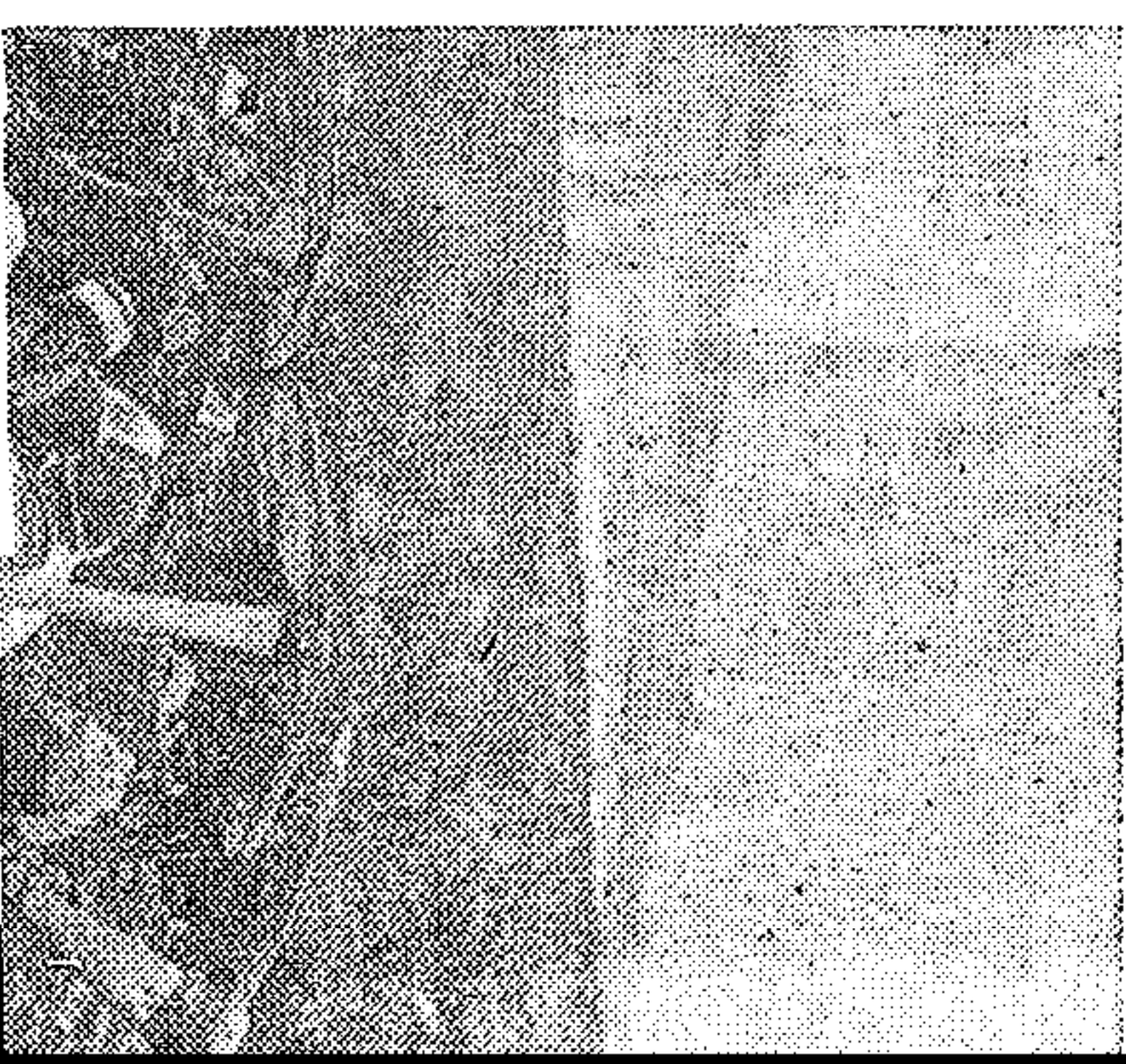
Government workers erect their base camp from which the new township will be built

Peter Mann takes a look at what the future holds for those about to be 'repatriated' from Crossroads to Bridge Farm

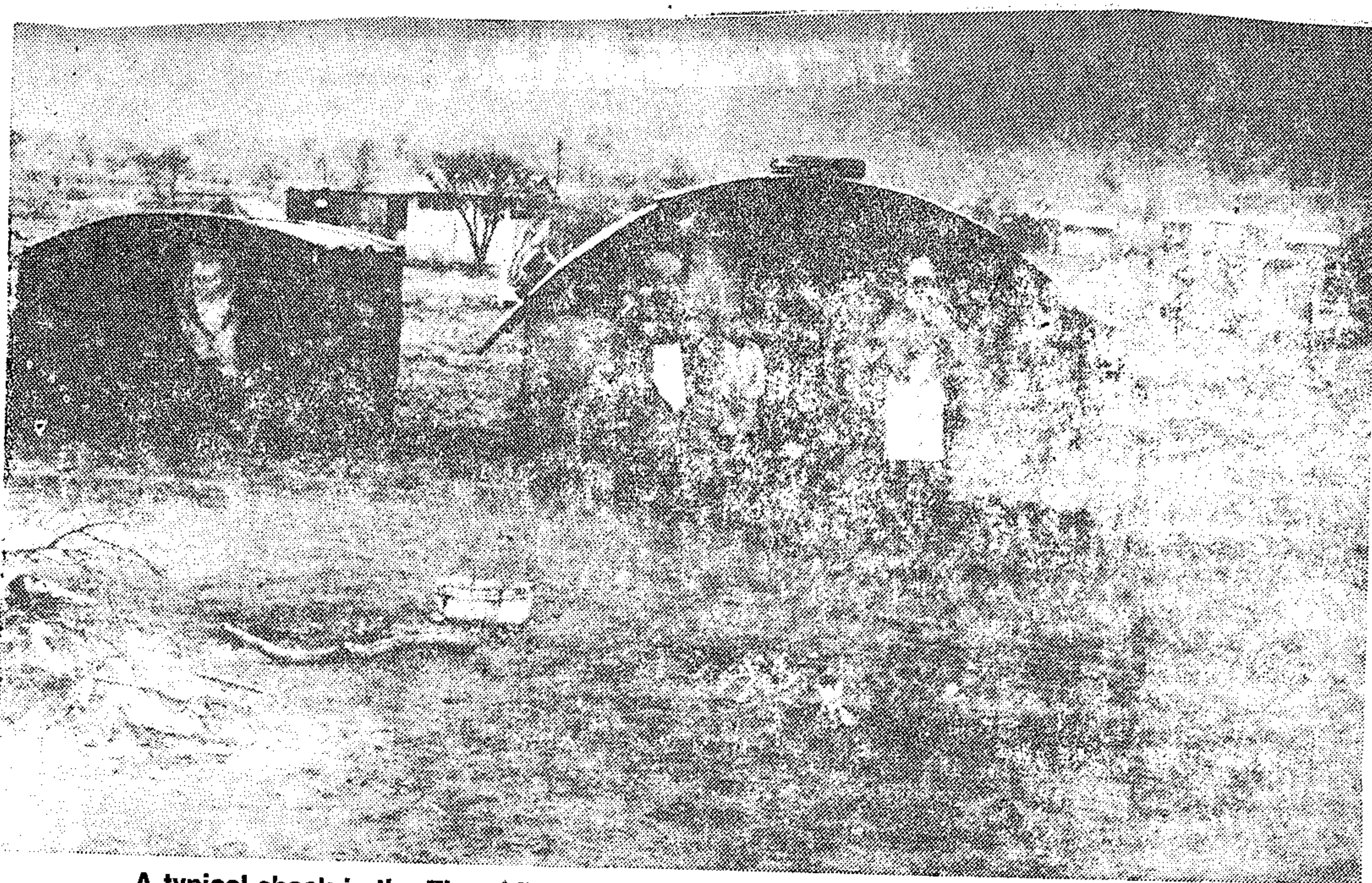
THE DANGER OF 'DUMPING'



A Thornhill grave . . . there are plenty of them



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A typical shack in the Thornhill township. The women have lived in it for two years

ber of people living in the camp or the number of deaths, but there are more than 100 graves in one cemetery alone.

There is another graveyard next to it, and others are scattered around the camp.

Dr Hendrik Beukes, Whittlesea district surgeon and the doctor in charge of Thornhill, confirmed the nursing sister's remarks.

He said the incidence of psychoses throughout the district was high. "It is not only Thornhill. I don't know what causes it," he said.

Thornhill residents used to receive rations from the Government. These were stopped earlier this year.

They were similar to rations issued at Dimbaza. A 1973 study showed that they were worse than those issued to internees in

British concentration camps during the South African War.

Like those of Thornhill, the residents of Bridge Farm would be unlikely to find work in Queenstown.

Even if they could the future would still be bleak. A socio-economic study undertaken by Port Elizabeth University and completed in March this year showed 88 percent of Blacks in Queenstown were unhappy with their lot.

About 44 percent of them earned less than R99 a month, while 64 percent earned less than R149.

This week the secretary of the Eastern Agricultural Union, Mr K. P. Odendaal bluntly warned farmers would not employ any people settled on Bridge Farm.

Mr Franko Maritz, chair-

man of the Transkei Development Corporation, said even if only 100 people were settled there, jobs would not be available.

Mr Odendaal said: "We have nothing to offer. We stick to the traditional pattern of farm workers who have lived on the farms for generations.

Jobs

"We want people who have a feel and love for the land — not urban dwellers. The last concentration could cause problems of stock theft, but we are glad the camp will be situated 10 kilometres from the border."

What about the men who are implementing Government policy? The Chief Commissioner for

the Department of Plural Relations in Queenstown is Mr D. J. F. Hidge.

He does not care that there are no jobs where he intends settling people.

"That is not my problem. We will provide the necessary infrastructure of water and toilets in the camp. Where the people work is not my business.

"It is like any other area. In the rural areas there are no jobs either — the people are migrant workers. The provision of jobs has nothing to do with me."

He refused to give the **Sunday Tribune** permission to visit the camp, saying he "had not had a directive about that."

And the man in charge of construction at Bridge Farm, a Mr Bothma, told the **Sunday Tribune**:

"You will have to get permission from Mr Hidge. You are not allowed here without a permit," he said.

Workmen from Thornhill were busy digging ditches for water mains and erecting pre-fabricated schools.

A large water reservoir is being built in the middle of the camp, which covers about three square kilometres.

Rows of prefabricated toilets, identical to those in Thornhill, mark the sites of the houses.

Work was progressing even after Prime Minister **Matanzima's** representations to Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Botha visited the camp this week on his way to the meeting and it is obvious work is to continue — even if it means an international scandal.

Kaizer asks the UN to step in



LONDON: Transkei's
Prime Minister. Chief

PEOPLE can "go mad" in the Thornhill "resettlement camp". They can also starve or die of typhoid.

Crossroads squatter camp Xhosa are to be "repatriated" to Transkei before the end of the year. They are to be housed in a huge township at present being built at Bridge Farm about 50 kilometres from Queenstown.

Their position will be similar to that of the people living in Thornhill — another resettlement camp near Queenstown. This week I visited Thornhill — two years after it was established — to see what the Crossroads families can expect.

It is still an ugly, festering sore on the face of South Africa.

Thornhill is one of a long list — Dimbaza, Lime Hill, Sada and now Bridge Farm.

It was built to house people who fled rather than live under the rule of Transkei's Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

The authorities deny Bridge Farm is being built to rehouse Crossroads squatters. They prefer to say it is part of a general resettlement plan which will house — among others — people from Crossroads.

The reality is that every member of the Crossroads camp who is "ethnically, culturally or otherwise "related" to a Transkeian or a tribe living in the Transkei is likely to be "repatriated" to Bridge Farm — whether they have ever been to Transkei or not.

It is one of the neatest con tricks ever pulled by the South African Government. Transkei is desperately land-hungry and is scheduled to get the land around Bridge Farm.

But is still South African property and until it is transferred the Republic can settle whom it likes there. Once the people are there and the land is handed to Transkei there is nothing Prime Minister Matanzima can do about it.

The price he paid for his independence was the acceptance of compulsory citizenship of Transkei for all of those included in the definition above.

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Work begins on the new camp at Bridge Farm. Most of the labourers are from Thornhill camp

Kaizer Matanzima, has called on the United Nations to intervene in South Africa's plans to resettle squatters from Crossroads in a new township near Queens-town.

In a cable to Mr Paul Hartling, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva, Chief Matanzima describes the land in question as rightfully belonging to Transkei, and pleads for intervention with the "racist" South African Government. Chief Matanzima described the move as:

The brutal separation of men from their families which can only be compared with the forced labour Nazi Germany.

Chief Matanzima said that, without consulting the Transkeian Government, the Government was building a township to resettle 20 000 wives and dependents of urban Africans who were living and working in Cape Town where they have been for decades.

He said that while the land was at present part of South Africa, it rightfully belonged to Transkei, on which it bordered. He claimed the South African Government was creating an "artificial but tragic refugee problem by concentrating thousands of helpless dependents of urban Africans into an area which it intends to hand over to an unwilling neighbouring country."

This week Transkei, represented by Prime Minister Matanzima, and the South African Government, represented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, met in Queenstown to try to reach a compromise. They failed.

A statement issued by the two men after the meeting said discussions had been "frank" and they had met in an atmosphere of goodwill. It said little else, and journalists waiting outside reported hearing raised voices from inside the meeting room.

So it appears there will be no respite for the "Transkeians" of Crossroads. What can they expect once they reach the new camp? What will their lives be like?

To find out, the Sunday Tribune this week visited Thornhill to speak to people who have lived there for two years.

As you drive into the camp the people run inside their shacks. They venture out again when you are a journalist, not from the authorities.

Some people are still living in tents. Others are housed in shanties which are likely to be no better than those in the squatter camps.

A row of pit toilets stands in front of the houses. There is no vegetation and it is bitterly cold — this week the temperature was about 3 degrees C.

Husbands

Two women say they have lived in the camp since its inception. They have not worked for two years. They rely on money sent to them by families working in the cities — when they remember or when they can afford it.

They buy food from a shop in the camp. It costs about R13 a month. "We eat mealie meal and potatoes," one of the women said. "How often do you have meat?" I asked. "Once a week?"

She looked at me in disbelief and then burst out laughing. "Meat?" I have

it once a month if I am very lucky."

Both of them have husbands and although neither man is evident, the women say their husbands are unemployed. There is no work in Thornhill. A small percentage of the men dig ditches around the camp. They are paid R50 a month for that.

Ironically they are now being offered jobs by the Government as labourers building the new camp at Bridge Farm.

There is one bus a day from Thornhill to Queenstown — an indication of how few have found employment in the town. The round trip costs R1.50. Working in Queenstown costs R30 a month in transport alone.

Clinic

The clinic deals with about 70 patients a day and is visited by a doctor once a week.

"Most of the work here is treating the people for malnutrition," a nursing sister said. She did not want to give her name.

"The people suffer because they are so crowded together. They are not able to grow their own food to supplement their diets. We are always prescribing vitamins."

"We have had two deaths as a result of typhoid and I can remember at least 10 cases of the disease. It is brought on by the lack of sewerage and water. We are always short of antibiotics. The people are very dirty and suffer from festering sores which do not seem to heal."

"In the summer they get gastro enteritis — once again because of the water supply."

"These people exist on mealie meal — nothing else. They eat only porridge. We get complications from the malnutrition and have a high incidence of psychosis — particularly schizophrenia. This could be caused partially by the depressing conditions under which people live."

The nursing sister has no statistics on the num-

CAPE TIMES
9/10/78

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Squatters reject Transkei border resettlement plan

THE people of Crossroads had no intention of moving to the Bolotwa-Gwatyu township being prepared by the government near the Transkei border, a Crossroads Men's Committee member said at a press conference in the shanty town yesterday.

The people of Crossroads were much healthier and happier where they were. They did not want to return to an area where there was no work to keep them alive, Mr Elliot Mjodo said. "There are no factories and no firms there, and farm labour is paid between R4 and R5 per month.

"If the government built the factories, created the jobs and gave us the housing that can compare with what we have, then we will go.

'It seems that the law is against us'

"I have been living in Cape Town since 1949, and like many other people in Crossroads I personally have the right to live here but my family hasn't. I don't want to defy the law but it seems that the law is against us. If an American or British citizen gets a permit to come and live and work here, his family are not excluded. Why should mine be refused the right to live with me where I work?"

Another member of the committee said he had visited the area and found it impossible to make a living for himself and his family. There was no work, no land to farm and no finance for those who wished to farm.

The committee called the conference after press speculation last week that the Bolotwa-Gwatyu area was being prepared for resettlement of the 20 000 Crossroads inhabitants.

A government spokesman denied that the township was being prepared specifically for Crossroads residents. The issue of resettlement at Bolotwa-Gwatyu was raised in discussions last week, between the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Transkeian Government.

The committee ended yesterday's press conference with an appeal to the government to find ways to accommodate Crossroads residents or to refrain from moving Crossroads till work and accommodation comparable to those already existing had been provided. — Sapa

5-point plan outlined

EAST LONDON — A five point plan to deal with the squatter problem and defuse the dangerous situation created in Duncan Village by last week's shanty demolitions was put forward by the Coloured Management Committee last night.

The plan is to be put before the city council and, should they be unable to act on its recommendations, it is to be submitted to the highest possible authority for consideration in the hopes of preventing further demolitions.

Outlining the plan, the CMC chairman, Mr P. Mopp, said squatters should be given the assurance their homes would not be demolished on condition they did not allow the erection of further structures.

Sanitary facilities and water should be provided.

The gradual processing of existing squatters should be implemented to arrange for proper housing.

Top priority should be given to sub-economic housing.

The problem of sub-sub-economic housing should be referred to a panel of experts with a view to dropping building standards. — DDR.

Shack burning: CMC hits at city council

EAST LONDON — The failure of the East London City Council to condemn outright the action of the East Cape Administration Board in burning squatter shacks in Duncan Village last week was criticised at a meeting of the Coloured Management Committee last night.

The CMC chairman, Mr P. Mopp, queried the legality of the board's actions in moving onto municipal property without council permission to set fire to the shacks.

But one of the councillors in charge of Coloured affairs, Mr R. Snodgrass, said it appeared board officials were within their legal rights. "It seems they can do what they like. In principle we disagree with what they did, but our hands are tied," he said.

The council's action committee queried the board not to demolish shacks unless have asked that similar demolitions are not done again, and that the council should be informed of any future raids to take place on municipal property.

Mr Mopp said a request from the CMC, through the town clerk, to the board not to demolish shacks unless alternative accommodation was available had either not reached the board or been ignored.

Mr Snodgrass said board officials told the council they had instructed shack residents to go to an aid centre in order to ensure legal residents were rehoused. None had done so.

Mr Mopp said the board was "talking rubbish".

Reports from Pretoria that the shacks demolished had been made of card-

board and that they did not contain possessions were "lies". Board officials had also lied when they said no arrests had been made.

"I have spoken to people who were arrested. Homes were demolished while their owners were serving time.

"I saw them burning furniture and these were not cardboard shacks, but solid structures," he said.



MR MOPP

Mr Snodgrass said he had found some of the reports given by the board to be false when he and other councillors inspected the site of the demolitions.

The council has appointed a six man committee to investigate the squatter problem and the demolitions, but Mr Mopp said he doubted whether it would have any more success than a similar committee appointed to investigate the same problem seven years ago.

A CMC member, Mr J. Temmers, went further: "Does a man like Mr R. L. de Lange (a member of the committee) have the

problems of the people at heart? The whole exercise is futile with that man serving on the committee," he said.

The other councillor on the Coloured affairs portfolio, Mr E. Spring, said the committee had been appointed by the mayor, Mrs E. Kemp, and they would do their best. He believed that their approach was positive, though individual committee members might disagree.

Mr Mopp warned of the dangerous tide of feeling among the 1 000 black and Coloured squatters in the ever growing shantytown along Mpuku Street.

The squatter problem among Coloureds was increasing and he said there were a total of about 1 500 Coloured squatters, many of them from Transkei and Border areas where they were no longer allowed to live.

He said the city council had been "marking time" in relation to Coloured housing since it was announced about seven years ago that blacks were to be moved out of Duncan Village.

He called for an urgent investigation into the sub-economic and sub-sub-economic housing problems and the dropping of building standards in order to enable the very poor people to have some form of home.

CMC members and the two councillors agreed the problem was a direct result of government policy, and that the council was relatively powerless to do anything about it.

Mr Temmers recommended a direct approach to the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Connie Mulder. — DDR.

New town scrapped says Matanzima

DA 10/10/78

3-7

UMTATA — The plan for a town in the Bolotwa-Gwatyu area had been scrapped, Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief K. D. Matanzima, said yesterday.

All building activity there had ceased and structures were being dismantled.

He said.

His statement follows talks between a Transkeian delegation headed by Chief Matanzima and a South African delegation under Foreign Minister P. W. Botha in Queenstown last week.

A week ago, Chief

Matanzima was informed by South African authorities that they intended to build a town in the Bolotwa-Gwatyu area.

Illegal squatters from the Crossroads camp in the Western Cape were to be moved to the camp.

The area, 50km from

Queenstown, is due to be handed to the Transkei as part of the homeland consolidation process in six months time.

Chief Matanzima said yesterday that the Queenstown talks had been conducted "in a very good spirit" but he had told Mr

Botha Transkei will never allow such settlements in its territory.

He said South African authorities had given his Department of Foreign Affairs a list of all the squatters South Africa intended to repatriate. — DDR

EDITORIAL OPINION

Why they squat

(307)

Why is South Africa plagued by the problem of squatter camps?

The main reason is that provision of housing has not kept pace with the growth of urban populations drawn to the cities because of the work opportunities they provide.

Another important reason, of course, is that there are not enough work opportunities outside the major cities, where accommodation might be less of a problem.

But there is a third reason which should hit at the conscience of every one of us and that is the cruelty of laws in this country which insist that black workers coming into the urban areas from outside may not bring their families with them.

Many of the victims of official harassment at Crossroads in the Cape and at East London probably defied these laws to keep their families intact.

They would have known that not even proof of employment would have made them eligible to rent family houses — were there any available. They would not dare, in any case, to apply for houses because that would entail the risk of the authorities finding out their families were with them and that could result in the families being kicked out.

So, despite all the discomforts, they prefer to squat. Sometimes they get away with it for a long time.

Take the case of Mr Elliot Mjodo of Crossroads, reported in yesterday's paper to have revealed that he had been living and working in Cape Town since 1949. He has the right to be there but his family hasn't. So he has remained a squatter.

How can the Government, in all Christian consciousness, allow such a state of affairs to continue?

Supposing Mr Mjodo's job in Cape Town held good for another 30 years. Would it really expect him to live apart from his family, who presumably might now be sent back to some distant place where they have residential rights?

In East London, there is resentment because administration board officials have destroyed squatters' dwellings, leaving their previous occupants with no place to shelter. The East London destructions preceded flood rains that added to the squatters' miseries.

But the administration board officials, let it be remembered, were only carrying out their job as they interpret it. It is the Government and its laws who deserve the greater part of the blame.

| DAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY |
|--|-------------------------------|--|
| SESSION (groups back) | PLENARY SESSION (3 papers) | PLENARY SESSION (small groups report back) |
| | TEA | TEA |
| GROUPS | LARGE GROUPS | PLENARY SESSION overview discussion CLOSURE |
| | LUNCH | LUNCH |
| PLENARY SESSION (large groups report back) | | |
| TEA | | |
| SMALL GROUPS List key issues | | |
| FREE EVENING | | |

SQUATTERS TO SETTLE

NM 10/16/78 (307)

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an an Historical Society. We
that we can stimulate a positi

Another dark cloud on our horizon has been the
Sunday evening films - a regular feature of our campus life, albeit a somewhat
unreliable source of revenue! We have screened films on other nights but the
poor response has forced us to abandon the idea. We have, however, amply
compensated for this by offering three lunch-hour films per week instead of
two. Included in our programme have been the World at War, Civilisation, America
and Arab Experience series.

Scheduled lunch-hour speakers for the Third Quarter include Associate
Professor C.J. Greshoff who will talk on 'Paris and the Provinces': The
Unification of France, and Dr. Michael Biddiss of the University of Leicester,
who will talk on 'Nazis on Trial': The Nuremberg Tribunal, 1945-6.
Dr. Biddiss is being brought out to South Africa by the Students' Visiting
Lecturers Organisation at the recommendation of the History Department
and our Society.

I am most indebted to my committee for the hard work that they have done this
year. Their dedication to their task is evidenced by the smooth running of
films, entertainment and the general administration of the Society. Their
suggestions have been useful, their interest has been keen, and we wish those
of them who are leaving the portals of this university a successful and
stimulating future. We are also very sad to bid adieu to one of our most
respected and well-loved members, Robin Hallett, who, as a lecturer vitally
interested in the history of Africa in general and of Cape Town in particular,
has stimulated out interest in the world around us immeasurably. To this
founder of the African History course we are pleased to extend Honorary
Membership this year. We hope that he will often return to these shores to
avail himself of his privileges as a life member of our Society.

Sydney Petersen
Chairman

UMTATA - Transkeians found living in Crossroads would
be settled in their district of origin, the Prime Minister,
Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said here yesterday.

Addressing a Press conference, Chief Matanzima said the
Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs had already
received a list of people said to be Transkeians living in
Crossroads. They would be checked by magistrates and
tribal authorities.

He doubted whether there were many Transkeians among
"those people." He believed most were Ngqikas from the
Ciskei who were detribalised during the "Xhosa genocide of
Nongqause."

He said the South African
and Transkei Governments
had agreed at last week's

meeting in Queenstown that
the new township built by
South Africa on land set
aside for incorporation into
Transkei be removed.

Hundreds of shallow pit
latrines which had already
been erected were being
pulled down and other
equipment was being carted
away.

"Transkei will never allow
such settlements in its areas.
But we cannot refuse our
own people who want to
return home," he said.

"I am opposed to squat-
ting and I can never allow it
in my country. The squatters
are in South Africa where
they were drawn by the in-
dustrial revolution," Chief
Matanzima said. - (Sapa.)

.C.T. Historical Society.
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is most encouraging.

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compensated for this by offering three lunch-hour films per week instead of
two. Included in our programme have been the World at War, Civilisation, America
and Arab Experience series.

Squatter pledge by Matanzima

UMTATA. — Transkeians living in the Crossroads squatter camp would be settled in their districts of origin, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said here yesterday.

Addressing a press conference, Chief Matanzima said the Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs had already received a list of people said to be Transkeians living in Crossroads. This would be checked by magistrates and tribal authorities.

He doubted whether there were many Transkeians among "those people." He believed most were Ngqikas from the Ciskei who were de-tribalized during the "Xhosa genocide of Nongqause."

He said the South African and Transkei governments agreed at last week's meeting in Queenstown that the new township built by South Africa on land set aside for incorporation into Transkei be removed.

Hundreds of shallow pit latrines already erected were being pulled down and other equipment was being carted away.

"Transkei will never allow such settlements in its areas. But we cannot refuse our own people, who want to return home.

"These people will be checked by magistrates and tribal authorities of the districts where they came from. That has been the usual procedure whenever people were repatriated from South Africa.

"I am opposed to squatting and I can never allow it in my country. The squatters are in South Africa where they were drawn by the industrial revolution," Chief Matanzima said.

He declined to comment on reports that his government had sent a cable to the United Nations urging it to intervene in the dispute. — Sapa

There are four levels at which people involved in the dairies sell:

- a) From their houses locally in the village.
 - b) At local village centres, cafés, bus depots etc.
 - c) Idolophu shops.
 - d) Contract at a big centre e.g. the Idolophu hospital contract, and the Bloemfontein creamery contract.
- a) The problem with selling locally is that because of restrictions concerning hawkers licenses people have to wait until customers arrive at their houses. Thus there is no proper advertising and no centralised sure supply to attract buyers. The most often cited problem is poverty at the village level.
- b) Selling at village centres: Teddy Mhlauli and Ncomonde Nkalitshani at Amathole manage to sell a fair amount of milk by hawking it outside shops and at bus stops. This is illegal and it also requires that someone should make hawking a pretty full-time job. Where the person is only selling a small amount, hawking does not justify the labour spent on it. The main problem is again the limited market. In all of the three villages where people hawk milk they say it is difficult to sell, especially in summer.

c) The Idolophu shops are supplied with milk by a white man in Idolophu and by a Free State town. The small co-ops cannot compete with this regular supply. The people at Amathole used to sell to Idolophu but the shops refused to buy, saying their quality was bad and the supply irregular. In both Inkomo and Amathole we worked out that transport costs (if could find transport) would be too high unless they were supplying amounts of milk.

d) Both the Amathole people and the people who's milk N.M. will not tried to establish a contract with the other hospital in Umhlaba. could guarantee to deliver it. The type of contract with the Bloem co-op requires travelling and high level liaison to be established.

In the situation where production is low people cannot afford the travel costs to send their milk to big centres. In Inkomo after N.M. refused transport members milk they tried to sell locally to shops and from a centre in the location. This involved hiring a vehicle to bring the milk from the dairy which then cancelled all their profits. Everyone then reverted to

... / ...

selling from their houses. In Amathole some people did try to establish a market in Idolophu but they never succeeded. While Mhlauli and Nkalitshane put a lot of labour into hawking, most members could not afford this time and many their milk for home consumption.

The other problems I discussed poor they are. The following status, and their present

Kruger Day relief for 500 squatters

RAM
11/10/78
307

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The majority of 500 squatters in Parkside outside East London may not have known the implications of Kruger Day yesterday, but few of them are likely to forget it.

Kruger Day to the squatters meant the continuation of the relief programme started on Friday, with

hand-outs of food, blankets and clothing.

Without the hand-outs on Friday, they would have been victims of the cold, wet weather. Many, however, could not be reached for aid on Friday.

The relief programme was started by a group of concerned residents from East London, Parkside and Buffalo Flats, including Mr

D Nash and Mr J D Marais, both members of the Coloured Management Committee.

A joint effort by several individuals and members of the Institute of Race Relations and the Red Cross gave the squatters relief throughout the weekend.

Yesterday's 500 squatters represented the biggest number to receive aid from the organisers.

Imam Samaai, the Muslim leader in East London, brought 100 loaves of bread for the squatters. His wife helped in the soup kitchen.

The squatters' Kruger Day lunch started with a short prayer by Father Abdo of the Catholic Church. The ceremony became moving when the squatters sang the Lord's Prayer.

Meanwhile, one of the organisers of the relief programme, Mrs V Marais of Buffalo Flats, has called for a permanent relief fund to be established.

"It should be an inter-denominational effort to fight against inhuman acts like this," she said.



Michael Mfundisi, 2, has his tin mug ready to receive food from members of the relief programme (left), but the food is brought in a decent dinner plate (right).

BO (307)

11/10/28

EAST LONDON — They may not have known the political significance of Kruger's Day, but hardly a soul among the 500 Parkside squatters at the Parkside Hall will forget yesterday.

It was a continuation of the relief programme started for the squatters last Friday with hand-outs of food, blankets and clothing.

Without the aid on Friday, the squatters would have been victims

of the cold, wet weather. Many, however, could still not be reached for aid on Friday.

The relief programme was started by a group of concerned residents, including Mr D Nash and Mr J D Marais, both members of the Coloured Management Committee, from East London, Parkside and Buffalo Flats.

A joint effort by several people as well as members of the Institute of Race Relations and the Red Cross, gave the squatters

relief throughout the weekend.

The Muslims' religious leader in East London, Imam Samai, bought 100 loaves of bread for the squatters. His wife helped at a soup kitchen.

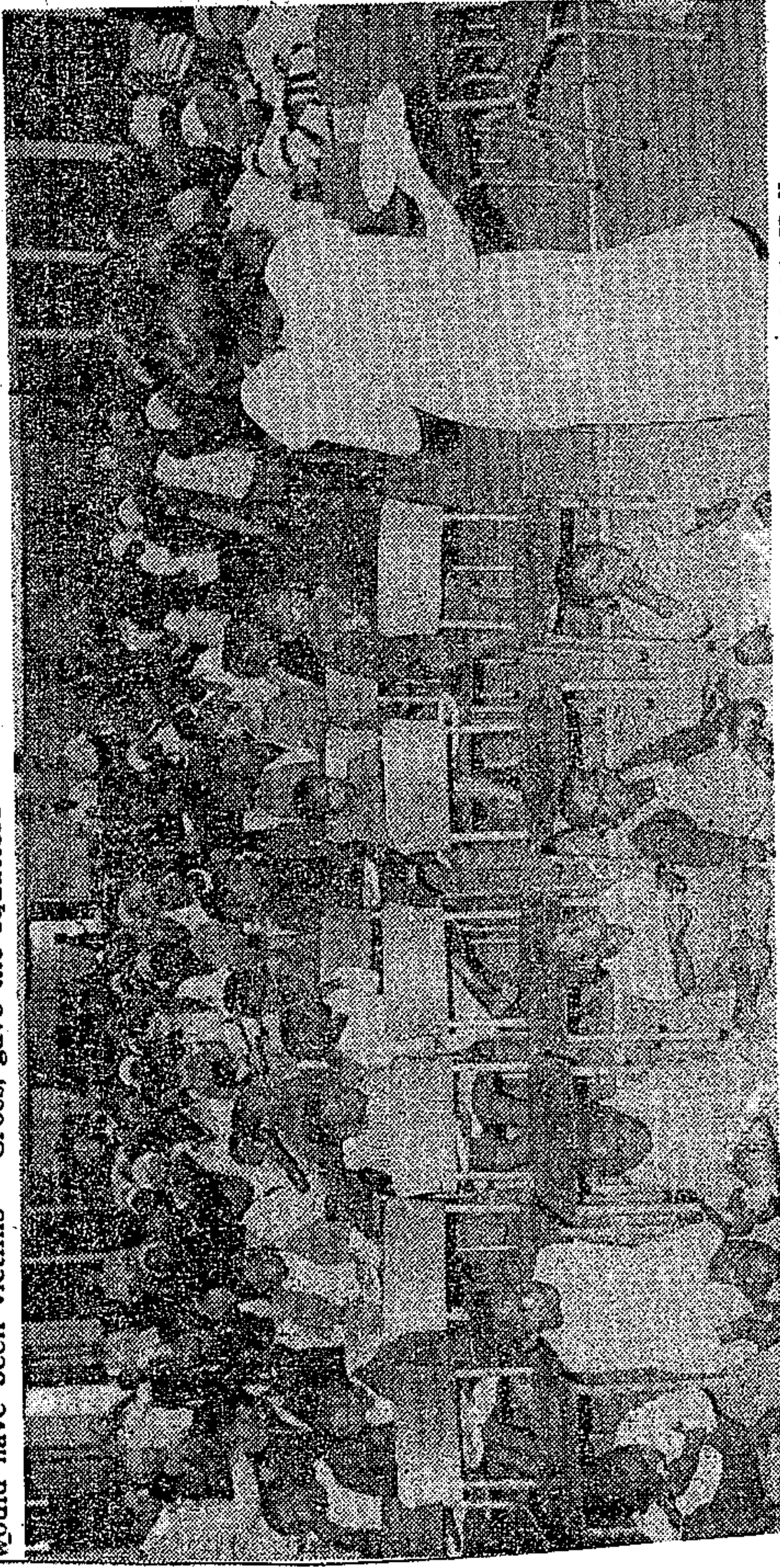
Yesterday's 500 squatters represented the biggest number to receive aid from the organisers of the relief programme.

Their Kruger Day lunch yesterday started with a short prayer by Fr Rodney Abdo of the Catholic Church. The ceremony

became highly moving when the squatters sang the Lord's Prayer.

Meanwhile, a call has been made by one of the organisers of the relief programme, Mrs V Marais of Buffalo Flats, for the establishment of a permanent relief fund.

"This should be an inter-denominational effort to fight against inhuman acts such as this. There is a need here for the formation of such a group," she added. — DDR



Members of the relief programme distribute food to the 500 squatters at the Parkside Hall.

11/10/78

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10 — DAILY DISPATCH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1978

DD (307)



The beginning of the Parkside squatters' Kruger's Day lunch. The children are served first.



Nolizwi Dayi, with her brother Bafana Dayi on her lap, carefully watches distribution of the food.

Squatters' tea party for Kruger Day

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Living and forgiving

One of the recurring questions being asked in South Africa these days is whether black and white people can ever resolve their differences and live peacefully together without bitterness and tension.

There are those white people who believe things have gone too far for any reconciliation. They argue that the apartheid system has made black people so bitterly anti-white there is no future left for the white man in the Republic.

These are the sort of people who have left these shores for other countries such as Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Their views are sometimes reinforced by a drive-them-into-the-sea type remark by an occasional politician seeking publicity as well as by the odd nasty racial incident which still occurs far too often.

In contrast to these people, there are those who believe reconciliation between black and white South Africans is ultimately possible, in spite of the short-sightedness of official policies, and in spite of the resentment caused by them, they believe the people of this country will find each other, in the end.

Right now, there is massive tension beneath

the surface of South Africa society and that tension is not going to go away immediately, even if one-man-one-vote were introduced tomorrow. The white minority, particularly through its government, has done too much harm to expect resentment to disappear like the end of a flu epidemic.

Just like my parents' generation who cannot forget the evil of Adolf Hitler and the death, heartbreak and destruction that was apparently necessary to get rid of him, the people of colour will remember what happened to them.

The veterans from the destroyed squatter camps at Werkgenot and Modderdam and now, sadly, Crossroads, will not forget their experiences. Nor will the children who were there.

The veterans from the early days of Dimbaza, from the resettlement camps at Sada, Ilinge, Limehill, the Winterveld and elsewhere will not forget either.

Nor will the veterans from Soweto in 1976 and

the other areas where there was conflict between the authorities and the students. The survivors from Sharpeville and Cato Manor will also remember.

They may well construct memorials for those who died and hold services to remind them of the past. But as much as these veterans and their families will remember, they can, and will, forgive.

And in that forgiveness, in that coming together between South Africans of all colours, there will be the reconciliation that is so necessary for the future.

That there can be reconciliation between people who were enemies and who were previously trying to kill each other was illustrated, for me, by a three-week stay in France last month.

Everywhere one goes in that fascinating country, one finds war memorials dedicated to the thousands of French people who have died in three bitter wars with Germany within a century. In churches and cathedrals one finds memorial pla-



Political Correspondent
BARRY STREEK
reports

ques for those who died fighting the Germans.

The two countries fought each other from 1870 to 1871, from 1914 to 1919 and during the last world war. In the first world war, thousands of Frenchmen gave their lives in the trenches of their own country when the allied commanders adopted a strategy which has been condemned ever since.

One knows that thousands of soldiers from around the world died in

the great war, but no country gave up more of her sons than France.

Then came Hitler and the Nazis. Open war did not last long, but the Free French Army and the Resistance Movement continued the struggle for their freedom. In spite of the treachery of the Vichy collaborators, they eventually won after the allied troops landed at Normandy.

But in the process thousands of French people were killed; those in the Resistance were shot on the spot.

In the middle of a bridge over the Loire River at Nevers there is a memorial for two Frenchmen who were shot in September 1944 by the "evil Nazis" for being part of the Resistance — less than a year before the war ended.

I saw similar memorials for people killed at locks on the canals, for a postmaster at the town of Briara and for another four people fighting for their liberation, at Montbarre in Burgundy.

At almost all the memorials, there were

flowers and hundreds of bright, recently replaced French flags. One of these memorials at Chatillon on the River Soane, was right next door to the Palace of Justice where anti-Nazi elements were allegedly tried and then sentenced. That legal farce will not be forgotten, ever.

In short, everywhere in France there is a reminder that the country suffered greatly at the hands of the Germans in those three wars.

One would have thought the French people would have harboured considerable anti-German feeling as a result and these wars would have created divisions that could not be reconciled. German people, one felt, could not help being uneasy at these constant reminders of what had happened.

For me, it was one of those exciting discoveries about humanity to find out from two German architects, Tim Ohrt and Hille Seggern, who had spent three weeks on the French canals mixing with the ordinary people off the tourist beat in villages and towns, that except for

one minor incident, they had found no resentment or bitterness towards them because they were German.

The French simply did not hold it against them for what their forbears had done.

With the knowledge of the feelings in South Africa, I specifically asked them if they had found any reaction. They replied: "No, not at all. In any event, we were too young or not even born then and they do not blame us for Hitler."

That was a response which showed that people do forgive even if they do not forget. It showed that people can find each other in spite of history.

Today France and Germany are both key members of the European Economic Community which is slowly transcending traditional political and geographic boundaries. It is not only the people but the governments which are finding each other.

If such reconciliation is possible in Europe, then surely it will take place in Southern Africa. It may take time. The existing tensions and conflicts may increase, but, in the end, that basic humanity among all the people of South Africa will, as in Central Europe, win the day, however dark the situation becomes.

12/10/78

Methodists to discuss key issues in EL

EAST LONDON — The banning of the Methodist Church in Transkei, squatter camp demolitions and the grants given to terrorist organisations by the World Council of Churches are among the key issues on which attention will focus here next week during the annual conference of the Methodist Church of South Africa.

This is the first conference since the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, banned the church in January this year, and delegates will be discussing this issue as well as the effect and implications of the homeland policy of the South African Government on the church's activities — both on a theological and practical level.

A report on the World Council of Churches to be tabled at the conference is likely to receive particular attention in view of their grants to movements such as Swapo and the Patriotic Front.

The assault on family life, exemplified in the plight of squatters at Crossroads, Duncan Village and other areas, and the need for freedom of residence and employment in South Africa will also be discussed.

The status of Methodist chaplains in the South African Defence Force will be brought up and the 100 odd delegates who are expected to attend will be asked to suggest to the relevant authorities that there are more creative and useful ways for conscientious objectors to serve their country than by a prison sentence (one of the options now open to them).

The effect of the new welfare legislation introduced earlier this year on the mission and witness of the church will be discussed, and reports on the



The incoming president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, Dr Donald Veysie, who will be inducted in East London on October 20.

Christian League of Southern Africa and the question of investment will also be put forward for discussion.

The conference, representing about a million people of all races, is to be held at the St George's Presbyterian Church Hall in Park Street and starts on Tuesday.

The first few days will be taken up by the ministerial session, which is closed to the public, but all matters of public interest will be debated in the representative session, which runs from 10.30 am on Saturday, October 21, to 5 pm on Thursday, October 26.

The incoming president of the church, Dr Donald Veysie, who is the present chairman of the Natal coast district, will address the conference three times during its duration.

His official induction will take place at 7.45 pm on October 20.

Dr Veysie is a former Rhodes University student and was schooled at Union High in Graaff-Reinet. — DDR.

Arrest order not in court for squatters

CAPE TOWN 13/10/78 (307)

Court Reporter

WARRANTS were issued in the Athlone Magistrate's Court yesterday for the arrest of eight Crossroads squatters who failed to appear on charges of attending an illegal gathering. The bail of R30 for the eight men was provisionally estreated. It will be forfeited to the State on October 26 should they fail to appear in court on that date.

The men were: Molefe Khoaclove, 34, Tembisa Nomngolo, 26, Kayport Chopilego, 22, Max David, 25, Lawrence Mnton- ishe, 26, Tshomela Jokazi, 24, Nongomoza Mtshonshi, 31, and Sicxabyi Skap Ntwana, 42.

They were due to appear with 55 other people, including churchmen, social workers, students and farmers on a charge of attending an illegal gathering at Crossroads on September 14.

Among those who appeared were Father Desmond Curran, 52, chairman of the Western Province Council of Churches, the Reverend Wesley Mabuza of the Methodist Church, Guguletu, Mr Mark Povall, 33, of the Society of Friends, Mr Karel "Kallie" Hanekom, 28, of the Catholic Young Christian Students organization, Miss Josette Cole, 28, Miss Rosemary de Waal, 37, Miss Elspeth le Roux, 31, Mrs Elizabeth Feast, 37, and Miss Celeste Santos, 33 - all of the Women's Movement, Miss Patricia Murray, 21, a student, Mr Derek Hanekom, 25, and Mr Michael Frenke, 22, both farmers.

Charges against two others - Louwile Qankase and Louw Ceko - were withdrawn.

No evidence was led and the case was postponed till November 13 for trial in the Parow Regional Court.

The "mayor" of Crossroads, Mr Johnson Nxobongwana, appeared on a charge of wrongfully and unlawfully convening, encouraging, promoting or by means of threats causing attendance or presided at an illegal gathering.

His case was also postponed till November 13.

The 56 people sat in the public gallery for the hearing. Earlier they were called into court according to their numbers on the charge sheet.

Mr Nxobongwana was called first and he hobbled into court, using a stick to aid movement.

Relatives and friends were forced to wait in passages while the hearing took place. The only other people inside the court



Squatters, friends and relatives packed an Athlone court corridor yesterday before 55 people appeared on charges of attending an illegal gathering at Crossroads on September 14.

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preter, five policemen and an American lawyer, Mr Robert
Leflar.

When the hearing finished, a squad of 13 uniformed police-
men was waiting outside the court building. They left after the
crowd dispersed.

Mr M S Knox was on the Bench. Mr P A L Ginnle appeared for the State. Mr L
Bozalek appeared for the 56 people.

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DD 13/10/78
**Bridge
Farm
builders
leave**

QUEENSTOWN — A large number of trucks are now moving plant and material away from Bridge Farm where a township to accommodate squatters from Crossroads and other areas in South Africa was being built.

This follows a meeting between the Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, here last week.

Speaking from his office in Umtata, Chief Matanzima said: "Those people are gone completely as arranged. Why don't you go and have a look for yourself."

Asked what would happen to Transkei squatters in South Africa, he said Transkeians knew their homes and would return to them on their own initiative, but they would have to prove they were Transkeians before they would be allowed in.

Employees recruited from the adjoining St Mark's Mission, which is on Transkeian soil, were paid off yesterday.

The Department of Foreign Affairs could not be contacted in Pretoria but it is reliably learned the trucks and equipment are now in Whittlesea where a new township to resettle Queenstown location residents is to be built. — DDR.

Squatter raid: ^{DD} 13/10/78 58 in ⁽³⁰⁾ court

CAPE TOWN — Fifty-eight people — Crossroads residents and committee members, clerics, church workers, students and others — appeared in Athlone magistrate's court yesterday following their arrest in a raid on the Crossroads squatters camp near here on September 14.

Eight Crossroads residents failed to appear. Warrants of arrest were issued and their bail was provisionally estreated.

No one was asked to plead, no evidence was led, and the magistrate postponed the hearing to November 13.

All were arrested in connection with allegations of attending an illegal gathering except the "mayor" of Crossroads, Mr. Johnson Ngxobongwana, 49, who faces a charge of convening an illegal gathering under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Charges against two Crossroads residents were withdrawn.

Bail of R50 each for the whites and R30 each for the Crossroads residents was extended. — SAPA.

The Star

Who is behind
this lunacy?

THE fanaticism with which the State is pushing ahead with its Crossroads resettlement plans borders on the lunatic. The brutality with which the Cape authorities approached the Crossroads squatter camp itself was bad enough, and inevitably attracted adverse international attention. To make matters worse, the furtive attempt to create an "official" squatters camp on land due to be transferred to Transkei resulted in the matter becoming an issue at the UN, and the State finally backed away from the plan.

Now, with a fine mixture of official clumsiness and arrogance, the Government is attempting to repeat the operation on the Ciskei border. With equipment transferred from the Transkei site, workmen are busy establishing a new camp at Whittlesea, near Queenstown—again on land due for transfer, this time to the Ciskei.

Chief Lennox Sebe has not been informed of this move, which is hardly surprising, and he is rejecting it.

One wonders at the mentality of the officials responsible for these manoeuvres. The heartless treatment meted out to the squatters is appalling in itself. But will nobody pause to count the cost to South Africa?

CONFERENCE

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| MONDAY | TIME FOR READING PAPERS | <p>PLENARY SESSION (large groups report back)</p> <p>TEA</p> <p>SMALL GROUPS List key issues</p> <p>FREE EVENING</p> |
| TU | <p>PLENARY (3)</p> <p>SMALL (2-)</p> | <p>VISIT to DAY HOSPITALS then to Boschendal (RHODES FRUIT FARMS) for WINE PRESENTATION and BRAAI</p> |
| | <p>SMALL GROUPS (2-3 papers)</p> <p>TEA</p> <p>LARGE GROUPS</p> | |
| | <p>DRINKS AND DINNER</p> | |
| | <p>OPEN PLENARY SESSION Beattie Theatre (outside visitors)</p> | |
| | <p>DRINKS AND BUFFET SUPPER</p> <p>OPENING PLENARY SESSION INTRODUCTION AND FILM</p> | |

W G A R F L A B O U R B L I T Z

BY BOARDS

W/L AREAS 14/10/78

(1) 201
(2) 205
(3) 307

John Battersby

ADMINISTRATION BOARDS in the Western Cape have launched an all-out drive against illegal black labour which, according to experts, could deal a severe blow to the already lagging economy of the area.

Severe measures to act against black employees who do not qualify to be in the area according to conditions laid down in April last year were announced today by the Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr F H Botha.

Under the conditions of service drawn up by the board last year the service of a black contract worker can be terminated if:

- he does not occupy accommodation approved by the labour officer;
- his wife or family accompanies him to the Peninsula;
- his wife or family is found to be illegally present in the Peninsula;
- he travels to the Peninsula by means of unauthorised transport;
- he did not return to his home address after the termination of his present contract of service.

PENINSULA

In a statement Mr Botha said that the 'investigations' will begin in the Peninsula immediately.

and will include the whole of the Western Cape.

It has been decided in consultation with the Chief Director of the Administration Board Peninsula Area to proceed systematically with investigations aimed at terminating the service of black employees who ignore illegal provisions and conditions which apply to their services, he said.

Employers are reminded of the five conditions of service drawn up in consultation with them in April last year.

The fact that these steps will inconvenience some employers is sincerely regretted since it is appreciated that employers are not in a position to exercise this type of actual control over their employees.

'Employers are therefore urged to discuss the position with their black employees,' he said.

Professor Francis Wilson, Professor of Economics at the University of

Cape Town and director of the South African Labour and Development Research Unit, said today the proposed action was indefensible on both moral and economic grounds.

Professor H W van der Merwe, director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town, said the provisions which prevented certain workers having their families in the Cape were morally totally indefensible.

'There are no moral grounds on which one could term a black worker who has his family with him in the Western Cape as illegal,' he said.

WEEKEND ARGUS, OCTOBER 14 1978

ASB to investigate squatting

W/E Argus 14/10/78 307

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The head committee of the Afrikaanse Studentebond has decided to appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate the squatter question.

The commission will be headed by Mr. Abrie de Swardt, a student at the University of the Orange Free State.

ASB President, Mr. Theuns Eloff, said the decision was taken at a meeting of the head committee.

It follows the unsuccessful tabling of a motion calling on the Government to handle the squatter

question with the utmost care as it could upset international race relations, and harm South Africa's image overseas.

The motion also said human dignity must always be considered in the handling of the squatter question.

The motion was, however, turned down because the head committee felt it did not know enough about the controversial issue. It was then decided to appoint a commission. Its finding should be ready by the middle of next year.

Mr. Eloff said a commission would also investigate the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts.

The background to this investigation is the same as in the case of the squatter question, and started in the form of a motion.

The head committee took several other decisions during the meeting. They were:

- To investigate discrimination against black workers on Afrikaans campuses. A memorandum has been sent to all campuses in this regard.
- To take note of the formation of a conservative students' alliance at the University of Cape Town and state that it identifies with those students' strivings.

To thank Dr W de Klerk and Professor Gerritt Viljoen for taking the initiative in having discussions with black leaders in Soweto.

New squatter

BD 19/10/78

307

Town row

QUEENSTOWN —

Desperate Whittlesea farmers met their MP, Dr G. de V. Morrison of Cradock, yesterday to discuss the building of a township for crossroads squatters at Whittlesea to replace the proposed township at Bridge Farm.

The plans for the Bridge Farm township — on land allocated for Transkei — was scrapped after talks between the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and Prime Minister Matanzima of Transkei here last week.

And the Ciskei's Chief

Minister reacted strongly to the shifting of the squatter town to Whittlesea, which is now part of the Ciskei.

Chief Sebe expressed strong opposition to the proposed township and on hearing of it immediately contacted the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Connie Mulder, to express his dissatisfaction.

In a statement to the Daily Dispatch's political correspondent yesterday Dr Mulder said: "I have nothing to say myself. My Deputy Minister has issued a statement today on the Whittlesea area."

Further, you should refer this to Chief Sebe, said Dr Mulder.

Dr W. Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, said: "In the

light of speculation about certain activities in the Whittlesea area, I deem it necessary to point out that the establishment of infrastructure in that area will be an asset to the Ciskei when it is eventually handed over to the black state.

"Infrastructure are presently being constructed for the resettlement of Ciskeians in general but in particular for citizens of the Ciskei from Queenstown."

"I will discuss the matter with the Chief Minister of the Ciskei when we meet on October 20."

But Chief Sebe could not be contacted for further comment last night.

The new township on

Whittlesea commonage has an identical street layout to the one that was being built secretly on Bridge Farm.

Construction work on the new township has begun.

Neighbouring farmers — plagued by escalating stock theft spurred by unemployment in the area — fear a similar situation will develop to that at Thornhill.

Dr Morrison met the farmers from the Whittlesea North area at the hotel in Whittlesea yesterday.

The press was barred and Dr Morrison refused to comment after the meeting. Farmers were clearly disappointed after the

meeting but would not disclose details as they said they had been sworn to secrecy.

Although Whittlesea district has been incorporated into the Ciskei, the town remains white. It is separated from Sada by the Oxkraal River. Its commonage has been closed off by the construction team.

Reporters who visited the site yesterday were stopped at a padlocked gate. They were only allowed to speak briefly to the site foreman by radio. He would only give his name as Koen. He referred all queries to Pretoria.

Men on duty at the site confirmed they had been working at the Bridge Farm site until a few days ago. — DDR

13.

There are four levels at which people involved in the dairies sell:
a) From their houses locally in the village.
b) At local village centres, cafés, bus depots etc.
c) Idolophu shops.
d) Contract at a big centre e.g. the Idolophu hospital contract, and the Bloemfontein creamery contract.

a) The problem with selling locally is that because of restrictions concerning hawkers licenses people have to wait until customers arrive at their houses. Thus there is no proper advertising and no centralised sure supply to attract buyers. The most often cited problem is poverty at the village level.

b) Selling at village centres: Teddy Mhlauli and Ndomonde Nkalitshani at Amathole manage to sell a fair amount of milk by hawking it outside shops and at bus stops. This is illegal and it also requires that someone should make hawking.

selling a small amount. The main problem is where people hawk in summer.

c) The Idolophu shop by a Free State town supply. The people refused to buy, saying in both Inkomo and Ama could find transport) amounts of milk.

d) Both the Amathole people and the people who's milk N.M. will not take, tried to establish a contract with the other hospital in Umhlaba. Neither could guarantee to deliver it. The type of contract with the Bloemfontein co-op requires travelling and high level liaison to be established.

In the situation where production is low people cannot afford the travelling costs to send their milk to big centres. In Inkomo after N.M. refused to transport members milk they tried to sell locally to shops and from a centre in the location. This involved hiring a vehicle to bring the milk from the dairy which then cancelled all their profits. Everyone then reverted to

./...

14.

selling from their houses. In Amathole some people did try to establish a market in Idolophu but they never succeeded. While Mhlauli and Nkalitshani put a lot of labour into hawking, most members could not afford this time and many have stopped trying to sell at all and are using their milk for home consumption only again.

The other problems I discuss affect people differently according to how poor they are. The following charts give descriptions of members economic status, and their present income from the dairies.

Workers: Firms urged to act

16/10/75

307

A SYSTEMATIC investigation aimed at terminating the services of black employees "who ignore legal provisions and conditions which apply to their services" was announced at the weekend by Mr F H Botha, Chief Commissioner in the Western Cape of the Department of Plural Relations and Development.

In a statement issued through the Bureau of National and International Communication, Mr Botha urged employers to discuss the position with their black employees because they (the employers) were in a position to forestall the "far-reaching consequences of these steps".

Conditions of service

Under the conditions of service, drawn up by the board last year, the service of black contract workers could be terminated if:

- He does not occupy accommodation approved by the Labour Office
- His wife or family accompanies him to the Peninsula
- His wife or family is found to be illegally in the Peninsula
- It is found that he travels to the Peninsula by means of unauthorised transport, and
- It is found that such a person did not return to his home address after the termination of his previous contract service.

Mr Botha added that the Administration boards in the South Western Cape and Karoo areas were also being consulted with a view to applying these steps in the whole of the Western Cape.

It seems likely that other dairy projects have failed as the problems of lack of markets and low production force members to leave. (9) That people consider

the projects as essentially non-viable is many people in Amathole and Inkomo have de the dairies' example, they have not joined.

Freddy Mhlauuli said that Amathole Dairy has work well together and trust each other "u seem that the tensions generated by the conf members may lead to the dairy's rapid demise Amathole dairy has been running for over 25 than R5,00 a month from it and very few people

This brings us to the issue of whether an efficient patron figure, by bringing more innovations, is worth the elements of exploitation that generally go with his/her involvement. One must note that members at Inkomo are earning more from the dairy than those at Amathole. This is mainly due to the fact that members at Inkomo are better off than those at Amathole, however it does seem partly due to the better methods used at Inkomo. For example during the period of centralised marketing most people's incomes were higher. One must also consider the case of Alfred Bukula, it seems that he did not have any extra resources and yet he was able to improve his stock to earn the second highest income after N.M. However, as we have seen the innovations were not enough to make the dairy run efficiently and turn it into a viable co-operative.

Finally, while they help some people make more use of their cattle, dairies cannot be seen as a way of improving the standard of living of the very poorest people in an area, because only those with cattle can join. Furthermore, the poorest members tend to be forced out of the dairy because they have too few cattle to get a decent income from the dairy, thus the man of the family is forced into migrancy and there is no one left at home to do the labour involved in the dairy. They are mainly beneficial to people who have many cattle, or who have other local money-earning activities and who can fit the dairy jobs in with their other work as a supplementary source of income. (10)

In view of peoples commitment to the project (discussed later) I would see the dairies main value in providing an educative experience for those involved. One might argue that in an environment of such poverty and lack of alternatives, inequitable production is better than nothing and that it is very useful in expanding peoples consciousness.

... / ...

Council move on Crossroads camp

Staff Reporter

THE Divisional Council has given notice that it intends repealing by-laws which provided for essential services for the Crossroads squatter camp in 1976.

In a notice printed in the Cape Times, the council invited objections to the intended repeal. The by-laws, promulgated in September, 1976, provided for services which included garbage removal, washing facilities, nightsoil removals, health services and the general administration of the camp.

The council's intention was attacked yesterday by Mr Roger Hulley, MPC, regional chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, who said that without these by-laws, the Crossroads community "would be legally cut adrift without services or status".

"The move appears to be linked to a de-proclamation of Crossroads as an emergency camp which would remove the settlement's only legal line of defence against being demolished by the government," Mr Hulley said. "In view of the far-reaching implications of this development I am urgently investigating the following questions:

- Why has this step been taken by the Divisional Council at this particular time?
- Has any outside person

or body requested the council to take this step? If so, who? And in terms of what authority over the council?

● In terms of which resolution of council was the notice advertised? How does the resolution read? Who proposed and supported it? And when was the resolution passed?

● Has the Divisional Council established what the fate of the people under its care at Crossroads would be if these by-laws were repealed?"

However, the chairman of the Divisional Council, Mr Ivan Hampshire, said last night that the essential services would still remain as long as there are inhabitants at Crossroads. He said he could not throw any more light on the matter.

"We have a clear conscience about Crossroads," he said, and referred the Cape

Times to the secretary, Mr W R Vivier.

Mr Vivier was not prepared to comment last night and told the Cape Times to call him at his office "in the morning".

Mr John Bridgman, chairman of the Council's Housing Committee said the notice was a preliminary notice to "disestablish Crossroads in order that the Minister can put into effect his undertaking to give those at Crossroads legally in the Cape alternative housing".

● Objections from the public to the repeal of the Crossroads by-law must be lodged with the secretary of the Cape Divisional Council, 44 Walé Street, by Friday, October 27, 1978. Should the council be inundated with valid objections from the public, it may reconsider its intention to repeal the by-law.

to ask the extension officer to help them establish gardens. In establishing a garden then, the extension officer may work through groups like Zenzele or the Y.W.C.A. or he may hold general meetings and work through all organisations to get to the population at large. In other cases a group of residents may approach the extension officer.

... / ...

Crossroads healthy — Sash spokesman

(43)

MRS NOEL ROBB, director of the Athlone Advice Office, which is run by the Black Sash, said yesterday that Crossroads had been a "particularly healthy" squatter camp ever since the proclamation for essential services was promulgated in 1976.

Mrs Robb was reacting to a report that the Divisional Council intended repealing the by-laws which provided for essential services at the camp. The services include garbage removal, washing facilities, nightsoil removals, health services and the general administration of the camp.

"Cancelling any of these services could cause an outbreak of disease, not only in Crossroads, but also in greater Cape Town," Mrs Robb said. She said it would cause great hardship and would be a "most irresponsible thing to do".

"Mr Ivan Hampshire (chairman of the Divisional Council) has said that services would not be removed while people were at Crossroads. If so, why take these powers?"

She told the Cape Times the Black Sash had lodged a complaint with the council.

Diploma course, (C) indicates Certificate course, indicates that the Diploma and Certificate figures are added together.

It is clearly a fairly high correlation between the rank-category for immediate demand and 1981 demand, despite what was mentioned in the previous paragraph about the unreliability of the figures.

In this report, the above table indicates, in order of priority, that the proposed Technical College at Umlazi should be noted to note that the table should not be interpreted

The College should offer a course, say, for Chemical

Technicians, ranked third, but not one in Chemical Technology (Plastics), ranked 18th. In fact, the syllabi for both at the White Colleges for Advanced Technical Education are very similar, and if the proposed College were to offer a Diploma course for Chemical Technicians, it could also offer the course in Chemical Technology (Plastics) at negligible extra expense in terms of money or time.

The White Colleges for Advanced Technical Education are usually divided into Departments. The College at Umlazi, too, could be divided into Departments or Schools. On the basis of table 40, the most likely Departments would be Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Applied Science, and Civil Engineering and Building.

The Department of Mechanical Engineering could offer a course in Mechanical Engineering as its first choice. Then a course in Production Engineering, which consists of much the same subject matter as Mechanical Engineering, could be offered at little further expense to the Department and might ensure that it had enough students to make it viable.

The same argument applies to the Department of Electrical Engineering where students of light and heavy current follow largely the same course. The Department could offer specialised courses such as Industrial Instrumentation, and TV and Electronics, at a later stage of its development should the need arise, as well as it might with the present expansion of the electronics industry and plans for opening a TV channel for African viewers.

The Department of Applied Science, or some equivalent, could offer courses primarily for Chemical Technicians. It should be noted that the Diploma for Chemical Technicians appears to be exactly the same as the one in Analytical Chemistry, and to further confuse matters, is also called the Diploma in Chemical Technology by different Colleges for Advanced Tech-

Crossroads rail warrants 'refused'

CAPE TIMES
18/10/78

307

Staff Reporter

A NUMBER of Crossroads residents who want to return to Transkei are being refused rail warrants because their names do not appear on a Peninsula Administration Board list, according to the Athlone Advice Office.

One Crossroads resident, Mr Mabandla Mgulwa of shack 2862, wanted to return after his wife became "neurotic" because of the raids. The Inspectorate told him he could not have a warrant because his name was not listed, the office's director, Mrs Noel Robb, said yesterday.

Another resident, Mr Phami Metusi of shack 1874, decided to return to Transkei with his wife and two children after the raids, but his name was also not listed and he was refused a warrant. His shack had been registered in another resident's name.

A spokesman for the Peninsula Administration Board confirmed that warrants were being issued according to a census conducted by the board, but said any "bone fide cases" would be thoroughly investigated.

"We must have some sort of control", he said. He did not know of any refusals.

Indaba DD. Supp. 20/10/78

Reprieve for squatters at Crossroads camp? (307)

CAPE TOWN — While the future of more than 20 000 destitute people at the Crossroads squatter camp, near Nyanga, here, looks bleak and uncertain as their shanties face demolition, most probably before the end of the year, there is some hope among the camp dwellers that they might be able to stay until next year.

The chairman of the divisional council, Mr Ivan Hampshire said essential services would continue to be provided at Crossroads until the camp is flattened and the last person has left in spite of moves to repeal the by-laws which provide those services.

At a recent press conference held at the camp a leading member of the Crossroads men's committee, Mr Elliot Mjodo, said the people of Crossroads totally rejected the plan to move them to another area where there was no work.

Mr Mjodo made it clear, however, the people of Crossroads would not object to moving to an area which compared favourably with what they have in the Cape.

The Crossroads press conference was called

after reports that the Bolotwa-Gwatyu area was being prepared for resettlement of the 20 000 Crossroads inhabitants. Since then the government has denied the township was being prepared specifically for the Crossroads people.

Last week about 56 people (among them clerics, social workers and students) appeared at the Athlone magistrates courts on a charge of attending an illegal gathering at Crossroads on September 14.

They included Father Desmond Curran, chairman of the Western Province Council of Churches, Rev Wesley Mabuza, of the Methodist Church at Gugulethu and other leaders of community organisation doing work at the squatter camp. No evidence was led and the case was postponed until November 13 for trial at the Parow regional court.

Appearing first in the court was Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, known as the Mayor of Crossroads, who stood before the magistrate with a walking stick to support his balance.

Mr Ngxobongwana who was injured during the raid at Crossroads last month, appeared on a charge of wrongfully and unlawfully convening, encouraging, promoting or, by means of threats, causing attendance or presiding at an illegal gathering.

His case was also postponed to November 13.

SQUATTER DEBTORS

W/E ARGUS 21/10/78 (307)

GET WEEK'S REPRIEVE

By Keith Kiewiet

THE Divisional Council of the Cape has given thousands of Crossroads residents — who face demolition of their homes on Monday because of unpaid service charges — a reprieve of one week following urgent representations by lawyers representing the residents.

Divisional Council officials earlier told the residents their homes would be demolished at the rate of 100 a week unless they paid overdue service charges to the council.

This week a city firm of attorneys, instructed by the Crossroads residents, requested a week's reprieve from Divisional Council secretary, Mr W R Vivier.

He has allowed this, he told me.

Meanwhile, a delegation of Crossroads residents, headed by the unofficial mayor of the camp, Mr Jonathan Ngxobogwana, has returned from the South African Council of Churches' headquarters in Johannesburg.

They have an understanding from Dr Ivor Bergland, deputising for the general secretary of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, that the SACC will do everything in its power to help the residents pay their overdue service charges.

R90 000

Mr Vivier said he did not know how much money the residents owed the council, but it ran into many, many thousands of rands.

A figure of R90 000 has been unofficially mentioned.

Dr Bergland said: 'This is a lot of money to fork out. We are investigating the possibility of applying to the Rental Relief Fund of the Administration Board.'

'Whatever we do is born out of an understanding of the plight of the people of Crossroads. We have to be careful with human dignity. These people are God's creation. It is our duty to help them.'

Meeting

Meanwhile, Crossroads residents are meeting this weekend to discuss the matter.

SACC
to help
pay
charges

some way to raise money.
The camp had previously shown great solidarity and residents pride themselves in the fact that they are not really squatters.
They maintain that squatters are people who illegally squat on someone's land without paying for this. They point out that, not only do they normally pay for the services they receive, but are legally on land given to them in terms of a proclamation.

Squatters get a reprieve to pay debts

Sun. Times 22/10/78

(307)

By BENNIE VAN DELFT

A LAST-MINUTE reprieve for Crossroads squatter families who faced eviction because of unpaid service charges has been granted by the Cape Divisional Council.

Mr W. R. Vivier, divisional council secretary, said yesterday that a week's grace had been allowed for the payment of overdue charges, estimated to total R90 000.

According to Mr Vivier, the collection of service charges had dropped drastically over the past few months.

He added: "We give residents three months' respite to pay their overdue service charges before we take any steps. Various concessions for payment have been granted by the council in the past."

The council was merely concerned about the health aspect at Crossroads, and was not involved with the Government's plan to demolish the camp.

Mr Vivier said the council had taken no final decision on the fate of families who were in arrears.

But he gave the assurance that squatter homes would not be demolished unnecessarily. Families would be given the chance to pay off their debts.

Crossroads residents were to meet at the weekend to discuss the matter and to find a way to raise money.

CAPE TIMES 23/10/78

307

Residents have paid R40 000

Staff Reporter

MORE than R40 000 has been paid in fines by Crossroads residents after two recent raids on the camp, spokesmen for the Women for Peace movement and the Athlone Advice Office said yesterday.

In an attack on the decision of the Divisional Council to repeal by-laws providing essential services for Crossroads, the chairman of Women for Peace, Mrs Sue Williamson, said the amount was a major factor contributing to the non-payment of service charges by the residents.

She said that Crossroads residents were being "milked dry".

Mrs Noel Robb, director of the Athlone Advice Office, said that 855 residents paid fines of R50 and R30 in various courts following the raids. A total of more than R40 000 was paid, she said.

Mrs Williamson added: "The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Connie Mulder, has promised that the people of Crossroads will not be moved until they can be accommodated in a place where they will be "legal". We can see no necessity at all for the Divisional Council to leap in and threaten the people with discontinuing essential services before the minister's promise has been carried out.

"It is yet another instance of uncalled for bullying by the authorities. We hope the Divisional Council will drop their plans to repeal these by-laws immediately."

In a notice published in the Cape Times earlier this month the Divisional Council gave notice of their intention to repeal the by-laws which provide for essential services for the Crossroad squatters. These by-laws were promulgated on September 1976.

The council invited objections to the intended repeal. Objections from the public to the repeal have to be lodged with the Secretary of the Divisional Council, 44 Wale Street, by Friday this week.

The chairman of the Divisional Council, Mr Ivan Hampshire, gave the Cape Times the assurance last week that the essential services would remain as long as there were inhabitants in Crossroads.

Of District Six

23 Nov 1982

Mrs Mabel Dias, like the other coloured, Indian and Malay residents of historic District Six, has lived in the shadow of the dreaded front-end loader for more than 10 years.

She had a stroke a few months ago when she received notice to quit her home. She was advised that her house was to be demolished within months and that she would have to move to another part of the Peninsula.

A few days before she died, I interviewed her. As she lay propped up in bed, she smiled through her pain more often than she winced.

"Man", she said, "every day I pray that I die before the bulldozer reaches this house. I was born in District Six and it's from this house I'm going to be buried... not from some strange place where the Government wants to send me."

Those bright old eyes scanned the bedroom she knew so well as a wave of pain forced a grimace.

The old clock on the wall above her seemed to tick louder as she regained her breath and composure.

"Time is running out," she said. "If the bulldozer wins, I'll die anyway. The minute the officials walk in I'll die. I promise. I must be buried from this house." The prayers of widow and great-grandmother Mabel Dias were answered. Today she rests in peace.

In some respects, the trauma of the late Mrs Dias is symbolic of that of District Six itself, an area being raped and mortally wounded by giant machines devoid of compassion.

Nevertheless, contrary to the belief of many white Capetonians, District Six still exists to a depleted extent in its old mould. It's down but not out. Morale is

waning. But it is far from "white", as whites who never visit the area believe it to be.

I know. Recently I lived in the heart of it for 16 days.

Despite the area being declared white 12 years ago — and despite the bulldozers destroying people's homes for more than a decade — this district overlooking Cape Town docks is still inhabited by 10 000 coloureds, Indians and Malays out of the original population of more than 28 000. At the moment the only whites living there are a few long-married husbands of coloured women and a sprinkling of churchmen, among them the Catholic parish priest Father Basil van Rensburg, a one-time top-earning advertising executive.

He says: "The suffering is immense. But so is the courage. The aged are heartbroken and weary, yet they carry on. The parents of today's children are eaten up with anxiety, but they don't give up hope. And the children themselves... who knows what psychological damage is being done to them? Yet they have a terrific spirit, wrongly channelled as it may be sometimes."

The fact is that in District Six a whole generation of children has been brought up within daily sight and sound of front-end loaders aimed at eventually crushing their homes to rubble.

They are the bulldozer kids.

They share with their parents fear of the arrival of Department of Community Development officials in

BOB HITCHCOCK: Race Relations Correspondent

their Volkswagens with the GG registration plates.

You see the poverty-stricken among these children scurrying over the rubble of newly demolished houses, eyes skinned for saleable leftovers from the mechanical rape of neighbours' homes.

If you want to jar your senses, stand in front of the bulldozer as it chews its way into a crumbling dwelling. It makes you feel bad, balancing on the smashed bricks and mortar which earlier that day were a part of someone's home.

"When is our home going to be bulldozed, Mommy?" young children ask. In District Six the more neglected among the bulldozer kids join gangs of embittered youngsters who know only hatred for the authorities and a strong urge to get their own back on an unjust society.

Very often it is their own people who suffer at the hands of these young scollies, as they roam the scarred remains of their neighbourhood — robbing and vandalising, the older ones raping, too, the damage to their young minds further aggravated by dagga and raw alcohol.

"Yes", sighs Father Basil, "crime is on the increase as the more responsible and influential residents are moved out."

Morale sinks lower as public services are pruned. Fewer buses at night mean a dangerous walk home from central Cape Town. Litter covers the streets

like a flapping patchwork quilt.

Landlords, not surprisingly, neglect properties in the front-end loader's path.

Some poverty-stricken backyard squatters, with no jobs and little hope, find after the bulldozing that they are not on the list for alternative accommodation. They are homeless. "Legitimate" residents, on the other hand, are given one month's notice of eviction before their homes are bulldozed, sometimes longer. And they are found alternative accommodation by the department.

It is noon and the sun is shining and a stiff wind whips up the dust a relentless bulldozer creates as it eats hungrily into yet another half-demolished dwelling.

Suddenly, out of the dust, two figures emerge. Brown men in their thirties, perhaps. Though their craggy faces belie their relative youthfulness. One has a jagged scar running from a fraction below the left eye to the lower jaw. The other limps on a crutch.

Scarface grabs my wrist. "Gimme, baasie", he rasps, pointing to my watch, his head nodding like a puppet's.

Both men reek of meths. The cripple has a soggy brown-paper zoll clamped between his teeth, his eyes bloodshot. Wild like hungry animals.

There is another side to this tarnished coin. It is bright and radiates hope. Many hundreds of District

Six families continue to face the almost unendurable with dignity, their pride still intact.

Their homes are spotless. Furniture is polished daily. Designs on the old lino are faded with scrubbing. The feather duster does its rounds two or three times a day.

The children look as well scrubbed as the lino. And their manners are as polished as the diningroom table.

For all that, they too are bulldozer kids, living in the shadow of the front-end loader.

For many residents of District Six the anchor of continued community life is the Church of the Holy Cross at the top of Hanover Street. And the man who makes it so is parish priest, Father Basil.

With city councillor and attorney Tom Walters, the priest is conducting a lively campaign to have District Six proclaimed a residential area for all races.

This status would not be foreign to the district. Twenty-five years ago and less it was a colourful and vibrant multiracial community with few racial hang-ups and a great deal of goodwill. Among the whites were several Jewish shopkeepers.

In the past few weeks the Save District Six campaign has taken on an international flavour.

Earth collected from demolition sites is being consecrated, placed in small plastic bags and distributed to civic and religious leaders at their various

ports of call.

Councillor Tom Walters says that the Cape Town City Council is fully behind the people of District Six. "The Government must rethink this evil thing."

He aims to get the ear of Cape Town's business community and all levels of government to appeal for the rezoning of District Six as either a coloured or open area.

Since District Six was proclaimed white in 1966, more than 7 000 families have been moved out to different coloured townships, destroying a once close-knit community and encumbering the victims with considerable inconvenience, such as higher rentals and additional fares to and from work.

Two years ago the Government took the wraps off its plans for District Six as a super white suburb for about 11 000 people, incorporating grandiose commercial complexes on two large sites.

To date the Government has spent about R27-million on demolition and the expropriation of properties in the area. The local authority has lost an estimated R600 000 in rates and other revenue.

So far only one stand has been sold — to a multinational oil company for R56 880.

Many Capetonians believe it will take years before whites are attracted to District Six as a residential area.

In 1901 large slum areas in the district were destroyed in a desperate bid to halt the spread of bubonic plague.

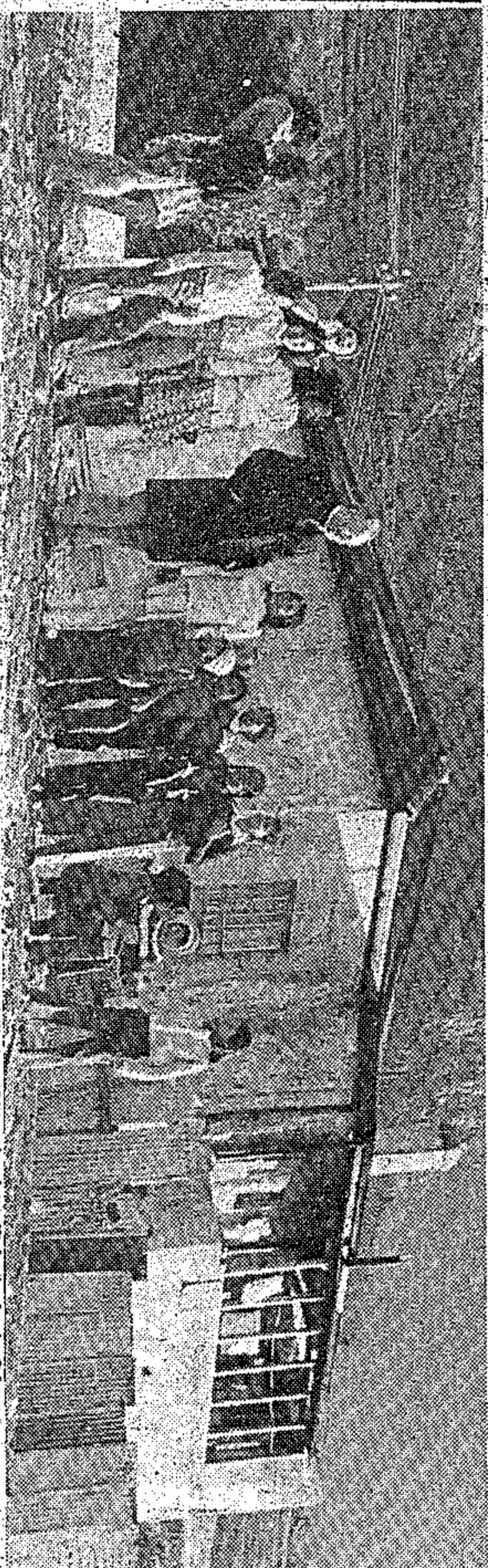
Comments a District Six social worker: "This problem is far more difficult to combat. And the casualty rate is much higher."

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(367)



Mrs. Mabel Dias . . . her last wish granted



Parish priest Father Basil van Rensburg and his flock in District Six

THE GRAND grand old lady of Cape Town's District Six has beaten the bulldozer. She died on September 30 in the house in which she had lived for 45 years. She was 92.

Grand old lady

ers all over the world. Says Father Basil: "Sippers of foreign ships calling into Cape Town are cooperating fantastically. They undertake to deliver the bags of earth to bishops and civic

| INSPECTORATE | POSTS ALLOCATED | POSTS FILLED | FACTORIES | EMPLOYEES |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| Johannesburg | 14 | 4 | 73 | 268299 |
| Benoni | 4 | | 8 | 132454 |
| | | | 7 | 77823 |
| | | | 7 | 159534 |
| | | | 7 | 330837 |
| | | | 7 | 254301 |
| | | | 7 | 98664 |
| | | | 7 | 51440 |
| | | | 7 | 158331 |
| | | | 7 | 66393 |
| | | | 7 | 1598076 |

DAILY DISPATCH, MONDAY, 0

Crossroads pays R40 000 in fines

CAPE TOWN — More than R40 000 has been paid in fines by Crossroads residents following two recent raids on the camp, spokesmen for the Women for Peace Movement and the Athlone Advice Office said yesterday.

In a scathing attack on the decision of the Divisional Council to repeal by-laws providing essential services for Crossroads, the Chairman of Women for Peace, Mrs Sue Williamson, said the amount was a major factor

contributing to the non-payment of service charges by the residents.

Mrs Noel Robb, Director of the Athlone Advice Office, said that 855 residents paid fines of R50 and R30 in various courts following the raids. A total of more than R40 000 was paid, she said.

Mrs Williamson added: "The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr. Connie Mulder, has promised that the people of Crossroads will not be moved until they can be accom-

modated in a place where they will be legal. We can see no necessity at all for the Divisional Council to leap in and threaten the people with discontinuing essential services before the Minister's promise has been carried out.

"It is yet another instance of uncalled for bullying by the authorities.

"We hope the Divisional Council will drop their plans to repeal these by-laws immediately," Mrs Williamson said.

Adequate protection can be established in the factories.

AL DISEASE

Table XXI.

rights) the been limited

duction but

Through neutral state agencies a common standard of protection can be achieved and maintained. This standard will be acceptable to both workers and management.

The reason that the principle is wrong is because, like everything else in the factories, adequate protection is not an agreed constant standard plucked from the mutual desire of employers and workers to have good conditions. The status of industrial health in the factories is a result of a process wherein employers and workers have bargained over time. As a general rule it will be possible to show that high standards of industrial protection exist where a. the production process has demanded this and where lack of protection does represent a significant cost to management (some chemical processes or some of the more technical engineering processes, for example) b. where workers organisations have been strong enough to demand adequate protection over a period of time. Where the production process is not overtly highly dangerous and very clearly industrial accidents are a major cost, and where workers are not strongly organised, protection against industrial health hazards will be poor.

It is therefore not adequate to leave the enforcement of industrial health protection entirely in the hands of statutory bodies. It is wrong in principle, because those most intimately concerned in the maintenance of standards, the workers, are excluded from the setting and maintenance of standards. It is wrong in practice because the statutory agencies are vastly understaffed and undertrained.

However, it would not be possible to remedy the problems simply by hiring more factory inspectors and training them better. It is clear that at this stage it is necessary for certain minimum standards to be laid down by law. The Factory Acts here and in other countries are a result of the struggles of workers for better working conditions and of the recognition of society that it cannot continue to bear the heavy financial and social cost of irresponsible management.

To really obtain good working conditions, they must be seen as one aspect of the collective bargaining process. Clearly, wages and healthy and safe working conditions (e.g. good protective clothing, safety guards on machines, safe but expensive processes) are a cost to management which tend to reduce profits. Both wages and working conditions can only be significantly improved by collective bargaining, not by reliance on the

40 arrested at Crossroads

THE CHAIRMAN of the Peninsula Administration Board, Brigadier J.H. van der Westhuizen, yesterday confirmed reports that Crossroads residents had been arrested by PAB officials since last Thursday. *CAK Times 25/10/78 (307)*

A churchworker, who did not wish to be named, said residents at the camp said about 40 people, mainly women, had been arrested since last Thursday by PAB officials who hid in the bushes outside the camp and "harassed" the women when they came for water at the taps on the outskirts of Crossroads.

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said: "The inspectors and officials are working at Crossroads as they do all over the Peninsula — this is nothing unusual. They have the right to arrest people at Crossroads who do not possess the necessary identity documents."

He could not give figures of how many were arrested.

Questioning voices

NM 25/10/78

(307)

ONE of the most encouraging omens for the future of South Africa is the growing awareness of youth to the problems and dangers that it stands to inherit when the present generation of leaders steps down. And it is particularly reassuring to hear questioning voices raised in a domain of Afrikaner learning, from whence many of the country's past and present leaders have emerged.

The concern of young intellectuals at Stellenbosch University over Crossroads-type situations, continued discrimination and the slowness of change is motivated by the stark reality expressed in the university's student newspaper — that it is today's students who will have to live and work in South Africa long after present leaders have died.

"What we as relatively young citizens expect of the Government," says the newspaper, "is an internal policy which already acknowledges on a non-discriminatory level the factual situation of White, Brown and Black as a joint unit and acts accordingly."

Certainly those sentiments will find a strong echo among sectors of

English-speaking youth, who share the apprehension of their young Afrikaner compatriots over the sort of racial legacy that awaits them. And their fears and doubts are not being calmed by Government inconsistencies and by the slow pace at which Nationalism is facing up to the realities and challenges which confront the country.

How, for instance, does one reconcile the bulldozing of homes at Crossroads with the Government's new scheme to help home-owners elsewhere to improve their properties? The Government's appeal to home-owners to do everything possible to preserve their homes, with the promise of financial aid for that purpose, stems from the country's huge housing backlog.

Yet it has no compunction about tearing down settlements such as Crossroads, which if provided with basic amenities would do much to alleviate the housing problem. The trouble, of course, is that Crossroads disturbs the pattern of apartheid, and on the Nationalist scale of values the doctrine of separateness must not be outweighed.

workers at their place of work under management's eye, two African men were employed to conduct the interviews in the townships of Langa and Guguletu as well as in the squatter settlements of Crossroads and KTC ("Dutch Location").

An interview schedule, based on a pilot survey completed a few months earlier, was prepared and a stratified sample chosen. The stratification was based on each type of living quarters;² and within each type a certain number of houses, rooms or beds, whichever applicable, was systematically selected.³ Most interviews were conducted in Xhosa and lasted about two hours. There were few refusals and a wide variety of reasons was given for refusing. A systematic method of replacing refusals was also

1. Sheila T. Van der Horst (1964); the field work was carried out over the years 1955 to 1957.
2. The living quarters were divided into the following types:
 - Guguletu : Residential area (permanent residents only); Barracks (BAD); Employers' Barracks; Section 3 near Klipfontein Road (residential area for migrant labourers only); KTC ("Dutch Location", squatters).
 - Langa : Residential area (permanent residents only); Old Flats; New Flats; Main Barracks; North Barracks; Zones; Special Bachelor Quarters.
3. Even though systematic sampling was employed this did not introduce a bias into the sampling because the population was not systematically distributed. See C.A. Moser and G. Kalton, Survey Methods in Social Investigation (Heinemann, 1971), p.83.

Squatter survey

EAST LONDON — A survey on all the squatters in East London is to be carried out, the Action Committee of the city council decided at its last meeting.

The chairman of the Action Committee, Mr Donald Card, said there would be three representatives of the council taking part in the survey.

The East Cape Administration Board and the Department of Community Development have also offered three people each to assist in the survey.

The survey, said Mr Card, would enable ways and means of solving the squatter problem to be worked out.

All the information from the survey will be discussed when the Action Committee meet the executive of the East Cape Administration Board to discuss the squatters in East London on November 2. — DDR.

It is believed that Government Commission on Local Government discussions currently before the TGLP White Paper proposals for Local Government suggest legislative and the present and social problem of

Current Problems

The purpose of this survey is to develop in Botswana requirements. The survey is legalistic and a rational local conditions and

Botswana's rural economy the rains. In the South Africa as much as force underwrote the

outside the country. Today it is known thanks to the Rural Income Distribution Survey, that many in fact seek work outside the rural areas because of rural poverty. The Survey discovered that 40% of the rural households, containing 35% of the rural population, live below the rural poverty datum line (household annual income of P507 in cash and kind). There appears to be a strong correlation between the maldistribution of income, similar maldistribution in the ownership of cattle and the present low productivity of arable farming.

The high capital:employment ratio of recent years has held back the general growth of employment opportunities. Between 1972-75 employment in the Government sector, mostly in education, grew 40%; in mining, manufacturing and construction it grew 27%; and in large scale farming it grew by only 4%. The completion of much of the construction and the fixed capital formation of the recent phase of economic growth means that employment growth in the first two categories will slump. In 1975 only 20% of those whose education qualified them for employment in the formal sector had a job. The National Development Plan 1976-81 predicts that by the year 2000, and given high rates of employment growth, the proportion of those qualified in jobs will rise to

the setting up of a year. Extensive

at and Village level on expected Commission on

which could have the

to tackle the central economic

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Church clashes with officials on Crossroads

EAST LONDON — The massive gap between the official view of the situation at the Crossroads squatter camp near Cape Town and the view of churchmen was apparent yesterday when a report on the camp was tabled at the annual congress of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa here.

In a letter to the church after the matter was raised at last year's conference, the Ministry of Plural Relations and Development said in April that 90 per cent of squatters at Crossroads were illegal residents who had entered the area from black areas without permission and had been followed by their families.

The report before conference yesterday indicated that 98 per cent of the men were already working in Cape Town in 1975 when the first families moved to Crossroads. Eighty-one per cent worked in Cape Town before 1970 and 51 per cent had been working there for more than 20 years.

Ninety-one per cent of women had been working in Cape Town since 1975, 78 per cent since before 1970 and 36 per cent for over 20 years.

The letter from the Department of Plural Relations and Develop-

ment said many blacks in the area legally were not able to find employment because employers had engaged illegal residents. Many illegal blacks were also unemployed and lived by crime.

The report before the conference estimated that between 80 and 90 per cent of families had at least one employed member.

Conference unanimously approved a motion stating that it was "appalled by the threatened forcible elimination of the Crossroads community and others similarly placed." It stressed the need for re-examination of the squatter question and urged that no disruption of squatter settlements take place until satisfactory alternative accommodation was available.

It also accepted a motion saying the squatter situation at Crossroads arose directly from the implementation of the Eiselen Line Policy, which excludes blacks from employment in the Western Cape.

It expressed its strong opposition to such restrictions on freedom of residence and employment and resolved to make further representation to the relevant state departments. — DDR.

Crossroads: PFP objection

Chief Reporter

THE CAPE WESTERN region of the Progressive Federal Party yesterday lodged an objection with the Divisional Council of the Cape in which it urged the council to review and rescind its intention to repeal the by-law relating to Crossroads, which was proclaimed an emergency camp in 1976.

The PFP sets out its reasons for its objection as follows:

“If it is the Divisional Council's intention to provide services at the camp ‘for as long as there are inhabitants at Crossroads’ (Mr I Hampshire, Cape Times October 16) then surely the time to repeal the by-law is after the last inhabitant has left, if and when that time arrives. Verbal assurances and good intentions are no substitute for a document which clearly sets out the rights and obligations of all parties. All we ask here is that the council should be consistent with its stated intentions.

● Since Crossroads is still a proclaimed emergency camp, under the jurisdiction of the council, it is completely illogical

for the council to act unilaterally to withdraw the by-law and so make meaningless its own proclamation of Crossroads as an emergency camp. Since we believe there is no legal authority able to force the council to repeal the by-law, any unilateral repeal makes no sense. So long as Crossroads remains a proclaimed emergency camp, the question of repealing the consequent by-law should not even arise.

● If the council wishes to be sensitive to local public opinion (bearing in mind that more than 35 000 people in the Cape Peninsula have petitioned the government not to demolish Crossroads unless and until alternative accommodation has been provided in the Western Cape), then the council will under no circumstances take any unnecessary initiative which could help to clear the way for the demolition of the camp. The council will alienate a major section of local opinion if it is seen to take any avoidable action which might be to the detriment of the people of Crossroads.

“We therefore hope the council will review and rescind its intention to repeal the stated by-law.”

distinctive clothing but their Shona, according to Khabala, a man, who was identified as who ‘plies his (1976) As a later told his customers, away, perhaps

Eve and 27 of gang assaults respectable’ a Native

with its best land areas to be utilization had been elsewhere in they would have been by Ndebele 28 December: against the at night, for fear and develop into Johannesburg, reason enough to be the people killed in a puzzling to the typical Rand gang was only when a victim had been a position that the apex of the

they do who blame for the shop-ats and e... the

Department. For many of Bulawayo's longer-established black residents - a division incorporating the ‘respectable’ element - this latest burden must have been the last straw against a background of declining living standards and intensifying job competition. With their wages depressed and their jobs threatened by the influx of foreign migrants, the welling resentment of the majority of Bulawayo's black population was given a convenient and not wholly inappropriate focus by the violent actions of ‘Shona’ gangs in the period up until 27 December.

At this point, any number of incidents, especially given the relaxation of such controls as there were over Christmas, could have sparked the fighting. A ‘friendly’ boxing match may have developed along the hypothetical lines suggested by Carbutt: it turns ‘into a serious fight, and gradually tribal partisanship develops accompanied by insulting remarks and exaggeration. Old tribal differences are raked up, and the inevitable rivalry for the favours of women is brought in: feeling begins to run high and more lethal weapons than fists are used’. (178) Alternatively, trouble may have begun over foreigners abusing Ndebele women. For example, not long before the fighting erupted, an Ndebele prostitute was badly beaten up by an ‘alien’ man in provocative and public circumstances. (179) Or, lastly a peculiarly cross form of provocation was probably delivered during the popular pastime of gambling: ‘sangomera and gambling go hand in hand. A sangomera Native would think nothing of picking up and walking away with the stakes. He cannot be reported for theft and no-one cares to beat up the arrogant bully’. (180) The Ndebele reaction was natural enough: ‘every now and then, when they are full of beer, the Ndebele say, “Why are these people here? We do not go to their country and molest them and take their jobs and wives. Let us drive them out”.’ (181)

From the afternoon of 27 December, the nature of the conflict changed radically. Whereas formerly it had essentially been a case of “Shona” gangs assaulting workers, it now became a case of workers attacking recent migrants, which explains why the location, home of most new migrants, was the subject of persistent attacks. Once again, it was not an instance of mindless ethnic animosity; throughout the fighting the Ndebele were joined by the so-called ‘northern natives’, themselves migrants, but of far longer standing than the recent influx of Shona, by whom they felt equally as threatened as did the Ndebele. It was, for instance, people of ‘mixed tribes’ who burned Shona possessions in No. 2 railway compound, (182) and when Carbutt eventually managed to return the Shona labourers expelled almost a week before from the same compound, his warning was directed to a crowd who were ‘all Northern natives’. (183)

That the conflict was now fundamentally one between ‘established’ workers and new immigrants, and not motivated by age-old ‘tribal rivalries’, was made absolutely clear by several references to the recent nature of the animosity felt towards the Shona. The Native Commissioner for Mzimba discovered that the ‘trouble between the Ndebele and Mashona originated in Bulawayo about a year ago’, (184) while a speaker at the final location meeting on 4 January drew attention to new migrants: ‘I have been here for many years and I have never known of trouble like this before. I do not know these new Manyikas. I could pick out from among you here, some Manyikas I know since 1906’. (185) This is not to deny, of course, that once the fighting was in progress all Shona became legitimate targets in an atmosphere replete with inflammatory rumours. The corruption and favouritism which for so long had characterised the location management ensured that many Ndebele believed the rumour that in return for 18, the Native Department had granted the Shona permission to attack them. (186)

307
**Steyn pledge
on squatters**

CAPE TIMES 27/10/78
JOHANNESBURG. — All South Africa's squatters would be housed in three years, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Community Development, Mr. Marais Steyn, said on SABC-TV last night. The government wished to create a middle class of property owners, he said, and it was hoped that the government would also be able to re-house 5 000 families from the Cape each year. — Sapa

Monday verdict on Crossroads

A DECISION on the demolition of the Crossroads squatter shacks will be taken on Monday.

The secretary of the Divisional Council, Mr W R Viers, said yesterday that a decision would be taken on Monday because the squatters were only paid yesterday. "It will be decided what is to be done about the shacks of people who have not paid their rates," he said.

The Plan proposes employment creation and the intention to evaluate the building programme funded under the ARDP. Greater allocations are proposed for physical and social infrastructure: "Augmenting social infrastructure (health, education, domestic water supplies) is the main way in which an immediate improvement in rural welfare can be effected".¹ The past difficulties of ensuring both a supply of trained personnel to man these facilities and the gravitation of trained personnel to the towns and larger villages suggests otherwise. Constructing the buildings does pump funds into the countryside but efficient services that reach into the smaller villages and amongst the poorer groups will take some time; probably not within this or the next Plan period. A necessary pre-condition may be that the present lop-sided economic power in the countryside be significantly reduced if services are not to be captured by the powerful.

The Plan emphasises the complexity of rural development and that it is the subject of several Ministries. It argues that more effective co-operation is required. In future there is to be stronger policing to see that departments adhere to set guidelines. Again, along with the call for greater precision there is in the Plan a push towards the acquisition and the use of superior knowledge at the top. No mention is made of organic processes, of local interests and knowledge, of innovation arising from lots of disparate field experience. There are bold statements that policy prescriptions for arable land use will emerge from the Integrated Farming Pilot Project at Pelotshetla (technical aspects) and from the Barolong Farms Project (tenurial aspects). Well designed and managed as the two projects are, the attitude as revealed in the Plan that single experiments are a sufficient basis upon which to devise national policy is worrisome.

It is pertinent to comment on the Report on Rural Development prepared in 1973 by Robert Chambers and D. Feldman. This report has led to the White Paper proposals entitled the Tribal Grazing Land Programme. I presume that one has to read the Report and the White Paper in the light of recent knowledge on rural income distribution provided by the survey of 1975/76. In 1973 Chambers and Feldman did not have to face the very unequal distribution of rural income that was subsequently revealed by the survey. For instance, it is unlikely that they would have guessed that the top five

1. Para. 4.53 page 67.

SQUATTERS GIVEN

By Keith Kiewiet

THE people of Crossroads have received an ultimatum to quit the camp soon or face demolition before the end of the year.

The ultimatum was issued in the form of a pamphlet distributed by the Administration Board (Peninsula area).

The pamphlet, written in Xhosa, says the people should not believe those who tell them the Government has no right to demolish the camp.

'The Government has told the people of Crossroads many, many times before that the camp will be cleared before the end of 1978. This is still the case and the people must not believe others who say this is not so,' the pamphlet says.

A CHANCE

It says the people still have a chance to move out 'peacefully,' but that the period of grace is nearing an end.

The ultimatum comes in the wake of a series of 'mini raids' in which an estimated 50 people have been arrested on the outskirts of the camp.

The residents are warned in the pamphlet that the Administration Board will apply the law more rigidly. The pamphlet says:

- Those illegally in the Peninsula must return to their 'homes';
- Those contract labourers who have brought their wives to Crossroads must send them home and return to barracks;
- Those families legally entitled to be in the Peninsula must move to the KTC emergency camp in Nyanga from where they will be moved into housing built by the Government.

The pamphlet gives a telephone number for those wishing to move to the KTC camp and says those who phone will not be arrested.

Meanwhile, midnight last night was the deadline for objections against the proposed repeal of the by-law

that makes provision for services at the camp.

Yesterday, the secretary of the Divisional Council, Mr W R Vivier, said he had received objections.

Yesterday was also the last day given to the people of Crossroads to pay overdue service charges.

It is understood that lawyers representing the squatters have appealed for an extension for deservng cases.

'FINAL'

NOTICES

Go peacefully — leaflet

W/E ARGUS
28/10/78

307

... the rental price and the market of their cattle. Off-take should rise quickly. A law which allowed government to introduce bi-annual auctions of grazing rentals might be worth considering for it would allow the price for grazing to keep pace with un-ling weather.

company concept with a tax on the share held by each household could to avoid the difficulties that may arise in the enforcement of rent ction. This should be so because the tax would be paid equally by household rather than, as with rents, by a few powerful families. x on the shares could be collected immediately after the annual n. That would mean that small holders and those without cattle receive cash from the sale of the excess grazing units they controlled be able to pay their share of tax. At the same time large livestock would be present as they would have an interest in the purchase of grazing rights. The fact that everyone paid an equal tax based on are they controlled should make the avoidance of tax payments an which runs up against social sanctions.

thors end a discussion on the probability under their proposed scheme stablished livestock owners may strengthen their position both through g leasehold rights over commercial ranches as well as by maintaining a" and small stock on communal lands with the statement that " ... cal will and personal commitment are needed at all levels of government ure that such a displacement does not occur in Botswana".¹ It is

CAPE Times 28/10/78

Crossroads

307

wife tells of broken families

By BOB MOLLOY

A CROSSROADS squatter camp resident yesterday said the pass system worked to break up marriages and families and encouraged promiscuous liaisons which produced illegitimate children.

Mrs Muriel Mbobosi, a Transkei-born schoolteacher and mother of two children, who has lived at Crossroads for three years, was speaking as a lunch guest of the Cape Town Press Club.

In Transkei there was "nothing to eat". "Before, it was a big land with plenty to plough and you are free to have cattle and sheep as you want but ever since independence life is not the same. There is no work for people who are not educated and the husbands must go to work in the cities or starve. Here in Cape Town is everything. In Transkei is nothing."

Eight taps

Crossroads had eight water taps for 20 000 people, a sewage and rubbish removal system, and visiting clinics.

A double threat of demolition by the Divisional Council and the "Bantu Affairs Administration Department" had frightened residents and they had stopped paying rent "because you need money when the demolitions come."

"Then they came and talked with the people and now we pay again. We are still facing one demolition."

"When the bulldozers come we will stay there and live in the open. There is no place to go," said Mrs Mbobosi.

the first time since such an employment programme, fundamental and structural problems behind within the countryside and between the urban the compass of a legal provision.

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Town Press Club.

"I am not living with my husband because he cannot afford me. Every month the government makes him pay a fine. Every month it is R30 because I am illegal here. He got tired of this and put me away. Now he lives with another woman who is legal here and they have two children. This happens to many women here," Mrs Mbobosi said.

Asked why she did not go back to Transkei where she came from, Mrs Mbobosi said there was "no work, no land and nothing to live on".

"I came here to be with my husband and to keep the family together. I came because I love him. Now he is with another woman because he cannot afford me and a man needs a woman. I love him but now I must work here for my children. It is not easy, they are arresting me as much as they can. I am illegal here but my money is not illegal, they will take it for a fine," she added.

One question

A black man and a black woman who met in the urban areas and fell in love would ask only one question - do you have a pass? Does he have a pass? Does she have a pass? "If he says okay and she says okay then they will marry. Not for love, for a pass."

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Squatters apply for urgent court interdict

CAPE TOWN — The Cape Divisional Council's promise to continue services to Crossroads as long as there were people living in the squatter camp was dismissed as "a pious hope" in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

An urgent application was made by the residents of Crossroads for an order preventing the Divisional Council of the Cape from repealing the by-laws providing services at Crossroads.

The appeal was lodged as a matter of urgency because the council had made known its intention to repeal the by-laws on October 9. Objections were to be lodged by October 27, after which it could go ahead and repeal the by-laws.

The council decision is to be taken at a meeting today. Mr Justice Grosskopf is also to give his judgment on the application this morning.

Mr H. Nel, representing the Divisional Council, told the court the council

would continue services to Crossroads as long as people lived there. The services would be carried out free of charge once the by-laws were repealed, he said.

Mr L. Dison, SC, representing the Crossroads Residents, said: "This may be a pious hope. It may even be illegal."

He said he doubted if ratepayers would allow the council to use their money to perform these essential services in Crossroads.

He added that the agreement of the council to continue the services implied the services as set out in the regulations.

He submitted to the court that the council could not repeal these by-laws or regulations without the consent of the Minister.

Mr Nel told the court the final decision lay with the Administrator and not with the Minister.

He added that the coun-

cil was not threatening to demolish the shacks or to stop providing services and there was therefore no reason why the interdict should be granted.

The application was lodged on behalf of Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana and Mr Elliot Waka, both representatives of the community at Crossroads.

Mr Ngxobongwana said in an affidavit the withdrawal or diminution of the present services to Crossroads could cause a serious health hazard to the camp.

He said there were 20 000 people living in Crossroads and that they had paid R438 000 in service fees since September 1976 when the by-laws were promulgated.

Mr Wynand Vivier, secretary of the council denied in an affidavit that the residents of Crossroads had any rights which could actually or potentially be prejudiced if the regulations were repealed. — DDC.

Crossroads residents seek aid of court

Own Correspondent

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Mr Wynand Vivier, secretary of the Cape Divisional Council, said in an affidavit before the court: "It is the stated intention of the relevant authorities to provide alternative accommodation for all legal inhabitants of Crossroads."

"Crossroads has always been intended to be an emergency camp of a temporary nature."

The council therefore denied that residents of Crossroads had any rights which could actually or potentially be prejudiced if the regulations were repealed.

See page 4

hold would pay a higher tax rate. The tax would act as an asset's tax. It would provide a better system of taxation of the bigger cattle owners who today benefit from several subsidised or free services. The tax paid to buy-in grazing rentals would include the tax payment per share as the basic component of the price.

The mechanism whereby government taxes shares held by each household would extend local and national government interest into the management of community affairs. For instance, government can learn to use the tax to help establish optimum rental prices in terms of herd size, composition

ortant that livestock services should be sustained e of Botswana's livestock for the country has and its competitive edge over markets in Europe and provide effective services suggests that the other services for livestock should remain free or in the share holding should be seen, and explained, the use of an asset which in turn pays for services ners in the use of that asset. It would also ed in the Report on Rural Development that the or other bodies should attempt to classify clients ve as agents for the Revenue Department. Those ward and undesirable.

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See page 4

N M

Squatter camp 'must' go

CAPE TOWN — The people of Crossroads have been told to quit the squatter camp soon or face demolition before the end of the year.

A pamphlet in Xhosa distributed by the Administration Board (Peninsula area) says the people should not believe those who tell them the Government has no right to demolish the camp.

"The Government has told the people of Crossroads many, many times before that the camp will be cleared before the end of 1978."

The people still had a chance to move out "peacefully," but the period of grace was nearing an end.

"Those illegally in the Peninsula must return to their homes."

"Those contract labourers who have brought their wives to Crossroads must send them home and return to barracks."

"Those families legally entitled to be in the Peninsula must move to the KTC emergency camp in Nyanga from where they will be moved into housing built by the Government." — (Sapa.)

The separation of families goes on

206 307

THERE is hardly a more basic aspect to human existence than the joy of family: husband, wife and children living together. And not only is it a basic right, but it is also a potent factor in creating a secure and stable society.

It is therefore dismaying to have the news this week that yet another giant single-bed hostel is to be constructed, another one of those soulless horrors. The latest apartheid infliction is to be a 6 144-bed hostel at Katlehong to accommodate single men working mainly in the Germiston area. The first phase of the hostel — four blocks with about 2 000 beds — alone will cost R836 340.

And while this is happening on the Reef, in the Cape the sorry saga of Crossroads continues with the authorities again doing their utmost to destroy the family existence created by the squatters.

As we reported yesterday, the

Peninsula Administration Board is distributing a pamphlet which warns that the camp will be cleared before the end of the year.

That means that the bulldozers will soon be sent in, with all the ugly scenes that have previously hit the headlines and with misery heaped on thousands of people.

While the Nationalists deliberately break up settled family existence — whether at Katlehong, Crossroads or anywhere else — how can they possibly try to tell the world that they are moving away from racial discrimination? For it must be noted that it is blacks, and blacks alone, who are made to suffer these deprivations.

And what peace can there be in South Africa if people are treated in this way? And how can anyone justify such behaviour on the part of a Government that calls itself Christian?

Crossroads

fight for life

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Crossroads residents in Cape Town have — in a collective drive — raised enough money to pay part of the overdue service charges to the Divisional Council and so avoid demolition for at least a day.

The Divisional Council was to start demolitions at the camp today but had agreed to an arrangement service charges for 25 a day were brought down to R49 their homes would not be demolished.

Yesterday the first 25 names were supplied to a delegation from the camp and, it is reliably understood, these 25 overdue service charges have been brought down to R49.

Meanwhile, Crossroads committee members yesterday vowed they would continue to pay the Divisional Council what is owed until the camp no longer existed.

They planned to erect a community chest-type barometer near the Noxolo Centre at the camp and so make the residents — and others — aware of the fact that they were paying and intended to continue paying.

The community paid R40 000 in fines after the raids in September for contraventions of Urban Areas Act.

Put on the common area and interfering with the enjoyment and use of the common area of all must be removed.

We quite realize that some people have gone to a lot of trouble and expense to plant on their own or the common area. Thus where enclosures have been made up of the least possible

R.D.M.
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Crossroads delays demolishers again

CAPE TOWN. — Crossroads residents raised R2 715 yesterday to pay part of their overdue service charges to the Cape Divisional Council and so avoid demolition for at least a day.

The council was due to start demolitions at the camp yesterday but agreed to a system whereby the names of 25 householders would be supplied to the Residents' Committee every day.

If the overdue service charges owed by these 25 were brought down to R49 their homes would not be demolished.

The first 25 names were supplied to a delegation from the camp and, it is reliably understood, the overdue service charges would be reduced to R49.

But the community will have to find R2 801 today to stave off demolitions for yet another day.

Committee members have vowed to continue paying the divisional council what it is owed.

They planned to erect a financial barometer near the Noxolo Centre at Crossroads camp so residents and other people were aware of what the committee was paying and what

they intended to continue paying.

"Let the Government do what it will but we must be honest and united in our efforts to continue paying what we owe," a resident said.

"Sometimes the Government speaks with one tongue and then with another. We must keep on the straight road."

It has been pointed out, however, that the community was forced to pay R40 000 in fines following the raids in September when many were arrested for alleged contraventions of the Urban Areas Act.

It was largely after this that many residents fell behind with their payments.

People who had been able to afford service charges but have not paid would have to pay or face demolition, a committee spokesman said.

The committee offers the community money and help at their own discretion and people who could afford service charges would not be helped. — Sapa.

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up on their balconies in the full view of passers-by. All use houses have yards especially to avoid this unattractive feature. Moreover, it is quite possible to put up lines at a very low level on 1st floor balconies so that washing hanging on them cannot be seen from the ground or from other houses. Please would people refrain from putting washing in a place or at a level where it can be seen by others.

7. EXTERIOR LIGHTS

For a glorious few weeks after the repair work on the lights had been completed

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the estate was beautifully illuminated. However, since then we have been disappointed that the situation has gradually deteriorated in some areas. The contractor gave us an excellent guarantee of his work for one year including replacement of the globes which failed during that time, but unfortunately we are having no success in getting him to honour his obligation. Sadly this means that parts of the estate are again very poorly lit. The globes are extremely expensive, and our budget does not allow us to replace the globes (which should last up to 2 years) every few weeks. We are doing our best against the contractor, but it is proving very difficult. We are also looking into the possibilities of getting a maintenance contract for the lights from another contractor.

PAINTING THE OUTSIDE OF THE HOUSES

This seems to be progressing very satisfactorily, weather permitting, with an average of 3 - 4 houses per month as an onward going project. If residents are dissatisfied with the work in any way when their houses are painted, please could they report this to Mr. D.S. Roberts (Tel. Office: 432086), as Mr. Roberts has kindly organized the work. The painting of the red chimneys is not included in the current contract, but this will begin as soon as the correct paint can be obtained. In the meantime it has unfortunately not proved practical to remove splashes of white paint from the chimneys and residents are asked to bear with this situation.

FIRE EMERGENCY SERVICE

Should the need arise, our nearest Fire Stations (who will come when called) are:-

Ottery Fire Station, Netton Road (near Traffic Depot) - Tel. 721892
Hout Bay Fire Station - Tel. 706130/707156

10. FOREST GLADE BOOK CLUB

Are you interested in reading? Do you enjoy a cup of tea (or coffee) and an informal chat? If so, kindly contact any one of the persons listed below for further information:-

Jenny Herbert - Hse. No. 90 (Hamlet 1) Tel. 726498
Kay Bennett - Hse No. 88 (Hamlet 1) Tel. 720027
Hazel Fox - Hse No. 44 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 721718

11. AMENITIES NEARBY

Sports Club - (Membership necessary) - Constantia Sports Complex (near Alphen) - Tennis, Bowls etc.
Walking Permits - Tokai Forest (above Manor) - available from Mr. Bird, Forestry Dept., Tokai Road, or P.O. Box 88, Retreat. Tel. 721331
Library - (small, free, locally situated) - Lismore Avenue Library - off Tokai Rd (larger but membership fee necessary) - Kewdovillage - Tel. 723900

12. IDEAS

Anyone who has any ideas about the improvement of the estate (must be cheap!), the solution of the problems we have discussed in this new letter, or the promotion of good neighbourliness is asked, may be helped, to construct the Directors with his scheme.

If you have managed to get through all this, you have definitely got staying-power. Many thanks for your attention.

Harry Greenleaf
CHAIRMAN

367 M 2/11/28

Council meets today on squatter problem

EAST LONDON — The executive of the East Cape Administration Board meets the East London City Council's action committee today to draw up a plan to resolve the squatter problem here.

A survey conducted within the last two weeks and giving details of the exact number of squatters, who they are, where they come from and whether they are legal residents, will be considered in an attempt to find what the chairman of the action committee, Mr D. Card, called "as humane a solution as possible."

But besides the constructive purpose of the

meeting there are bound to be at least some recriminations directed at the board following their burning of the homes of 42 families on municipal property a month ago and subsequent allegations and denials that belongings and pets were burnt along with the shacks.

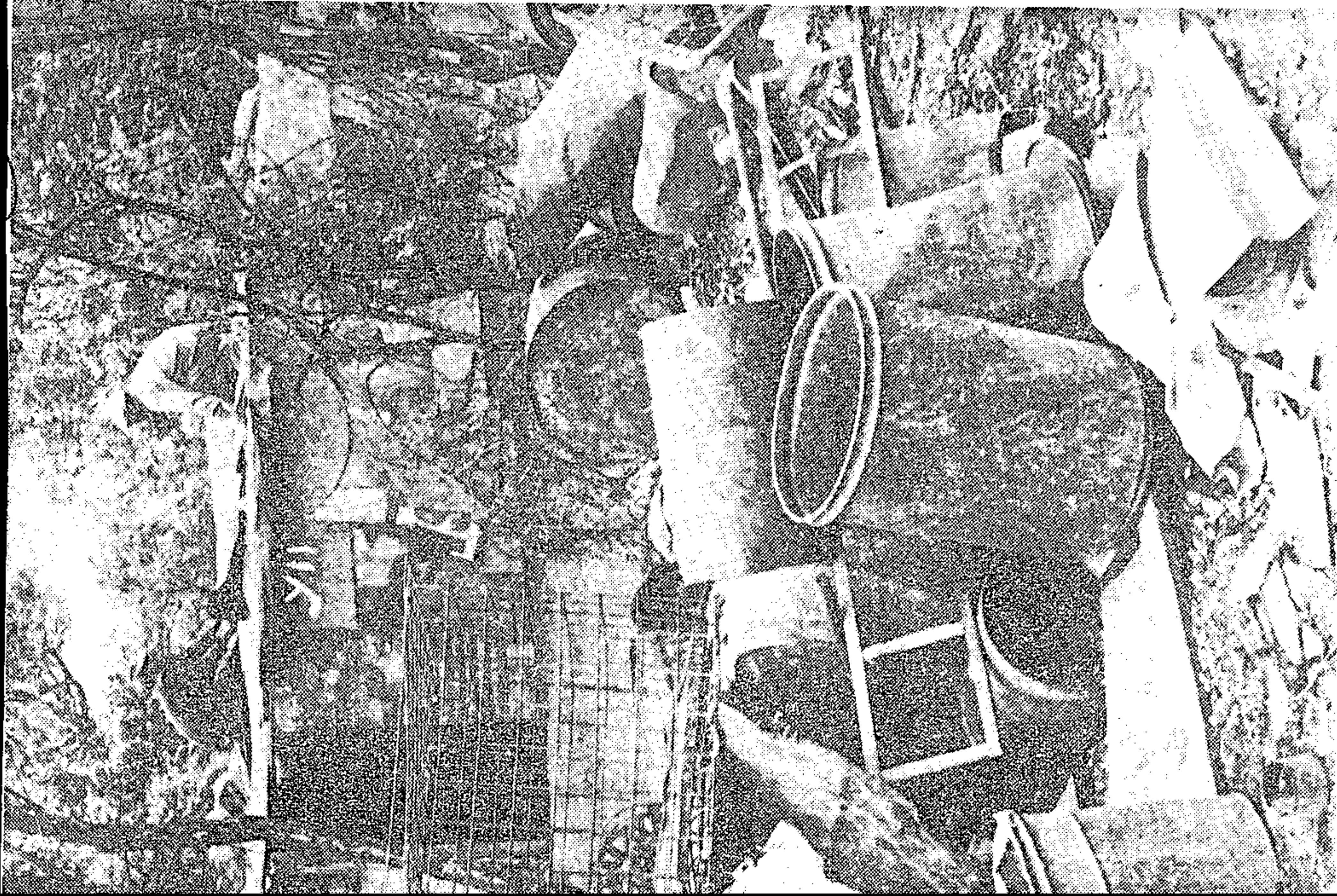
The board did not ask the council's permission for the raid near Parkside, nor did they notify the council it was to take place.

But the board did indicate to the council on August 31 that if the council did not do anything about the squatters, they (the board) would do something.

This was said at a special meeting of the council immediately after the demolition of hundreds of squatter shacks in Duncan Village during August.

The city council has come under fire from various sections of the community, and the Coloured Management Committee in particular, for not outrightly condemning the most recent actions of the administration board.

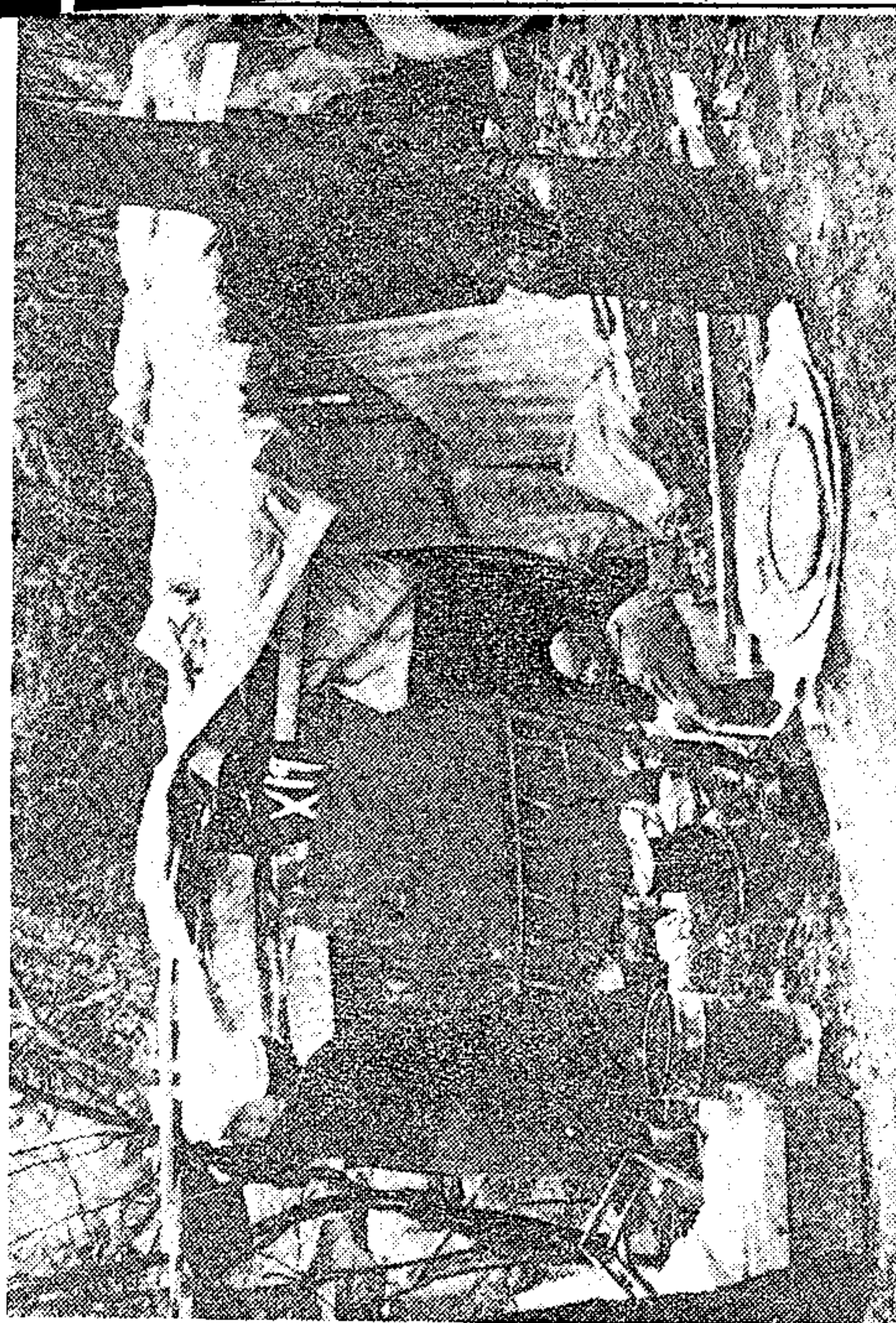
Today's action committee meeting will be followed by a meeting of the council to ratify any decisions taken. — DDR.



Behind a pile of rubbish left when East Cape Administration Board officials burnt 42 squatter shacks less than a month ago, two men repair the roof of their shanty before yesterday's rainstorm.



A squatter child, a hunk of bread clutched in his fist and bare from the waist down, scurries across the barren earth and rubbish outside his shanty home yesterday.



Completely unaware their home is to be destroyed and they are to be removed to the homelands by Christmas, this woman and child were repairing their squatter shack in the hush yesterday.

Squatters to be evicted

DA 3/11/78

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EAST LONDON — Eight hundred and ninety-eight black squatters will be removed from municipal property before Christmas and their homes destroyed at the request of the East London City Council.

Yesterday the council formally requested the East Cape Administration Board to carry out this task, with the proviso that the shacks of black squatters legally in the area should not be demolished until these people had been suitably rehoused.

The vast majority of the squatters are in the area illegally and will be sent back to the homelands or wherever they originally came from.

Work on the squatter removals will start "immediately," according to the board's chairman, Mr G. J. Coetzer. It will be completed by Christmas.

A survey conducted last week by the board was handed to the council's action committee at a special meeting with board officials yesterday, revealing that there were 253 shacks housing blacks

in the Mpuku Street, Gomo and Taps areas.

There were 143 families, not one of which qualified for accommodation. They constituted 190 men, 214 women and 494 children.

The chairman of the council's action committee and deputy mayor, Mr D. Card, said those unlawfully in the area, numbering 138 men, 197 women and an undisclosed number of children, would be sent to wherever they came from.

He said the chief commissioner for the Department of Plural Relations and Development for the area, Mr D. J. Higgs, had given his assurance that he would deal with the problems of those who had to be sent elsewhere.

They would be given tickets to their destination and Mr Higgs would make arrangements with the homelands to ensure there was a place available for them.

Mr Card said the board would first issue notices on the illegal residents, and the council would then issue their own notices on them for building shacks on

municipal property. Thereafter arrangements would be made for their resettlement and their shacks demolished.

Twenty-one of the men in the squatter camps are employed, commute on a daily basis and have to go to the place at which they are registered each evening. A further 31 are migrant workers employed on condition they reside in a hostel.

Mr Card said the survey had revealed most of these people who had "families" living with them in fact not wives, but with other women. The administration board had undertaken to investigate these cases.

The city council yesterday also gave notice that a further 350 Coloured squatters occupying 83 shacks in the same areas would be rehoused in Duncan Village as a matter of priority as soon as the board had moved blacks presently in the houses to Mdantsane.

Mr Card said he hoped this would also be completed by Christmas. The Coloureds' squatter shacks will be demolished

by the municipality.

Following yesterday's meeting of the action committee with Mr Higgs, Mr Van Eck of the Department of Community Development and the full executive of the East Cape Administration Board, the action committee formulated a motion which was then put before the council in open session.

The council accepted the motion to remove black squatters by only one vote, Cllrs E. Kemp, D. Card, B. Armist, J. Bezuidenhout, R. Lange, R. L. de Lange, R. L. de Lange and Cllr N. Randall voting in favour and Cllrs I. Lipworth, B. Snel, R. Snodgrass, E. Spring, J. van Gend and J. Yazbek voting against the motion.

Cllrs I. Zulman, G. H. Warner and F. Stakemire did not attend the meeting.

After the meeting the councillor in charge of the housing portfolio, Cllr J. van Gend, said he, and he was sure some of the others against the motion, voted that way because there had not been adequate provision made to guarantee that squatters

being "repatriated" to homelands would have housing and job opportunities when they got there.

"I must make it clear that I did not vote against the motion because I favour squatting. I am 100 per cent against it, but there is no point in sending these people back to a rural area if they can not survive there," he said.

He felt to do this would only ensure they either came back to squat in East London again or to squat elsewhere.

The council's resolution yesterday also provided for Coloured squatters to be given preference when the board made accommodation available.

It requested the city engineer's department to expedite their investigations into low-cost sub-economic housing suitable for the lowest income groups.

The council undertook to make its response to the squatter problem a continuing process and to look into the provision of staff for this purpose. —

Pictures page 12

Build homes for squatters — Mopp

EAST LONDON — The city council's decision to give preference to the rehousing of 350 Coloured squatters, hopefully before Christmas, has been welcomed by the chairman of the Coloured Management Committee, Mr Peter Mopp.

But at the same time Mr Mopp said he could not see eye to eye with the council on their decision to ask the East Cape Administration Board to demolish the shacks of 898 blacks.

"If you live in this country you belong to this country and should be allowed to live where you want. They should provide accommodation for these people in East

London," he said.

Most of the black squatters are illegal residents and will be moved to homelands.

"I would like to remind the council that the last time squatter dwellings were burnt a few years ago the board agreed to accommodate these people. Some of these are the same people still living in squatter shacks, and have already had their homes burnt for the second time. I hope the board keeps its word this time," he said.

Pushing these people back to the homelands would also not solve the problem as there was no accommodation for them.

"I spoke to the Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, last weekend and he said they were already battling to find houses for 209 people from East London looking for accommodation there," Mr Mopp said.

As far as the Coloureds were concerned it did not matter at this stage whether the houses the administration board could make available were in a poor condition.

"Any shelter is better than the conditions they are living under at present. I know of one man who has lost four of his six children through illness already," Mr Mopp said. — DDR.

Council decision could have gone the other way

EAST LONDON — Had Thursday's crucial council meeting at which East Cape Administration Board officials were asked to remove 898 black squatters from municipal property been held out of business hours the council may not have made the request.

Two of the three councillors who did not attend the meeting failed to do so because of business commitments. Both would probably have voted against the motion requesting the board to do the removals, and instead of being carried 8-7 it would have been lost 9-8.

But, even had the city council not requested the removals, the

board would probably have carried them out. They had already burnt 43 shacks on municipal property a month ago.

Mr F. Stakomire, who runs a one-man photographic studio, said yesterday that on the facts as reported in the press, he would have voted against the motion, but he could not be sure of this as he had not been present for the debate.

He said he had often pointed out he was unable to attend council meetings during business hours because of the nature of his business.

Mr G. Warner is an agent at the market, and said Thursdays were one of the busiest days of the

week. This, coupled with his being short-staffed at present, had made it impossible for him to attend.

He did not know details of the council motion or debate and as such was not willing to say how he would have voted.

It is likely, however, that on a sensitive political issue such as this, he would have sided with the council's progressive elements. He is usually numbered among this group.

The same applies to the third councillor who did not attend, Mr I. Zulman, as he was out of town.

He too was not willing to say how he would have voted without knowing the full debate. — DDR

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It is illuminating to look at a breakdown by qualification of these figures.

EDITORIAL OPINION

Nothing more inhumane

East London has, by its decision to ask for the removal of about 900 squatters from municipal property, aligned itself with the forces whose unceasing efforts to remove Crossroads and other squatter camps in the so-called "white" areas of the Cape have disgusted the world.

The City Council has, in effect, backed the Government policy of removing people from their homes where they "illegally" live with their families — and where they have work.

There can be no law more inhumane than one which forbids a man to live with his family, none more unjust than one which declares him a criminal for doing so, which sanctions his arrest, "deportation" and the destruction of his home because he has come from a depressed area to work and survive.

The East London City Council this week not only abrogated its responsibility for the squatters but it also handed the problem of their removal to a body whose high-handed attitude and insensitive regard for human suffering was shown last month in the last wave of squatter arrests and shanty burning.

The Council does have its hands tied. Officials of the East Cape Ad-

ministration Board can legally arrest and demolish shanty homes on council land without even consulting the council, but this should be no reason for the council to side with the board; no reason for it to willingly request the board to continue with its destruction of homes.

Seven city councillors placed themselves on record against inviting the board to act because they saw these removals causing more human suffering while not contributing one iota to the overall squatter problem, the critical shortage of decent homes throughout the country and the chronic rate of unemployment.

All credit to them for their stand, but it will be to East London's international disgrace that their voice of sanity did not prevail.

Administration boards and councils in all parts of "white" South Africa are attempting to clear their own areas of squatters, shunting people to places where they have no work and no income. To survive, these unfortunate people will surely drift back to the urban areas — and squat somewhere else.

It is time they realised that the only way in which to solve the problem of illegal squatters is to recognise that they are South Africans, just like the rest of us.

ourselves with a few further factors affecting the potential supply of technicians.

The influence of the polity on the economy must be taken into account. In a speech in the Assembly on 7 September 1970, the then Minister of Bantu Education and Development said that 'Bantu must be employed in the White areas in a controlled and systematic manner and must not be allowed to enter the top strata of labour in order to meet shortages, for this would lead to labour equality and to integration in residential areas, social matters, and political authority in Parliament'.^{2/}

^{1/} S.S. Terblanche, *Tegnici in die R.S.A.*, (Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria 1973).

^{2/} South African Institute of Race Relations, *Survey of Race Relations*, 1970, p. 100.

Squatter vote explained

6/11/78
307

EAST LONDON — All those who opposed Thursday's council decision to ask East Cape Administration Board officials to demolish the homes of 898 squatters here did so not because they were in favour of squatting, but because they feared the creation of a worse evil.

The former Mayor of East London, Mr Joe Yazbek, said this on behalf of the seven who voted against the motion.

"We felt that no shacks should be demolished un-

til such time as all the occupants could be rehoused," he said. The seven do favour the elimination of squatting.

The motion passed by council only provides for the re-housing of the minority of the squatters who are legally resident in the area. The rest are to be given tickets to the homelands and arrangements made with the homelands for their acceptance.

"These people will in reality have nowhere to go and it could mean near-starvation. They will be sent to homelands where they are probably not even wanted and there is no accommodation or employment for them," Mr Yazbek said.

Many of the squatters are employed in East London — DDR.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1978

Armist defends squatter action

EAST LONDON — East London City Councillor Mr B. Armist said yesterday the move by the Council to evict East London's 900 squatters was not inhuman as had been implied by some reports.

Cllr Armist was one of the eight councillors who voted against seven others for the eviction of East London's squatters by Christmas.

"The squatters are squatting on municipal land and we can be forced by law to remove them at our own expense," Cllr Armist said.

He pointed out there was a huge housing shortage for people who were legally in East London and that there was a huge deficit on the rate account.

"Even if we wanted to and could afford it we

would be contravening the law if we settled people illegally here, and every squatter in the Republic would converge on East London. Even the humane act of providing food and blankets increased their numbers overnight," said Cllr Armist.

He also stressed that East Cape Administration Board officials had assured that local inhabitants would be rehoused as speedily as possible.

Illegal squatters; shanties would be dismantled and their possessions numbered and stored until claimed.

Shanties made of cardboard and plastic would be destroyed after the occupants were repatriated at Government expense to their own areas.

"Everyone of us would

like to see this problem settled as painlessly as soon as possible. But one cannot turn one's back on the situation as it would escalate beyond our control," Cllr Armist said.

Referring to ratepayers who demanded action on rental arrears, Cllr Armist said more evictions would only add to squatters.

"We have tried every legitimate way of reducing this deficit." — DDR.

Tory resigns

LONDON — Mr John Davies, the opposition Conservative Party's spokesman on foreign affairs, yesterday resigned from the British Parliament because of illness.

His resignation leaves the ruling Labour Party in an overall minority of five in the House of Commons. — SAPA-RNS.

Squatter solution

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MS 8/11/78

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

forthcoming.

There must be something wrong with the minds of city councillors who on a voluntary basis are prepared to serve their city and thus allow themselves to be belittled by all and sundry for making decisions which they believe are to the benefit of the ratepayers.

It is unfortunate that many people are not aware of the inner workings of a city council but they cannot be blamed for this because of secrecy which the present council has more or less overcome.

During difficult times criticism comes to the fore but let me assure you that few answers or suggestions are

business and our duty is to act as directors for those concerned.

Mr Editor, why wasn't the squatter problem looked at from two angles? Must the city council condemn health hazards which caused the death of five children in one family and must we ignore all the laws? Must we push aside the places of lawful residents who say they are paying to live in houses without protection and the city council is protecting the unlawful squatter who has to steal in order to live? Also Mr Editor, must we encourage more of these people to settle here by not being firm? I believe in the saying "spare the rod and spoil the child".

We must be hard to be kind because squatting creates an anti-social being.

I must also record that I did not agree with the manner in which certain shacks were burnt recently. The black squatter problem does not fall under the control of the city council. In fact the ground on which this squatting is taking place belongs to the city council. Thus we are guilty of numerous offences for allowing them to reside there.

The East London City Council did ask to be allowed to ensure that the removal of squatters was done in the most humane way possible. We have gained the assurance from the Administration Board and the Chief Commissioner of Plural Relations that every squatter, be he illegally on

legally here will not be removed to any area until arrangements have been made for accommodation at their places of destination. What more could we have done, except voice our disapproval and leave the problem to escalate? Do you know that the removal of the present squatters could cost us up to R30 000? Please let's be positive.

Recently Mr C. Lutze saw fit to criticise Council for allowing arrears rentals in the Coloured area. It is, however, clear that our critic is not aware of what is being done, nor does he realise the problems that exist. Even if people are evicted we still have to pay our housing debts. Surely the city council won't allow such arrears to take place without taking all necessary steps to deal with the problem? Mr

Lutze should be careful about writing without knowing all the facts.

Finally, Mr Editor, didn't you criticise the councillors who voted against the building of swimming facilities on the West Bank? It is a project for all races and the money comes from the Province. Those councillors voted on a political principle, ignoring the needs of the people who for years have criticised the city council. Due to this criticism the Mayor and I set out to alleviate the problem and with the assistance of many councillors were able to convince the Province of our problems. After many hours of deliberation the Administrator has opened a large section of our beaches to all races and is providing an amount of almost two million rands

to improve facilities. A special committee consisting of members of various organisations was constituted and the decision to get on with the West Bank development was unanimously agreed to by this committee and this included the Black Advisory Board representatives. So may I ask how white councillors could justify their stand?

I end with a plea to ratepayers of East London to come forward with suggestions instead of criticism and I also beg the interest of the city councillors to work in the interest of the ratepayers of East London in these difficult financial times. We can only overcome our problems by being united.

Donald Card

5 Avon Rd, EL

Squatters: Van Gend hits back at Card

EAST LONDON — East London city councillor Mr Jan van Gend has denied six councillors who voted last week against the removal of squatters condoned health hazards, ignored rights of lawful citizens and encouraged additional squatting.

Mr Van Gend was replying to a letter in the Daily Dispatch on Wednesday from the Deputy Mayor, Mr Donald Card, who was one of seven councillors who voted for the removal of the 900 squatters in East London.

Six councillors voted against the resolution to deal with squatters as it was presented to the city council.

The six, pointed out Mr Van Gend, supported an amendment which they believed was essential to an effective solution of the squatter problem.

"The Deputy Mayor's implication that those who voted against the resolution condone the health hazards, ignore the rights of lawful residents, protect unlawful squatters and encourage additional squatting is totally misleading," Mr Van Gend said.

The resolution put to the Council consisted of six clauses each recommending steps to be taken in the removal of existing squatters and future squatter control.

"Donald Card failed to inform your readers that every single councillor was in favour of five of

these clauses. The sixth clause which dealt with the removal of illegal black squatters was the only clause on which opinions differed," said Mr Van Gend.

In terms of this clause, the city council called on the East Cape Administration Board to remove all illegal black squatters and to demolish the structures in which they had been living.

"I am one of the city councillors who was opposed to the adoption of this clause in such a simplistic form. We were not against the removal of the squatters and the demolition of their shacks, but we were opposed to their removal without providing alternative accommodation and a means of livelihood," Mr Van Gend said.

To solve the problem, he said, it should first be established why the squatters elected to move to East London and other cities from rural areas where the problem was not a lack of housing but inability to find employment.

He said to support themselves and their children they had moved themselves and their children to the city in the same way the white rural population did in the 1930s.

Statistics on the East London squatters revealed the majority of them had found employment.

It was therefore to be expected, said Mr Van Gend, that they would prefer to live here where



MR VAN GEND... they'll return to survive.

they could provide for their families.

"It stands to reason that a man would not choose to live in a hovel in the bush unless economic circumstances forced him to do so.

"It is my view that if we remove these people forcibly and return them to the area from which they came without solving the basic problem of their unemployment, we have still not removed the reason for coming here in the first place."

Of necessity they would return to the cities again to survive.

"Were it not for the futility of the proposed action, the hardship caus-

ed by repeatedly breaking down shacks and chasing people from one shack to another and the enormous and misguided expenditure, I too may have been big and brave like Councillor Card and not wielded the rod," added Mr Van Gend.

Unless the central government urgently embarked on a comprehensive plan on a national scale to tackle the root causes of the squatter problem, people in the cities would remain caught up in the vicious circle of squatting and removals followed by repeated squatting and removals.

A total solution to the squatter problem was not within the capabilities of individual city councils.

"Councillor Card suggests that unless the national electorate wish to change the system it is a waste of time for local government to be involved.

"On the contrary, I believe that it is the duty of our local government to call upon the central government to tackle problems which can only be solved by central government," said Mr Van Gend.

On Mr Card's comment that some city councillors used the city council as a political platform Mr Van Gend said most city councillors acted in the best interests of ratepayers and attempted to serve the city and its people no matter how misguided their actions might sometimes appear. — DDR.

put on the common area and interfering with the enjoyment and use of the common area of all must be removed.

the estate was beautifully illustrated. However, since then we have been disappointed that the situation has gradually deteriorated in some areas.

Guarantee of his work for one year which failed during that time, but was in getting him to honour his parts of the estate are again very expensive, and our budget does not allow should last up to 2 years) every few at the contractor, but it is proving very the possibilities of getting a maintenance contractor.

atisfactorily, weather permitting, with an s an onward going project. If residents ny way when their houses are painted, please Roberts (Tel. Office: 432086), as Mr. Roberts painting of the red chimneys is not included ill begin as soon as the correct paint can be unfortunately not proved practical to remove chimneys and residents are asked to bear with

Fire Stations (who will come when called)

near Traffic Depot) - Tel. 731892 30/707156

you enjoy a cup of tea (or coffee) and an act any one of the persons listed below for

1) Tel. 726498
Tel. 720027
Tel. 721718

Constantia Sports Complex (near Alphen) - Tennis, Bowls etc.
ve Manor) - available from Mr. Bird, Forestry Road, or P.O. Box 86, Retreat. Tel. 721331 (busted) - Ilmore Avenue Library - off Tokai Road necessary) - Meadowridge - Tel. 728900

Improvement of the estate (must be cheap!), discussed in this new letter, or the asked, may be used, to construct the

11 this, you have definitely got staying-on.

Chairman

Raid: Charges lifted by A-G

CHARGES of attending an illegal gathering were yesterday withdrawn against 67 Crossroads residents, clergymen and welfare workers in the Parow Regional Court.

The charges were withdrawn on the instructions of the Attorney-General. All 67 people attended the court. They were originally charged with attending an illegal gathering at Crossroads on September 14.

The first accused, Mr Johnson Nxobongwana, faced an additional charge of wrongfully and unlawfully convening, encouraging, promoting or by means of threats causing attendance or presiding at an illegal meeting.

No reasons

No reasons were given for the withdrawal of the charges.

The accused included Father Desmond Curran, 52, chairman of the Western Province Council of Churches, the Rev Wesley Mabuza, of the Guguletu Methodist Church, Mr Mark Povall, 33, of the Society of Friends, Mr Karel Hanekom, of the Catholic Young Christian Students organization, Miss Josette Cole, 28, Miss Rosemary de Waal, 37, Miss Elspeth le Roux, 31, Mrs Elizabeth Feast, 37, and Miss Celeste Santos, 32, all of the Women's Movement, Miss Patricia Murray, 21, a student, Mr Derek Hanekom, 25, and Mr Michael Frenke, 22, both farmers.

Crossroads committee members included Mr John Viteni, 60, Mr C Daniel, 48, the Rev C Kani, 46, Mr Richard Mdimba, 43, Mr Gerald Lwana, 30, Mr T Melane, 64, and Mr C Ndima, 67.

Transferred

The accused first appeared in the Athlone Magistrate's Court on October 12. The case was transferred to the Parow Regional Court.

The alleged meeting took place on the day when police launched a massive raid on the Crossroads squatter camp. Mr Nxobongwana, who was injured, has said he intended taking legal action against the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, in connection with his injuries.

Mr J. C. van Graan was on the Bench. Mr J. Vermaak appeared for

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HOGARTH MESSAGE.
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The Balfour Declaration
Foreign Secretary, to Lord

BALFOUR DECLARATION.
31

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B. Durban**Marina Glen****Squatters guilty**

The greater Durban, Pinetown, all of which are on the basis of a manufacturing establishment University of

The total employment (17,7%) were Asian), and

Of the more than only 126 have table shows that of employment and manufacturing division.

EAST LONDON — Two men and a woman were convicted in court here yesterday on a charge of illegally squatting in Marina Glen on October 3.

Mr Ivan Ross, 38, Miss Priscilla Schoeman, 30, and Mr Hendrik Steyn, 35, pleaded guilty when they appeared before Mr N. R. Oosthuysen.

Mr Ross and Miss Schoeman were ordered to be detained in a rehabilitation centre while Mr Steyn was cautioned and discharged.

The State alleged they unlawfully and without lawful reason entered upon or remained upon

any land without the permission of the owner — the East London Municipality.

Their pleas were accepted by the prosecutor, Mr A. T. Bouter.

Mr Ross told the court he had only been there for an hour and was busy drinking with Mr Steyn when the police arrested them.

Miss Schoeman said she was merely sitting there and did not drink the spirits consumed by the two men.

Mr Steyn did not testify. — DDR

districts of ring firms, interviewed on the manufacturing arch of the

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Table 19. Manufacturing establishments (over 300 employees only) in the Durban region by manufacturing division.

| No. of employees: | No. of firms in division numbers | | | | | | | | | TOTAL |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| | 31. | 32. | 33. | 34. | 35. | 36. | 37. | 38. | 39. | |
| 301 - 400 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 5 | - | - | 3 | - | 24 |
| 401 - 500 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 25 |
| 501 - 600 | 1 | 6 | - | 1 | 6 | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 19 |
| 601 - 800 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 21 |
| 801 -1000 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 6 |
| 1001 -1500 | 3 | 5 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | 12 |
| 1501 -2000 | - | 5 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | - | 10 |
| 2000 -3000 | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| 3000 plus | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| T O T A L | 20 | 49 | 3 | 7 | 23 | 4 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 126 |

Source: Bureau of Market Research, University of South Africa.

Note: The key to the divisions is as follows:

Division 31: manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco.

Division 32: textile, wearing apparel and leather industries.

Division 33: manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture.

EDITORIAL

Crossroads

67 freed

CAPE TOWN — Charges of attending an illegal gathering against 67 crossroads residents, clergy-men and welfare workers were withdrawn yesterday.

The charges were withdrawn on the instructions of the Attorney-General and no reasons were given.

The 67 were charged originally with attending an illegal gathering at Crossroads on September 14.

One of the accused, Mr Johnson Nxobongwana, faced an additional charge of wrongfully and unlawfully convening and presiding at an illegal meeting.

Mr Nxobongwana, who was injured, has said he intended taking legal action against the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, in connection with his injuries.

The alleged meeting took place on the day police launched a massive raid on the Crossroads squatter camp. — DDC

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SYPHILITIC TROWELS!

This is reflected in the numbers of the total employment of the firms covered by 16 11 78 0 (30,0%) Whites, 4 976 (10,0%) Africans, a total of 55 average of over 2 000 emplo of the six 'service' f

Squatter removal plans revealed

EAST LONDON — The same process adopted when "repatriating" squatters from Crossroads in the Cape is to be used for the "illegal" residents in East London's squatter camps.

Acceptance will be sought from the governments of Transkei and the Ciskei homeland for the squatters.

The Commissioner for Plural Relations for this area, Mr D. J. Hitge, said yesterday the East Cape Administration Board had compiled a complete list of the squatters illegally in the area, where they came from, who their headman or chief was and who could be contacted to verify their story.

This was a more comprehensive survey than the one compiled for the city council recently, which revealed 138 men, 197 women and an undisclosed number of children to be in the

camps illegally.

Mr Hitge said he expected to receive the report from the administration board within the next few days.

He would then refer the details to the Department of Foreign Affairs, who would contact Transkei in order to verify the information about Transkeians and to get them accepted.

The same procedure would be adopted for Ciskei residents: "Just as we are doing in the case of Crossroads' squatters," Mr Hitge said.

He could give no estimate of how long the procedure would take, but it is already two weeks since the East London City Council asked the administration board to have the squatters removed and it now seems unlikely the shacks will be demolished before Christmas, as originally indicated. — DDR.

The following activity be

Table 20. Manuf in th

| MAI | | | shments with loyees in : |
|------------------------|----|-----|-----------------------------|
| | | | Witwatersrand |
| Food | | | 33 |
| Texti | | | 32 |
| Wood | | | 9 |
| Paper, printing | | | 12 |
| Chemicals etc., | 35 | 23 | 26 |
| Mineral products etc., | 36 | 4 | 24 |
| Basic metal etc., | 37 | 1 | 19 |
| Fabricated metal etc., | 38 | 17 | 120 |
| Other manufacturing | 39 | 2 | 5 |
| T O T A L | | 126 | 280 |

Source: Bureau of Market Research, University of South Africa.

Note: See note to Table 19 for full headings of manufacturing divisions.

What is striking is the relative concentration of establishments in Division 32 (textile, wearing apparel and leather industries) and 35 (manufacture of chemicals, and chemical, petroleum, coal rubber and plastic products) in the Durban area, and the large proportion of manufacturing on the Witwatersrand that consists of Division 38 (manufacture of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment). Since different industries employ different proportions of technicians, this helps shed some light on any regional differences in the employment of technicians.

17/11/78 (307)

EL squatters: Suzman's plea

DURBAN — The Progressive Federal Party's Mrs Helen Suzman has called on the new Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Koornhof, to halt the demolition of squatter camps at Crossroads and East London.

Mrs Suzman sent Dr Koornhof a telegram yesterday warning him that provocative actions at the squatter camps would worsen race relations and intensify calls for international action against South Africa.

The telegram read: "In wishing you well in your new portfolio, I urgently request you to halt the demolition of Crossroads and other squatter camps such as in East London.

"Provocative actions will worsen relations at home and will intensify calls for punitive action abroad," it said.

Meanwhile, Dr Koornhof has announced that the name of the Department of Plural Relations is to be changed.

He made the announcement at the annual dinner of the Insurance Institute of the Transvaal.

He said South Africans must equip themselves to keep pace with changes, as changes were necessary for the benefit of all population groups.

By promoting good relations, South Africans would become a living symbol in this sphere among the nations of the world.

Dr Koornhof said South Africa needed a large and highly trained work force consisting of all races, so that neighbouring states could be helped when they asked for aid in time of need.

Mrs Suzman welcomed the announcement and said it was "a step in the right direction."

"I certainly welcome it, but more important the black people of South Africa will be relieved at this change."

She said the change of name would also be crucial to South Africa's delicate race problems and suggested the department assume the name of "just plain human relations." — DDC-SAPA.

'Stop cash cases' **'Halting action against Crossroads camp'**

RAM 20/11/78

(307)

Political Staff

DURBAN — The Government should stop prosecutions under exchange control laws for a time, Mr Harry Schwarz, Progressive Reform Party spokesman on finance, told the PFP national conference.

This could bring money back to South Africa, because offenders would not fear prosecution he said.

A man who stole R2 000 from a crippled black man was fined R500, with R20 a month repayments. Penalties were much higher in financial cases, he said.

Political Staff

THE NEW Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, has ordered a suspension of action against the Crossroads squatter camp until he has visited it to assess the situation personally.

This is the implication of a statement by Dr Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands, to the Progressive Federal Party's national congress.

Dr Boraine said a PFP resolution on Crossroads would have been more

strongly worded but for "off the record" information he had been given.

"I have it on the highest authority that Crossroads will not be demolished next week, which was the threat hanging over Crossroads," Dr Boraine said at the weekend.

"We have the assurance that the new Minister is prepared to see for himself what the situation is," Dr Boraine said.

This follows a strong rumour among the camp's

20 000 inhabitants that Government action to clear the area was to start today.

The PFP resolution called on Dr Koornhof, who takes over today as Minister of Plural Relations, to make a public statement on the issue, saying the PFP congress deplored the attitude of the Government towards squatter settlements and that people should not be moved until they had alternative family accommodation in areas where they worked.

SA will solve race issue says PM



MR BOTHA . . . answered
US press.

PRETORIA — South Africa spent more money on blacks than the United Nations spent on all underdeveloped countries combined, the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, said in a television interview screened at the weekend in South Africa and in the United States.

Mr Botha was interviewed for the National Broadcasting Company's network programme, Meet the Press, by Bill Monroe and Tom Ackerman of NBC, Tom Wicker of the New York Times, and June Goodwin of the Christian Science Monitor.

The interview mainly covered the South African Government's internal policies.

Monroe asked the Prime Minister to comment on racial discrimination. "Millions of people who have lived all of their lives in urban South Africa don't have the same rights as whites," Mr Monroe said. Did this not make Mr Botha and his party feel uncomfortable?

Mr Botha: "It is a problem we are wrestling with and we shall find a South African solution if we are allowed to find it in our own way.

"We know best how these people feel. We've lived with them for centuries and I believe that by discussion and by deliberation — and not by confrontation — we will eventually solve this problem."

Mr Monroe: "Some people in South Africa who favour what might be described as liberalisation in this area have been encouraged by the appointment of Dr Koornhof to be in charge of the department that has to do with black/white relations, feeling that he has shown some moderation at least in the sport field. Would you indicate to us that this appointment opens the way towards new solutions. Do you have some solutions that you can suggest to us?"

Mr Botha: "In the first instance, let me say that Dr Koornhof is a senior minister in the Cabinet. If people are in favour of his appointment, it is to our credit and I'm thankful for that."

Mr Monroe: "What might it mean?"

Mr Botha: "It means that we have a young man, capable, trained properly who will be able to carry out the positive policy of my government. Secondly we have ideas for Southern Africa. We believe that by carrying out a positive policy in the Republic of South Africa and by the division of power which is the basis of our whole approach, we can, from here, advance to create conditions of stability, economic development in the whole of Southern Africa."

Asked to indicate any specific steps being taken towards meeting the problem, the Prime Minister said one example was that South Africa, during the past 10 years, had "spent more in capital and direct expenses on its black peoples than the United Nations spent on the whole of the underdeveloped world."

Mr Wicker: "I believe that I'm correct that the National Party has pledged that by the end of the year you will eliminate that Crossroads settlement — 'squatters settlement' — I believe it is called. I frankly don't understand why it's necessary to do that and particularly in the light of the development policies that you are outlining here, why is it necessary?"

Mr Botha: "In the first instance, we don't believe in squatters. We have over the past 30 years carried out housing schemes which compare very favourably with the best in other countries. And secondly, you can't allow people to come and squat under unhealthy conditions without proper care, without work around your cities. We believe in orderly life with freedom but with the facilities which should be available to civilised people."

Miss Goodwin: "As I understand it what's happened in Crossroads is that families are there and the system is breaking up the family life."

Mr Botha: "Oh, no, that's not quite correct. The migratory system of labour is being used also in the gold mines because in terms of one of the leaders in the gold industry, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, it is not practically possible to house all the families and children under such a scheme."

"South Africa can only provide for so many people as it is economically allowed to provide. We allow people under certain conditions to be housed properly."

"In Crossroads, there are people who have the right to stay near Cape Town and we are at present providing houses for them and only those who are not legitimately there, will be, by peaceful means, taken back in co-operation with their governments concerned to rehouse them under better conditions than they are living under today."

"This is a propaganda stunt some people are trying to make of Crossroads and I believe that nobody reasonably acquainted with the situation will allow such bad conditions to prevail as in Crossroads."

Mr Botha also said the people of Rhodesia had the right to decide for themselves on a date for their elections.

"I don't want to interfere in the internal affairs of Rhodesia. We have discussions from time to time with their leaders on common interests. We are neighbouring countries. We wish them well. We hope that they will establish a stable government with whom we can cooperate." — SAPA.

More squatter homes rise

EAST LONDON — More squatters have been building homes on East London municipal commonage near Parkside.

This was disclosed by the chairman of the city council's action committee, Mr Donald Card, following the committee's most recent meeting.

Mr Card said the committee had been informed of the problem and had instructed three municipal departments, parks, housing and personnel, to find ways of policing the camps to ensure more squatters did not arrive.

A survey done by the East Cape Administration

Board recently revealed there were 898 black and 350 Coloured squatters living in the bush in the Gomp, Tips and Mpuku Street areas.

The council has asked the board to remove the squatters and demolish their shacks, and Mr Card said he had had a long talk with Mr D. J. Hitge, the commissioner for the Department of Plural Relations for this area, about the matter.

Mr Hitge is to arrange with the Transkei and Ciskei governments for the squatters, who are illegal residents in the area, to be "repatriated" to

where they came from.

Mr Card said Mr Hitge had given his assurance no steps would be taken until these arrangements were finalised. — DDR.

Nats want end of Crossroads camp

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The National Party in the Cape Provincial Council has rejected an opposition motion supporting the continued existence of the Crossroads squatter camp and asked the Government to "accelerate" the deportation of blacks illegally in the area.

The New Republic Party supported the Progressive Federal Party in opposing the threatened demolition of the Crossroads camp, "unless and until alternative accommodation has been provided for its people in the Western Cape."

The South African Party supported a National Party motion which stated the Provincial Council "requests the Government to continue to remove any form of squatting and to prevent the further establishment of squatter camps."

The PFP motion, moved by Mr Herbert Hirsch, leader of the opposition, asked the council to express its commitment to the sanctity of family life.

The motion asked the Prime Minister to order "the cessation of all acts of harassment of the people at Crossroads, and to assist the people of Crossroads in their attempts to maintain a stable and orderly community."

A Nationalist motion accepted by the provincial council in a division un-

dertook to support the Government "to prevent an over-supply of labour in the industrial centres of the Cape and elsewhere in our country and in respect of the return of blacks who are illegally present in areas to their traditional places of origin, and asked that this process be accelerated."

Homes are the squatter solution

and held talks with a delegation under Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Queenstown.

All building activities ceased and structures dismantled because Transkei's Prime Minister could not have a town for squatters from the Western Cape.

The buck has now been passed to the Ciskei.

The Ciskei is faced with its own problems. It has not been able to accommodate its citizens who are squatting at Thornhill near Whittlesea. These are the people who decided to move out from the Len Grey and Herschel districts when the districts were handed over to the Transkei.

Some left their decent homes. Others had no homes. They were looking

forward to getting new homes. Dr Koornhof has visited Crossroads to see what could be done about the squatters.

He and his departmental officials are to work out a formula for the solution of the squatters.

In East London there is the same problem. Homes have been bulldozed in Duncan Village where a church has been converted into a beerhall on the understanding that the proceeds on the sale of jabulani would be planted back and help in the development of houses for residents.

Houses have been set alight in Mpuku Village near Parkside and personal belongings destroyed by fire.

Some of the squatters are legally entitled to be



GORDON QUMZA
comments

in East London but cannot find accommodation.

This is not their fault. The fault is with the ad-

ministrators who fail to provide them with homes. Everybody wants to sleep under a roof and the squatters are no exception.

Those who are not squatters and have no homes are living in the bushes near Gonubie, Eastern Beach and the Second Creek. These are a danger to society unlike most squatters who work for their living.

Some of the iniquitous laws are to blame for the squatters problem.

A married man with a family leaves Transkei or Ciskei to work in East London. He is not allowed by law to bring his family to the city. He is placed in a single men's quarters where living conditions, in most, are not conducive to good living. He is torn

away from his wife and family. He calls his wife to join him. But because his wife is not allowed to be in the urban area of East London and cannot stay with the husband in the single men's quarters the couple decide to put up a shack in the squatters camp.

The next alternative is for the husband to illegally allow his wife to stay with friends in the township during the day and sneak her in the single men's quarters in the evening. Many women appear in the magistrate's court on charges of trespassing and in the commissioner's court for being in the urban area without a permit.

A simple solution to the problem is the provision of homes for people. The

abolition of the Urban Areas Act and thus allow blacks to stay and work where they want like other racial groups.

The Commissioner for Plural Relations for the area, Mr D. J. Hitge, is reported to have said the Eastern Cape Administration Board has conducted a survey and compiled a list of all squatters.

I have seen these surveys conducted but their authenticity is doubtful. It must have been a tough job for the Administration Board officials.

Have they been to the bushes near Gonubie, Berea, Eastern Beach and Second Creek? One doubts.

When Johannesburg City Council was faced with squatters in Orlando it did not destroy the shacks before it had built houses. This the Administration Board must do in East London.

The Department of Plural Relations under Dr P. Koornhof and the Administration Boards running black urban townships are faced with a mammoth problem.

It is the squatters problem.

It seems the buck is going to be passed to the Ciskei and Transkei governments.

They are to be asked to accommodate squatters in the urban areas said to have originally come from these areas.

At Crossroads in the Western Cape some of the homes have been razed by bulldozers and the occupants arrested. But the squatters are still there.

There was an attempt to build a township near Lady Frere in a piece of land to be excised to the Transkei.

Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima objected strongly to the establishment of such a township

Kruispad-bul, het vele ,horings'

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RAPPORT 26/11/78

DIT kan 'n mens van min. Piet Koornhof sê: hy pak dadelik die kwaadste bul by die horings. Hy was nog skaars in sy nuwe portefeulje of hy is af Kruispad toe om self 'n keer deur dié omstrede plakkerskamp te stap.

Een van die sterkste argumente teen Kruispad is dat mense van daardie plakkerskampe die brood uit die mond neem van swartes wat wettig in die gebied is.

Interessant in dié verband is 'n bandopname van die vergadering van UK-studente wat brig. Van der Westhuizen vroeër vanjaar toespreek het en waarvan Nusas nou 'n bandopname in sy Kruispad-publikasie weergee. Die brigadier het hierdie argument pertinent gestel.

'n Baie wettige punt het 'n vraesteller gesê,

wat sê dr. Francis Wilson hierop? Dr. Wilson is van UK se departement van ekonomie en was een van die voorsitters by die vergadering.

Dr. Wilson (effens verkort): Daaroor kan twee punte gestel word. In die eerste plek toon die mees onlangse opname dat 60 persent van die werkendes uit 'n monster van 1 000 inderdaad érens anders in die Skiereiland huur betaal — in Guguletu, Nyanga, die Spoorwegkampong. Met ander woorde, die primêre rede vir die bestaan van Kruispad is dat dit aan wettige kontrakwerkers 'n plek bied waar hulle saam met hul gesinne kan woon.

In die tweede plek: Werkloosheid is soos die vorige Eerste Minister self gesê het, een van die ernstigste vraagstukke in die land, en dit tref veral die swart gemeenskap. Implisiet in baie

wat vandag hier gesê is, is dat die oplossing vir werkloosheid is om mense terug te pos na Transkei.

Maar alle getuienis dui daarop dat die informele sektor in so 'n tyd van die grootste belang word... die agterplaas-werkwinkeltjies. Dis baie makliker om sulke bedryfies aan die gang te hou digby stede, waar geld in omloop is, as op afgeleë plekke in die landelike gebiede...

Plakkersgebiede soos Kruispad en ook by Pretoria en Durban is s.i. dus belangrik a) omdat hulle kontrakwerkers in staat stel om saam met hul gesinne te woon en b) omdat hulle besonder doeltreffend is om werk te skep in 'n situasie van massiewe werkloosheid, sê die ekonoom.

● Dr. Wilson was een van die manne, besorg oor Kruispad, met wie min Koornhof op 'n wenk van dr. Alex Boraine geëet het voordat hy dié week self na die plakkerskamp gaan kyk het.



Brother Roger Schultz holds a child at Crossroads squatter camp

Prior begs forgiveness for white oppression

Sun. Times 26/11/78

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By NIC VAN OUDTSHOORN

A SWISS pilgrim in his sixties went to Cape Town for a few hours this week to walk in the Crossroads squatter camp on his knees while begging forgiveness for white oppression.

Brother Roger Schutz, prior of the Taizé Protestant Community in France, held out his hand while crawling in the dust so that the people of Crossroads could make the sign of the cross on his palm.

Later, in a packed school hall at Crossroads, Brother Roger, dressed in a long white cassock, also asked people to make a cross on his palm. He also kissed the floor of the hall and hugged babies while several hundred squatters sang religious songs.

Holy sand

Brother Roger refused to discuss his pilgrimage with me, but church workers present said that the crosses he was "collecting" on his palm showed that the people of Crossroads had "forgiven whites for oppressing them"

Brother Roger flew into Cape Town at lunchtime on Friday and left again by supertime.

Shortly before leaving, he paid a quick visit to District Six where children handed him two phials of "holy sand" from demolished houses.

According to Father Basil van Rensburg, Catholic priest for District Six, Brother Roger promised to take the phials of sand back to France where they would be shown during prayers for District Six and Crossroads.

Father Van Rensburg said that Brother Roger had asked that his visit to Cape Town be kept quiet from any followers "because he did not want to be distracted by social duties".

Brother Roger had already been on pilgrimages to places — including Calcutta and Brazil — where people were "oppressed and poor", church workers said.

During the past six years Brother Roger has developed the international "Movement of Youth" which arranges for young people to go on pilgrimages to maintain contact between rich and poor, a church worker at Cross-

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● After reports from the rest of the Nusas executive had been tabled, delegates divided up into committees to discuss, among other things, labour, research, social action, publications, education, residence reform and environmental action. These committees will report later this week their findings will help to formulate Nusas' policy for 1979.

(53)

Priest visits Crossroads (207) M nd.

CAPE TOWN — Hardened Crossroads squatters wept in an emotion-charged atmosphere as a visiting church leader from France kissed the ground at the Cape flats emergency camp at the weekend.

Brother Roger, the prior of the Taizé Community in Cluny, in central France, flew from Johannesburg specially to pray for Crossroads squatters and the bulldozed residents of District Six.

In Crossroads he carried 13-month-old

squatter baby Eunice Matyity through the packed community hall to the powerful hymnsinging voices of more than 500 blacks, mainly women.

Later, he told the child's parents to keep him informed of Eunice's baptism date.

"I would like to be your daughter's godfather," he said.

After kissing the ground in the community hall, Brother Roger, dressed in a white monk's habit, sat on the floor for a while dabbing his eyes with a

handkerchief as he listened to the squatter rendering in Xhosa of The strength is yours and Jerusalem my beloved home.

Men and women wept as the French priest moved among them, inviting them to make the sign of the cross with their forefingers on the palm of his left hand.

"I want to take this back to the young people of Europe — a symbol of your forgiveness of the white man's actions," he said. — SAPA.

is also treated in a separate section, as is the postal survey of the separately the methodology used in each geographical area. Construction made progress but it is difficult to discuss was not strictly

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Koornhof must decide fate of Crossroads

28/11/78

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EAST LONDON — The new Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, pledged in 1971 that in future resettlement camps would be "viable propositions" and that "work opportunities will have to be established".

Dr Koornhof, then Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Bantu Education, made the pledge after he had visited the controversial Eastern Cape resettlement camps at Dimbaza, Sada and Ilinge.

In his new capacity, Dr Koornhof has to make the final decision on whether to demolish the Crossroads squatter camp and return illegal residents there to their places of origin — in most cases to the Ciskei, in which Dimbaza and Sada are situated, and to Transkei.

Although some industry has been established at Dimbaza, it is not yet enough to provide work opportunities for all the residents.

At Sada and neighbouring Ntabathamba which is better known by its original name, Thornhill, there is virtually no work available except some small home industry activity. The most common form of economic activity is migratory labour.

It is rumoured that a new resettlement town is being constructed at Whittlesea, adjacent to Sada, for the Crossroads squatters since the Transkei Government forced the Department of Plural Relations to stop building a resettlement town at Bridge Farm, scheduled for incorporation into Transkei. The



DR KOORNHOF . . . ease this misery.

town — building equipment on Bridge Farm was transferred to the Whittlesea area.

However, the Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, has denied that Whittlesea will be used for settlement of the Crossroads squatters.

The pledge Dr Koornhof made in 1971 may affect the fate of Crossroads.

He said then: "There will be no further Sadas, Ilinges or Dimbazas. Resettlement camps like these three established in 1963 for old folk and widows are something of the past.

"The task now is to make the existing camps viable propositions and to achieve this work opportunities will have to be established," Dr Koornhof said.

"In future, widows and old folk will be settled in normal, well-planned

modern townships and as far as possible near work opportunities but not specifically where they are thrown together.

"I am determined to find a solution," he said.

When he visited Sada for the first time, the then deputy Minister was visibly moved and said: "Something must be done — and done soon... What can be done to ease this misery? We must improve the situation here. We are going to do everything we possibly can."

Since Dr Koornhof spoke out in 1971, the situation in Sada has not materially altered. The vast majority of the people living there cannot find work at their homes and the local market has been flooded by the arrival of the Thornhill refugees from Transkei.

If more people are resettled in the area from Crossroads, it is doubtful whether the new minister could say the situation had improved or that everything possible had been done. — PC

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Pik slams 'vicious' US report on Crossroads

NEW YORK. — South Africa did not have to endure "vicious propaganda", the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in an angry response to a front page article on the Crossroads squatter camp, which appeared in the New York Times on Wednesday.

The story, datelined November 23, was printed as Mr Botha was engaged in crucial negotiations on South West Africa with the

UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

And reliable sources said South African officials were considering deporting New York Times reporter John Burns because of the article.

"Apart from the distortions and the fabrications running through the report, Mr Burns should have known that the Government is making every attempt to resolve the squatter camp

issue in an orderly way," Mr Botha told Sapa.

The camp was a health hazard. How Mr Burns could describe it as "immaculate" was beyond reason, he said.

"Mr Burns states that over the last 30 years, more than two million people, mainly blacks, Indians and Coloureds, have been evicted from their homes and resettled in remote areas. This is a shocking distortion of the truth," Mr Botha said.

Mr Burns claimed the squatter camp had become a symbol of resistance to a racial system that thrives on cheap black labour, Mr Botha said, but he did not explain that the very purpose of influx control was to avoid exploitation and to ensure reasonable incomes for those legally present in urban areas.

"The problem of squatter camps plagues all Africa and when South Africa attempts to do something about the problem, the most heinous motives are attributed to the Government," Mr Botha said.

"To create the utmost emotional reaction he describes how two young white policemen seized a woman by the hair, hauling her off to court on a charge of being in the area illegally, while her two small children were left crying hysterically by the road."

"It is now quite clear that persons like Mr Burns — when it suits their argument — use the squatter camps as an example of the squalor under which the people in South Africa live. But when the Government is sincerely endeavouring to remove such conditions the camp suddenly becomes an 'immaculate township'. I don't mind criticism based on facts, but I do not see why we should endure this type of vicious propaganda," Mr Botha said. — Sapa.

US journalist meets Minister

By PATRICK LAURENCE

A NEWSPAPER report on the Crossroads squatter camp was discussed yesterday at an interview between the author, Mr John Burns, of the New York Times, and the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The report was categorised as "vicious propaganda" by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who is at present in New York.

The article appeared in the New York Times after Mr Botha's arrival in the United States.

Mr Burns yesterday denied a news agency report that he had been summoned to Pretoria by Dr Koornhof to discuss the report.

"I had a scheduled arrangement to see Dr Koornhof. He talked at length about the Crossroads story and pointed out the South African Government's objections to it," Mr Burns said.

"The atmosphere was not

in the least intimidatory. It was very forthright. I found it very useful."

Mr Burns was unaware of any impending move to expel him from South Africa, in spite of the news agency report, which said he had met Dr Koornhof amid reports that the South African Government was considering deporting him.

The Minister of the Interior was not available for comment yesterday, but the Secretary for Interior, Mr T J Booysens, said when approached yesterday: "That is the first I have heard about it."

In his report, Mr Burns described Crossroads as a symbol of resistance to a political system which thrives on cheap black labour.

His report said 2-million blacks had been evicted from their homes and settled in remote areas over the past 30 years.

Mr Botha, who described Crossroads as a health hazard, took issue with Mr Burns for not explaining the purpose of influx control, which Mr Botha said was to avoid exploitation and ensure reasonable incomes for those legally present in urban areas.

"It is now quite clear that persons like Mr Burns, when it suits their argument, use the squatter camps as an example of the squalor under which the people in South Africa live," Mr Botha said.

"But when the Government is sincerely endeavouring to remove such conditions, the camp suddenly becomes an immaculate township."

In reply to the description of his report as vicious propaganda, Mr Burns said: "Perspective is a powerful force in our lives and necessarily plays a large role in reporting of that kind. I reported Crossroads as I saw it."

Agreeing that it was not the role of foreign correspondents to take sides, Mr Burns said: "My role is to report issues like this evenhandedly. I feel I have done so. I regret that the South African Government feels otherwise."

Crossroads tickets

Own Correspondent

CAPETOWN. — The offer of free rail warrants still stood for people genuinely resident in Crossroads "who wish to return".

This was said in Capetown yesterday by the chairman of the Peninsula Administration Board, Mr J. van der Westhuizen.

"At this time of the year, when large numbers of people do return to Ciskei and Transkei, I would like to invite them to make use of his offer to take their families and their huts to where they came from."

"They may obtain rail warrants for rail tickets for themselves, their luggage and their building materi-

Brigadier Van Der Westhuizen said 108 rail warrants, providing tickets for 256 people, had so far been issued. He denied that rail warrants were being resold to genuine Crossroads residents.

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

CHAPTER TWO :

Koornhof probes Crossroads report

JOHANNESBURG — A "vicious propaganda" report on the Crossroads squatter camp was discussed yesterday at an interview between the author, Mr John Burns of the New York Times, and the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Koornhof.

The report was categorised as "vicious propaganda" by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who is in New York.

Mr Burns yesterday denied a news agency report that he had been summoned to Pretoria by Dr Koornhof to discuss his account of the situation at Crossroads.

"I had a scheduled arrangement to see Dr Koornhof. He, of course, talked at length about the Crossroads story and

pointed out the South African Government's objections to it," Mr Burns said.

Mr Burns was unaware of any impending move to deport him.

In his report on Crossroads, Mr Burns described it as a "symbol of resistance" to a political system which thrives on cheap black labour. His report added that two million blacks had been evicted from their homes and settled in remote areas in the past 30 years.

Mr Botha, who described Crossroads as a health hazard, took issue with Mr Burns for not explaining that the "purpose of influx control is to avoid exploitation and to ensure reasonable incomes for those legally present in urban areas."

Squatter claims R800 after razing

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — A squatter yesterday brought a civil action in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court in which he was suing Milnerton Estates and the company's squatter control officer for more than R800 because, he said, they had burned his personal property when destroying a shack.

Mr Balisa Kleinbooi Vundisa was claiming R882,19 for the loss of clothes, cash and other personal items, as well as interest, alternative relief, and the price of a suit.

The claim follows a burnt down the shack but

criminal case in the Cape Town Regional Court earlier this year in which the squatter control officer, Mr Christoffel Christian Basson, was fined for malicious injury to Mr Vundisa's property.

In the particulars of claim, it is alleged Mr Basson wrongfully and unlawfully burnt down Mr Vundisa's shack and certain of his property at "Graafsland" in Tableview Township, Milnerton, Cape Town, on June 15.

Mr Basson admitted he

denied personal goods were inside.

Outlining the events which led up to the destruction of the shack, Mr Basson told the court that in April this year he organised the destruction of several shacks, but left two because people were ill.

Mr Vundisa's shack was one of the two remaining shacks.

He said his job was prevent unlawful squatters and to destroy a shack if it was erected.

On June 15 he returned to the shack and told Mrs Martha Vundisa, Mr Vundisa's wife, to remove her family's goods from the shack.

Mrs Vundisa and her children were slow to remove the goods and he told his assistant, Mr Willie Slingers, to help them.

He said Mr Slingers put the goods he removed a safe distance from the

Mr Basson denied Mrs Vundisa had given him a letter on the day of the razing which gave the family permission to stay in the shack until July.

He also denied he had instructed Mr Slingers to throw some of the Vundisa's property on to the burning shack.

Mr Robert Farrant, a fire officer, said that in his experience, remains of suitcases, shoes and clothes would be found in the remains of a burnt out shack.

He showed the court pictures of an experiment in which he burnt a suitcase containing clothes and shoes which showed not everything was totally burnt.

Earlier a Milnerton police officer told the court he had not seen any remains of personal goods in the burnt out shack.

Mr Vundisa claimed more than R800 in damage had been done to personal items.

In an adjournment counsel got together to discuss the matter at the suggestion of the magistrate, Mr E Van Zyl. The case was then postponed.

'Crossroads action campaign' in UK³⁰⁷

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — A "Crossroads action campaign" has been started here in response to requests, the organizers say, for support and solidarity with the people of Crossroads. The chairman is Mr Alex Lyon, MP.

The purpose of the campaign is to "exert pressure from outside on the South African government to make it more aware of the world-wide rejection of the apartheid system".

The organizers, who held a press conference here yesterday, say they aim to "inundate the South African government with protests against the pro-

posed demolition". They will also send messages of support and solidarity to the people of Crossroads.

Fifty thousand copies of a leaflet on Crossroads have been published here. These will be circulated to British trade unions, churches and political groups, calling for their support.

Questions will also be asked in the Houses of Parliament. One such question to be raised in the House of Lords, will be on the application of the code of conduct by employers of British subsidiaries whose employees live in Crossroads.

Crossroads like Dachau — Paton

By SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — Millions of American television viewers yesterday heard South African author Alan Paton describe Crossroads squatter settlement as a "Dachau". — Nazi Germany's most notorious concentration camp.

Mr Paton was interviewed during a half-hour documentary on the camp. He said: "It reminds me of Dachau. The people who lived in Dachau village claimed they did not know what was going on in the camp."

It was the same in South Africa, he suggested.

"Many white people would prefer not to look at all."

Of life in Crossroads Mr Paton said: "It's a mir-

acle." The people were friendly and despite extreme provocation, there was no violence.

The documentary, made by a CBS film crew, was screened during the morning yesterday and was aimed primarily at American housewives. It highlighted growing awareness at all levels in the United States of racial injustice in South Africa.

The film portrayed the settlement as peace-loving and well established. The producer, Mr George Kyle,

described the atmosphere as one of "calm and permanence."

He told viewers that under South African law the inhabitants "have become criminals because they want to live with their families". The footage also featured scenes of the destruction of the other camps, Modderdam and Un-

ibell. And there were shots of the recent police raids on Crossroads itself.

Mr Kyle said the fact that the settlement had now been granted a reprieve "at least shows the South African Government is still re-

7.1 The effect of economic non-viability

In Part I, I show how the economic conditions in the reserves inhibit projects like the dairies from being able to work efficiently and that they do not directly benefit the poorer people involved.

I suggest that it is because of this that such a tiny percentage of the total population of an area join such projects the adoption of new techniques (e.g. in agriculture) is not worth the cost involved for the majority of people. "...it was striking how attitudes tended to correspond broadly with the ability to cope with the demands of existing methods. Those families who were struggling to stay alive ... had low morale and far less interest in hearing of new methods than were those who had some surplus ..."

People see failed projects and lose faith in the institution concerned. For example, I asked people at the Umthi garden why they did not join. They replied that since 80 people had left, it obviously wasn't a helpful thing.

People at various places, who were starting projects, mentioned that the main response to their attempts to get something off the ground was amusement. People in one area of Umhlaba who are struggling to establish a communal garden said of the other people in the village: "They are watching us and our garden projects and they are full of laughter."

9.2 The effects of people's experience of exploitation

9.2.1 Exploitation by outsiders

Here one must consider the exploitation that isolated villagers have experienced at the hands of outsiders ostensibly involved in beneficial activities. Villagers have had to take incoming groups at face value because they cannot assess the real motives of these people and the power backing them up.

The exploitation of the difference in world view has a long history going right back to the first missionaries. Men such as Dr Philip, "The Defender of the Hottentots", who were ostensibly aiming to benefit "the natives", advocated breaking down the power of the chiefs and expanding British interests: "Wherever the missionary places his standard among a savage tribe, their prejudices against the colonial government give way, their dependence upon the Colonial government is increased by the creation of artificial wants ..."

John Mackenzie of Bechuanaland had interests beyond mere trade: "We invite John (Bull)'s attention to this delicious morsel of gold field, let him spread it like jelly over Transvaal and Bechuana countries and swallow the lot".

Plea to save EL squatter camps

EAST LONDON — The Border Region of the South African Institute of Race Relations has telegraphed the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, asking him to stop the demolition of East London squatters' camps.

The squatters have been served with eviction notices to move out by Thursday.

The Institute has appealed to Dr Koornhof to stop the removal while a better squatter policy is formulated.

In the telegram they point out the squatters have nowhere to go and many of them have been

there for many years. Many are employed with "so called legal rights".

The telegram points out Christmas is an especially inappropriate time for this action.

In a pamphlet issued yesterday, the Institute appealed to the East Cape Administration Board and the Municipality to at least allow squatters to celebrate Christmas in peace.

"How can we commit people during this period, traditionally one of goodwill among men, to what can be described as living hell.

"How would you explain to your children if

you were forcibly moved from your house among friends to some patch of grass in the middle of nowhere for the sake of an ideology?

"What is our council doing? They have washed their hands of this matter. They have either actively encouraged it or have tacitly condoned the pending removals by their very silence.

"Is this Christmas?" said the pamphlet.

A prayer service for the East London squatters will be held at Our Lady's Hall, Albany Street on Monday at 5.15 pm. — DDR.

it also constitutes a serious of the African trade union movement over the past quarter-cautious, of the attenuated industrial bargaining is welcome,

For example, in those centralised at the national level, ever good and true, would be industry's African workers often very complicated and agreements are sophisticated instruments.

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The draft Bill makes no real provision for an industry-based secretariat to process data and formulate proposals for these industry committees. Neither executive nor administrative officers seem to have been considered. This inevitably places a question-mark against the potential usefulness of these committees.

Industrial Council Meetings

The members of an industry committee would, in terms of the new Bill, participate in the negotiation of wages and working conditions of African workers leading to an agreement. However, they enjoy no voting rights. Industrial councils must notify the Central Bantu Labour Board and the relevant Regional Committee timeously of any meetings which could affect African interests and the Board must designate one or more members of the industry committee to attend such meeting.

Agreements and Orders

Where no industrial council is registered, an industry committee is to be empowered, in collaboration with the Regional Bantu Labour Committee concerned, to enter into an agreement on the minimum wages and working conditions of their African workers with a group or association of employers.

Pleas to stop eviction

PA 11/12/78

(307)

EAST LONDON — With only three days left before East London squatters are evicted from their homes, the Border Region of the South African Institute of Race Relations has sent telegrams to influential people throughout South Africa.

They hope these people may be able to use their influence to stop the evic-

tion of the squatters.

Among those who have been sent telegrams are: the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, the leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, Mrs Helen Suzman and editors of most of the national daily newspapers.

Over the weekend about 4 000 pamphlets were

issued to members of the public pointing out the plight of the squatters. Prayers were read out in most of East London's Christian churches for the squatters yesterday.

At 5.15 pm today a prayer service for the squatters will be held at Our Lady's Hall, Albany Street. — DDR.

is company policy to have one, or committee. About 26 (9%) gave on among their African workers negotiation, while a further 12 ce of outside agencies such ineering Industries Federation

advanced the reason that works committees resemble trade unions too closely. This is not quite correct for the differences between an in-plant committee and a trade union are more marked than the similarities. Nevertheless, it does encapsulate the fear of collective bargaining which exists perhaps more widely than the Verster survey indicates. Yet another respondent stated bluntly that liaison committees are consultative rather than negotiating bodies. This is, I believe, the crux of the matter. The disparity in the numbers of the liaison and works committees established since the 1973 labour unrest seems to indicate that management perceives its interests to be best served by a system of control through consultation. Whether this is the case remains to be seen.

The Works Committee in Practice

We turn now to a consideration of works committees. In January 1973 there were only 24 statutorily-constituted works committees throughout the Republic³³ but by the end of March of that year these had increased to 31.³⁴ At the end of 1974 the number of these committees had reached 207³⁵ and of these, 98 (47%) were located in the Transvaal, 61 (30%) in the Cape, 45 (22%) in Natal, and 3 (1%) in the O.F.S. Later information put the number at 239 in May 1975, a ten-fold increase in a little over two years.³⁶

The Verster investigation collected less satisfactory data on these committees than it had on liaison committees. This was due in part to the fact that management is not represented on a works committee and in many instances was not able, therefore, to complete the questionnaire satisfactorily. In some cases, apparently, the works committee members viewed the questionnaire and its purpose with suspicion. In June 1974 questionnaires were sent to 124 organisations of whom only 34 responded. These 34 had established 41 works

33. Hansard 7 columns 485-7, 20 March 1973.

34. Hansard 10 columns 632-4, 10 April 1973.

35. Hansard 10 column 691, 15 April 1975.

36. Rand Daily Mail, 22 May 1975. Cited in: Muriel Horrell and Tony Hodgson. Op.cit. p.212.

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squatters face grim Christmas

for livestock units would be decided upon would then be decided by each household. The auction would be arranged so that it could be overseen by the community. The rental on the excess grazing rights to utilise fully their land should prohibit the squatters until members have had a say. It commands a price rather than avoid the early cheap sale of who did still did not find it necessary.

Own Correspondent
EAST LONDON — Hundreds of squatter families here will have no Christmas this year because determined Administration Board authorities promised yesterday that not one "illegal" squatter would be left in the East London area by the end of next week.

The deadline for squat-

ters to move voluntarily expires today and the Chief Director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr H J Swanepoel said yesterday that all squatters who have not gone by Friday will be prosecuted and their homes demolished.

Told that many of the squatters had said they would simply move deeper

into the bush, Mr Swanepoel said: "That's fine. We will follow them."

A number of squatters tore down their homes yesterday and moved to parts of the Ciskei. Their belongings were transported in Administration Board trucks.

But the majority of squatters at the main camp of Mpuke Street, Parkside, milled around in utter confusion not knowing what was going to happen to them.

Tear-stricken mothers clutching babies said they had nowhere to go. All those interviewed said they had been in the area from six to 10 years. They claimed to have no homes to go to in the Ciskei or Transkei.

The East London squatters, officially estimated to be about 400 families, are living on municipal ground. Under threat by the board of prosecution the East London City Council agreed by a one vote majority to ask the ECAB to remove the squatters.

The annual auction of excess grazing rights would establish a right to graze. A separation would occur between the value controlled equally by the individuals as members of the community and the value added to cattle ownership by grazing during the period of the year. The conversion of the right to graze to an equal right asset and the introduction of a system of annual auction of grazing should meet the two conditions which the authors of the Report on Rural Development strove to achieve. Namely, some equity in the distribution of income and equity in terms of income distribution balanced by a control of commercial livestock ranching. The company concept provides a form in which the interests of right holders and cattle owners can be matched. The dynamic element enters through wider public concern for the maintenance and improvement of the asset of the company, grazing land. The rental value of the grazing rights established at the annual auction would reflect current weather, market conditions and herd size and composition. The price established would be a vital, non-official and self-policing instrument affecting individual decisions as to livestock management.

In para 11.5 of the Report on Rural Development the authors raise a key point which I believe their proposals fail to answer. "A commitment to a free enterprise system based on the private sector and the accumulation of capital must involve deepening patterns of exploitation as society in Botswana becomes more stratified between owners of cattle and wage labourers. It is difficult to ensure social justice in these relationships without a strict government control of wage levels and work conditions. These will

Boost for 'Save Crossroads' drive

By MARGARET SMITH

LONDON. — The international campaign to save Cape Town's Crossroads squatter camp gained momentum on Monday night when Dr Theo Kotze, the banned former Christian Institute executive member, addressed a packed hall in London on his experiences at the camp.

Banned former Roman Catholic priest, Mr Cosmas Desmond, also spoke and a film on the camp made

clandestinely by a Dutch television photographer, Mr Roeland Kerbosch, was shown.

The Bishop of Guildford, the Very Reverend Davud Brown, will raised questions in the House of Lords this week and refer to Crossroads in the context of the European Economic Community code of conduct which seeks to regulate conditions of workers of multinational corporations with subsidiaries in South Africa.

Thousands of pamphlets appealing for concerted action over Crossroads are being distributed in Britain and Holland to churchmen, trade unionists and leading personalities.

The South African Embassy in London has written to the organiser of the Crossroads action campaign — an indication of the South African Government's awareness of the harm being caused to its already tarnished image over the

planned removal of the camp.

The information attache, Mr S Schoeman, said in his letter that Dr Piet Koornhof had taken over the portfolio of black affairs and that "his target will be to create good human relations and an atmosphere of friendliness and goodwill".

But the campaign's co-ordinator said yesterday that the letter showed the absurdity of the Government's "double information".

R.L.M. 13/12/78

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Board silent on squatter moves

(807) DAILY DISPATCH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1978 -

EAST LONDON - East Cape Administration Board officials refused to disclose yesterday what arrangements had been made to repatriate Parkside squatters to Transkei and Ciskei. They began moving the "illegal" Ciskeians and Transkeians living in the squatter camps out yesterday.

The director of the board, Mr. A. J. Swanepoel, said he had no comment to make about the board's affairs. "We stated categorically a month ago what we intended to do and are doing what we said we would. We are still on schedule," he said.

At the time of their meeting with the East London City Council at which the board was requested to remove the squatters, they undertook to do so before Christmas.

At the same meeting the chief commissioner for the Department of Plural Relations for this area, Mr. D. J. Higgs of Queenstown undertook to arrange with Transkei and the Ciskei for the repatriation of the illegal squatters.

He was furnished with a detailed list of all squatters and where they came from for this purpose.

But yesterday Mr. Higgs was on leave and could not be contacted to ascertain what arrangements had been made.

The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, and his Minister of the Interior, Chief L. Magona, were in Pretoria yesterday holding talks with the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof.

It is understood the subject of the repatriation of the squatters was to be discussed, but none of the secretaries in either department could confirm this, or say whether any arrangements had, in fact, been made with the Ciskei Government to receive squatters.

Meanwhile in Transkei the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, was unavailable. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs said the matter had been referred to the Department of the Interior.

The Secretary for the Interior was not available, but his deputy, Mr. H. Finiza, said he did not know anything specifically about East London squatters.

The policy of the Transkei Government, he said, was clear. Transkei would accept any genuine Transkei citizen whose bona fides could be verified.

The city councillor in charge of housing, Cllr J. van Gend, said council had been assured by the Administration Board the case of every illegal squatter would be gone into.

He understood they were to be repatriated either by being given rail transport for themselves and their possessions, or by being taken by truck.

Some of the squatters being moved would be leaving jobs in East London.

As far as he was aware there had been no undertaking given by anyone that there would be jobs available where they were being sent. It was on the grounds he was opposed to their removal.

The South African Police are not involved in any way in East London squatter removals.

This was made clear both the Divisional Officer, Col J. H. Fourie, and the Divisional Commissioner, Brig G. J. Odendaal, yesterday.

Brig Odendaal said East Cape Administration Board handled squatter removals on their own. "We have received requests for assistance from the DDR."

The Liaison Committee in Practice

There can be no doubt that generally for the liaison committee rather than the Financial Mail there were 118 in 1972.²⁶ In effect these were covered later, by the new definition in 1973 this had increased to 773 reached 1 482.²⁸ Of these 118 in Transvaal (50,6%), 376 in Natal, the Orange Free State (3,9%) were registered.²⁹ This fifteen-f

In mid-1974, Ryno Verster, of the Department of Industrial Psychology conducted an investigation into works committees.³⁰ His survey of organisations on the subject of response from 326 (roughly 30%) liaison committees. The organisations were grouped in the following:

| TABLE 2 | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Sector | Number |
| Manufacturing | |
| Mining | |
| Construction | |
| Commerce | |
| Services | |
| Local authorities | |

26. Financial Mail, 22 December 1977, p. 1.

27. Hansard 3 columns 160-161, 15 December 1977.

28. Hansard 10 column 691, 15 December 1977.

29. Rand Daily Mail, 22 May 1978, p. 1. A Survey of Race Relations 1976, p. 212.

30. Op.cit. pp. 14-16.

31. Ibid, p. 17.

Minister
says
proof
needed

More shanty people flee

DD-14/12/78

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UMTATA — East London squatters could not be repatriated until their bona fides as Transkeian citizens had been established, the Minister of the Interior, Mr H. Pamla, said yesterday.

He said he had not seen the names of any East London squatters the South African authorities wished to repatriate.

"We have got to agree to accept deportees before they can cross our borders."

Mr Pamla said his department was processing lists of Crossroads squatters that had been supplied to the Department of Foreign Affairs by South African authorities. Replies from magistrates investigating the bona fides of the squatters as Transkeians were expected next week.

Even if it were established that a squatter was from an area in Transkei, it did not automatically follow that he would be accepted back into the country, Mr Pamla said. Family or friends had to testify that they knew the person.

His department was speeding up the issue of books of life to Transkeians in South Africa. If a person did not voluntarily accept a Transkeian book of life, then he would remain a South African responsibility. — DDR.

EAST LONDON — More of East London's 898 black squatters fled deep into the bush surrounding the city yesterday as East Cape Administration Board officials moved into the second day of removals and "repatriation" to the homelands.

Figures on how many of the squatters have opted for removal as arranged by the East London City Council and the board are not available.

The council is not handling the removals, having requested the board to do so, and the board has refused to make any statement to the Daily Dispatch on the matter.

Their director, Mr H. J. Swanepoel, has, however, been quoted in an Eastern Cape afternoon newspaper as saying the squatters who fled would be found and prosecuted.

He has also threatened to prosecute the East London Municipality for allowing them on municipal ground after the expiry of their eviction notices.

But whatever arrangements have been made between the municipality and the board, it was clear yesterday the majority of the squatters did not know what it was all about or understand why they had to move.

Some had voluntarily demolished their own shacks and sold the building materials to residents of the nearby Coloured township of

Parkside.

Others had taken what they could carry and fled deep into the bush along the Buffalo River and near Duncan Village, an area where the board demolished squatter shacks earlier this year.

In the Mpuku Street camp an estimated 20 shacks had been demolished by late yesterday. Some by their owners and others, according to residents, by the board.

Rumours in the camp were rife. I was told some families had been taken to Chalumna and deposited there with their possessions. There was no work or accommodation available for them.

Others, I was told, had been taken to the Transkei border and left at the border post as they had no passports.

This rumour proved to be unfounded when the border post was contacted.

The Mpuku Street camp is surrounded by acres of mealie fields and vegetable gardens.

Whites entering the camp yesterday were offered plates of steaming mealies. The residents could do little but cook

and eat as much of their crop as possible before being moved out.

The Tip area is, as yet, virtually untouched by the board's activities.

As far as could be established seven shacks had been demolished, three of the families opting to be taken to their original homes in the CC Lloyd township, and the other four fleeing into the bush.

A baffled Mr Jeffrey Josa and his wife were sitting outside their shack cooking supper.

He works at the harbour and has been at work when board officials have served eviction notices.

Neither he nor his wife understand why they must move.

He plans to move to Duncan Village, but has no house there and will presumably be building another shack.

They have been living in the bush for four years and their shacks have been demolished twice.

He says he was born in East London and this is his home.

Mrs Rose Mali, a domestic worker employed in the white East London suburb of Nahoon has been told she must return to Gonubie where she was born.

The vast majority of the squatters, however, must decide within the next few days whether they are willing to accept the administration board's offer of repatriation to a homeland, or whether they wish to remain "illegals" in East London and risk prosecution and jail. — DDR.

Leading sectors being Mining and Building it inevitably meant that the as characterised by high capital outlays. In agriculture, good wing a drought-cycle prior to independence, led to the ds (1976 about 3 million cattle) which culminated in the ort of beef to Europe in the early and mid-1970s. Organised xport through the Botswana Meat Commission (BMC), good ces, and favourable prices enabled the payment to farmers by From P9,2 million in 1970 to P28 million in 1974.



Unaware that the abundant supply of building materials for their game of "housie housie" means they will probably have to go without a roof over their heads for Christmas, a group of black children make the most of the situation at the Mpuku Street squatter camp yesterday. Report page 19.

The purpose of this paper is to review the requirements for successful rural development in Botswana and to evaluate current approaches against those requirements. The paper will argue that Botswana is moving towards an overly legalistic and a rather too mechanistic approach that is not in keeping with local conditions and the small size of the population, 725 000. Botswana's rural economy is fragile, governed as it is by the uncertainty of the rains. In the past some 35 000 Botswana annually have sought work in South Africa as migrants. In other words, one-quarter of the male labour force underwrote the fluctuations in rural incomes, as weather varied by work outside the country. Today it is known thanks to the Rural Survey, that many in fact seek work outside the rural areas in poverty. The Survey discovered that 40% of the rural household hold annual income of P507 in cash and kind). There appears correlation between the maldistribution of income, similar in

Current Problems

It is believed that Government will soon announce the setting up of a Commission on Local Government to report within the year. Extensive discussions currently being conducted at the District and Village level on the IGLP White Paper proposals and the work of the expected Commission on Local Government suggest that by early 1978 Botswana could have the legislative and the programmatic wherewithal to tackle the central economic and social problem of growing rural poverty.

Among the most significant findings of approximately 91% of the sample the initiative had been taken by management. Rarely had the employees taken the initiative. Verster's data it would appear that it occurred.³² Moreover, in determining committee nearly 37% of the sample attributed 'foresight', while some 24% had discussed and obtained their views, and about 18% African employees. In only some 4% of themselves brought the question of the management's attention.

Rather surprisingly, African members participated in selecting the chairman of their organisations. On the other hand, 79% African members of the liaison committee management. However, in only 16,6% of without any restriction, for example, spread from different departments was while 46,2% required service (seniority certain age limit. Voting was usual respondents) or by a show of hands (3.

About 63% of the respondents reported elected for a period of one year while of office. In most instances, 72%, held, but a further 12% met every two

There were 284 organisations which res. preferred a liaison to a works committee. gave as their reason that the liaison committee was an 'anti-conferring benefits such as better guidance by management and of problems, thus serving both parties' interests and improvement. In a further 38 instances (about 13%) either the

32. *Ibid*, p.20.

I didn't mean to kill, says Crossroads raid sergeant

CAPE TOWN — A policeman said at a Wynberg inquest here yesterday that when he fired a shot at a Crossroads squatter he intended to stop him, not to kill him.

"I intended to hit him, it was not a warning shot," Sergeant Patrick Rory Cleary said. He was giving evidence at the inquest on Mr. Sindele Ndlela, a squatter, during the September 14 dawn raid on the camp.

He had been asked by Mr. A. Chaskalson, SC, for the family: "When you fired did you intend to kill him?"

"No, my intention was to stop him. I fired only to hit him. It all happened so quickly," the sergeant said.

"But did you care if you killed him?" Mr. Chaskalson asked.

"I care if I take a life," the sergeant replied.

Stones

Sergeant Cleary said that shortly before the shooting his section of 12 men fled for their lives when stones rained down on them.

He was stationed at Simonstown at the time of the raid and attached to the riot squad. He had undergone riot training.

Mr. Chaskalson: "How were you told to react to a

riot situation? — We are meant to exercise the utmost possible tolerance and patience and then to use the minimum of force.

Sergeant Cleary said he reported for duty at 10 p.m. on September 13, dressed in an unnumbered camouflage uniform.

There were about 200 in the riot squad, including Bantu Affairs officers wearing their own uniforms. They were divided into four platoons and the platoons into sub-sections.

Members of the riot squad were equipped with a service 9 mm pistol, a torch and a baton. "I should imagine everyone was armed."

Before the raid they were told to exercise the "utmost patience," and that it was a crime prevention raid. It was up to the discretion of every member to decide which house to search.

One House

Mr. Chaskalson: How did you decide? — It so happens I only searched one house, the first house in front of me.

Every house searched was marked by an X to indicate to other squad members that the occupants should not be disturbed again.

Mr. Chaskalson: There is a biblical precedent for that.

When the police arrived, fires were burning, people were shouting and women were making "funny chanting" noises.

"You found an angry crowd, obviously resenting their second raid in a week?" — "I was ordered in. My duty is to carry out orders."

The Court adjourned to

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Malcomess slams

Vosloo talks to Human

EAST LONDON — The Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr W. Vosloo, telephoned the East London Town Clerk yesterday in connection with the removal of squatters from municipal property.

And the ad-hoc committee appointed to run the city's affairs while the city council is in recess over Christmas will consider a report by the town clerk, Mr J. J. Human, at a 7.15 am meeting today.

Mr Human said last night he could not release details of the telephone conversation as this was part of his report to councillors. The Minister had strongly urged the council members to make a statement after the meeting, however.

He said he held a meeting yesterday with his municipal officials on the squatter situation, and the results achieved and degree of co-operation between the municipality and the East Cape Administration Board was "most encouraging." A report on this would also be before the committee.

The subject of Coloured squatters and their rehousing in 83 houses in Duncan Village to be made available by the board shortly is also to be discussed, particularly in relation to rental problems which are likely to arise. — DDR.



The Rev Baba Steve Mlenzana with some of the squatters who were told that they would not be taken to Transkel.



The Rev Mlenzana with his wife and children demolish a shack he used as a church for his congregation at Mpuku Street.

board director

EAST LONDON — The MP for East London North, Mr John Malcomess, has called on the Minister of Plural Relations to remove the Chief Director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr H. J. Swanepoel, from his post because of "the arrogant way in which he has handled the whole squatter situation in East London."

And Mr Malcomess was referring in particular to Mr Swanepoel's refusal yesterday to release details of a statement he had made to the SABC to the Daily Dispatch.

"Once again we have a clear indication of the arrogance of these people. He obviously considers the SABC to be the only body to give his statement a good hearing, whereas the Daily Dispatch is the only morning newspaper circulating in East London and is the logical way of reaching the people concerned," Mr Malcomess said.

"If he is prepared to give information to the media he should give it to all the media."

Mr Malcomess said he would also like to know

what Mr Swanepoel's qualifications were, and why he had been put into a position of such power.

The MPC for East London North, Mr Robyn Hobbs, said as a civil servant Mr Swanepoel owed both the Daily Dispatch and the public an explanation because it was only through the media that the public could be kept informed.

The media did not only mean the SABC.

"The arrogance of this type of bureaucratic official is being found more and more often in the government service," Mr Hobbs said.

The MP for East London City, Mr Gert Myburgh, could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

The chairman of the Border branch of the Institute of Race Relations, Mr W. A. Stevens, whose organisation was also snubbed by Mr Swanepoel when he refused to give details of his statement to a Race Relations member, said he saw Mr Swanepoel's attitude as a deliberate attempt to hinder the institute's attempts to aid the squatters.

This was the first time the institute had approached the head office of the ECAB, and Mr Stevens said it was completely wrong that they should be treated in such an offhand manner.

"We are in daily contact with the squatter camps and could have been of assistance to the board in informing the community of the new deadline," he said.

He felt Mr Swanepoel, by his arrogant attitude in dealing with the squatter problem, and his refusal to co-operate with the public, displayed a complete lack of the qualities essential for a man holding his post.

"If Mr Swanepoel were to be replaced by a more tactful and humane man racial ill-feeling in this area would be greatly reduced," he said.

He welcomed the concession to cease action against the squatters until after Christmas.

"We are grateful for small mercies and hope this will give Minister Koornhof a chance to familiarise himself with the situation and step in to prevent further action," Mr Stevens said. — DDR.

Cleric says he was refused transport

EAST LONDON — Transkeian squatters here who have been ordered to demolish their shacks have now been told they cannot be taken to Transkei by the Eastern Cape Administration Board.

Among them is the Rev Baba Steven Mlenzana, 61, of the Foursquare Healing Church in Christ. who said

he had been originally told by the Eastern Cape Administration Board officials that all the squatters who originally came from Transkei should demolish their shacks and their belongings would be stored at the Duncan Village offices of the board.

Yesterday Mr Mlenzana

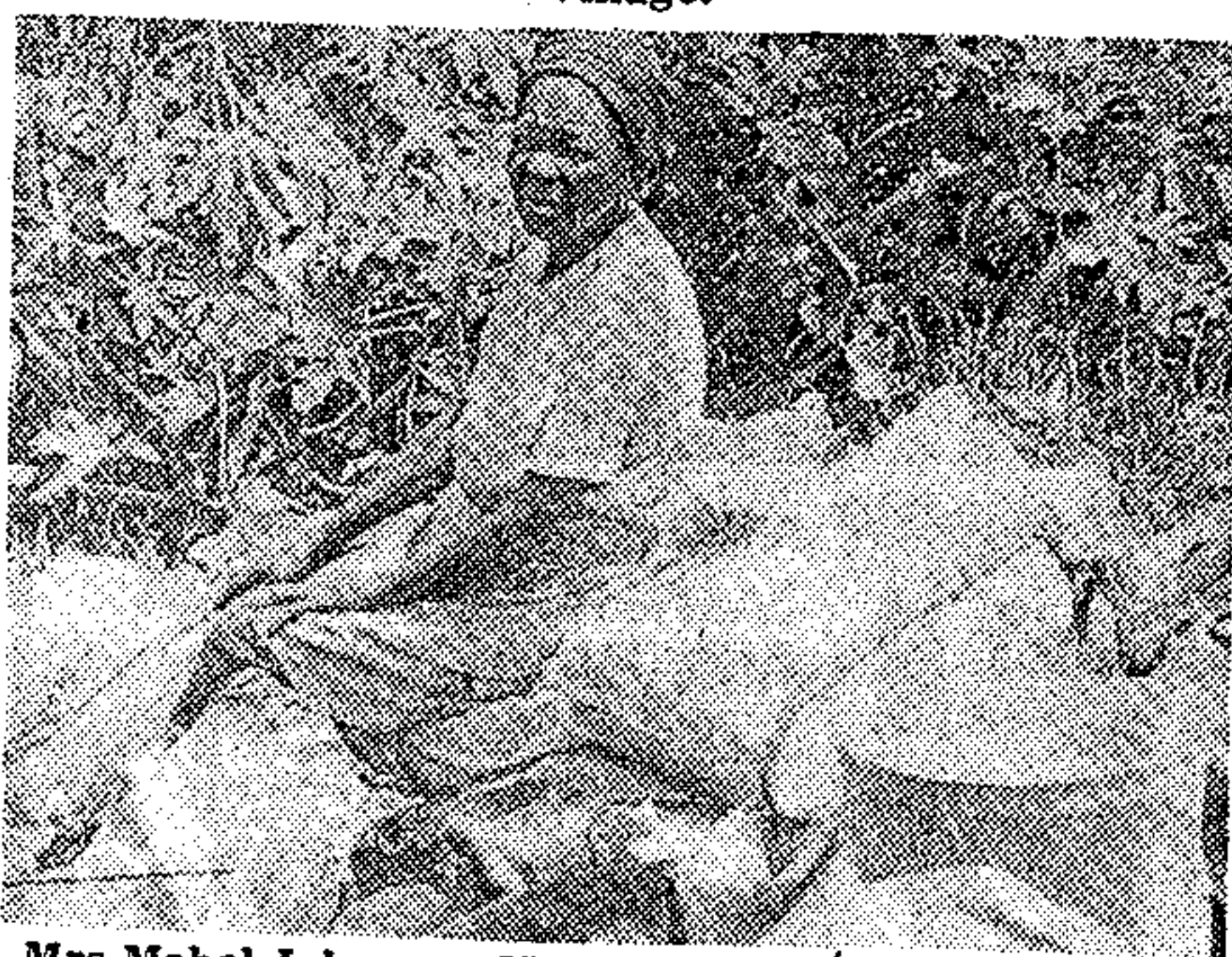
was not a Ciskei citizen.

Mr Mlenzana said he had been a minister of religion since 1947 and he came to East London in 1959. He had a big congregation and had used one of his shacks as a church. He had demolished it and the congregation now had no place to worship.

The majority of his c



Mrs Florence Hona with some of the more than 30 Coloured squatters who had been told that they should not demolish their shacks at Mpuku Street in Duncan Village.



Mrs Mabel Jokwana, 65, waits her turn to be taken to Mdantsane with her belongings yesterday.

said he had been told he could not be taken with his family to Kentani in Transkei because the board's officials did not have travel documents.

Mr Mlenzana and other Transkei squatters with their own travel documents went to the authorities in Duncan Village where they were told that they would not be taken to Transkei by the employees of the board. Because they had their own documents they should provide themselves with transport to Transkei.

He said the officials stressed that they should solve their problems themselves. Even if they did not have transport to Transkei they should demolish their shacks.

It they failed to do so by Monday they would be arrested and their shacks burnt down, said Mr Mlenzana.

He approached the Mdantsane Township Manager, Mr I. Balk, to buy a house in the township. He was told that he could not buy one in Mdantsane because he

gregation were people from Transkei. Some of them were squatters who were staying at Mpuku Street.

Mr Mlenzana said he could not understand why he could not get a house in Duncan Village because he had been in East London for more than 15 years. His three children were born here and educated in Mdantsane.

An unknown number of squatters have been repatriated to various parts of the Ciskei homeland this week.

There were moving scene as the squatters demolished their shacks yesterday after officials told them that they would only take those who have homes at Mdantsane. Others were left behind.

An official of ECAB said the squatters were happy to be repatriated. I refused to answer questions about problem in moving squatters to Transkei referred these quest to the chairman of ECAB, Mr H. Swanepoel, in Queenstown. — DDR

Bishop: officials' approach crude

EAST LONDON — The Bishop of Port Elizabeth, John P. Murphy, has condemned the "crude" approach to the squatter problem in East London by the authorities.

"Mr Swanepoel (the chairman of the East Cape Administration Board which is carrying out squatter removals), according to press reports, has taken an extraordinary approach to the unfortunate people who through force of circumstance are compelled to live as squatters in Mpuku Street and in the bush areas of Parkside," Bishop Murphy said in a press release.

"It would seem that 400 squatter families were served with 30 days eviction notices, but it does not seem that alternative accommodation is to be provided for them.

"We must keep in mind that these squatters are people who, because of poverty and manipulation, are caught up in a system

of laws from which they are unable to release themselves.

"I do not believe for one moment they are squatters by choice. They are victims of laws that are not good, laws that are restrictive and punitive rather than helpful towards a better way of life.

"The whole approach to the squatter problem is crude in the extreme and should have no place in any community that can read the signs of the times.

"All people of goodwill, but particularly those in positions of authority, should indicate their concern for this painful situation by making every effort to provide work and accommodation for the less fortunate members of the community. This is not an act of charity. Justice demands it.

"We will pray for Mr Swanepoel and all others who administer the laws, that God may enlighten them to the fact they are servants of the people, not masters, and that kindness and understanding towards their fellowman should be the hallmark of their administration," he said. — DDR

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Squatters get brief reprieve

EAST LONDON — The eviction notices served by the East Cape Administration Board on East London squatters have been extended until December 22. They were to have expired on Monday.

In addition to this the board's chief director in Queenstown, Mr H. J. Swanepoel, has given his assurance no squatters remaining in the Parkside camps will be prosecuted between December 22 and December 27, in effect extending the eviction deadline until after Christmas.

But in a statement to the SABC which was broadcast over the lunch-time news, he said he expected a large exodus of squatters from the area this weekend.

He was confident all the squatters would have left the area by the end of the year. The removals done so far had been done in a spirit of goodwill, he said.

Mr Swanepoel refused to release details of his statement to the Daily Dispatch. "I have no comment to make. I have given information to the SABC and they are the

only people I am dealing with," he said.

On being informed of Mr Swanepoel's refusal to release information to the Daily Dispatch, the board's chairman, Mr G. J. Coetzer, made the information available.

Mr Swanepoel also refused to repeat the statement to a member of the Institute of Race Relations, Mr Chris Watters, who was attempting to get confirmation of the news report.

Mr Watters said Mr Swanepoel told him he was not prepared to discuss his statement to the SABC or speak to him (Mr Watters) or anyone in the Institute of Race Relations or the Black Sash ever again. — DDR.

Swanepoel slammed, page 4.

SWA election results today

WINDHOEK — The results of last week's election in South West Africa are expected to be announced here today by Mr Lourens de Kock, the chief electoral officer.

berhede (5)

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East London squatters get further reprieve

DD. 16/12/78 (307)

EAST LONDON — No squatters will be forcibly removed from the East London area until next month, the Mayor of East London, Mrs Elsie Kemp, disclosed yesterday.

Mrs Kemp called a press conference yesterday at which she said the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Koornhof, and Deputy Minister Vosloo, had been "understanding" and had assisted the council with the problem.

Two of the reporters present told Mrs Kemp they had telephoned the chief director of the Eastern Cape Administration Board, Mr H. Swanepoel, yesterday and had been told the board planned to start prosecuting squatters as from December 27.

Mrs Kemp said this was incorrect. While she was elaborating, the deputy chairman of the board, Mr

R. de Lange, telephoned. Mrs Kemp told Mr De Lange that the reporters had been told by Mr Swanepoel that prosecutions would be put into effect on the 27th and that this would be done irrespective of what the East London City Council decided. According to the reporter, Mr Swanepoel had told him it had nothing whatsoever to do with the city council.

After Mrs Kemp had finished her conversation with Mr De Lange (she told him she had the press present), she told the reporters that Mr De Lange had assured her that Mr Swanepoel was incorrect. Mrs Kemp asked Mr De Lange to telephone Mr Swanepoel and tell him what the present situation was.

Telephoned after the press conference, Mr Swanepoel declined to talk to me, other than to say he wasn't going to tell the press anything, ever again. He was most polite.

"I've learnt my lesson as far as you chaps from the press are concerned," he

said. It was the first time I had ever spoken to him. "I'm not prepared to comment any further to the press on anything."

"I've decided never again to say anything to any paper or even to the SABC. Does that satisfy you?"

When told it did not, but that we would have to abide by his decision, Mr Swanepoel said: "That's fine. Now we understand each other. I'm not trying to be funny, but as I said, I've learnt my lesson."

He declined to comment any further.

A spokesman for the South African Institute of Race Relations here, Mr Mike Kenyon, said squatters were still being moved out yesterday morning, "supposedly voluntarily."

Mr Kenyon said members of the institute felt the mere presence of members of the board was an "intimidatory" influence and was causing people to continue pulling down their shacks in spite of the reprieve.

When it was pointed out to Mr Kenyon that the city council only knew of the reprieve yesterday morning, he said he still felt the squatters were being pressured into moving.

In an official statement released later yesterday, the institute said: "Although we are grateful the action has been postponed, we request the assurance that no demolitions will take place unless and until alternative accommodation is provided."

The statement said transferring squatters to other sites was merely providing a short-term solution. "It is unfortunate that the ECAB does not channel its energies into providing basic services to improve conditions in the present camp."

"The board's unwillingness to disclose its plans makes it difficult for all concerned, especially the squatters, who are left in limbo, directionless."

The city council's statement said any squatters who "volunteer to leave

will be assisted where possible by the administration and council as has been done so far.

"No further squatting will be allowed. No new shacks or structures will be allowed to be erected."

"Any vacant structures will be demolished and the material stored for safe keeping."

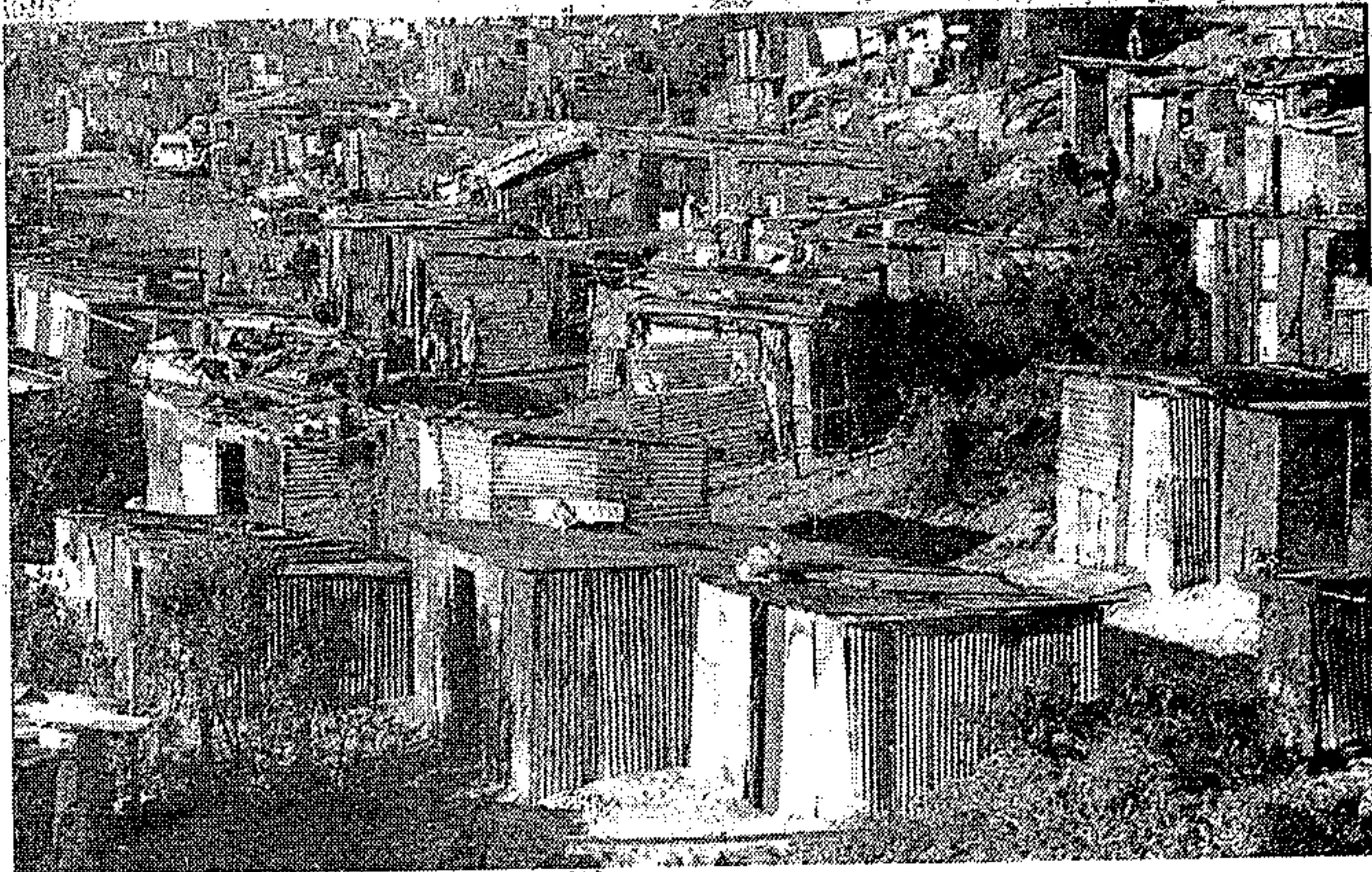
Asked how owners of demolished shacks could prove the sheets of iron or pieces of timber were theirs, the Town Clerk, Mr J. J. Human, said this was a problem which the officials would somehow have to overcome.

In its statement, tribute was paid to Dr Koornhof and Mr Vosloo for their understanding.

"Council also gratefully accepts the offer of the administration board of 83 houses for the housing of Coloureds and we will explore all possible avenues towards the securing of financial assistance which will enable the council to meet the shortfall of R18,79 per house," the statement read. — DDR

will become a watchdog on the working of the arrangements. Thus far nothing has arisen that would reduce the concern. The final section of the Rural Income Distribution Survey raises the same concern.

1. The freehold farms are largely owned by non-citizens. In recent years wealthy Botswana have bought many of these farms with the aid of a steeply differential transfer tax on sales to non-Bswana.



● A new town could have been built to take the place of this blot on the country's conscience — Crossroads squatter camp.

What we could have done with Info millions

THE secret Information fund of R64-million was supposed to have been spent on creating or buying goodwill and friendship for South Africa.

Instead, all or most of it brought the Government a national and international loss of credibility and a reputation for bumbling incompetence — and that's apart from the stench of corruption from the unknown amounts lost, strayed or even stolen.

What could we have bought for R64-million that really would have won us some credit, some new goodwill and extensions of trust abroad, and also some worthwhile contribution to the quality of life at home?

First on such a shopping list must come the decrease in spending on Plural Relations and Development — chopped by exactly R64-million in this year's budget. Eerie, isn't it?

Among the choices within that sector for our R64-million in taxes:

● The building of a town to have accommodated the thousands who face eviction and

By DEREK
TAYLOR

bulldozing of Crossroads, the Cape squatters township which has earned South Africa some of its most damaging headlines abroad.

● The electrification of Soweto — South Africa's biggest Black city heads into 1979 without the basic utility of every White community in the country. Soweto kids might or might not appreciate the hundreds of free copies of The Citizen which are sent into the township's schools each day — but they would certainly like to be able to do their homework by something other than a flickering candle, or out on the road under a streetlight.

● Ten years of vitamin reinforcement for mealie meal. The millers and the Government have sturdily resisted the R6-million a year it would cost to add Vitamin B and others to this staple of Black diet. Dieticians believe this would eliminate pellagra and a number of other deficiency diseases from the Black community.

● 1 800 Black doctors could be trained to serve a community that has a deplorably low proportion of medical attention.

And, if you feel that the scandalously underpaid police force is overdue for a lift, R64-millions would divide into a R1 882 bonus for each of the 18 000 White and 16 000 Black policemen in the service.

Social Welfare and Pensions received a meagre R32-million increase in the last budget. The Information fund could have tripled that increase.

That R64-million could have been a good healthy beginning to getting an underground rail system for Johannesburg off paper and into concrete and steel.

If you're feeling a little more interested in personal relief this Christmas, contemplate the fact that the Information funds could have chopped nearly half off your income tax payments last year.

Or it could have paid for all last year's companies tax — R48-million — with R16-millions left-over for a national braai or some other suitable celebration.

ittee. About 20 (19/12/78) among their African workers' representation, while a further 12 of outside agencies such as Engineering Industries Federation works committees resemble fact for the differences between marked than the similarities. active bargaining which indicates. Yet another are consultative rather than of the matter. The disparity established since the 1973 receives its interests to be ation. Whether this is

In January 1973 there was throughout the Republic³³ increased to 31.³⁴ At the end of 207³⁵ and of these, 98 in Cape, 45 (22%) in Natal, and number at 239 in May 1975, a

ory data on these committees in part to the fact that and in many instances was satisfactorily. In some ed the questionnaire and its es were sent to 124 had established 41 works

1 Horrell and Tony Hodgson.

DD 19/12/78 Ten squatter families moved

EAST LONDON — At least 10 squatter families were removed from East London by East Cape Administration Board officials yesterday.

On Friday it was decided no squatters would be forcibly removed from the East London area until next month.

This followed the intervention of the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Koornhof, and the Deputy Minister, Dr Vosloo.

The chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr H. H. Swanepoel, said yesterday he had no comment to make on the removal.

"I am not prepared to discuss any matters concerning squatters with the Daily Dispatch.

"You know my attitude on this matter. Save your good time and my good time in future and don't

contact me," he said.

According to an SABC lunchtime news bulletin yesterday Mr Swanepoel was quoted as saying 10 squatter families had moved into East London at the weekend and they had been removed and would be immediately prosecuted.

Mr Swanepoel was prepared to disclose he had made a statement to the SABC.

In the city council statement on Friday it was stated no further squatting in East London would be allowed. — DDR.

largely concerned with wages and working instances but not in all.

bying, let us say, 100 African workers, if resolved upon the introduction of a liaison of his employees were resolutely committed simple mechanism to break the impasse. on meeting were to insist from the chair a decided worker preference for voting by effective instrument for reconciling so

Committees

ference between the liaison and the works committee is that the former is "to consider ... and to make ... recommendations", the latter is "to communicate the wishes, aspirations and of the employees in the establishment or section of an establishment of which it has been elected, to their employer and to represent the said employees in any negotiations with their employer concerning their conditions of employment or any other matter affecting their interests". Evidently the legislature envisaged the liaison committee as a consultative body while the works committee was to enjoy negotiating rights limited to in-plant bargaining and thus falling short of collective bargaining as it is generally understood. The chairman of the works committee was to be the intermediary between the workers' elected representatives and the employer.

While the period of office of a liaison committee was not limited by statute, that of a works committee was limited to "not more than two years".

Co-ordinating Committees

As the new system permitted the election of more than one works committee in an establishment, provision was made for a co-ordinating works committee consisting of the chairmen and secretaries of each works committee where two or more such committees had been elected. The appointment of a co-ordinating committee was to be made after consultation with the employer concerned, and its duties were roughly the same as those of a single works committee.

Church protests over Crossroads

19/12/28

(307)

LONDON — The Church of England is attempting to mobilise Christian opinion throughout England against the South African Government's decision to demolish the Crossroads squatters camp outside Cape Town.

The Bishop of Guildford, the Rt Rev David Brown, said yesterday the fate of 20 000 people hung in the balance.

"By the end of the month families will be separated, wives and children being sent to the barren and undeveloped

territories called with bitter irony the homelands, while their husbands and fathers stay in barrack-like accommodation if they wish to go on earning a living," he said.

Bishop Brown, who wants more Christians to write to the South African Ambassador in London in protest, added: "Despite world wide protests the South African authorities seem determined to demolish homes and uproot families in pursuit of the inhuman policy of apartheid." — DDC

very largely concerned with wages and working conditions in most instances but not in all.

Employing, let us say, 100 African workers, if resolved upon the introduction of a liaison committee of his employees were resolutely committed to a simple mechanism to break the impasse.

At a liaison meeting were to insist from the chair for a decided worker preference for voting by secret ballot, an effective instrument for reconciling so

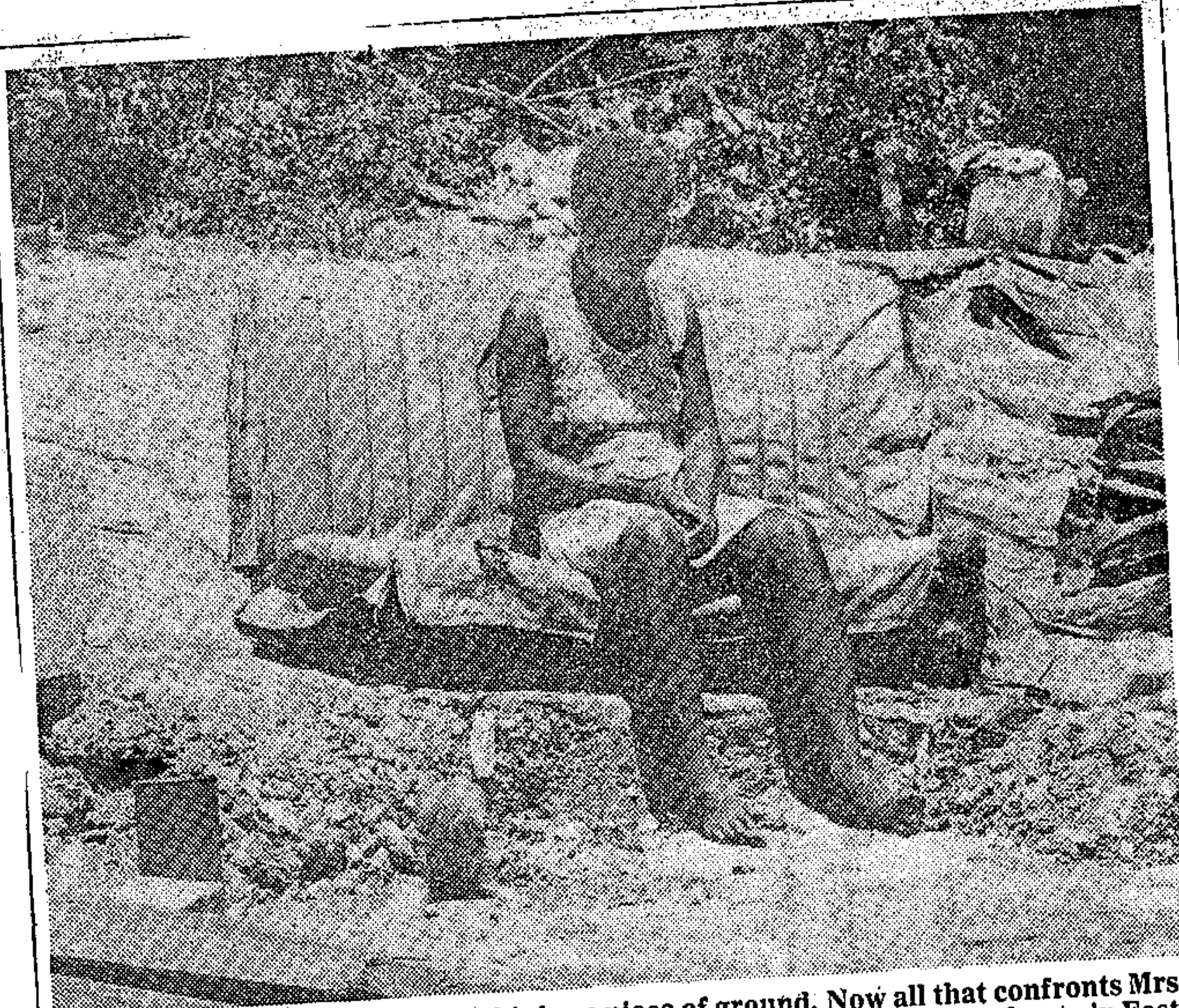
Functions of Committees

A further difference between the liaison and the works committee is that the function of the former is "to consider ... and to make ... recommendations", while that of the latter is "to communicate the wishes, aspirations and requirements of the employees in the establishment or section of an establishment in respect of which it has been elected, to their employer and to represent the said employees in any negotiations with their employer concerning their conditions of employment or any other matter affecting their interests". Evidently the legislature envisaged the liaison committee as a consultative body while the works committee was to enjoy negotiating rights limited to in-plant bargaining and thus falling short of collective bargaining as it is generally understood. The chairman of the works committee was to be the intermediary between the workers' elected representatives and the employer.

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On Monday her home stood on this bare piece of ground. Now all that confronts Mrs Nosisi Fani is a transfer to a homeland following the demolition of her shanty in East London.

EL squatters claim reprieve ignored

EAST LONDON — Squatters at East London's tip camp yesterday accused East Cape Administration Board officials of breaking their agreement not to force squatters from their camps before the New Year.

Squatters told the Daily Dispatch yesterday that Board officials told them reports in the Daily Dispatch and on the SABC that there was a reprieve for squatters until next month were untrue.

On Monday three shacks were broken down in the Tip camp, the man who is regarded as the

headman of the camp, Mr Thomas Mfundisi, told the Daily Dispatch.

One of the women who had her home pulled down was Mrs Nosisi Fani who said she had lived at the camp for seven years.

Yesterday Board officials collected corrugated iron that made up the walls of the three shacks.

An atmosphere of despair and dejection hung over the crumbling camp.

A member of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr Chris Watters, said he saw a

shanty being pulled down at the Mpuku Street camp yesterday. When he asked a Board official if the squatters had been informed they had a reprieve, the official said he did not know, but did not think so.

The chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr H. Swanepoel, refuses to comment to the Daily Dispatch on any matter concerning squatters. — DDR.

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20/12/78

307

Squatter poster

22/4/98
(307)

Torn down

EAST LONDON — Police have warned that squatting is illegal and people trying to prevent squatter removals are laying themselves open to a charge of obstructing the course of justice or a charge under the Terrorism Act.

The warning was given by the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Border area, Brig G. J. Odendaal, yesterday after police ordered destruction of a poster saying Christ was a squatter.

The poster, depicting an elderly squatter couple outside their shack threatened by a fist wielding a hammer, was captioned: "Christ was a squatter. Do you reject him?"

Reconciliation Commission and was torn to shreds by high-pressure municipal firehoses after the police ordered its destruction.

University students who drew up the poster were questioned by the police and special branch, and a Daily Dispatch photographer was prevented from taking photographs of the poster.

The commission had hired a billboard from a Johannesburg advertising company which had leased

it from the railways here.

Fr Paddy Quirk said railway police had inspected the contract granting use of the billboard to the commission and had found it to be in order.

He intends taking legal advice on whether the police were within their rights to have the poster destroyed.

Brig Odendaal would not comment on the details of the incident. He said it had been confirmed that railway police were investigating a criminal charge.



22/11/78

(207)

"As such, I regard the case as sub-judice."

Asked about the legality of preventing a pressman from photographing the poster, he said it was "a debatable question," but the taking of photographs might have interfered with police investigation.

Last night the Daily Dispatch took legal advice on publishing the poster and was told the only law that appeared to have been broken was broken by the police, and involved malicious injury to Daily Dispatch property — the film that was destroyed.

Fr Quirk said the poster had been drawn and pasted up with his approval. It also had the approval of the Bishop in Port Elizabeth, Bishop J. P. Murphy.

"It was not political, but a Christian social message that the people of Christ should be identified with

Municipal firemen hose down the billboard in Commercial Road, opposite Recreation Road where Catholic Church workers put up a huge poster saying Christ was a squatter.

squatting. Christ himself would have identified with them had he been here." Police watched the students erect the poster late on Wednesday night. At one time there were eight police vans present.

Later, police draped paper over the poster and guarded it for the rest of the night.

The students' cars were searched. One student, Mr Mike Kenyon, said they were told to contact a Capt Delport at Cambridge yesterday.

He referred them to a Mr Sean McCarthy of the special branch. Mr McCarthy said the matter was being handled by the railway police.

The students were questioned by the railway police yesterday afternoon. They said the police

seemed satisfied they had every right to erect the poster.

The Town Clerk, Mr J. J. Human, would not say who had ordered the municipal firemen to destroy the poster. He referred all inquiries to a Capt Oliver, a senior police staff officer.

Capt Oliver would not say who had issued the order against the poster or the order forbidding taking of photographs.

The photographer, Mr I. Wynne, said he was accosted by a uniform-branch constable who told him no photographs were to be taken.

He was escorted to a parked car in which two policemen in plain clothes, believed to be special branch officers,

were sitting.

After a brief conversation on the radio, he was told no photographs of the poster were allowed as police were investigating it.

He asked if the police wanted his spool, and at their request, exposed it to light in front of them.

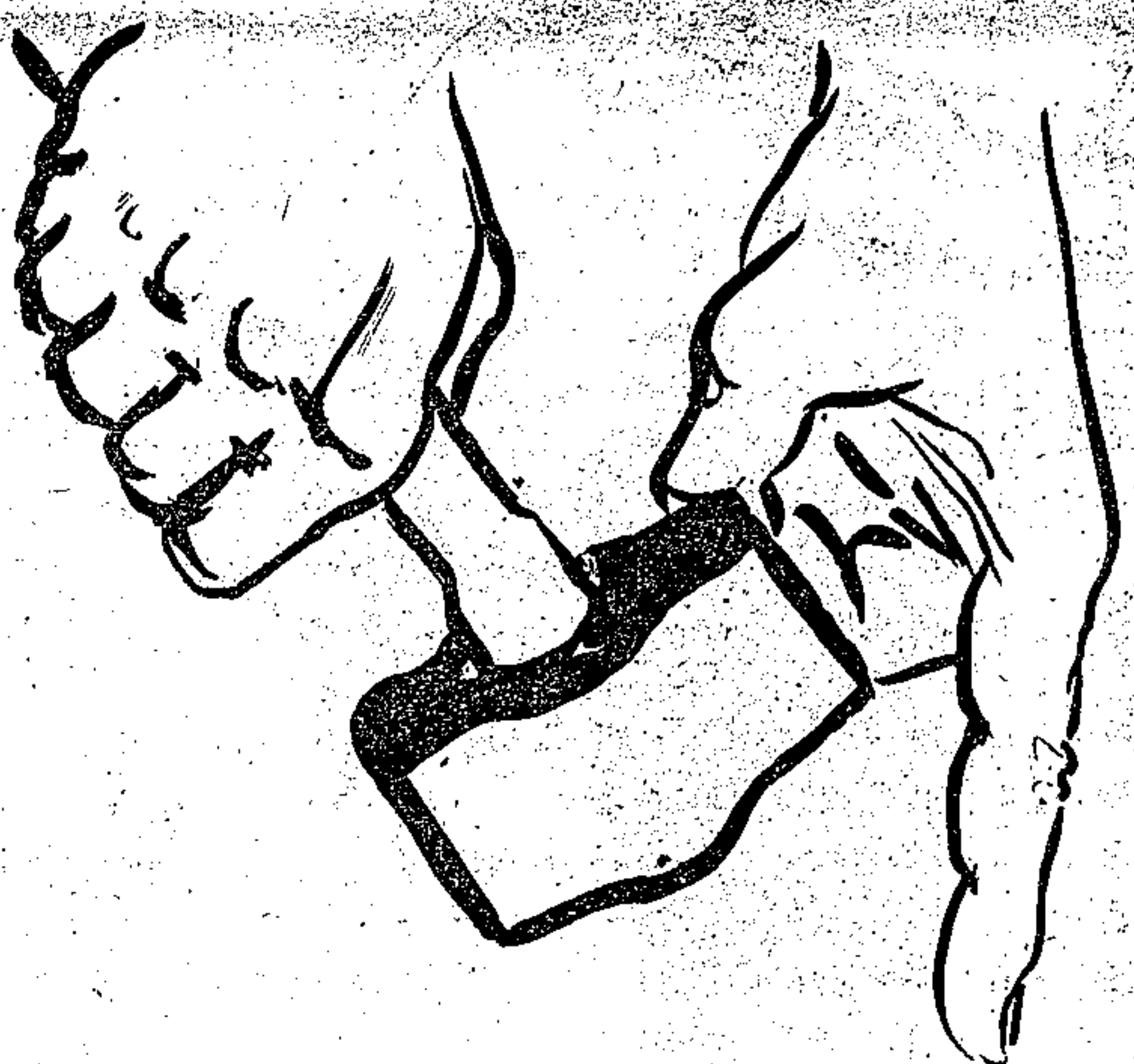
The MP for East London North, Mr John Malcomess, said the police had every right to remove the poster if it was illegal.

"On the other hand, if it proves to have been a legal and valid poster — and I can't see what was illegal — then we must demand an explanation and the police, whose salaries are paid out of public funds, must be rapped over the knuckles." — DDR

1. B. 22 12/18

CHRIST WAS A SQUATTER

307



DO YOU REJECT HIM?

The poster which was torn down on police orders yesterday and which the Daily Dispatch was prevented from photographing. This reproduction came from an original smaller version of the poster.

UK campaign over Crossroads

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — A Crossroads Action Campaign has been started in London to protest against the Western Cape removals scheme.

Mr Alex Lyon, MP, is chairman. The aim is to exert pressure on the South African Government to make it more aware of the world wide rejection of apartheid. Messages of support will be sent to the people of Crossroads.

About 50 000 copies of a leaflet calling for support have been printed and will be sent to British trade unions, churches and political groups.

Questions will be asked in the Houses of Parliament. One question to be raised in

the House of Lords will be the application of the code of conduct by British subsidiaries whose employees live in Crossroads.

A photographic exhibition of Crossroads will be shown at Westminster Abbey over Christmas.

The organisers also hope to send a delegation to meet the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen.

Speakers at the launching of the campaign next week will include the Rev Theo Kotze, former Cape director of the now banned Christian Institute and Mr Cosmas Desmond, author of "The Discarded People".

The campaign has been initiated by anti-apartheid and church groups.

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level) the lower ore-grade has led to falling levels of gold output.

1.3.6.3 Labour productivity (measured in tons of ore), especially in 1975 and 1976, has risen to a new peak but this may at least partly be a short-run phenomenon having to do with neglect of normal development work in a time of real labour shortage (as apparently in 1975).

1.3.6.4 The underlying strength of labour demand in this 1970s sub-phase is reinforced by the current development of three new mines, as well as new shafts and further development of existing mines.

1.4 It is finally important to emphasise the dominant role of goldmining as generator of employment in the mining sector. This is connected with the labour-intensity of its production processes which result from the peculiar deep-level, hard-rock, narrow tubular character of the gold-bearing reefs - which makes mechanization difficult and expensive. All we need to notice here is the preponderance of gold in the employment statistics. Although its share has been declining on trend since 1946 (78 per cent in that year down to 61,1 per cent in 1976) goldmining still employs roughly 3 out of every 5 workers (of all races) employed in mining. Even relatively small (percentagewise) changes in goldmining employment are capable of swamping in absolute size major developments in other branches of mining employment. (And it is this importance which justifies the detail of the above discussion. We do not attempt to repeat it in the discussions that follow).

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Crossroads action campaign

307
5/12/78

LONDON — A "Crossroads action campaign" has been started here to protest against the Western Cape removals scheme in response to requests for support and solidarity with the people of Crossroads. The chairman is Mr Alex Lyon, MP.

The purpose of the campaign is to "exert pressure from outside on the South African Government to

make it more aware of the world-wide rejection of the apartheid system."

The organisers, who held a Fleet Street press conference here yesterday, say they aim to "inundate the South African Government with protests against the proposed demolition." They will also send messages of support and solidarity to the people of Crossroads.

Fifty thousand leaflets

about Crossroads have been published here. These will be circulated to British trade unions, churches, and political groups, calling for their support.

Questions will also be asked in the Houses of Parliament. One to be raised in the House of Lords will be on the application of the code of conduct by employers of British subsidiaries whose

employees live in Crossroads.

The campaign will mount a photographic exhibition on the removal scheme at Westminster Abbey over the Christmas period. The organisers also hope to send a delegation to the Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, to discuss what the British Government can do to exert pressure over Crossroads. — DDC.

ARDP - Accelerated Rural Development Programme
TGLP - Tribal Grazing Land Programme

Glossary

Saldru wishes to express its grateful thanks to the Ford Foundation, India for its generosity in seconding Dr. Reynolds to Saldru for three months, June - August, 1977. We are grateful too, to the Harry Oppenheimer Institute for African Studies at the University of Cape Town for a grant enabling Dr. Reynolds to travel through Southern Africa in order to undertake the research on which this paper is based.

Acknowledgements

C. TIMES 22/12/78

Squatter (307) awarded damages

DAMAGES totalling R659 were awarded in the Magistrate's Court yesterday to Mr Balisa Kleinbooï Vundisa in a civil action in which he claimed R882 for the loss of clothes and other items when his shack was burned down by a squatter control officer.

Mr Vundisa claimed the money from Milnerton Estates and the officer, Mr Christoffel Christian Basson, after a criminal case in the Regional Court earlier this year when Mr Basson was fined for malicious damage to property.

The charge was a sequel to the burning down of Mr Vundisa's shack at Graafsland, Tableview Township, Milnerton, on June 15.

Mr Basson told the court at an earlier hearing that he had removed all Vundisa's property before destroying the shack. Mr Vundisa's wife said that there were still goods inside when Mr Basson set the shack alight.

Mr F Brand, instructed by Fairbridge, Arderne and Lawton, appeared for Milnerton Estates and Mr Basson. Mr N Friedman appeared for Mr Vundisa.

C. TIMES 27/12/78

Fires: 1²⁰⁷ dead, 55 homeless

Staff Reporter

A MAN died and 55 squatters were left homeless when fires broke out in Peninsula homes over the holiday weekend.

Mr Philip Johnston was burnt to death in a fire at his Jonkershoek Road, Heideveld, home yesterday afternoon.

The squatters were left homeless by a fire which razed their shacks in Van der Merwe Street, Scottsville, on Sunday afternoon. Clothing, furniture, food and other belongings were also destroyed. The fire was thought to have been caused by an exploding gas cylinder.

The central fire station had a record number of 54 calls on Sunday, according to figures for the Christmas weekend. Most of these were bush and grass fires.

There were 21 bush and grass fires in the Peninsula at the weekend.

A blaze in a warehouse in Sir Lowry Road on Sunday gutted the building and destroyed general merchandise.

A holiday cottage at Eight Glen Beach, Camps Bay, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The fire, caused by an electrical fault, spread to household furniture and personal effects.

A caravan tent and personal belongings of the Ackerman family, of Tableview, were destroyed by fire at Voortrekker Park, Strand, yesterday afternoon.

It's just 307 another C. James day for 25/12/78 squatters

By ENRICO KEMP

CHRISTMAS at Crossroads — possibly the last — is going to be like any other day, perhaps even without a Christmas tree.

There is little of the festive spirit prevalent in other parts of the country. There are no extravagant spending sprees, no excited holiday arrangements, no excesses of food or liquor. Not even the prospect of a tasty Christmas dinner for many.

Whatever the arrangements for family gatherings and reunions, life won't change too much for the squatters.

The Reformed Methodist Church will hold a mixed, interdenominational vigil in Nxolo. The service starts at 9 am and will be led by the Reformed Methodist minister serving Crossroads, the Right Rev John Kani, and the Rev D M Mahonono, of Guguletu. Sermons will also be delivered by other ministers from Nyanga-East and Langa.

I asked Mr Mahonono whether he would have a Christmas tree at the vigil. "No, can you give us one?" he asked.

Father Edward O'Neil, of Lansdowne, will lead a service at the Roman Catholic Church building near the Nxolo community centre. The service starts at 10 am.

There is also a midnight Mass at St Gabriel's parish in Guguletu, where the service will be conducted by Father Tim Curran.

● In East London last week, police ordered the destruction of a billboard poster depicting an elderly squatter couple outside their shack threatened by a fist wielding a hammer. The poster put up by the Catholic Justice and Reconciliation Commission, was titled: "Christ was a squatter. Do you reject him?"

Police blot out words on squatter poster

Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Police deleted several words on a poster depicting squatters when it was put up by youth wing members of the Institute of Race Relations today.

Mr Michael Kenyon, Mr Chris Watters, Mr Sean Casey and Mr Indrin Pillay have been told to report to Cambridge police station.

They have been warned that the matter would be investigated by the Security Police.

The huge poster depicting a squatter family with their shack home in the background faced with a large looming hand holding a sledge-

hammer, bore the slogan 'Christ was a squatter — do you reject him?'

The poster was designed and sponsored by the Albany Catholic Church and youth wing-members had offered to put it on a billboard at the corner of Commissioner and Paterson Street.

Police arrived and pasted strips of paper across the words 'squatter — do you reject him?'

A Press photographer who attempted to take a picture of the poster, was forced by police to fog his film.

Later Special Branch police removed the poster.

Students come to university knowing that they will find an unfamiliar teaching structure: what is on offer as well as what is expected of them will differ in some way from school. This course is intended to offer some guidance to help them adjust to this difference.

Wednesday, 21st February (Students with surnames A - L) Beattie Building

9.00 - 9.50 a.m. Planning Study and Time Allocation
10.00 - 10.50 a.m. Lectures, Revision and

Beattie Theatre
Beattie Theatre

- Z) Beattie Building

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Beattie Theatre

STUDY METHODS COURSE

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| 11 - 11.50 a.m. | Philosophy | Room B. 106 |
| 12 - 12.50 p.m. | Italian | B. 115 |
| 12 - 12.50 p.m. | Economics | Beattie Theatre |
| 2 - 2.50 p.m. | German Intensive | B. 114 |
| 3 - 3.50 p.m. | German I | B. 114 |
| 4 - 4.50 p.m. | Hebrew | B. 105 |
| 5 - 5.50 p.m. | Classics (Latin and Greek) | B. 114 |
| 8 - 8.50 p.m. | Classics (Ancient History) | B. 114 |
| 8 - 8.50 p.m. | Psychology | Beattie Theatre |
| 9 - 9.50 p.m. | Dean's Address | Beattie Theatre |
| 9 - 9.50 p.m. | Student Adviser's Address | Beattie Theatre |
| 9 - 9.50 p.m. | A.S.C. Address | Beattie Theatre |

The University groups of stimulated attend the study. Information Library. according attend in accommodat

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Thursday,

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Cape Times 20/12/78

107

Goods thrown into shack fire — wife

Court Reporter

A WOMAN told yesterday how some of her property was thrown on to her blazing shack after it had been set on fire by an estate company's squatter-control officer.

Blade of saw

Earlier the court was shown suitcase locks, hinges and the blade of a saw which Mr Vundisa claimed he had found in the remains of his shack.

Mr Van Zyl said most of the metal pieces were very rusty and that it was difficult to say if they had been burnt. A burnt piece of carpet was also handed in to the court.

Later a 12-year-old girl said Mr Basson had sat on his haunches and laughed while the shack burnt down.

The case continues tomorrow. Mr F Brand, instructed by Fairbridge, Arderne and Lawton, appeared for Milnerton Estates and Mr Basson. Mr N Friedman appeared for Mr Vundisa.

Her husband, Mr Balisa Kleinbooi Vundisa, is suing Milnerton Estate and the control officer, Mr Christoffel Christian Basson, for more than R800 in the civil Magistrate's Court.

Mr Vundisa was claiming R882,19 for the loss of clothes, cash and other personal items, interest, alternative relief and costs.

The claim follows a criminal case in the Regional Court earlier this year in which Mr Basson was fined for malicious damage to property.

The charge was a sequel to the burning down of Mr Vundisa's shack at Graafland, Tableview Township, Milnerton, on June 15. In the particulars of claim it is alleged that Mr Basson wrongfully and unlawfully burnt down Mr Vundisa's shack and destroyed some of his, his wife's and his children's property.

Mr Basson told the court at an earlier hearing that he had removed all the Vundisas' property before destroying the shack. He planned to pull it down but when armed men approached, he set fire to the shack and ran with his helper to the safety of their vehicle parked some distance away.

Yesterday Mrs Martha Vundisa told the court she was collecting water when Mr Basson and his helper, Mr Willie Slingers, arrived at the shack.

When she returned to her shack, she found them removing goods from it. Mr Basson told her he was going to burn down the shack.

Later, when there were still goods inside the shack, Mr Basson emerged from it with smoke following him.

When the shack was burning and Mrs Vundisa was trying to move some of their goods further away from the flames, Mr Basson instructed Mr Slingers to throw some of the saved articles on to the fire.

A light moment during yesterday's hearing was when Mrs Vundisa, who had told the court she could not read or write, identified a R5 note which Mr N Friedman (appearing for Mr Vundisa) showed her.

"You're lucky to have that at this time of the month," the magistrate, Mr E van Zyl, commented.

"Well I couldn't show a R10 note," Mr Friedman said.

Policeman tells of Crossroads shooting

C. Times 15/12/78 307

Court Reporter

A POLICE sergeant was told yesterday that his version of the shooting of a Crossroads resident during a "crime-prevention exercise" could not "possibly be true".

This was said during the inquest in Wynberg into the death of Mr Sindele Ndlela who was shot by Sergeant Patrick Rory Cleary in the early hours of September 14.

Mr A Chaskalson SC, assisted by Mr G Bizos and appearing for Mr Ndlela's family, was examining Sergeant Cleary on his statement concerning the shooting which had been handed in as an exhibit.

In his statement, Sergeant Cleary said that in the early hours of September 14, he and the rest of his section debussed and searched shanties in a preassigned area.

"We had searched one shanty and were moving towards a second shanty some 50 yards from the first and deeper into the bush. I was with one of the officials in front of the house and was about to enter the front gate into the yard when a hail of stones rained down on me from my left," Sergeant Cleary said.

"To my left was a small sand hillock. The stones were being thrown by a crowd of men and women stationed on this higher level. The entire section was with me at this stage and as the stones rained down on us, they fled in uncontrolled panic. No order was given to withdraw.

Separated

"I could not flee with the others because I was in a crouched position behind the gate and the intensity of the stone-throwing was so great that if I had tried to make a run at that stage, I would have been seriously injured."

Stones continued to fall near Sergeant Cleary but he was not hit or injured.

Then Mr Ndlela approached him and "he had obviously seen me and realized I was separated from my section and an easy target".

Mr Ndlela threw an object which missed him and fell with a loud report behind him.

"I tried to break out of my confined position and to rejoin my section. As I tried to break free, my escape route was blocked by several black men.

They had appeared behind me

and were directly in my path of escape.

"I noticed that the leader of this group had a silver-coloured object like a spear in his possession."

Mr Ndlela, who had charged down the dune from where the stone-throwers were, started closing in on Sergeant Cleary and forced him towards the men blocking his escape route.

"At this stage I feared for my life and believed I was about to be killed by the mob. I was compelled to draw my service pistol and aimed towards the man who had charged me from the dune and who, in my opinion, was presenting the most serious and immediate danger to my safety.

"I aimed and fired one shot at this male," Sergeant Cleary said in his statement.



Sergeant Patrick Cleary outside court yesterday.

The man collapsed and fell. Sergeant Cleary turned and aimed his gun at the men blocking his escape route. He shouted "Hey" and drew their attention "to the fact that I was armed and that it was my intention to shoot my way out of my precarious situation."

"The men immediately dispersed and I ran from the gate and ran towards the road and rejoined my section," he said.

Under examination by Mr Chaskalson, Sergeant Cleary said he had been told to report for duty on September 14 in camouflage gear. Stationed at Simonstown, he said that although he was not a member of the riot squad he had riot training.

As a result of this training, he was qualified to be drafted into the riot squad. He had been taught how to respond to a hostile crowd — "how to react in a

6. Please complete and return the enclosed Registration Form together with a crossed cheque or postal order made payable to the University of Cape Town, for the Registration



Presiding magistrate, Mr G A Dell, (centre) leaves the shanty from where Sergeant Cleary fired the fatal shot. Mr Dell was on an inspection in loco yesterday.

A

From page 1

riot situation."

"This meant to exercise the most possible tolerance and patience and then the use of the minimum of force."

He said that when he was told two days before September 13 to report at 10 pm in camouflage gear, he realized it involved some form of "crime-prevention exercise."

A cross

His duties were to enter a given area and search and arrest anyone who had contravened any law. This involved a house-to-house search.

From page 1

ahead, people were shouting and women were screaming and making a funny noise," he said.

"In that atmosphere you went in," Mr Chaskalson asked.

Sergeant Cleary: "In that atmosphere I was ordered to go in. My job is to obey orders."

He conceded he was apprehensive that resentment from a raid at Crossroads the previous week would spill over.

Flare

Before they went in, the police were instructed that if a flare was fired, they should withdraw.

He said the section approached a shanty at the base of a dune and that the sounds of

fence separating him from Mr Ndlela. "I had no idea there was a fence. I thought he was coming to frapple with me. The fence was completely invisible to me."

After the shooting he had backed away towards the road, with his firearm in front of him, as quickly as he could in case there was another attack.

Mr Chaskalson: "Your story cannot possibly be true. You could not have shot up (at Ndlela) from the kneeling position."

"Medical evidence shows that the bullet entered downwards." "My story is not untruthful," Sergeant Cleary said.

Enough time?

on an inspection in loco yesterday.

Mr G A Dell, outlined for the record what he had been told by various witnesses. He said that from Sergeant Cleary's position at the time of the shooting, the trajectory of the bullet must have been upwards.

He said other witnesses had said that Sergeant Cleary was higher up the sand dune when he fired the fatal shot and that Mr Ndlela was below him.

Then Mr Chaskalson continued with his cross-examination of Sergeant Cleary.

A metre away

The sergeant said that having seen during the inspection the fence that separated him from Mr Ndlela, he would not have

"To kill?"

"If necessary to kill," Sergeant Cleary said.

Up and awake

Questioned about Crossroads when he arrived there, he was asked by Mr Swart: "Was it a sleeping community surprised in a raid or what was your impression?"

"Everybody in Crossroads was up and awake and waiting for us. They definitely had been warned."

Mr Ellis, the next witness, told of the previous "crime-prevention exercise" at Crossroads the week before. He said inspected reference books

9 - 9.50 a.m.
10 - 10.50 a.m.
10 - 10.50 a.m.
10 - 10.50 a.m.
10 - 10.50 a.m.

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A cross was marked on the door of each house searched so that residents would not be disturbed more than once.

"Isn't there a biblical precedent for that?" Mr Chaskalson asked.

"I wouldn't be able to comment on that," Sergeant Cleary said.

He said that possibly 200 policemen were involved in the crime-prevention exercise at Crossroads that night.

Sergeant Cleary was armed with a 9mm pistol, a baton and had a torch. "I would imagine everyone was armed," he said.

He said the 200 police were divided into platoons and these into subsections. His subsection was about 12 men.

About 2 am on September 14 the police began to move into Crossroads. The households were already awake.

"When we arrived, fires were burning and in the area directly

shouting and screaming and chanting had not stopped.

When the rest of Sergeant Cleary's section fled during the stonings, an inspector from Plural Relations, Mr Johannes Ellis, remained.

Sergeant Cleary said he told Mr Ellis to leave and said he would cover Ellis.

He denied that the reason the rest of the section left was that the flare had been fired telling him to withdraw.

The reason the section had fled in "uncontrolled panic" was that no order had been given for them to withdraw. They had deserted because they feared for their lives.

Mr Chaskalson told Sergeant Cleary that the next morning only ten pieces of brick and stones were found in the area where the section had been attacked.

Sergeant Cleary said he had not known there was a wire

Later he said there had not been enough time to fire a warning shot at Mr Ndlela. Mr Ndlela was eight or nine paces away at the time.

Mr Chaskalson: "Still quite enough time to fire a shot to see if he stops. Unless you don't care if you kill him or not."

"I do care," Sergeant Cleary said.

At the beginning of his examination, Mr Chaskalson asked: "When you fired the shot, did you intend to kill?"

"It happened so fast I was not aiming to kill or injure."

Asked again if he was intending to kill Mr Ndlela, Sergeant Cleary said: "I intended to stop him. I care if I take a life. It was not a warning shot. It was intended to hit."

Shortly before lunch, the court adjourned for an inspection in loco at Crossroads.

Afterwards the magistrate, felt so threatened as at the time of the shooting.

Mr Chaskalson: "I probably would not have fired," he said.

He denied he had seen the fence, even though at one stage he had been a metre from it.

Sergeant Cleary had no explanation for how the body came to be found on a path when, according to his evidence, the man had been running straight down the dune.

Later Mr Chaskalson again said: "I put it to you, you haven't told us the whole truth."

"I have told the absolute truth," Sergeant Cleary said.

Examined by Mr J Swart, who is representing the Minister of Police and policemen involved, he was again questioned about his escape after the shooting and said that if the group of men had continued blocking his way to freedom, he would have fired again.

and the police dealt with other offences.

Resentment

Examined by Mr Bizos, he said he arrested husbands for harbouring their wives who were in the area illegally.

Mr Bizos: "Do you say there was no resentment when you arrested husbands for living with their wives?"

Mr Ellis: "There was no resentment to us."

During that raid he had inspected 100 houses and made 20 arrests. The police made no arrests for other crimes, he said.

Mr Bizos's examination continues today.

Mr G A Dell is on the Bench. Mr S Schrock is leading the evidence. Mr A Chaskalson SC, assisted by Mr G Bizos, instructed by Mallinck, Ress, Richman, Cloosenberg and Company, is appearing for the Ndlela family. Mr J Swart is appearing for the Minister of Police and/or members of the police.

Cape Times 2/12/78 (307)

East London squatters told to demolish homes

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Squatters on municipal land here have been told to demolish their shacks on municipal land. They are to be repatriated to their homelands and Transkei.

They have been given notices saying that by yesterday they should have demolished their shacks.

Earlier, on November 16, they had been served with notices by the Eastern Cape Administration Board. They were then given a month's grace.

Mr Thomas Mfundisi, who claimed that he was the headman for the squatters who live in Tip section, said a deputation of four men had approached the authorities in Duncan Village asking to be allowed to quit their shacks after Christmas.

Their calls were ignored. According to the notices, their shacks must be demolished in terms of Section 3 (b) of Act 52

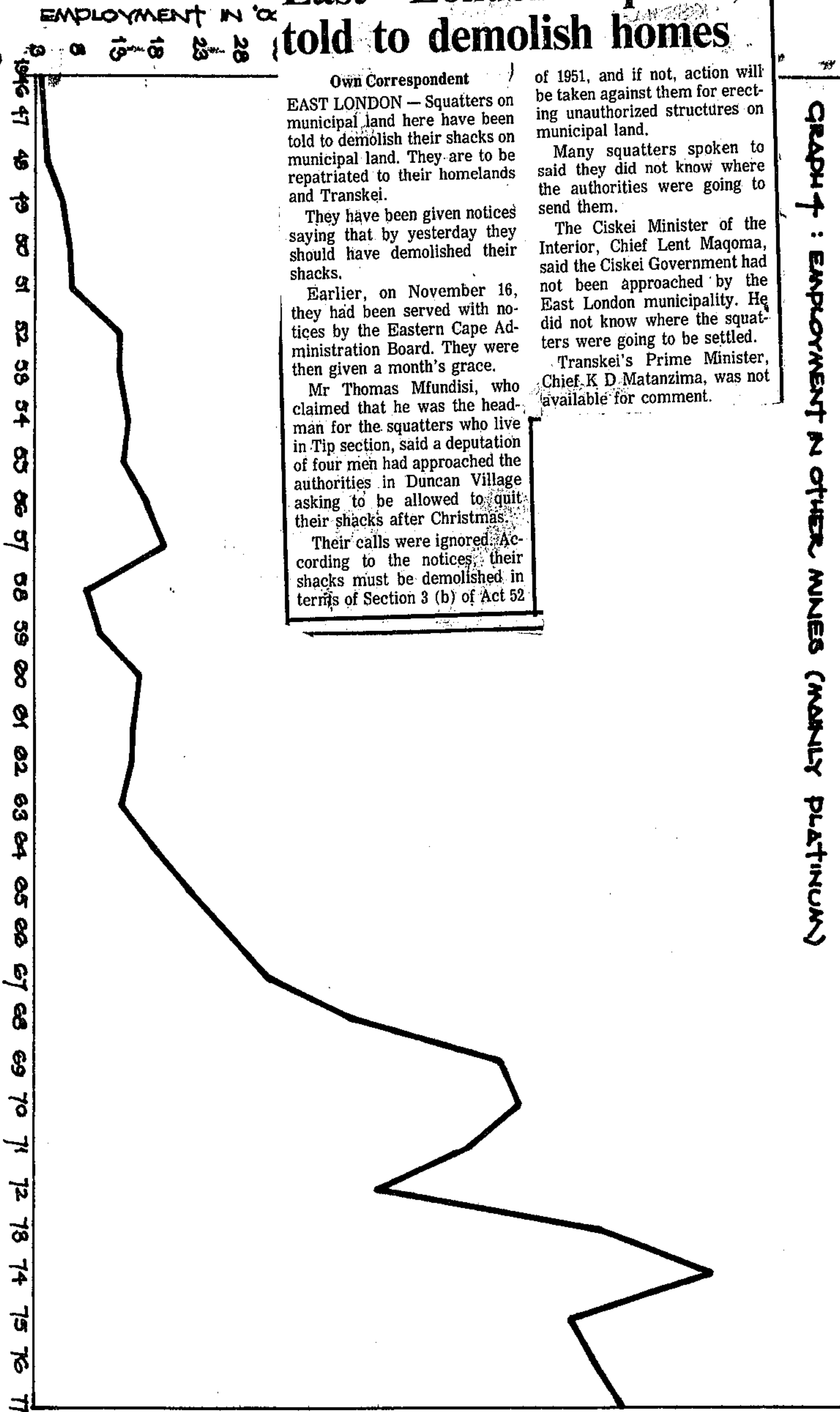
of 1951, and if not, action will be taken against them for erecting unauthorized structures on municipal land.

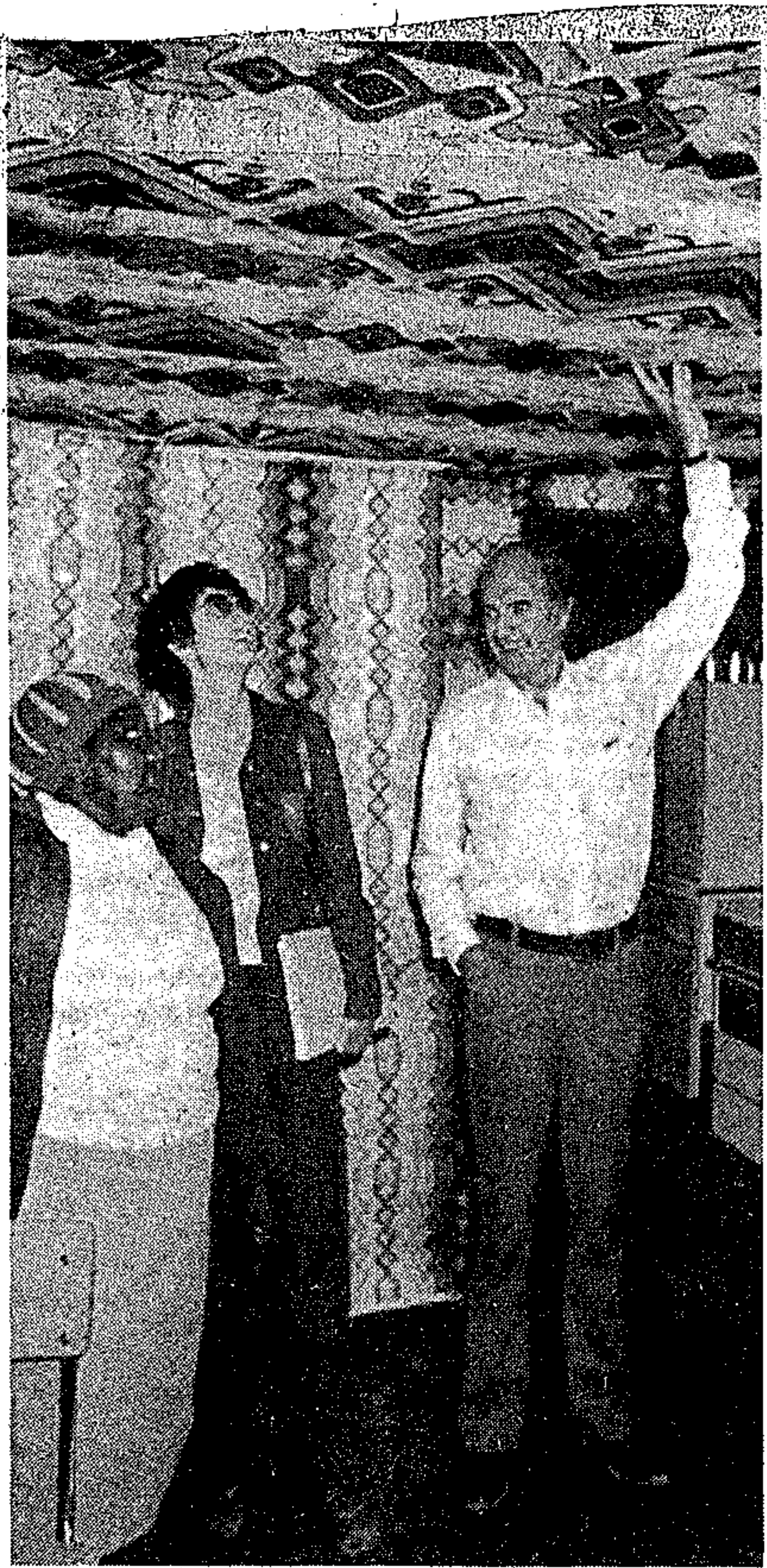
Many squatters spoken to said they did not know where the authorities were going to send them.

The Ciskei Minister of the Interior, Chief Lent Maqoma, said the Ciskei Government had not been approached by the East London municipality. He did not know where the squatters were going to be settled.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief K D Matanzima, was not available for comment.

GRAPH 1: EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER MINES (MAINLY PLATINUM)





Top left: Senator George McGovern of the US chats to Patrick, 11, and Raymond Mtuyedwa, 8, in a bedroom of the shanty home of Mr and Mrs Stuurman Mtuyedwa at Crossroads.

Left: Senator McGovern talks to members of the Crossroads women's committee through an interpreter, Mr Cyprian Daniel.

Above: Senator McGovern inside the shanty home of Mr

and Mrs Mtuyedwa, at the heart of Crossroads.

McGovern meets Crossroads residents

Chief Reporter

SENATOR GEORGE MCGOVERN, the Democrat candidate in the US presidential election in 1972, spent more than an hour at the Crossroads emergency camp yesterday, talking to some of the residents, looking at their shacks and asking if there was any way in which he could help them.

In oppressive heat and with the south-easter whipping up dust throughout the camp, the shirt-sleeved senator walked among the tin huts after attending a meeting of the women's committee in the Noxolo community centre.

"I read about Crossroads before coming to your country," he said, "and I am interested to

see the kind of community you have built up here.

"We believe a person's home is a very precious possession — and we appreciate how much a family wants to stay together. I have a wife and children as well, and I know what it means to be with one's family."

Replying to questions put by Senator McGovern, a spokesman for the committee said the Crossroads families were living in shacks "because we are not allowed to live with our husbands and our families in the locations."

"We came here because our husbands didn't go home (to Transkei and Ciskei) when we needed them. They only get three weeks leave a

year, and stay away five or six years."

The spokesman said the schools at Crossroads had been provided by churches, and the hall by the Urban Foundation.

Asked what the main problems were among the residents in the camp, she replied: "It's the harassment by the Administration Board officials. People are arrested on the outskirts of the camp, for being in the area illegally."

Senator McGovern: "Is there anything I could do to help; any suggestions you would like me to pass on to members of the government here, concerning the situation at Crossroads?"

Spokesman: "All we can ask for is that the government be asked to give us places to stay,

with our families."

She added that the Crossroads community had come to like the place, and would prefer to be left there, in improved accommodation.

Crossroads choirs sang for Senator McGovern and his party, and he was thanked by the committee for coming to see them in the camp.

The senator was accompanied by Mrs Pauline Baker, a staff member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, by Mr Michael Richman, the Crossroads Committee's legal adviser, and by US information officials stationed in South Africa.

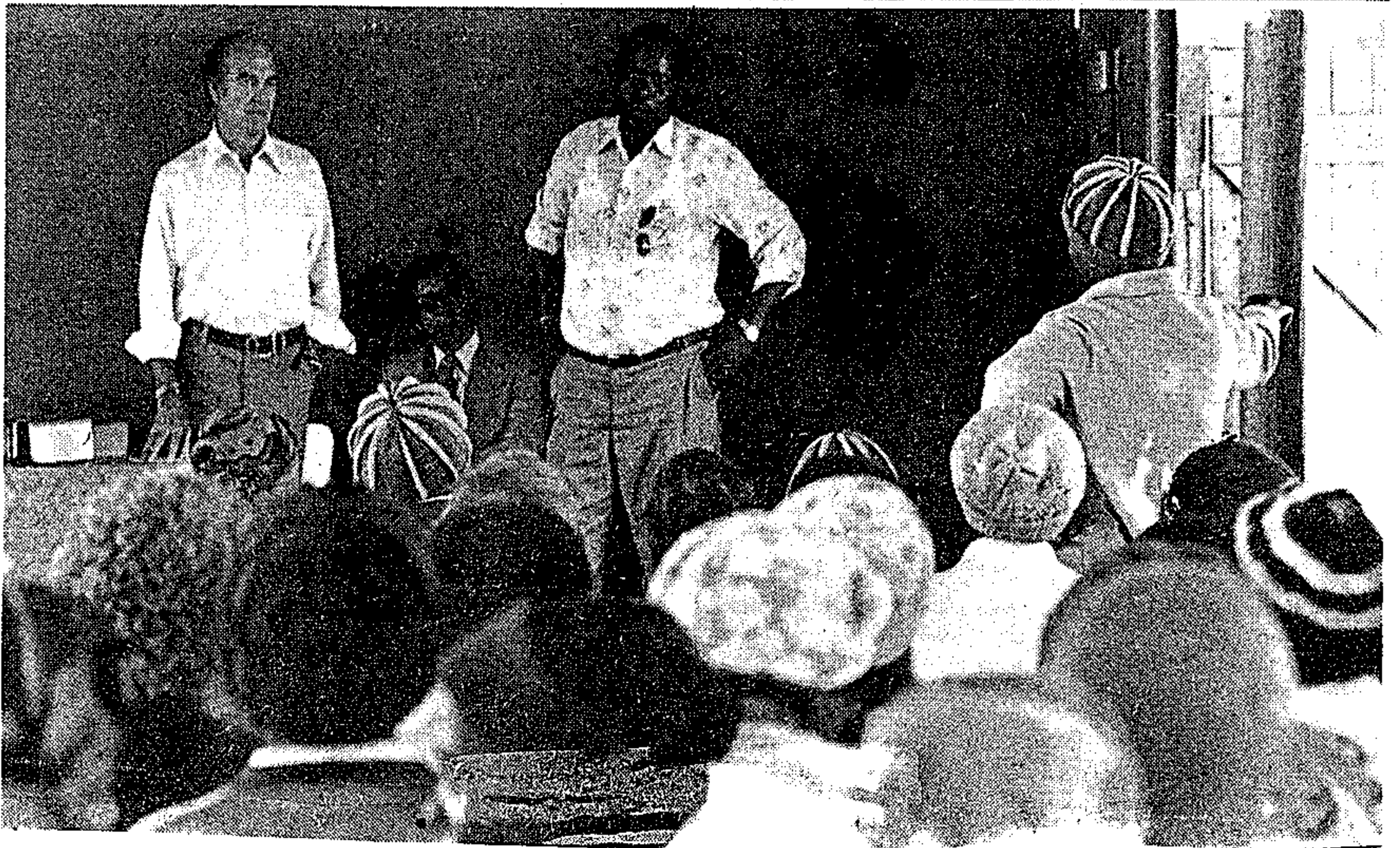
Earlier, at his request, Senator McGovern met Afrikaner intellectuals at a lunch at Pinelands.

9/12/73 Cape Times

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9/12/78

(307)



Page 1 to make abbreviation for a study permit.

Corrections: OAKESSE students must complete their nearest South African Embassy in order to make the admission by him in order to issue you with a study permit. Multiple (telephone: 101101131313) in order to ascertain what information and/or

Dean's Circular No. 95

Item 15 - School of Librarianship : Prospectus ch

Annexure page 22

"Examination : one paper."
should read:
"Examination : one paper of three hours"

SECTION I : FOR INFORMATION

1. Mature Age Candidates

The Dean has permitted the following candidates the qualifications indicated in terms of the for conditional exemption from the Matriculation on the grounds of Mature Age:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Moirira Anne Byrne | : B.A. 1979 |
| Christopher Murrell | : B.A. 1979 |
| Elizabeth Margaret Zietsman | : B.A. 1979 |

2. Leave Reports

xxx Leave reports from the following are attached

Dr. J.S. Sharp (Anthropology)
Mr. M.F.N. Shutte (Philosophy)
Mr. P Taylor (Philosophy)

SECTION II : FOR APPROVAL

3. Limitation of numbers into the Faculty of Ar

xxx Subsequent to DC 95, item 12, the Head of the History, has submitted the attached amendmen

4. Faculty Library Grant 1979

xxx A list of books to be purchased from the Faculty Grant is attached.

5. Change of 1977 Examination Result

Mr. J.G. Bester
Sociology III change from "Fail" to "Absent".

Mrs. M.E. Bedford of the Department of Sociology has confirmed that Mr. Bester did, in fact, not fail this course as he did not write the examination, having unofficially withdrawn from the course at the end of the

A SQUATTER yesterday sued Milnerton Estates and the company's squatter control officer in the civil Magistrate's Court for more than R800 for burning personal property when destroying his shack.

Mr Balsa Kleinbooi Vundisa was claiming R882,19 for the loss of clothes, cash and other personal items; interest, alternative relief and the costs of the suit.

The claim follows a criminal case in the Regional Court earlier this year in which the squatter control officer, Mr Christofel Christian Basson, was fined for malicious injury to Mr Vundisa's property.

In the particulars of claim, it is alleged that Mr Basson wrongfully and unlawfully burnt down Mr Vundisa's shack and certain of his property at "Graafstroom" Tableview Township, Milnerton, on June 15.

Mr Basson admitted he burnt down the shack but disputed what was in it.

On June 15 he returned to the shack and told Mrs Martha Vundisa, Mr Vundisa's wife, to remove her family's goods from the shack. He instructed his assistant, Mr Willie Slingers, to assist them. Mr Slingers put the goods he removed from the shack a safe distance away from it.

Squatter sues over R800 burnt property

JOHANNESBURG. — A "vicious propaganda" report on the Crossroads squatter camp was discussed yesterday at an interview between the author, Mr John Burns of the New York Times, and the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The report was described as "vicious propaganda" by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who is in New York for negotiations on the future of SWA/Namibia. It appeared in the New York Times after his arrival in New York.

Mr Burns yesterday denied a news agency report that he had been summoned to Pretoria by Dr Koornhof to discuss his account of the situation at Crossroads. "I had a scheduled arrangement to see Dr Koornhof. He, of course, talked at length about the Crossroads story and pointed out the South African Government's objections to it,"

US journalist, Dr Koornhof discuss squatters

Cape Times
11/12/78
307

Mr Burns said.

"The atmosphere was not in the least intimidatory. It was very forthright. I found it very useful."

Mr Burns was unaware of any impending move to deport him.

In spite of the news agency report which said he had travelled to see Dr Koornhof "amidst reports that the South African Government was con-

sidering deporting him."

The Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, was not available for comment yesterday, but the Secretary for the Interior, Mr T J Booysens, said "That is the first word I have heard about it."

In his report on Crossroads, Mr Burns described it as a "symbol of resistance" to a political system which thrived on cheap black labour. His re-

port added that two million blacks had been evicted from their homes and settled in remote areas in the past 30 years.

Mr Botha, who described Crossroads as a health hazard, took issue with Mr Burns for not explaining that the "purpose of influx control is to avoid exploitation and to ensure reasonable incomes for those legally present in urban areas."

Mr Botha added: "It is now

quite clear that persons like Mr Burnss, when it suits their argument, use the squatter camps as an example of the squalor under which the people in South Africa live — but when the government is sincerely endeavouring to remove such conditions, the camp suddenly becomes an 'immaculate' township."

In reply to the description of his report as "vicious propaganda, Mr Burns said: "Perspective is a powerful force in our lives and necessarily plays a large role in reporting of this kind. I reported Crossroads as I saw it."

Agreeing that it was not the role of foreign correspondents to take sides, Mr Burns said: "My role is to report issues like this even-handedly. I feel I have done so. I regret that the South African Government feels otherwise."

POLICY

Koornhof tends his corns

Three cabinet ministers — Piet Koornhof, Owen Horwood, and Pik Botha — are pressing strongly for a non-physical "humane" solution of the Western Cape squatter problem. But plans for a new dispensation for the region's African population will have to wait until the Transvaal Nationalist leadership struggle is resolved.

People who discussed the squatters with Koornhof when he paid a visit to Cape Town's Crossroads camp this week were convinced of his eagerness to find alternatives to the hitherto uncompromising official attitude. But they were also left under no illusions about the political and ideological dilemma this poses for the party leadership, especially in its current struggle to consolidate its power position against diehards like Andries Treurnicht.

Even before Connie Mulder resigned from the cabinet, Pik Botha and Horwood were pushing for reasonable solutions. They told their colleagues that police and Penbaab raids on Crossroads sent heavy flak in their direction, making their task in international finance and diplomacy almost untenable. As a result, sharp policy directives were dispatched to Penbaab and the police in Cape Town, and last week charges pending against 67 people, including two clerics, on offences

allegedly committed at the time of the raids were summarily dropped.

The position of Africans in the Western Cape presents special problems for policy alternatives. Crossroads has become an international symbol of apartheid's inhuman face.

What Koornhof is apparently looking for is a face-saving device, but the high visibility of the problem, in both New York and Nylstroom, makes it almost impossible to design a climb-down without a bold decision by the minister himself.

Koornhof is nevertheless adamant that Crossroads and other African camps like it must go, although only after the inhabitants have been resettled in suitable accommodation. According to the *FM's* sources, Koornhof intimated he would be willing to look at proposals to regularise the position of most of the region's non-section 10 population, even to the extent of migrant workers contracting to work for short spells. The problem would then be to close the gates against the influx of people which some people believe such a concession would encourage.

Koornhof would also have to mount convincing arguments to overcome the resistance of Nat purists in the Cape who believe in the notion of a preferential labour area for coloured people in the Western Cape. Arguably, even Cape Town needs a Soweto, because coloured people should be experiencing rapid upward job mobility, which will gain strong momentum once coloureds get a "meaningful share" in the decision-making processes under the new constitutional dispensation. Presumably there are plenty of Broederbond economists at Stellenbosch who would be prepared to support that view.

But then private enterprise, service organisations, and employers of African labour should be prepared to shoulder a portion of the infrastructural costs of accommodating a permanent African population in the region.



Plurals' Koornhof . . . the law is behind him

US calls on SA to spare camp

NEW YORK. — The United States yesterday called on South Africa to cancel plans to demolish the Crossroads squatter camp and said it deplored this "potential human tragedy."

Speaking in the General Assembly debate on apartheid, Mr James Leonard, deputy permanent US representative to the UN, said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had a "great opportunity to lead his nation in new directions".

"We look to him to exhibit the vision, leadership and basic sense of fairness needed to move South Africa in a direction of greater harmony with

the rest of the world."

But, he continued, the oppression and suffering in South Africa went on.

"The South African government is planning for the destruction shortly of the Crossroads community outside Cape Town. The US deplores this potential human tragedy and calls on South Africa to cancel such plans," Mr Leonard declared.

Saying that bannings and detentions without charge were continuing unabated, he told the assembly: "We are watching events in South Africa

closely for signs of change. We are actively trying to influence and persuade South Africa to change its policies."

Mr Leonard said the US did not expect these changes to occur overnight, but did expect signs of significant change soon.

He earlier quoted President Carter as having said in a recent policy speech that unless South Africa began a progressive transformation towards full political participation for all its people, relations between the two countries would suffer.

"We hope that no further deterioration of our relations will be necessary," Mr Leonard said. — Sapa-Reuter.

It is therefore impossible to give any sort of quantitative estimate and it is necessary to present a description based on the impressions of travellers and the chances of what slaves were doing when they committed serious crimes. In broad lines, however, the tasks may be divided into three categories. First there were those who acted as household servants. These would have included all those slaves owned by employees of the VCO. At times, the provision of servants seemed suspicious, by the standards of contemporary Europe. For instance de Jong wrote of the Cape as he knew it at the end of the eighteenth century that

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Die Beschäftigung des Bürgertums, spielte eine grosse Rolle - sich beschäftigen

Lösung:

Education

Commerce

Arts

Science

Industry

Transport

Health

Religion

Law

Government

Education

Commerce

Arts

Science

Industry

Transport

Health

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Health

just as it is most difficult to give precise figures for the slave population of Cape Town, so no quantitative breakdown of slave occupations exists, with one partial exception. In 1795, when the Cape surrendered to the British, the Dutch officials took an inventory of the possessions of the Company, as they would have done for a dead man. (3) This inventory, detailed down to the last penny and serving volume, recorded the work places of the 531 slaves and free (4) then under the control of the Company. Of these 45 were no longer able to work, 40 were at school and 18 were still infants at the breast. For the most part, the slaves were occupied in all the departments of the administration and in the various stores and workshops of the Company. 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Crossroads gets stay, not reprieve

Staff Reporter

IN SPITE of the stay of execution for Crossroads ordered by the new Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, there is no doubt among Nationalists that the squatter camp will eventually be flattened.

This was made obvious by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at the weekend and yesterday by Mr J T Albertyn, the MP for False Bay, in whose constituency Crossroads is situated.

Mr Albertyn confirmed that he went to Pretoria last week at Dr Koornhof's request to discuss Crossroads with the Minister. However, there was no question of the camp being saved.

"The only question-mark over the place is when and how the squatter camp should be demolished," Mr Albertyn said.

In the NBC television programme "Meet the Press" screened at the weekend, Mr Botha made it clear that Crossroads was to go.

People living in Crossroads who were not legitimately in the Cape Town area would, by peaceful means, be taken back in co-operation with their governments and the South African Government was at present providing houses for those legally in the area, he said.

Secret meeting

After constant rumours that Crossroads would be demolished this week and a reported secret meeting between the Peninsula Administration Board, the railways and the defence force last week to discuss the demolition, news of the reprieve emerged, surprisingly, at the PFP congress in Durban at the weekend.

In a statement the MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, said he had it on the highest authority that Crossroads would not be demolished this week and that he had the assurance that Dr Koornhof was prepared to see for himself what the situation was.

Dr Koornhof, who is expected to visit the squatter camp shortly, was not available for comment yesterday and his private secretary said he did not know when or if the minister was contemplating a trip to Cape Town.

Mr Albertyn said he did not know whether Dr Koornhof intended making a personal visit to the camp. However Crossroads would be demolished and blacks living there illegally would be removed.

He said it was Nationalist Party policy — as reconfirmed at the Cape congress in East London in August — that the Western Cape was "a priority area for whites and coloureds".

Crossroads demolition 'suspended'

Political Correspondent

DURBAN. — New Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koorhof, has ordered a suspension of action at Crossroads until he has visited the squatter camp to assess the situation.

This is the implication of a statement to the Progressive Federal Party national congress here by Dr Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands.

Supporting a priority resolution on Crossroads from the PFP federal executive, Dr Boraine said his statement would have been more strongly worded but for "off the record" information he had been given.

The statement follows strong rumour among the camp's 20 000 inhabitants that government action to clear the area was to start today.

"I have it on the highest authority that Crossroads will not be demolished next week," Dr Boraine said on Saturday.

"We now have the assurance that that will not happen. We have the assurance that the new minister is prepared to see for himself what the situation is."

The resolution called on Dr Koorhof, who takes over today as minister of plural relations, to make a public statement on the issue.

"Congress deplores the attitude of the government towards Crossroads and other squatter settlements and calls on the new minister of plural relations to give an assurance that Crossroads will not be demolished and the people of

Crossroads not be moved until alternative family accommodation is available in the areas where they live and work," it said.

Moving the resolution, Mr Roger Hulley, MPC for Constantia, said he hoped Dr Koorhof would respond.

"The population of Crossroads is bigger than Fish Hoek's. It is unthinkable that this can be flattened by bulldozers in pursuit of government policy. Crossroads has arisen because of the ordinary human pursuit of shelter, family life and work. No government can deny these things to any section of the community, particularly to blacks."

The congress also adopted a resolution from

the Border regional council criticising government "ineptitude" in handling the squatter problem and calling on the PFP to advance its own alternatives.

Mr Jan van Chent, of East London, said the government was aggravating the squatter problem rather than alleviating it.

"In terms of measures like the Group Areas Act there are vast removals of people from one area to another in the vain hope that they will stay there."

The eastern Cape had experience of "dumping grounds" such as Dimbaza and Whittlesea. Without employment in these areas, people drifted back to cities where they lived in shacks, he said.

TABLE 43: EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS, 20

| | Projection 1 | Projection 2 |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| Copper | 122 000 | 122 000 |
| Iron ore | 20 000 | 20 000 |
| Chrome | 11 500 | 11 500 |
| Manganese | 13 000 | 13 000 |
| Coal | 156 000 | 156 000 |
| Asbestos | 115 700 | 115 700 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 438 200 | 438 200 |
| Other | 301 500 | 301 500 |
| Gold | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| Diamonds | 31 000 | 31 000 |
| Platinum | 264 000 | 264 000 |
| TOTAL | 863 900 | 863 900 |

These two projections are in fact projections of coal employment (of them coal is responsible for 115 divergent coal employment project allowed for about the rate of growth either 5 per cent or 8 per cent projected rates of productivity growth actually offsets to some extent alternative growth rates of demand earlier that it is relatively easy end of Plewman's coal output projection a case against the upper end of the possibility therefore.

We shall concentrate on Projection 1 of Plewman's statistics it

about 1 per cent per annum for the the creation of approximately 193 will see an average 700 000 workers something like 193 000 (people at work).