
SQUATTERS - CAPE

2 MARCH 1979 - 24 MAY 1979

State ignores Crossroads protest

Sun. Tribune
2/1/79 (307)

Tribune Reporter

he believed the demolition of the squatter camp would take place shortly after a few "administrative matters are ironed out".

He emphasised that this was his interpretation of the letter and that he had received no direct communication from Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister for Plural Relations.

After Dr Koornhof visited the squatter camp last November he told the correspondent for the New York Times that the demolition had been shelved indefinitely.

The letter did not directly say anything about demolition. It says the Government is trying to

solve the problem as humanely as possible and there is "no question that shacks will be knocked down in normal circumstances".

The letter then accuses the squatters of having no respect for the owner of the land on which they are squatting and no self respecting Government could allow a violation of an important principle

It said: The Government cannot, in connection with Crossroads and squatters, ignore basic principles relating to the maintenance of law and order. "There are laws which control the influx of blacks in urban areas . . ."

THE GOVERNMENT has ignored a 35 000-signature petition for a stay of execution on the Cape Peninsula squatter camp Crossroads and demolition of the homes of 20 000 people there could be imminent.

This week the Crossroads Appeal Committee received a reply to a request to hand the petition to the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha.

The letter came from the Department of Plural Relations and ignored the request and petition.

Instead it spelt out the official thinking on the problem.

Mr Frikkie Botha, chief Plural Relations commissioner for the Western Cape, said yesterday that

on rotational grazing, resting and seeding. It has not asked what benefit

productively employed?" Pasture management, for instance, has concentrated

foreign expertise to the question, "On what works can a lot of labour be

A further reason for experiments is that Botswana has not devoted her own or

activities.

with the essential requirements that labour not be enticed away from economic

seek a formulation that provides as high an average wage as is consistent

experiments to work out suitable rules. It also underlines the need to

be forced to stop work in South Africa is a powerful argument to start

The need to prepare contingency plans should Botswana's 35 000 odd migrants

different piece rate norms and programme rules.

effect of an alternate source of employment on local labour markets under

ments in different regions to test the demand for casual labour and the

such a judgement. There is a prima facie case for a set of local experi-

well as on returns to economic activities does not exist upon which to make

certainly the information on rural wage rates and contractual relations as

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EI squatter camps deserted

EAST LONDON — The squatter camps here were deserted yesterday following the arrests and conviction of 21 squatters in the Plural Relation Commission's Court.

Six were women. They were all found guilty of erecting illegal structures and remaining in East London without permission.

On each count each was sentenced to a fine of R10 (or 20 days imprisonment).

Their ages ranged from 20 to 60. All had pleaded not guilty.

Eastern Cape Administration Board officials made another pre-dawn raid on the Second Creek and Mpuku Street squatter camps near Parkside and Duncan Village yesterday.

Only a few occupants were arrested including two families.

Miss Bongive Hlanga, whose boyfriend, Mr. Siebeju Mgadla, was among those arrested said

they were woken about 4 am by thrashing noises in the bush and torch lights. They both ran away but Mr Mgadla was caught because he was ill.

When she went to the ECAB offices in Duncan Village, she was told a R16 admission of guilt fine could be paid and Mr Mgadla released.

Mrs. Nowinile Dyosi, a mother of seven, said by the time the officials arrived at Mpuku Street camp most of the occupants had disappeared into the bush.

Mr Nelson Sebenzile Mpoci, 55, who was one of the squatters convicted and fined said he had decided to go away although he did not know where to. He said many people had packed their belongings and fled the Mpuku Street camp because of the Board's increased activity during the past two days.

He said occupants had deserted their shacks and gone into the bush.

DDR

Deserted shacks in the Mpuku Street squatter camp.

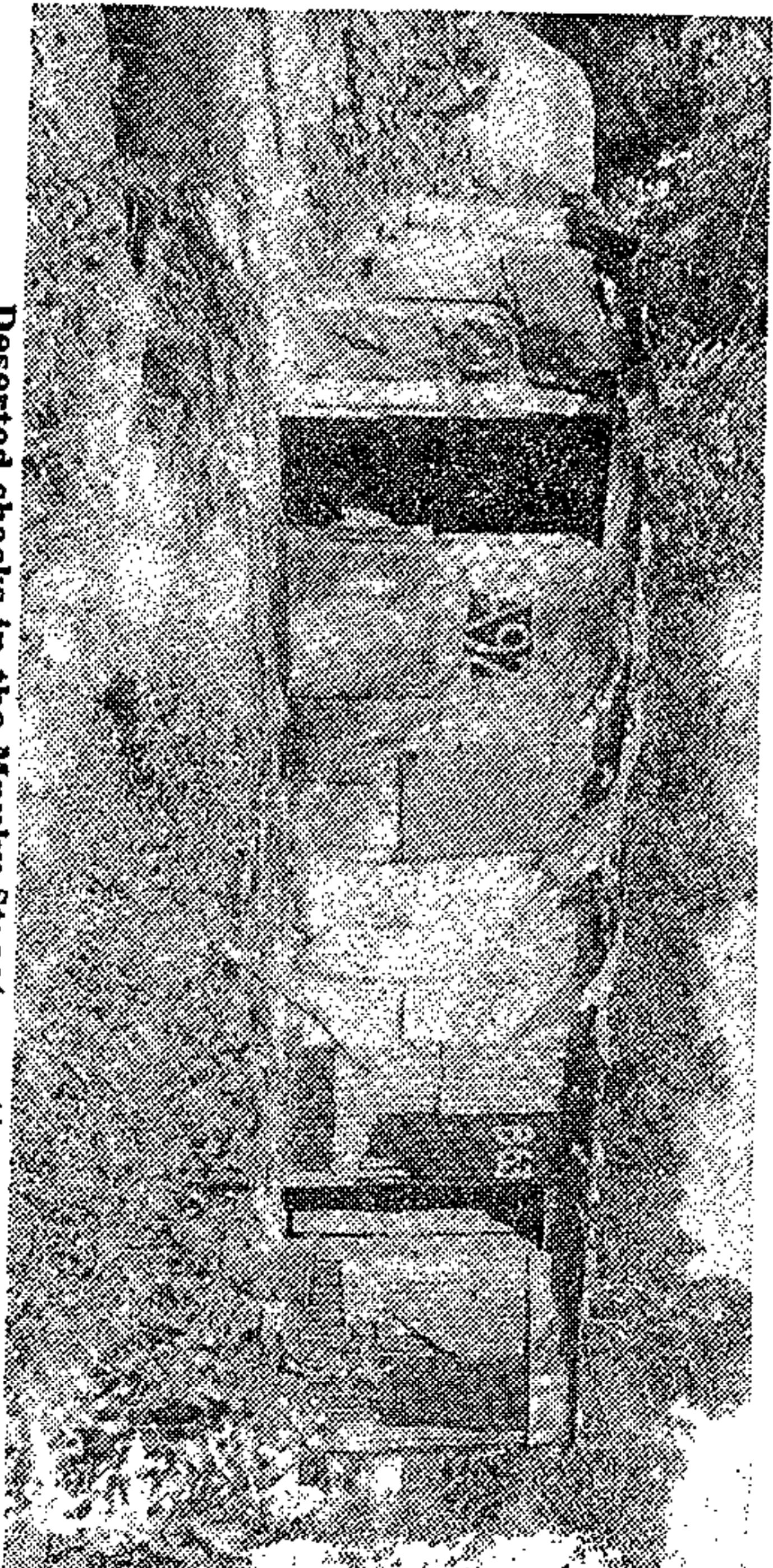


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financial and administrative within local development

CROSSROADS squatter camp faces demolition "any day now," Mr Frikkie Botha, Chief Commissioner for Plural Relations in the Western Cape, is reported to have warned last week.

But Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Plural Relations, who is on holiday in Durban, could not be contacted yesterday to comment.

Mr Botha's prediction that a clearing operation was due to begin at the camp was his interpretation of a letter written to the Crossroads Appeal Committee on the instruction of Dr Willie Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations.

Dr Vosloo, too, could not be contacted for comment last night.

The letter stated that the Government could not ig-

nore certain basic principles.

"The squatters at Crossroads have in fact no respect towards the owner of the land on which they squat and no self-respecting government can allow such a violation of this principle," it said.

Shortly after inspecting Crossroads last year, Dr Koornhof said his visit should not be interpreted as a change of attitude on the part of the Government towards the camp.

But he said in another interview that it was his intention to do everything possible to solve the Crossroads problem "in a human way."

He would strive at all times towards the ideal of a stable family life for the black community, he said.

The Unibell camp in Bellville South, at the time second only to Crossroads in size, was bulldozed almost exactly a year ago.

useful things to do in the countryside if they are to partake in any major way in activity in the countryside. Larger works and maintenance that require strict timetables should be funded through departmental budgets or the regular budget of local government, whichever is the practice.

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Transkei squatters seen as 5th

CAPE TOWN — Transkei citizens in the Crossroads squatter camp are in effect foreign intruders who could become a dangerous fifth column of a country which has threatened war with South Africa, according to a committee of the Publications Control Board.

The committee made this claim in its reasons for declaring a publication, 'We will not move: the struggle for

Crossroads, undesirable in terms of the Publications Act.

It said the booklet, produced by Nusas, was "calculated to further undesirable confrontation with the authorities and to incite lawbreaking."

The committee felt that on several occasions in the publication "publicity is given to the determination of the illegal squatters not to leave the area."

The committee said the

publication was presented in such a manner, including some of the photographs, that it is calculated to worsen and harm black-white relations, disturb the peace and good order, and cause hostile international reaction among persons not acquainted with the full facts."

A front-page caption "We will not move" conveyed an implication of intention, volition or choice. Many persons reading the

title would ignore the quotation marks and would regard it as a deliberate call to illegal action.

The committee also said "the pamphlet's exaggerated, violent and vitriolic attacks on the police and the officials are calculated to prejudice the peace and good order."

"The pamphlet is being brought out at a time when plans are, as far as is known, already afoot for the peaceful removal of

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column

the illegal squatters. A pamphlet such as this can only have an inflammatory effect, exacerbating confrontation between white and black, leading to anarchy.

"It is clear Nusas has made use of some of its indirect or direct contacts abroad, who form part of the leftist activist movement, whose writings and actions are calculated to undermine and sabotage the state," the committee said. — PC.

Institute pays squatter fines

EAST LONDON — Fifteen squatters sentenced to terms of imprisonment after being found guilty of erecting illegal structures and remaining in East London illegally were released from prison after their alternative fines were paid in the past three days.

Most of the squatters were fined R10 or 20 days imprisonment when they appeared in the Plural Relations Commissioner's Court. Their fines were paid by a special fund set up by the South African Institute of Race Relations. — DDR.

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2 squatter families in one house

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REHOUSING by the Cape Town City Council has made living conditions worse for two squatter families, the Housing Committee has been told.

Obeying a directive from the Department of Community Development, the council moved both families — Mr and Mrs S Abrahams and their two children and Mr and Mrs A Salie and one child — who had been sharing a pondok in Parkwood, into one house in Manenberg.

The house, with only one living room, bedroom bathroom and kitchen, was smaller than the pondok.

The committee heard that friction had developed between the two families as a result of overcrowding.

ANOTHER HOUSE

It accepted a recommendation from the housing director, Mr S Bloom, that the Salie family should be allocated another house as a matter of priority.

The Department of Community Development has told the council that families who have been sharing one pondok should be allocated only one house. As a result, the committee heard, 18 squatter families are now sharing houses.

Mr Bloom reported that a total of 2 178 squatter families had been housed since December 1974. But there were still 2 126 to be housed.

25 more squatters arrested?

It is disappointing that the manner in which a traditional right to graze, has responded to the growth of population who have little cattle is primarily a livestock economy right has failed to handle the serious discussion on the issue have led to a different formula today have no cattle and the less than the mean number of of disinheritance. The exercise under very different conditions population was small and land of the economy every family had grazing rights. Extended family relationships and the "Mafisa" custom ensured that everyone had a modicum of livestock. Changed conditions today mean that only half the population effectively exercise their right to graze. The weakness under current conditions of the traditional right is that it grants only access to land. In order to exercise the traditional right a person must have cattle or smallstock. If he/she has no livestock, or indeed if he has far less than the norm for herds in his community, he has essentially foregone a basic right conferred by the community. By foregoing the right he confers upon others benefits at no cost to themselves and with no return to himself.

EAST LONDON — A further 25 squatters were arrested by the Eastern Cape Administration Board officials at Parkside and Duncan village squatter camps yesterday, according to other squatters at the camps.

The chief Director of the ECAB, Mr H. H. J. Swanepoel could not be contacted for confirmation yesterday and the chairman of the board, Mr G. Coetzee was on holiday. He will be back today.

Last week 21 squatters were arrested. They appeared in the Plural Relation Commissioner's court. They were all found guilty of erecting an illegal structure and remaining in the East London municipal area without permit. They were sentenced on each count to a fine of R10 or 20 days.

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Botswana represents a clear case of the need to evolve traditional forms to accommodate the commercial world. One of the forcing houses of the modern world is the company concept: essentially simple yet radical. A parallel development would be to up-grade the right to graze (that is, the right of access to land) into shares over communal land controlled equally by member households. The shares would refer to grazing units according to the grazing capacity of the communal land. In other words, the community would become a company in the modern sense, the asset base of the company being the land it controlled. In this way the right to grazing would be converted to a right over an asset i.e. land which has a certain grazing capacity. At annual general meetings of the company (the equivalent of the community) it would be decided what the carrying capacity

Squatter woman in month battle

EAST LONDON — The Eastern Cape Administration Board's Aid Centre in Duncan Village is alleged to have told a Parkside squatter she should demolish her shack and rebuild it in the bush near Mdantsane.

This follows a month long battle by Miss Gladys Thandiwe Delman, 38, who has been to the Aid Centre twice, the magistrate's offices in Mdantsane twice, the magistrate's offices in Zwelitsha once, the township manager's office in Mdantsane twice and the office of the Ciskei Minister of the Interior, Chief Lent Maqoma, in Zwelitsha once.

She said Chief Maqoma told her the Ciskeian Government had not been informed about the squatters and did not know what was to be done about them.

The Minister of Interior, Chief Maqoma and his secretary, Mr Marais, were not available for comment. Both are on leave. The assistant secretary for the Interior, Mr van Broemelen, said he knew nothing about the woman and the Chief would be the only person who may be in a position to comment on the matter.

Miss Delman said Chief Maqoma advised her to go to the white magistrate in Zwelitsha as he may be in a position to help her. The magistrate was on leave when she arrived at his office. When officials swooped on Wednesday she was arrested with about 25 other squatters.

She was released after she pleaded with the officials to go to the Aid Centre for help.

Miss Delman said at the centre she was told that no help could be given to her if she could not be assisted at Mdantsane where she had her rights. She claimed she was advised to demolish her shack and rebuild it in the bush near Mdantsane. The man who gave her this advice was not the manager of the Aid Centre but his assistant.

Miss Delman said she could not demolish her shack at Mpuku Street before being given alternative accommodation. She said she was prepared to go and stay in Mdantsane if she was given a house. She would be able to pay rent because two of her sons were working.

Officials told her that if they found her at her shack yesterday she would be arrested, but no raids had taken place yesterday. Miss Delman said she could not demolish her shack because she did not know where to shelter her eight children. She had no relatives to look after them. She has a permit to seek work in the magisterial district of East London.

For the past three years Miss Delman has been living at Mpuku Street squatter camp. She built her shack there after she was evicted by her landlord at Ziphunzana section of Duncan Village. She was born at Mooiplaas. When she left school in 1953 she came to East London.

Miss Delman said when the squatters were given a directive to demolish their shacks by December 12 or face arrest and prosecution she went to the ECAB's Aid Centre in Duncan Village where she

was told that she should return to Mooiplaas. She could not do so because she had no house at Mooiplaas.

Miss Delman said she was given a letter to take to the Mdantsane magistrate's offices. There she was given a note to take to the Township Manager, Mr I. Balk, who told her she could not be given a house because there was a long waiting list dating back to 1972.

When the squatters were given the final notice on December 16 Miss Delman again went to the Aid Centre and was given a note to take to the Mdantsane magistrate's office. Again she was referred to the manager's office.

The assistant manager, Mr S. Kayo, told Miss Delman there was no accommodation for families who were from Mpuku Street squatter camp.

Board men arrest 48

EAST LONDON — Forty eight squatters have been arrested here by Eastern Cape Administration Board officials since Monday, according to a spokesman for the SA Institute of Race Relations.

Fines totalling R968,50 have been levied on 25 men and 23 women and the institute is launching a public appeal for funds to pay the fines.

In September and October last year the institute raised about R1 000 to pay squatter fines. The spokesman, Mr Mike Kenyon, said they were

relying on the public for similar support this time.

Last weekend they paid the fines of 15 squatters jailed for erecting illegal structures in a municipal area.

Yesterday 12 squatters including six women were convicted in the Plural Relation Commissioner's court after they were found guilty of squatting in the municipal area of East London.

They were all each sentenced to fines of R15 (or 30 days imprisonment).

Two girls aged 14 and 15 who were also arrested for

squatting had their cases referred to the Children's court. They will appear today.

Five other squatters were arrested by the ECAB officials at Mpuku Street during a swoop carried at 5.30 am yesterday.

One of them, Mr Elliot Mvili Mbovana, paid R10 admission of guilt. The others will appear in court today. A further 22 squatters were arrested and convicted. They were sentenced to a fine of R15 (or 30 days) each.



Miss Gladys Delman with five of her children, Pumla, 2, Nolulana, 10, Nompumelelo, 5, Mteteleli, 8, and Velle, 9.

The acting manager of the Aid Centre, Mr D. Coetzer, who is acting in the place of Mr G. C. Siebiger, who is on leave referred all inquiries to the area manager, Mr P. Sutton, who was not available. In the past Mr Sutton has referred all en-

quiries to Queenstown.

Attempts to contact the Chief Director of the ECAB, Mr H. Swanepoel, and the chairman, Mr G. Coetzer, in Queenstown for comment yesterday and on Wednesday failed. — DDR

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Crossroads due for demolition?

JOHANNESBURG — Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Plural Relations, who is on holiday in Durban, could not be contacted yesterday to comment on reports that the Crossroads squatter camp faced demolition any day now.

Newspaper reports quoted Mr Frikkie Botha, chief commissioner of the Department of Plural Relations in the Western Cape, as predicting that a clearing operation was due to begin at the camp.

Mr Botha said this was his interpretation of a letter written to the Crossroads appeal committee at the instruction of Dr Willie Vosloo, deputy minister of Plural Relations. Dr Vosloo could also not be contacted for comment last night.

The letter stated the government could not ig-

nore certain basic principles.

"The squatters at Crossroads have in fact no respect towards the owner of the land on which they squat and no self-respecting government can allow such a violation of this principle," it said.

Shortly after a visit to the squatter camp last year, Dr Koornhof said his visit should not be interpreted as a change of attitude on the part of the Government towards the camp.

He said in another interview it was his intention to do everything possible to solve the Crossroads problem humanely.

He would at all times strive towards the ideal of stable family life for the black community. — DDC.

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family budget for a household in the category of
ruined. It illustrates the present impoverish-
rough terms shows how the two proposals outlined
at family's welfare and ability to undertake
addition to the arithmetic of the table, the
duce significantly the number of rural house-
temporarily or permanently without adult men.
were to fall below 25% it should be reflected
production, rural industrial and service activity
nership and management.

two programmes to create favourable conditions
tivity in the countryside despite the initial
income transfers required through employment
conomic employment and the ruling wage rate in

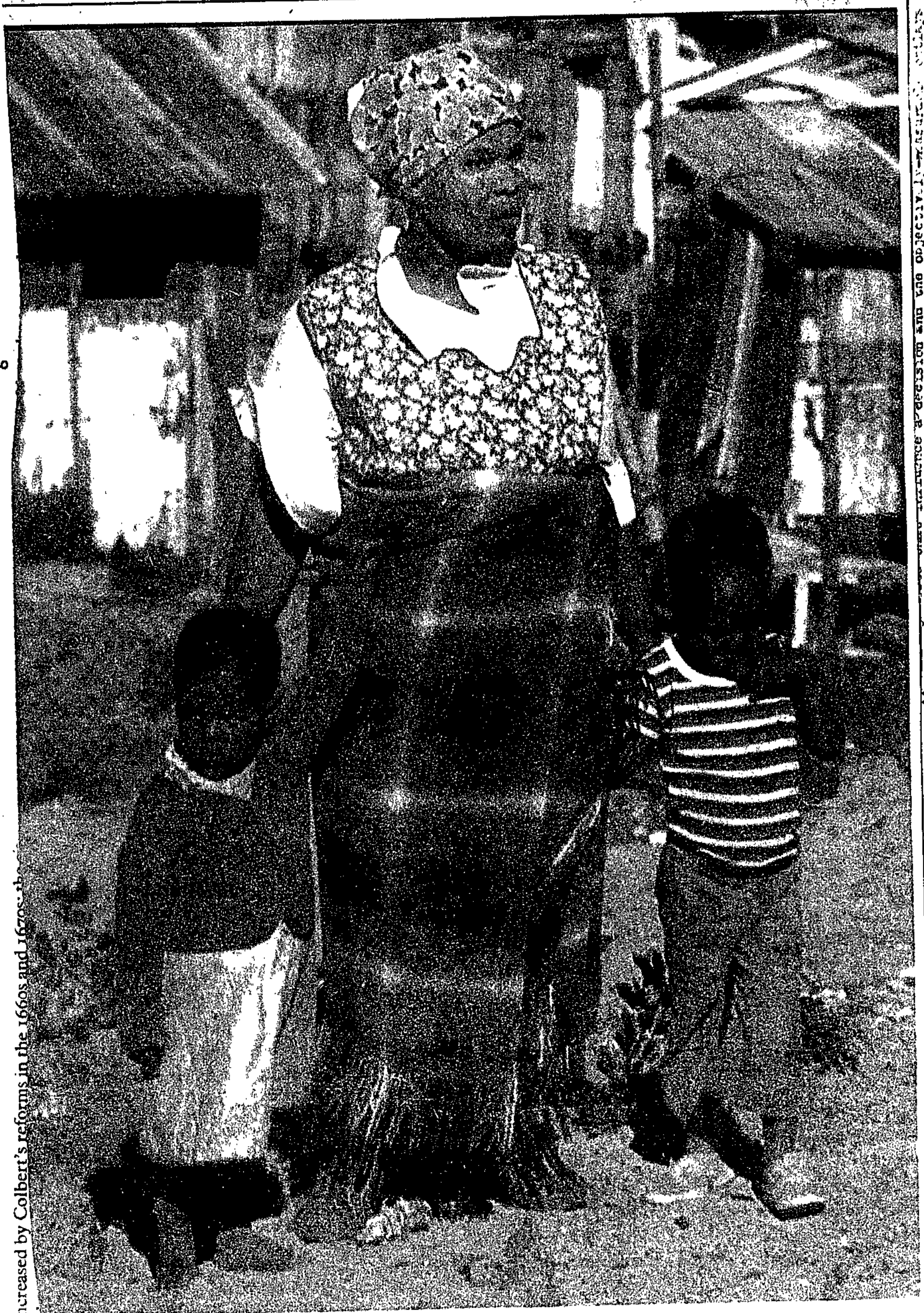
the countryside should follow so that, after a few years, the level of
transfers required would fall. As it fell, so the employment guarantee
scheme would be able to match the need more completely. Delay for ten
years or so would make the race more difficult to win.

The Report on Rural Development rightly stresses the need to develop a credit
programme in Botswana. Botswana's present comfortable budgetary position
suggests that the formation of a fund to support credit operations in the
countryside would not be difficult. As the Report stresses, the difficulty
is to implement credit programmes without too great a financial risk to
government or to the banks. It is unlikely that Botswana, even under the
most favourable conditions of finance and manpower, could develop an
effective credit system that would reach the majority of rural households
for at least the next ten to twenty years, largely because of the great
difficulty in working with impoverished clients under conditions of high risk.
Credit programmes are most likely to succeed when there is a modicum of
economic security in the countryside and when the development of the physical
and service infrastructure provides increasing opportunities for profitable
activities. The adoption of the two proposals outlined above, an Employment
Guarantee Scheme and the use of the company concept to manage grazing, would
infuse P3,5 million to P9 million annually into the pockets of the poorer
people. Of this, between P2,5 million and P5 million would be additional
income in the countryside. In times of drought or other calamity the component
under the employment guarantee would rise and would flow to households in all
economic categories as they sought work.

THE STRUCTURE OF SOCIETY

RESPECT FOR ESTABLISHED RIGHTS

Diagram 1:
New Year in Crossroads: For Mrs Greena Kutu and her two children, there is only uncertainty. Will their house still be standing this time next year?
● Crossroads 1979: Whither? See page 2
Cape Times Newscolour Doug Pithey



that both the decision-taker and others who are externally affected and who are a result of the decision.' (Pucharan, 1969. p 76)

Develop those squatter camps

BOB HITCHCOCK: Race Relations Correspondent

ARE THE front-end loaders, the guns, the dogs, batons and teargas really necessary to solving the squatter problem?

No, say planning experts, sociologists and social workers — and the influential Urban Foundation.

Certainly not where large numbers of hard-working, law-abiding homeless people have formed their own well-conducted and close-knit community in an area able to accommodate an additional settlement.

Like Crossroads, with its 20 000 residents and 3 000 shacks. And there are other squatter settlements in different parts of South Africa where, to bulldoze is equally inexcusable, the experts say.

Their message to the authorities is quite clear. Briefly, it is this: don't destroy — develop.

In the past 18 months or so a number of planning and other experts have put to the Government proposals based on the premise that South Africa's hundreds of thousands of black and col-

oured squatters are potentially useful members of society.

It has been stressed that as many squatters, particularly in the Western Cape, are an integral part of the country's workforce, they should be encouraged to construct their own simple dwellings, the Government and local authorities apparently being incapable of keeping up with the demand for homes.

None of the schemes submitted has so far been implemented. This appears to be due to the Government's adherence to the ideology and policy of separate development, rather than because of any impracticability of the schemes.

However, the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, is studying an economic housing scheme submitted by the Urban Foundation with the squatters of Crossroads in mind. In the main, South Afri-

ca's hundreds of thousands of black and coloured squatters (there are more than 200 000 in the Cape Peninsula alone) are homeless people with ambitions only to support their families and be left alone by the authorities.

The majority of squatters in this country are not, as in the United States, Britain and Europe, won't-work or young people demonstrating against the authorities.

The save-the-squatter advocates among whites have many reasons for putting so much time, effort and money into their campaign. They know that:

- An estimated 90 % of heads of households in Crossroads are employed, either inside or outside the camp.

- Those squatters who can afford it go to great lengths to make the interiors of their shacks presentable — and their yards productive with vegetable growing.

- The camp's three management committees and the home guards appointed by them have set a high standard of discipline among the squatters, keeping crime down to the minimum — far lower than in traditional Government-sanctioned black townships of similar size.

- Medical experts have declared the health of the squatters, particularly the children, superior to that of people living in the Transkei and Ciskei, to where the South African authorities are trying to force the residents to move.

- The situation is breeding a generation of Bulldozer Kids who may later display serious behavioural problems.

- A sample survey conducted at the beginning of last year by the Southern Africa Labour and Research Unit showed that heads of households in Crossroads have been living in the Cape Peninsula for an average of 18.2 years and their wives, most of whom are classed as "illegals", for 11.7 years.

And, finally, those experts know that for workers to live in the shadow of a front-end loader and a large contingent of riot police is detrimental to productivity in commerce and industry — and a destructive force in terms of race relations.

Significantly, all the proposals made by planning and other experts have concluded that in the circumstances squatter camps — whether they be in East London, Cape Town or Durban — have their uses, if exploited properly by the authorities to the advantage of the squatters and the city concerned.

shacks until a more permanent settlement of "core" houses has been erected nearby.

A Capetonian who has spent a considerable amount of his own money and time devising a solution to the squatters' predicament in the Western Cape is Roy Horrell, a real estate economist and chartered surveyor. He is middle-aged and politically conservative but he says he is hurt by the inhumanity of the present system and its threat to national security.

His investigations have convinced him that the Crossroads community, considering its population, needs more land than it occupies (35 ha) — but that more than enough land (450 ha) is available in the area for an upgraded settlement that could accommodate a community of more than 40 000.

Based on 200 ha for Crossroads' present population of 20 000, Mr Horrell has suggested to the respective Ministers of Community Development and Plural Relations that 80 ha be set aside for 3 500 inexpensive "core" houses; 65 ha for community services (nursery, primary and high schools, commercial area with parking, markets, clinics, church sites, social and cultural sites, and so on); 20 ha for open space or parkland; and 35 ha for roads.

Says Roy Horrell: "The cost would be a basic R16-million, excluding community services, which could be provided gradually over a period."

He adds: "Think of the cost to the Government's short and long term image if it continues purchasing its

Table 30. Factors hindering firms in Rosslyn sample from employing more Africans as technicians -----35

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employ	30
on course	29
sample	29
in	28
of employees	26
ing division	25

It was not long ago that Durban's Medical Officer, Dr Coll

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zie stressed in a report to the City Council that the solution to the squatter problem lay in the acceptance of lower building standards which would permit the construction of "core" houses.

This type of house, he pointed out, could be converted over a period by the resident from a basic dwelling to a substantial one.

For the past three years or so the Urban Problems Research Unit of Cape Town University has been working on designs of a variety of basic dwellings which can be upgraded at little expense.

The unit's scheme, under the guidance of architect Paul Andrew, involves the provision of serviced sites where squatters themselves could erect small basic structures, adding on sections as the size of the family dictates and income permits.

In a report of an investigation carried out by four University of Cape Town researchers under Professor George Ellis, it was stated that squatter camps are serving a useful purpose.

"Their functioning should be encouraged with the provision of proper community services and amenities," the report says. "Squatter rehousing and upgrading should take place within the context of an overall housing strategy."

Save-the-squatter advocates maintain that the homeless — blacks and coloureds — should be permitted to remain living in their

million is the amount the Urban Foundation is willing to contribute to a new housing scheme in that area).

The vacant land that planners have in mind is in the Guguletu-Nyanga complex — a declared black urban area within easy reach of Cape Town's industries and the central business district and only a few kilometres from Crossroads' present site.

The new Crossroads development envisaged by Mr Horrell would become, geographically, an extension of Nyanga, yet it would remain an entity of its own — a dream black squatters in the Cape Peninsula have cherished for some years.

A similar scheme has been devised by the Urban Foundation and is being studied by the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The experts who are putting forward plans to assist the squatters and the country are not urging ad lib acceptance of every Transkeian who manages to infiltrate the Western Cape. They readily acknowledge that some form of control is vital, though most of them condemn influx control as it is implemented today.

What they request is that existing squatters — men and women who have spent most of their working lives in or around Cape Town or other major cities of South Africa, and in some cases were born there — be given a chance to make a home for themselves and their children within reasonable distance of their places of employment.

Crucial talks on Cape squatters

RDM 17/1/79

30.7

BY BOB HITCHCOCK
Race Relations Correspondent

THE PLIGHT of Crossroads squatters is the subject of "delicate negotiations" between the influential Urban Foundation and the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Confirming this at an interview in Johannesburg yesterday, the foundation's general manager, Dr Robin Lee, said: "We are putting forward a scheme relating to housing in that part of the Cape Flats."

He declined to give details but said the foundation was prepared to spend several million rands to help solve the Crossroads problem.

The scheme was submitted to the Department of Plural Relations last year.

"These negotiations are very delicate," Dr Lee stressed. "We have been awaiting the Minister's return from leave."

This 11th-hour bid by the Urban Foundation to prevent squatters being put to flight with nowhere to go but the bush is likely to delay further a Government decision on the fate of Crossroads and its 20 000 black residents.

Confirmation of the bid comes at a time when tension at the Cape Flats camp is building up following recent warnings by senior officials in the Western Cape

that time is running out for the squatters, many of whom are a part of the Cape Town work force, and their wives and children.

The foundation's chief executive, Mr Justice Jan Steyn, accompanied by Mr Dawid de Villiers, managing director of Nasionale Pers and regional chairman of the foundation in the Western Cape, are likely to meet Dr Koornhof within the next week or so to discuss their organisation's proposals in depth.

The Urban Foundation provided money and materials for the construction of two schools in Crossroads. They were erected by the squatters themselves.

Crossroads squatter camp

borders Nyanga township. There is enough vacant ground — 450 hectares — in the area to adequately house more than 40 000 people, twice the number accommodated at Crossroads on 35 hectares.

The Urban Foundation, launched in March 1977 in the wake of the June riots of 1976, is receiving contributions from 103 leading South African companies.

Last year it completed 55 projects in different parts of the country, chiefly in black and coloured areas.

To date, the Johannesburg-based organisation has received R20-million, R5-million short of its original target.

the house held by each household

folding weather.

considering for it would allow the price for grazing to keep pace with un-
government to introduce bi-annual auctions of grazing rentals might be worth
value of their cattle. Off-take should rise quickly. A law which allowed
prices, owners would be squeezed between the rental price and the market
and thus keeping size down. With the advent of drought or a decline in beef
herd size rises so the rental price should rise, forcing a higher off-take
An annual rental should work to moderate the pressure on grazing. As

born by society.

by the corruption of traditional ties. The damage to the pasture would be
the communal or state lands without cost to themselves either directly or
out the smaller. By holding cattle longer, the bigger owners would exploit
on the tribal lands, the bigger owners would be able to further squeeze
resist cattle sales as long as possible. In the process, and particularly
speculators rather than cattle raisers, suggests that individuals would
policy. The preponderant nature of the commercial market, that of
figure of 50% of the requirement handled would be the proper basis for

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Squatter checklist nears completion

UMTATA — Checking of the lists of Crossroads squatters supplied to the Transkei government by the South African government was nearing completion, Transkei's Minister of Justice, Mr D. Koyana, said here yesterday.

There were approximately 3 000 names on the list.

"We are happy to see that South Africa is finally accepting the fact that Transkei defines who are and who are not citizens of Transkei," he said.

The list was supplied after talks between Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief K. D. Matanzima, and South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in Queenstown last October.

At the time, the South African government intended resettling Crossroads squatters in the Bridge Farm area near Queenstown, on land scheduled for incorporation into Transkei.

In the negotiations that followed between Chief Matanzima and Mr Botha, it was agreed South Africa would submit a list to the Transkei Government of

all squatters the South African Government intended repatriating.

Transkei would establish whether the squatters were Transkeian citizens, and only then would they be allowed back into Transkei, Chief Matanzima said at the time.

Mr Koyana said yesterday a subsequent meeting between himself and Mr Botha was held in Pretoria in November. He described the meeting as "profitable."

He said several magistrate's offices had reported back on the lists for their areas. Their responses varied.

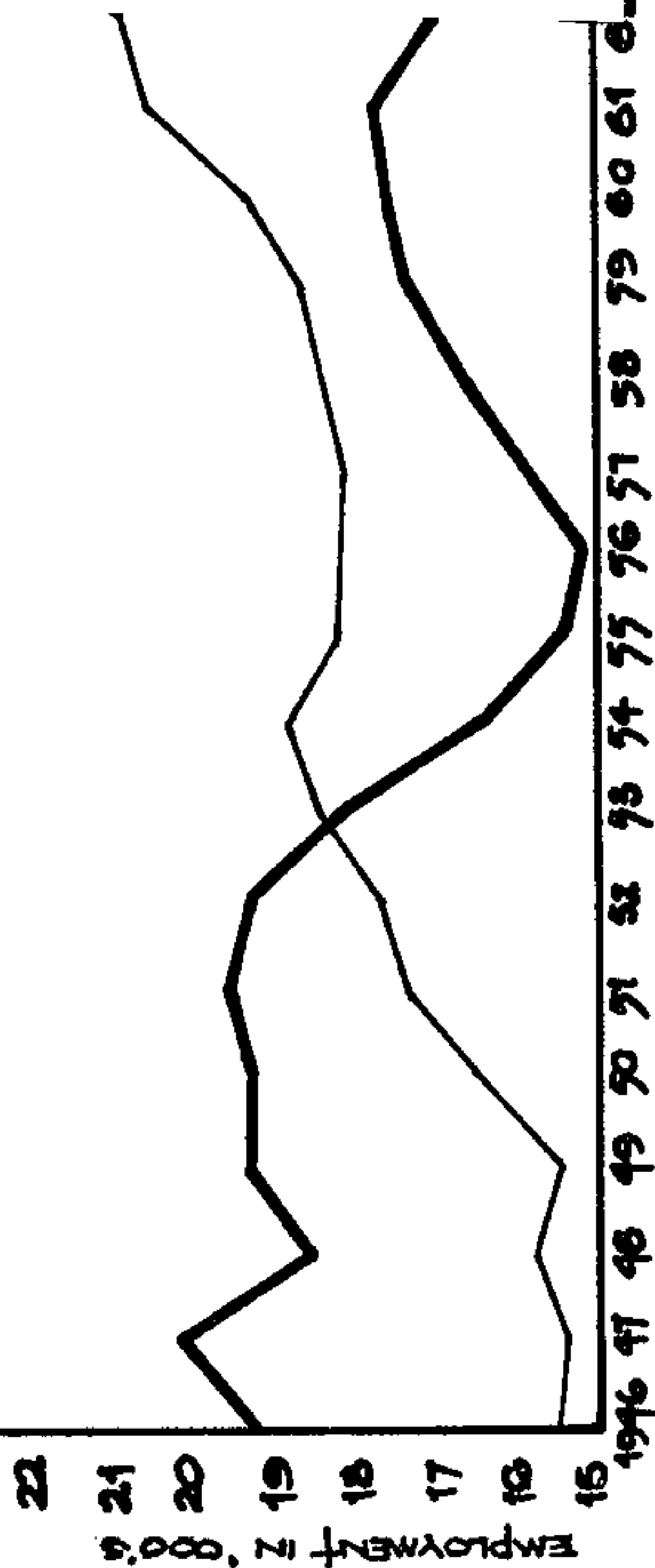
In the Cofimvaba area, 75 per cent of the names on the list had been verified Transkei citizens.

"There will be no social or political problem in accepting these people back to Transkei — provided they want to come," he said.

Following negotiations between the two governments, the South African Government had been obliged to redefine the term "Transkeian citizen." — DDR.

GRAPH 2: EMPLOYMENT AND OUTPUT

DIAMONDS



South African economy accelerating towards a crossroads . . .

Cape Times
19/1/79
307

By Gordon Kling

THE SOUTH AFRICAN economy yesterday continued to accelerate towards a crossroads which will largely determine the economic direction of the country for years to come.

Key indicators are providing the strongest grounds for financial optimism since the boom years of the 60s while some of the government's fiscal and monetary intentions will shortly be evident in the form of action on the De Kock commission on exchange control policy, expected within weeks after a lengthy and perturbing delay. And the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, must now be in the process of formulating critical measures to build on the recent developments with the national budget just over two months away.

The new economic wave moved ahead on a broad front yesterday:

- The gold price continued to move ahead after soaring more than \$6.00 an ounce the previous day in an ironic rise on the heels of the latest US Treasury giant gold auction which was heavily overbid. It was the announcement of the auctions which caused the metal to fall back from the record heights to which it again appears to be heading.

- Department of Statistics figures indicated consumers were embarking on a new year spending spree rivaling the rush to the tills before the introduction of the general sales tax last July. The January figure looks set to exceed R1 000 million for the first time and Christmas spending also a new record at R1 425 million.

- The buoyancy on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange continued with sectors firming in moderate trading as the RDM 100 industrial index, now at its highest level in 10 years, pushed for the 300 mark.

Stock market sources attributed the JSE "boomlet" to major investors unloading poor quality shares in favour of blue chips while the chairman of Sanlam, Dr A D Wassenaar, cautioned: "I don't think there is such a terrific boom and there are no indications that

what there is will persist for any length of time".

"Look at companies that have done well during the recession years and be careful," was the advice from brokers.

- Money market men pointed to extremely high liquidity, particularly in long term funds, and predicted a further decline in interest rates which should provide a non-inflationary boost by lowering the whole cost structure of the economy.

The state steel undertaking, Iscor, is expected to provide a good example of the softening in rates, already down some 1.5 percent over the year to under 10 percent, when it comes to the market with the first major issue of 1979, for R50 million, in February. The rate drop is equivalent to an annualized capital increase of some 25 percent — a big boost for the larger and smarter financial institutions which would have anticipated it. Company debenture rates are down two percent from this time last year to 11 percent.

All this means there is a real possibility that private individuals will benefit from a new round of interest rate cuts in money that matters to them — mortgage bonds, HP, and overdraft rates.

Speculation rife

On the corporate front, reliable banking sources note that speculation is again rife that the De Kock commission will produce a two tier exchange rate system. This, however, could be little more than a tidying up of existing arrangements with a market orientated financial rand, along the lines of the securities rand, for investments and other transactions, and a new commercial rand pegged to a basket of currencies rather than the US dollar.

Speculation on other measures, such as a relaxation of restrictions on the import and export of capital by South Afri-

cans and non-residents, ranges from cautious expectations of virtually no change, because of a war scenario in Southern Africa, to the sentiment that controls will have to be eased to stimulate investment. What is guilting the financial community is the delay in announcing measures which deeply affect it since it is known Senator Horwood has had the commission's report for about two months.

Then there's the national budget at the end of March. All the signs and almost all the authorities, barring the Department of Finance which is remaining mum of course, harbingers an easing of personal income tax.

It all comes down to a strong base for a new economic expansion and all the implications this entails, with political factors, including the availability of oil supplies, dictating the extent of what must be the best opportunity to get things moving for a decade.

On the other hand, if the new wave of optimistic indicators cannot soon be transformed into a better standard of living for most of the population, it would not be unreasonable to expect serious consequences.

Authoritarian attitude to Crossroads

CT.
(307) 22/11/79

From Dr K R HUGHES,
chairman, Civil Rights
League (Cape Town):



IN THE FIRST week of January, the press carried reports of a letter which Mr J Goosen, personal clerk to the deputy minister of plural relations, Dr Vosloo, sent in reply to a letter addressed to the prime minister by the Crossroads appeal committee. This letter was reported to contain the following extraordinary paragraph, which we must presume represents the considered opinion of leading members of the government:

"With regard to Crossroads and the squatting in general the Government, which is responsible for the maintenance of law and order, cannot ignore certain basic principles. The squatters at Crossroads have in fact no respect towards the owner of the land on which they squat and no self-respecting Government can allow such a violation of this principle."

It is, of course, authoritarian statements like this which need to be counteracted by the fantastic paroxysms of whitewashing and windowdressing that used to be conducted by the now-defunct department of information. Reading it through carefully and bearing in mind the known facts, the sensitive reader cannot fail to be disturbed at its latent implications; and it is difficult to know which is more appalling: the lack of logic or the lack of humanity which it reveals.

In the first place it should be pointed out that Crossroads is a

proclaimed emergency camp and that, far from showing "no respect", many of the squatters were in fact directed to settle there by government officials.

In the second place, one would like to know what "this principle" which "no self-respecting government" can allow to be violated in fact is. It is certainly not the integrity of property rights, which the government itself has done so much to undermine, for example through group areas, or indeed that other germane piece of legislation, the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act.

In the third place, there is the suggestion that somehow the squatters constitute, by their very presence, a threat to law and order. There are two possible interpretations which can be put on this: one relating to real crime and the other to the presence of people guilty of technical irregularities under the pass laws.

On the issue of the crime rate, much nonsense has been written, and one really needs accurate figures, which are probably in the nature of things not to be come by in a country where the police do not enjoy the full confidence of the people. Such stray shreds of evidence as we have, however (addresses of people killed in the Cape Peninsula in 1976, for example) suggest, if anything, a below-average level of crime, while the fact that Crossroads is such an extraordinary, such a settled community points the same way. We cannot be 100 percent sure that Crossroads does not suffer massive secret unreported crime, but all experience, all sociology, is against this. Moreover one thing is absolutely certain: Relocating these people in rural slums, where there is slim possibility of formal or informal employment — that is a sure way of breaking down order, breeding up lawlessness.

Pass laws

The question about the pass laws is a more serious and a more thorny issue. For if, on the one hand, one does not want to encourage anyone to break the law, on the other, one must acknowledge that there are bad laws whose strict enforcement would destroy such little civilization as we have, and whose selective enforcement is massively onerous and unfair. Perhaps the best that can be said is to appeal to the minister to

failed to keep track of a piece of paper bobbing its way in a bureaucratic morass, or who alternatively may, far from endangering life, be trying to secure it by fleeing rural starvation and misery.

At the UCT health conference last year it was reported that the infant mortality rate of black squatter camps (Crossroads was one of the places studied), though worse than among whites, of course, was vastly better than that of black rural areas, which compared with the worst in Africa. Generation after generation of Afrikaner historians have condemned (and rightly) the British for crowding Afrikaner women and children into concentration camps where there was high risk of death, after the Anglo-Boer war. It is tragic and bitterly ironic that descendants of these children seem bent on implementing the same policy today — only this time it is black women and children who are being forced into high-risk areas.

Finally, the letter from Mr Goosen is remarkable also for the insight it affords us into the mentality and attitudes of senior government officials and how they view what they conceive to be their function in life: instilling "respect" in subordinates, and maintaining their own self-esteem ("no self-respecting government can allow ...").

Welfare

These attitudes seem, to say the least, less than democratic, and the rhetoric in which they are phrased repulsive and self-deluding. Even if one approved of the morality of these so-called "principles", surely one ought to venture to dissent about the proper purpose and functions of government. For the government is not there to elicit an appropriate sense of reverence, nor to conduct didactic sessions in moral philosophy, but to protect the lives and look after the welfare of its subjects. On this condition, and on this condition only, should it be entitled to respect.

If the government spent more time trying to help people, and less time trying to mould their consciousness, things might be better all round.

legalize these people and give them security where they are, and to allow families to be reunited. For statutory offences, unlike real crimes such as theft or murder, are such as can be righted at the stroke of a pen.

Certainly there is white ignorance and hypocrisy about the pass laws. Only very recently there was national outrage when the white boxer Kallie Knoetze was threatened with deportation from the United States for having the wrong visa. Of the many who felt indignation on that occasion, few gave a thought to the comparable — to the much worse — plight suffered by many thousands of their black fellow-countrymen, year after year. Those who mutter endlessly about law and order often fail to recognize just how "technical" technical infringements of the pass laws often are.

Affluent whites think nothing of breaking speed limits (though speed is ultimately dangerous and keeps death on the roads), but are apt to condemn blacks who may merely have

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**SA pleases
Transkei**

UMTATA. — The Transkei Government was happy to note that South Africa had accepted its criteria for determining Transkeian citizenship, the Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana, said in Umtata yesterday.

Mr Koyana was commenting on a list of Cross-road squatters supplied to his government by the South African Government. The list of approximately 3 000 names was given to Transkei for scrutiny.

The two governments agreed that there should be no social or political problems when squatters who wanted to return to Transkei did so. — Sapa.

Witness tells of shooting during Crossroads raid

3.2

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — A Crossroads man told a Wynberg inquest magistrate today that Mr Sindele Ndlela, the man shot dead by a policeman in a raid on the camp was unarmed when he was shot and had gone to where the police were to find out what was going on.

Mr Mduhame Stanford Mgosana was testifying at the inquest on Mr Ndlela (33), who was killed during the combined police and Administration Board raid at dawn on September 14.

Mr Mgosana's statement, made to Lieutenant

Kniepl the SAP Mowbray on September 20, was handed in to the court.

In it, he said he was awakened on the night by noises outside. Some people told him the police were on the other side of the sand dune in front of his house and another man went towards the sand dune. "we were curious to find out what the police were doing," he said.

"We had no weapons. As we approached the hut on the sand dune Mr Ndlela took the right turning off the path and we took the left."

Mr Mgosana said they

had no weapons, bricks or stones. As they walked past the hut on the hill, a policeman shone a torch at them.

"As the light fell on us, the policeman fired a shot. Sindele was hit and fell to the ground," he stated.

STOOPE

Dr Willy Hermann Erich Bunge, a government specialist pathologist, told the court Mr Ndlela would have been stooped in a crouched position if the fatal shot was fired from a kneeling position.

At an earlier inquest hearing, Sergeant Patrick Cleary told the court he fired from a crouched position at a man who was running towards him in a threatening manner from the top of a dune.

Dr Bunge, who said he had conducted over 10 000 post mortem examinations, said the man could not have been in an erect running position if the person who fired the shot was kneeling.

Under cross examination by Mr A Chaskuln, for the Ndlela family Dr Bunge agreed the police use a "very powerful gun."

(Proceeding)

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TABLE

	Projected rate of growth of output per worker	
	Projection 1	Projection 2
Copper	0	0
Iron Ore	2,7	2,8
Chrome	4,3	4,3
Managanese	7,0	7,3
Coal	4,9	6,1
Asbestos	0	0
Gold	0	0
Diamonds	0	0
Platinum	0	0
Others	n.a.	n.a.

Projected rates of change of output per worker are obtained by calculating projected levels of output per worker for 1970 and 1980 and finding the compound annual rate of growth between them. Actual rates of change are calculated directly from the series of output per worker available for each mineral (however, they suffer from overdependence on the endpoints and from ignoring the intermediate years between 1970 and 1976)

Squatter poster banned

EAST LONDON — The Catholic Christmas poster put up in East London and later torn down at the orders of the police has been officially banned.

The poster, which showed a hand wielding a hammer and a pointing finger threatening a squatter family, had the caption "Christ was a squatter. Do you reject him?"

It was erected by the Catholic Justice and Reconciliation Commission on a billboard at the bottom of Recreation Road and was blasted into fragments by firehoses

the following day.

Reacting to the banning yesterday, Fr Paddy Quirk, one of those responsible for the poster's design and erection, said he was shocked at the extent of the official reaction.

He felt the poster, and especially the wide publicity it had received, had done a lot of good in making people think.

"They have had to face the shocking thought that Christ could have been a squatter. If people could only see Christ in other people and even in squatters they would be

more humane and would deal with them differently," Fr Quirk said.

The good news in the latest issue of the Government Gazette is that the magazine, Private Eye, printed by Pressdram Ltd of London will again be on sale in South Africa.

It was previously found to be undesirable by the former Publications Control Board under the now repealed Publications and Entertainments Act of 1963.

The declaration that every edition of Private Eye is undesirable has been withdrawn — DDR

By STEPHEN WROTTESELEY
TWO witnesses to the shooting of a Crossroads resident, Mr Sindele Ndelela, at the squatter camp last year, rejected statements they made after the incident when they gave evidence yesterday.

They were giving evidence in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court at the formal inquest into the death of Mr Sindele Ndelela, who was shot dead in the early hours of September 14.

One of yesterday's witnesses, Mr Johannes Swartbooi, said portions of the statement handed in had been left out when it was read back to him before he signed it.

The other witness, Mr Mdu-bane Stanford Mgosana, said his statement had not been read back to him before he signed it with a thumb print.

Mr Ndelela was shot by a policeman, Sergeant Patrick Cleary, during a crime prevention exercise on September 14. At an earlier hearing, Sergeant Cleary told how he and the rest of his section went into Crossroads to conduct a house-to-house search.

After searching one shack the section went to a shack where they came under attack from a stone-throwing group on top of a sand-dune.

Most of the section fled "in uncontrolled panic", and when Sergeant Cleary thought he was in danger of being trapped between a group of men who were standing in his path of escape and Mr Ndelela, who was running in his direction after throwing a stone at him from the dune, he fired at Mr Ndelela.

Yesterday the two squatters denied there had been any stone-throwing where they were.

Mr Swartbooi's statement, made on October 18 last year, was read to him in court by the magistrate, Mr G A Dell.

In Mr Swartbooi's statement he said he awoke between 1.30 am and 2 am because of noise and commotion outside. He said to investigate.

"A large crowd of people had gathered and all stated that the police had arrived and that they were going to be raided," continued the statement. "It was

gathered in Klipfontein Road on the other side of a hill."

Yesterday Mr Swartbooi denied having told the police of a crowd, and added that there were only two people outside his shack. He said he did not know where the police were.

He admitted having told police that the two men, Mr Ndelela and Mr Mgosana, said they would go to look for the police and that he was curious and decided to join them.

"We walked in a single file up to the dune. We reached the top of the sand-dune and then separated from each other because a house was immediately in front of us and we wished to get nearer the road to see what the police were doing," his statement continued.

"The deceased started walking down the dune on the right-hand side near a tree, and Stanford and I went down on the left-hand side."

Yesterday Mr Swartbooi said the group walked abreast and did not reach the top of the sand-dune. He said Mr Ndelela and the other two men separated when they were still at the bottom of the dune.

After a torch flashed at Mr Ndelela a shot rang out and he fell, Mr Swartbooi said yesterday.

He also denied having told Lieutenant Leonard Knipe, who took his statement, that: "I think the policeman must have got a fright when we came down the hill, and for this reason shot at the deceased."

Mr Swartbooi said he made his statement through an interpreter, Mrs Regina Ntongwana. "I was of the mind she was correctly interpreting," he said.

Mr Dell: "What was read back to you — was that the version you gave the lieutenant?"

Mr Swartbooi: "Yes. Although some of the paragraphs — I do not know where they

Questioned by Mr Swart, he said some of the statement read out yesterday "came as news to me".

He agreed that from his evidence yesterday it seemed pretty clear that Mr Ndelela was killed in "cold blood".

Statement not read

Earlier in the day, Mr Mgosana told the court that his statement had not been read back to him before he signed it. He said he had made his statement to Lieutenant Knipe through Mr Ndelela's brother, who acted as an interpreter.

In his statement he was alleged to have said that while they were walking past a house on top of the sand-dune a policeman shone a torch at the three

and fired a shot at them. He said the policeman who fired the shot was hiding behind a gate.

Yesterday Mr Mgosana denied that this was what he told Lieutenant Knipe.

They had not reached the top of the sand-dune, he said; Mr Ndelela was separated from him and Mr Swartbooi.

Earlier, he told the court that neither he nor his companions were armed that night. He said the policeman had shot Mr Ndelela for no reason.

Pathologist report

Dr Willy Bunge, the state pathologist who conducted the post mortem on Mr Ndelela's body, said Mr Ndelela died from a gunshot wound. The bullet

penetrated his right side, passing through the fourth rib, the right lung, the vertebral column and spinal cord, and the left lung.

If it had been fired from below the man, as described by Sergeant Cleary, who said he was kneeling down when he fired, Mr Ndelela must have been crouching.

Dr Bunge said it was possible for a bullet to be deflected off a bone. He said it could be deflected quite a degree depending on the size, speed and angle of the bullet.

Asked by Mr Swart if there were any signs inconsistent with the possibility, he said a bullet that had ricocheted usually spun or rotated. He had seen no signs of spinning or rotation.

The hearing 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, Cloenberg and Company, is appearing for the Ndelela family. Mr J Swart is appearing for the Minister of Police and/or members of the police.

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Squatter, 73, pleads in vain to keep shack

A 73-YEAR-OLD man pleaded in vain in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court yesterday to be allowed to continue to live as a rent-paying squatter on a property in Retreat because he and his 75-year-old wife have nowhere else to go.

The man, Mr Jan Lewis, is among the members of six families whose homes are to be demolished in terms of a court order made yesterday.

He was giving evidence in the case in which Fred C. Christians, 50, of The Camp, Military Road, Steenberg, was charged under the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act.

FOUND GUILTY

Christians pleaded guilty on October 30 last year to allowing the occupation of seven illegal structures on his property in 11th Avenue, Retreat.

He was found guilty on that day and given three months to demolish the shacks. One family moved out and their shack was

demolished by the council. The other six shacks are still occupied.

Yesterday, Christians was fined R100 (or 50 days) of which R80 (or 40 days) was suspended for five years. He was also ordered to demolish the shacks before February 28 and would be liable to a penalty of R10 for each day after the set date if the shacks were not demolished by then.

GAVE NOTICE

Christians told the court he gave his tenants three months notice on October 30 last year. All of them came back to him and told him the same story: The council couldn't help them and their only alternative would be Vrygrond, which had a high crime rate.

He called three of the tenants to give evidence.

Mr Norman Hermanus told the court he had been on the council waiting list for seven years. After the notice was served on him he went to the housing office on December 11 last year. He was told 'thousands' were ahead of him on the list.

Mr Jan Lewis, 73, told the court he has been living on Christians's property for the past 18 months.

'INHUMANE'

'My wife is 75. In Vrygrond they broke down my door, 30 to 40 of them. They took my money. Mr Christians's rent is high, but I'm all right there. Where must I go?'

Christians told the court his plea was not for a profit, but for humanitarian reasons

Before passing sentence, Miss W van Greunen, on the Bench, said that a lot of emphasis had been put on the humanitarian aspect in the case, and that it would appear to be 'inhumane' if the City Council were allowed to demolish the shacks.

'But if there was no problem, the lawmakers would not have created this law, thus, there is a problem. And this Act was created to prevent illegal squatting,' she said.

Mr S Steyn appeared for the State.

Crossroads action group

31/1/79

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CAPE TOWN — Black and white representatives of commerce and industry in the Western Cape have formed an action group to find a solution to the Crossroads emergency camp.

The action committee will work with Minister of Plural Relations Dr Piet Koornhof.

This move follows two top-level meetings — lasting four hours — between Dr Koornhof and the Western Cape Traders Association, the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, the Cape Chamber of Industries, the Cape

Employers Association and the Afrikaanse Sakekammers of Cape Town, Bellville, and Parow.

The legality or illegality of the camp or its residents was not discussed, and the main thrust of the talks seemed aimed at solutions to the socio-economic problem.

Sources said Sakekamer representatives took a strong stand on the right to family life — one of the main arguments used in the past for preservation of the camp.

The talks were seen as the opening round of a protracted series of meetings. —SAPA.

Could these objectives be achieved?

The task of achieving these objectives was a formidable beginning there were factors which rendered the large blocks of first-year students. These factors

- (a) participation was to be voluntary;
- (b) the course enrolment had to be limited only certain Faculties participated;
- (c) the course extended over two weeks but existing week of registration so in effect more than one week in duration.

Let us look at these factors individually. In the first there may be a strong argument in favour of voluntary because certain students do not need the assistance but equally strong arguments in favour of a total scheme on the ground that if it is left to the students or not he or she requires the assistance it is a proportion of those who choose to attend will be prepared to need it and an equally high proportion of over-crowded be those who should be there. It is important that the course organizer for 1976 recommended in favour because there is no way of enforcing compulsory

With regard to (b), only the Faculties of Arts, Science, Engineering, and Medicine participated, although some Social Science students also participated. In the University's ten Faculties were given the benefit of the course not all first-year students in those four Faculties. This there could not be overall benefit as far as the students were concerned.

With regard to (c) it is patently questionable whether in five days any appreciable impact could be made to the students.

Was the course a fruitless exercise?

The courses in 1976 and 1977 have not been enough of an example to see whether they resulted in improved students who took the courses were invited to attend and this revealed (1977 course) that 44.6% of the course had helped them to get to know the University and the course was of little or no use. 85.5% in confidence of their ability to cope with University work.

From sources other than the participants themselves, the Department in the Arts Faculty that in his report on curriculum changes as a result of reports from other Heads of Departments on the use of the Library.

It is not unreasonable to conclude, therefore, that the very severe limitations, were by no means

Squatter
Weekend Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — An East London Catholic priest says he was amazed to hear he faced a possible charge of blasphemy about a poster saying: 'Christ was a squatter. Do you reject Him?'
Father Paddy Quirk, one of six people warned by the police that they might be charged with blasphemy, said: 'Far from being blasphemous, I believe that poster did a tremendous amount of good in focusing attention on the squatter removal issue.'
Although it was on display for only a short time before police took action, it received a wide-spread publicity and in this way achieved its purpose.

Father Quirk and five others are alleged to have drawn up and erected a poster, shortly before Christmas, for the Catholic Justice and Reconciliation Commission.
It showed a squatter family threatened by a fist wielding a hammer. There was a pointing finger and the 'Christ was a squatter' slogan.
A Railways policeman attached to the Security Branch warned them this week that a docket on the matter was being sent to the Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape for his decision on whether they should be prosecuted. There is an alternative charge of producing undesirable material.
Father Quirk said: 'At first I thought it

might be just intimidation. The poster was intended to bring to the notice of the authorities involved in the removals that Christ is in people. If we can identify Christ in people, we will have a far greater respect for them and not treat them as things or numbers.
The authorities would consequently deal with the squatter issue in a much more humane way'.
The poster was erected on a billboard on the night of December 21. A police guard was quickly posted there and sections of the poster were obscured by pasting paper over them.
Soon afterwards the Catholic Commission drew up and erected a similar poster, this

time without a caption and showing a nativity scene instead of the fist and hammer.
They later had to remove this poster because the Metropolitan Advertising Company, which leased the East London billboard to the commission, cancelled the contract.
Mr Harry van Buuren, managing director of the company, said the billboard was on Railways property. In terms of a contract with the S.A.R., his company could be required to remove any offensive posters.
The other five men warned by the police are Mr Chris Watters, Mr Mike Kenyon, Mr Sean Casey, Mr Indiren Pillay and Mr Rob Hensberg.

15, FEBRUARY 10 1979
Lobster Bay

Squatter Sign: Priest Warned
3001 10/3-1-79

CMC objects to patrol for squatter camps

EAST LONDON — The Coloured Management Committee has strongly opposed the hiring of a municipal security constable to control squatters.

Mr J. F. Temmers pointed out that an application by the CMC to have a collector appointed to collect arrear rents had been turned down by the city council's head of finance, Mr Ben Armist, because it involved spending too much money.

"Now when there are squatters to be controlled the money is suddenly available," he said.

The deputy director of the Parks Department, which has been given the task of policing the squatter camps, Mr M.

Bentall, said the council was legally obliged to ensure no new squatter buildings were erected on municipal commonage.

"We have been told it is our responsibility and if we do not control it it will be controlled for us and we will be prosecuted," said the council representative, Mr R. Snodgrass.

Mr Bentall said the South African Police had told his department the problem had nothing to do with them. They only took action when the law was broken.

Mr Mopp pointed out it was unlawful to erect squatter structures and it appeared people were passing the buck with regard to squatters.

With that the meeting returned to the subject on hand, the appointment of a security constable, and Mr Nash said such a man would have to have tact. He could not be a

policeman who would start using knuckles and boots.

The matter was deferred as only one of the candidates for the post had been interviewed, and the CMC was not willing to have him or anyone else appointed until the matter has been thoroughly investigated and all the candidates for the post have been interviewed in the presence of a member of the CMC.

Mr Mopp also wanted to know why if Coloured Management Committees could have an active say in the running of municipal affairs in other Cape centres they were not granted representation in East London?

He said the CMC in Heidelberg sat in on council meetings and had a vote on the town council.

Mr Dody Nash said a similar situation existed in Fort Beaufort. — DDR.

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Black squatters *Handed 2 (76)*

16/2/79
*14. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

Whether any Black squatters in the Cape Peninsula were given accommodation in the emergency camp in Nyanga in 1978; if so, how many.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes. 92 families consisting of 518 men, women and children.

Squatters have their pride . . .

YOUR report on squatters in the Winterveld (Sunday Times, February 4), although well intentioned, reflects the attitude which ultimately leads to the bulldozing of squatter housing by Government agencies.

The report aggravates the position of blacks living in Winterveld and other squatter areas such as Crossroads.

Winterveld is not the "bleak and ugly place" you portray.

Undoubtedly the houses are not of the same, relatively high, standard found in, say, Soweto, but this is offset by factors which make Winterveld a far superior place in which to live than most State-provided housing schemes.

I do not suggest that the Government abrogates its re-

sponsibility to provide housing, but rather that it reassesses the way it attempts to meet black housing needs.

The dwellers of Winterveld have achieved their present level of housing without Government handouts.

The only cost to the taxpayer and community is that they constitute an eyesore and a blot on the landscape.

They pay relatively little

for their housing (although a certain amount of exploitation does take place).

When one considers the lack of security of tenure at Winterveld, it is remarkable how many houses are of a greater size and quality than those found in legal black townships in South Africa.

Residents of Winterveld are free to choose what type of

house they wish to live in and how much of their budget to allocate to housing, and to match this with changes in their income and family circumstances.

Winterveld abounds with "informal" activities such as block-making which enables dwellers to augment their incomes.

Many of these activities would be illegal in places such as Soweto.

In physical terms, places like Winterveld are certainly squalid.

But on scratching the surface, it is apparent that this town represents a type of housing solution which should be encouraged by the Government rather than repressed; particularly if one considers the failure of the present system to provide sufficient houses for blacks.

In Winterveld, as in any other squatter area, if security of tenure could be assured, access to finance given, and roads and services provided, the quality of the housing stock would improve immeasurably through the efforts of the people themselves.

This would represent a far more efficient use of public money than the present method of building standard houses.

We whites tend to underestimate the ability of low-income blacks to play an active role in fulfilling their own housing needs.

The initiative and drive of low-income groups should be harnessed by the Government and not subdued by a system of housing which takes all decision-making away from the occupant.

I do not suggest that squatting be legalised, but there are many lessons to be learnt from places like Winterveld which, in my view, provides an efficient alternative to the present system of Government-provided housing.

— BRUCE G BOADEN, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

LETTERS

P.O. BOX 1090 JOHANNESBURG

Section 2 of the SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (SANA) is a report and one of the mainstays of the SANA in the

4. March 30 (THURSDAY). A comparative history of South African and South African Economies, Stellenbosch.

5. April 3. Income distribution in South Africa, Economics, UCT.

6. April 10. African models of economic development - Economics, UCT.

7. April 17. Government regulation of the South African economy, Rees, Economics, UCT.

8. May 1. The South African economy, present and future, Pretoria.

Section 3 : EDUCATION

9. May 8. History of the education system in South Africa, Malherbe, Natal.

10. May 15. The education system in South Africa, (former Director of Planning, Bantu Education)

11. May 22. The education system in South Africa, Dr. P.E. Spargo, Education, UCT.

CITIES OF THE EAST

Crossroads

Student bid for solution

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The principle of consulting blacks in South Africa about their future is clearly underlined in a detailed study on the Crossroads squatter camp published by the Afrikaanse Studentebond.

'Too often in the past have blacks been spoken about and not spoken to on matters which affected them', the study report says.

Drawn up by Mr Abrie de Swardt of the University of the Orange Free State, the report has to be ratified by the head committee of the SAB when it meets in Bloemfontein in this weekend.

The report sketches the history of Crossroads from 1975 when, it says, officials of the Cape Divisional Council sent blacks living among coloured people in identified squatter camps to Crossroads.

BASIC SERVICES

Basic services were provided that same year because it was decided in May 1975 that Crossroads was a health hazard.

'In 1976 and 1977 Crossroads took on more and more of the qualities of a permanent settlement with its own unique character', the report says.

In 1978 a survey showed that the total population of Crossroads was 14 884, of whom 11 141 were dependants and 3 744 heads of families. Only 105 families had the right to be in Crossroads legally, while 389 families were from the Ciskei and 3 033 from Transkei and 322 from other areas.

The report traces the history of the controversy surrounding Crossroads which eventually led to an article in the New York Times and a request by 22 members of the US House

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Further studies
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138 000 (or 1,3%) lower.

IX. DISCUSSION OF

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A welcome turn at Crossroads

THE Afrikaanse Studentebond is a nursery of National Party thought and thus a pointer, hopefully, to the direction of the party's future policies. It is therefore encouraging to see the concern which the student union is showing over the Crossroads squatter camp, to the extent of making an in-depth study of the situation there; and still more heartening to note the conclusions which its researchers have reached.

Among other things the report — mainly controversial in ASB terms — recommends that the camp not be demolished before alternative housing has been provided. It stresses the need for white authority to consult with blacks, instead of making unilateral decisions concerning them. In this spirit it praises the sympathetic approach of the new Minister of Plural Relations towards Crossroads residents and contrasts this with the attitude of his predecessor.

The students come to much the same conclusions as others who have taken the trouble to look closely at Crossroads and its people instead of regarding

it simplistically as an illegal "black spot." It is a living community: one which in four years of existence has built a strong community spirit and many of its own amenities.

The "problem" is essentially a human one. Only the most callous of ideologists can see its solution in terms of eviction orders and bulldozers.

Crossroads is one squatter camp which happens to have been much in the news. There are others like it in different parts of the country, and together they epitomise part of the massive problem of urban blacks which the Government must squarely confront.

Clearly the old pat National Party solution is no longer tenable. All blacks belong in homelands, said Dr Connie Mulder, and ultimately there will be no black South Africans. This is dangerous and provocative wish-fantasy. We are glad to see that a Cabinet Minister, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, has repudiated it in Parliament. There are other signs too that the Government is about to switch to a more realistic, more humane solution to Crossroads.

Govts hold talks on Crossroads

CAPE TOWN — The position of Transkeians at Crossroads was discussed at a meeting between the South African and Transkei Governments yesterday.

The meeting follows an agreement reached by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the former Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, at Queenstown last year after Transkei had objected to the construction of a resettlement township on its borders.

Since the Queenstown meeting, the South African Government has submitted a list of 3 000 names to Transkei. This list is being examined by Transkei to see if the people on it are actually Transkeians.

Transkei's Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana, who led their delegation, said yesterday they had told the South African Government to be patient because identification took time in some districts.

"Where progress is

good, the people at home have identified their brothers and families and have indicated they have homes. These people can come back at any time," he said.

Mr Koyana said about 20 per cent of the 3 000 names had been positively identified as Transkeians.

"The South Africans have had to accept our test on citizenship," Mr Koyana said.

because they were not known and were not accepted as Transkeians.

In Umtata, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, told the National Assembly yesterday that the visit by a Transkei delegation to Cape Town on February 13 has been to "continue the fight for the restoration and return of our land which is presently still being held by South Africa."

He said some newspapers had gone so far as to impute that Chief K. D. Matanzima had gone to Cape Town at a time coincidental with the South African budget — DDR-PC.

Year	Output (1000 metric carats)	Employment	Output (cts) per worker
1946	1 349	19 164	70
1947	1 242	20 115	62
1948	1 382	18 476	75
1949	1 265	19 332	65
1950	1 732	19 292	90
1951	2 229	19 501	114
1952	2 383	19 295	124
1953	2 718	18 080	150
1954	2 859	16 541	173
1955	2 629	15 458	170
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1968	7 433		
1969	7 863		
1970	8 112		
1971	7 031		
1972	7 385		
1973	7 565		
1974	7 510		
1975	7 295		
1976	7 023		
1977	7 643		

TABLE 3: OUTPUT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY ON THE DIAMOND MINES: 1946-1977

Hansard 6(248) 25/2/79
Crossroads squatter camp

175. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Police:

- (1) Whether police carried out operations in Crossroads squatter camp on the night of 5 to 6 September 1978; if so, for what purpose.
- (2) whether any persons were arrested; if so, how many;
- (3) whether any of the arrested persons were subsequently charged; if so, (a) how many and (b) with what offence in each case;
- (4) whether any of the persons charged were convicted; if so, (a) how many and (b) of what offence in each case.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (1) Yes, for general law enforcement and crime prevention purposes.
- (2) Yes, 426.
- (3) Yes.
 - (a) 426.
 - (b) Contravention of section 10(4) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (No. 25 of 1945) ... 377

Contravention of section 11 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (No. 25 of 1945) ... 49

(4) Yes.

(a) 403.

- (b) Contravention of section 19(4) of Act 25/1945—
Entering and remaining in a prescribed area for more than 72 hours without permission ... 362
- Contravention of section 11 of Act 25/1945—
Introduce, induce or assist a Black person to enter a prescribed area ... 41

ASB policy

clash on squatters

8 Nov 22/2/79.

307

A study of the Crossroads squatter camp written by a member of the Afrikaanse Studentebond's head committee is likely to cause heated controversy when the committee meets again on Friday.

Most members of the head committee feel the report will be ratified despite conservative opposition and become official ASB policy.

The report suggests that Crossroads should not be demolished before alternative accommodation is found and that existing housing be improved until the homelands are developed sufficiently to attract residents.

The report has been sent to all MPs and SRCs and to English student organisations like Nusas.

Conservative opposition to the report is expected from Rand Afrikaans University and the University of Pretoria. Student leaders on these campuses today said they could not comment until they had studied the report carefully.

Students on some campuses, however, are reported to be dissatisfied. One of the reasons is a report in an Afrikaans newspaper that gave the impression the report was already official policy. Other students point out that the solutions offered are contrary to Government policy.

Another highly controversial part of the meeting is expected to be an interim report on a study being conducted into the Immorality Act and Mixed Marriages Act. This subject caused heated debate at the last annual congress of the ASB in Bloemfontein in July last year.

The report should be ready for the next head committee meeting in April.

OUTH AFRICA

Unit

Cape Town
Ward, D.F.S.
White, Miss M.
Williams, G.S.
Woker, H.H.
Wylie, A.W.

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HISTORY
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PAPER I
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PAPER II
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LATIN I

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER, 1978

South Africa Labour

face (30)
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This was confirmed yesterday by Mr Derry Fitnum, the managing director of the Cafda Utility Company, which owns the village. He said that 27 structures housing about 90 people had to be demolished.

The Cape Times interviewed residents at random in five households, all of whom said that members of their families were staying in the structures, which generally comprised extra rooms which had been built on at the back of the houses.

None of the others had begun demolishing the structures. One woman said they were waiting to see what the others would do. Mr J G Brand, the City Engineer, was not available for comment late yesterday. The Secretary for Community Development, Mr L Rouche, could not be contacted for comment.

One of the structures which residents began demolishing in the Cafda village yesterday.
The residents began re-assembling the structure when it began raining.

...ary for Community Development, Mr. L. Rouche, could not be contacted for comment.

SECRET
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'Hundreds' moved in townships

Argus 1/3/79.

(307)

(124)

COMMUNITY workers involved in Cape Town's black townships have reported that 'hundreds' of people are being moved out of their homes by the authorities because of the conversion of single quarters to family units.

The family units will be used for people presently housed in the KTC emergency camp or in other over-crowded family housing.

The single quarters, intended for men only, have been occupied by men with wives and families. Although this practice is illegal it is the only way these people can enjoy a normal family life.

TOLD TO GO

The community workers, from the Athlone Advice Office and the Western Province Council of Churches, said today the men were being moved into already over-crowded barracks while their wives and children — mostly 'illegal' — were being told to leave the Peninsula.

The result was growing friction between established residents and newcomers in the barracks while the women were moving to Crossroads emergency camp.

Those women moving into Crossroads were being housed by relatives where they were also causing over-crowding.

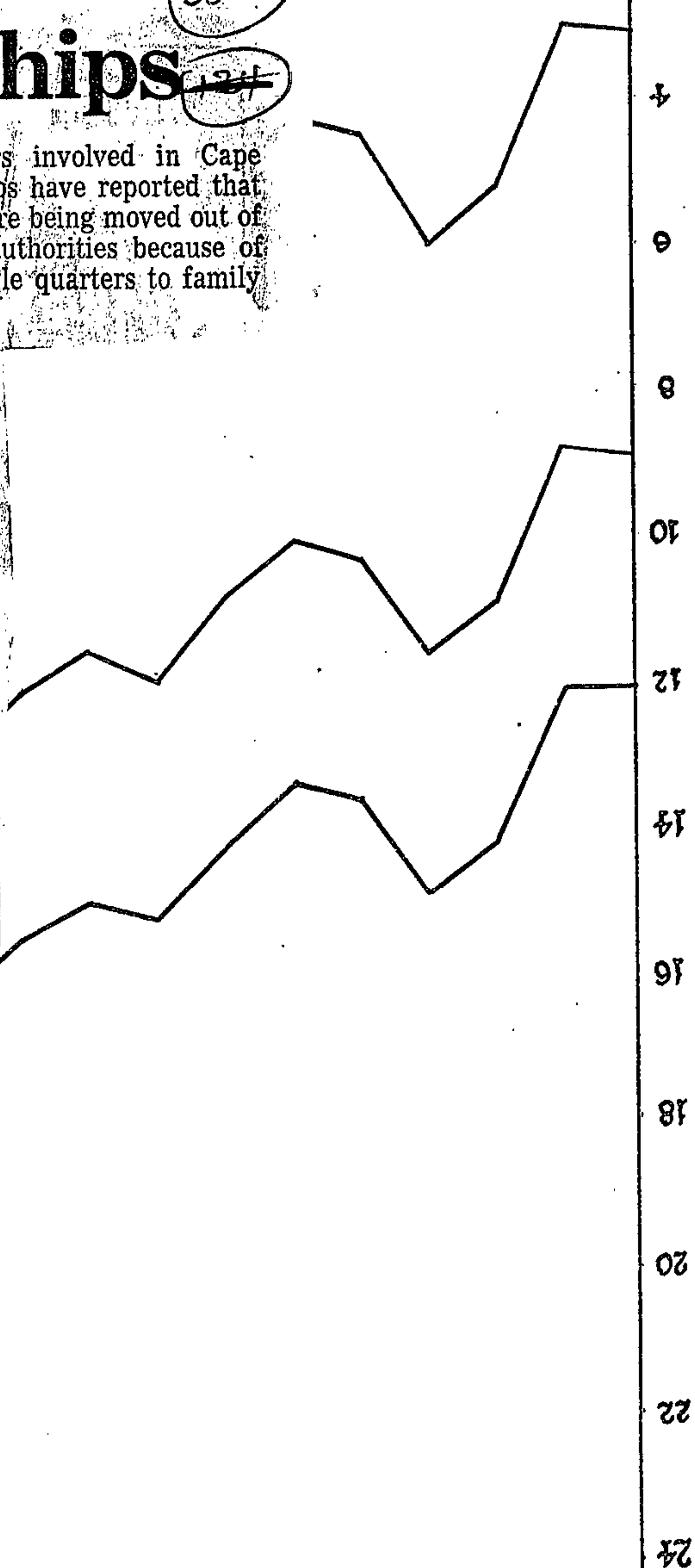
HUNDREDS

The community workers were not able to say how many people were involved but said the figure certainly ran into hundreds.

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Administration Board (Peninsula area), was not available for comment.

The board is involved in the first phase of converting 850 single quarter hostel units into family dwellings.

The first phase involves the conversion of 182 hostel units to 324 family houses.



'Negotiation' halts Crossroads plans

MM 2/3/79

307

MR. Uigby Koyana, "not less than 8 percent" have been rejected as not being Transkeian.

40 percent rejection?

Transkei will only accept the repatriation of those people in Crossroads who have families and homes in their country and who are in its terms Transkeian citizens.

According to informed sources in Umtata, it is expected that about 40 percent of the 3 000 names will ultimately be rejected by Transkei.

If that is the case, there will be some 19 000 squatters left at Crossroads if the official population count in the camp is correct.

The Department of Plural Relations planners then turned to the Ciskei, the other Xhosa-speaking State in South Africa. The Bridge Farm construction equipment moved to the Whitesea area where at Poplar Grove a new town was laid out.

It is in this district where one of the first resettlement camps — Sada — was established and it is where Thornhill, now named Ntabatumba, is situated.

It was Sada, before Thornhill was ever heard of, that drove a Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs who is now Minister of Plural Relations, Dr. Piet Koornhof, to tears some years ago. He said then that it should never happen again and it was largely through him that some small home industries were started in the area.

Genuine

Still, this was the area chosen for the Crossroads resettlement until the Ciskei Government took up the issue.

The homeland's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, and his Cabinet told the South African Government they were prepared to accept only genuine Ciskeian citizens.

And after a meeting with the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Dr. Willie Vosloo, the Chief Minister announced the new Whitesea development had "nothing to do with the resettlement of the Crossroad squatters".

Difficult

"The Government has decided that the Crossroads people, if they are 'illegally' in Cape Town must go back to their homelands.

In earlier days, the planners could lay out a town, and they would have been sent there. It was easy — without consultation.

It is a lot more difficult now, as this week's meeting between Mr. Koyana and the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, and Dr. Koornhof showed.

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government's new emphasis on consultation and negotiation with the homelands and independent States is hampering its plans to resettle the 20 000 squatters at Crossroads.

At first, planners in the Department of Plural Relations decided to move the Crossroads squatters to Bridge Farm on the borders of Transkei.

The farm — renamed Crossroads by the Transkeians because of all the roads that cross the dry Eastern Cape veld — is scheduled for incorporation into Transkei and is near a farm given to Transkei's President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, by the Government.

Under old practices a new town would have developed at Bridge Farm. After the planners had done their work, bulldozers and construction equipment would have moved in.

Angry protest

But, in this case, the Transkei Government angrily protested. They had not been consulted, nor had the people managing Bridge Farm — the Transkei Development Corporation.

A summit meeting was hastily arranged between the Transkei and South African Governments at Queenstown — only a few kilometres from the controversial farm — and the construction work was stopped.

The South African Government agreed to submit a list of names to Transkei of people it believed were Transkei citizens.

The list of 3 000 names was received in October. By this week — five months later — only 30 percent had been processed and, according to Transkei's Justice Minister, Mr. Thando Mkhomo, the list is still incomplete.

807 105 DD 2/3/79

Squatters moved from Frankfort

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
The Frankfort squatters camp has been demolished. It mushroomed in the area after several families had been evicted from farms in areas bordering the Ciskei and Transkei in the second half of 1977.

The approximately 150 family community is being resettled on an adjacent area along the King William's Town - Komga road near Peelton, an area preferred by the Ciskei Government, according to the Ciskei Commissioner-General, Mr J J Engelbrecht.

The squatters are required to build their own accommodation within the next three months.

Mr Engelbrecht confirmed yesterday the South African Government would provide tents for the families until the time within which they would be expected to build their own houses. The Government was not going to subsidise the building project, he said.

The Government, however, has provided transport to assist the people to transport their building materials to the new area," Mr Engelbrecht said.

The Frankfort squatters have been a cause for concern for both the South African and the Ciskeian Governments with the former maintaining the squatters had occupied the area illegally.



MR ENGELBRECHT

The matter came to a head when 64 squatters were found guilty in early December, 1977, on charges of illegal occupation. Their 90 days sentences or R100 fines were suspended providing they vacated the area.

The squatters defied the order and more than 100 again appeared in court in February last year, but again they were asked to vacate the area by March 8.

The Ciskei Government then interviewed and some respite was obtained until Mr Engelbrecht advised Chief Minister L. L.

Sebe last Friday the squatters would be removed to the new area on March 1.

Both farm 34, on which the squatter camp grew up, and the new area allocated for resettlement of the squatters, belongs to the South African Development Trust.

When the Ciskei Secretary for Interior, Mr J P Marais, was asked yesterday whether the removal was a joint South African Government-Ciskei Government project, he said it was purely a South African Government exercise," but the Ciskei Government had been aware of the projected removal.

"I did not know it was taking place already," Mr Marais said.

The removal means a start from scratch by the squatters which will again disrupt their lives.

Some of them have a large variety of household goods which cannot be accommodated in the small tents the Government has provided and the tents have been erected on a sloping area which may cause discomfort for the families.

The rebuilding of the shanty town by the squatters will also be costly in terms of time and energy and damaged materials in some instances.

governments will be made available to the affected families, some of whom come from the Komga and Kentani areas. — DDR

Date	Time	Examination	Venue	Check & collect
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18.10.78	9.00	Latin Hons. 2	A 202	
20.10.78	9.00	Latin Hons. 3	A 202	

Please note the Department's examination time-table listed below. The member of staff indicated for each session in column 5 is requested to be present in the examination, to check the question paper and to answer any queries that may arise; further, to leave a telephone number where he/she may be contacted during the examination, and to collect the question papers at the end of the examination. Investigation sessions are indicated where applicable.

Examination Schedule, October/November 1978

miles. We learned that Benson was dead, together with ten Officers and about 58 men, and that they had about 160 wounded.

To our disgust we heard that they had a column of between 2 000 and 2 500 men, and that it was entrenched in a strong camp.

They were surprised that we quickly. Another column h some place on the line and

By midday we had marched four steps eight miles to meet Trichardsfontein. We soon I had to take over a sick A 13th Huzzar, as they could for want of ambulances.

De Lisle's column was sent to Benson's camp to see what had happened, while the other columns, Allenby's and Hamilton's, returned to Trichardsfontein. When we got to camp I found the tonga of the 13th Huzzars with a private in it, shot through the head, and the Civil Surgeon of the Regiment shot through both thighs. The latter was an Edinburgh man called Harding and said to be rather pro-Boer. Harding went out to attend the man shot in the head and, while he was dressing him, a Boer shot him at about 80 yards distance. Harding

Crossroads squatter camp: police search
Hansard 2 of 235 304
308. Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice: 2/3/79

(1) How many persons were prosecuted as a result of the police search carried out in the Crossroads squatter camp on 14 September 1978: hem.

(2) how many of the persons prosecuted were (a) charged with and (b) convicted of (i) offences relating to influx control and identity documents, (ii) possession of stolen cars, (iii) possession of stolen liquor, (iv) possession of dagga and other drugs and (v) other offences: etrace ces, as

(3)(a) what amount was paid in fines by those convicted of offences relating to influx control and (b) to what Department was the amount paid in fines paid over: ounded own columns

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) 300.

only 500 men and that half his force had been put out of action and had lost two guns. The mounted men and guns, together with cape carts and one mess scotch cart per Regiment were to do the forced march and our wagons were to follow under the escort of about 200 mounted men and one gun.

I arranged

Handed 4 6/284 2/3179

Crossroads squatter camp (307)

for our

307. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

Denmark,

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rolling

(1) Whether the Police carried out a search of Crossroads squatter camp on 14 September 1978; if so, for what purpose;

(2) whether any persons were arrested; if so, how many;

(3) whether any of the arrested persons were charged; if so, how many.

At 10 p.m

we moved (The MINISTER OF POLICE:

ambulance (1) Yes, for general law enforcement and crime prevention purposes.

carrying (2) Yes, 300.

easily have (3) Yes, 300.

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when the decision for providing means of carrying them depends entirely on the General. It is quite rightly so, only he must take the blame for any shortcomings.

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the mountains of Natal.

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It is hardly fair to

brings of the wounded

The night march was most unpleasant as they always are. The dew was very heavy and the grass sopping wet. Towards morning the desire to sleep was overpowering and men fell asleep on their horses and at every halt they threw themselves down on

Squatters — a thorn in the government's flesh

307
2/3/79
DD

From BARRY STREEK

CAPE TOWN — The government's new emphasis on consultation and negotiation with the homelands and independent states is hampering its plans to resettle the 20 000 squatters at Crossroads near Cape Town.

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kilometres from the controversial farm — and construction work was stopped.

The South African Government agreed to submit a list of names to Transkei of people it believed were Transkeian citizens.

That list of 3 000 names was received in October. By this week only 30 per cent had been processed and, according to Transkei's Justice Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, "not less than eight per cent" have been rejected as not being Transkeian.

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The means there will be some 19 000 squatters left at Crossroads if the official population count in the camp is correct.

The Department of Plural Relations' planners also turned to the Ciskei, the other Xhosa-speaking state in South Africa. The Bridge Farm construction equipment shifted over to

the Whittlesea area where a new town was laid out at Poplar Grove.

If there is one area in Southern Africa where a new town should not be constructed, it is the Whittlesea area. One of the first resettlement camps, Sada, was established here, as was Thornhill, now named Ntabatumba.

With chronic overpopulation there is massive unemployment, and its only productive asset is migrant labour.

It was Sada, before Thornhill was ever heard of, that drove the then Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Dr Piet Koornhof, to tears some years ago. He said then it should never happen again, and it was largely through him some small home industries were started in the area.

But this was the area chosen for resettlement of Crossroads squatters until the Ciskei Government took up the issue. The homeland's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, and his Cabinet told the South African Government they were prepared to accept genuine Ciskeian citizens only.

After a meeting with the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Willie Vosloo, the Chief Minister announced that the new

Whittlesea development had "nothing to do with the resettlement of the Crossroad squatters."

In October Dr Vosloo himself said: "I fully endorse what the Chief Minister said."

Today the Poplar Grove township is a mass of streets, and toilets have been erected. But there are no houses, and it would not be possible to transfer the Crossroads squatters there immediately even if the Ciskei Government sanctioned the move.

The South African Government has decided the Crossroads people must go back to their homelands if they are in Cape Town illegally.

In earlier days, the days of Dimbaza, Sada and Ilings, the planners would have laid out a town and they would have been sent there.

It is a lot more difficult if there is negotiation, as this week's meeting between Mr Koyana and the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and Dr Koornhof showed.

It might show that many of the Crossroads people just don't belong in Transkei, Ciskei or any other homeland. But that is one of the problems of effective negotiations.

SALDRU/SAMS

TIME	A						AA
Tuesday 4.00-5.30 p.m.	Ms. J. Nat (22) Mr. S.F. A (69)	Dr. J. Smi (11) Ms. G. Rail (12) Ross/Maswe (4)	Prof. P. F (60) Dr. J. Pea (29) P. Burney (56)				
Wednesday 11.00a.m.-1.00p.m.							
Thursday 11.00a.m.-1.00p.m.							
Chairman							
Secretary							
Venue							

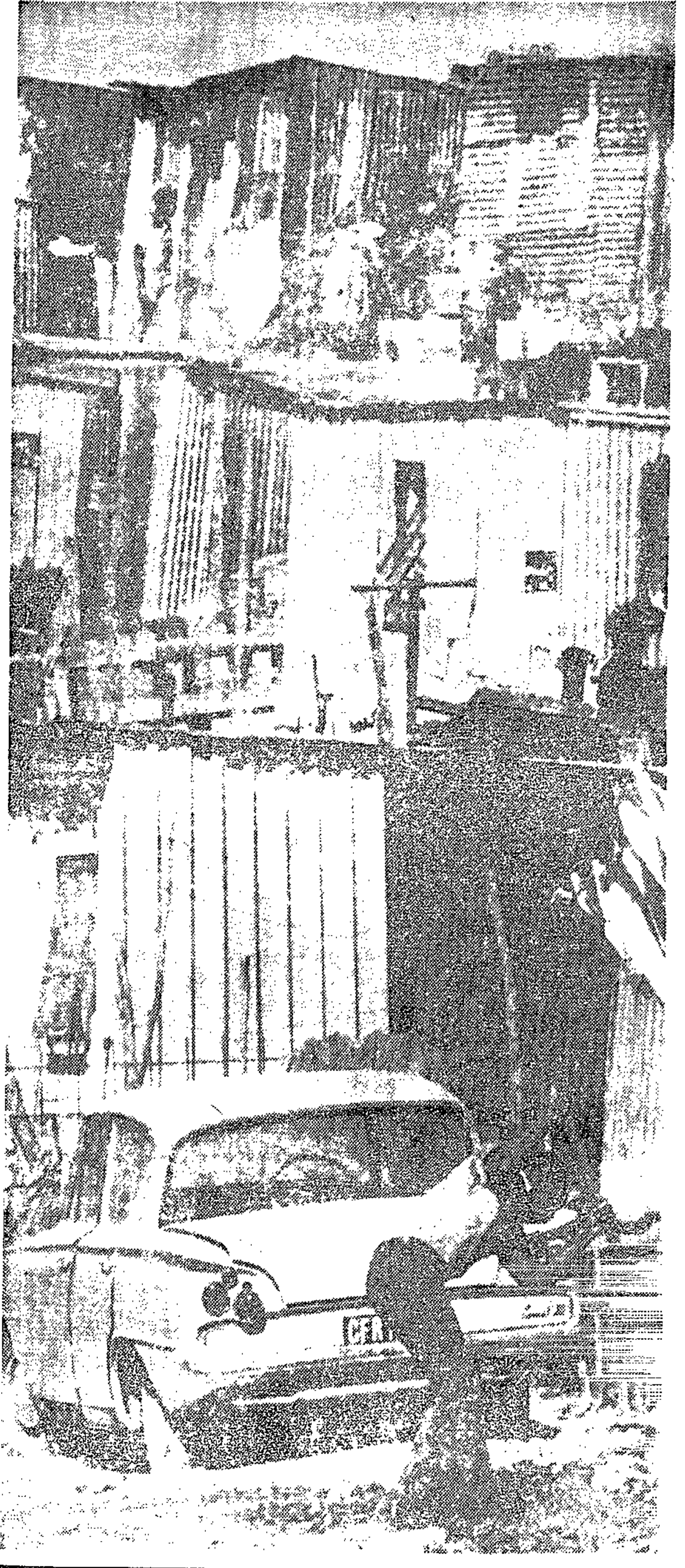
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The Star

Monday March 19 1979

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE



19/3/79

(307)

Crossroads

It has not only been international concern about Crossroads, but also concern from within Afrikanerdom itself which makes Crossroads one of the thorniest problems yet tackled by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Plural Relations.

It lies on a piece of ground about 22 km from the heart of Cape Town — a complex of squatter shacks housing an estimated 20 000 people, most of whom are classified as Transkeians, and to a lesser extent, as Ciskeians.

Many of them are blacks who have drifted into the Western Cape in search of jobs. Men who are migrant labourers from the homelands often prefer to live there with their families (whose presence in the area is illegal) than in single-sex township hostels.

Raids

The first shacks were built there in 1975 and despite frequent raids by the police and administration board officials, the community has continued to expand. Its numbers have grown with the demolition of other squatter camps in the region.

Crossroads had been facing demolition as well, with its residents who are classified as illegal sojourners of the Western Cape to be deported to the Transkei or Ciskei.

A vigorous campaign has got underway in the Cape to prevent this and various organisations, including the Institute of Race Relations, the Black Sash, Women for Peace and church groups playing an important role.

Now Dr Koonhof, seen by some people as an enlightened man, is looking into the problem. As a Government Minister, he faces a difficult choice.

To go ahead with the demolition of the squat-

ter camp and to resettle its inhabitants back in the homelands would be to court anger from South Africa's black community and to provoke a heated international outcry.

Symbolic

There is no denying that Crossroads has assumed a certain symbolic significance in the outside world. The word is going out from the embassies of some Western countries that the demolition of the camp will cause an angry response.

Asked what form this response could take, one senior diplomat said it was likely that the indignation would be on the same scale as that caused by the death in detention of black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko.

Some informed observers say the possibility of sanctions of some kind being implemented against South Africa if Crossroads is demolished cannot be ruled out.

'Moderates'

South African black leaders — even "moderate" ones whose good-will the Government seeks — are making it clear that demolition of Crossroads will not be taken lightly by the black community.

Then there is also the sense of unease felt by some Government supporters. There are stirrings among academics on some Afrikaans campuses and the Afrikaanse Studentebond is investigating alternatives to demolition.

On the other hand, however, Dr Koornhof faces great pressures in favour of demolition and resettlement.

A basic Government objection to Crossroads is that it conflicts with a long-held policy of maintaining the Western Cape as a labour preference area for Coloured people. Many Nationalists believe that by allowing Crossroads to remain, a precedent would have been created which would result in a further influx of blacks from the homelands.

Very significantly, the Cape National Party congress last year reaffirmed the labour preference policy — and this gives Dr Koornhof little room in which to manoeuvre.

Their jobs

There are also claims (denied by Crossroads residents) that Coloureds in the Western Cape and blacks who are there legally complain that the squatters are getting jobs they should have.

There also appears to be an attitude among some officials that Crossroads residents are taunting the Government by refusing to move.

Beyond the fact that it has become a factor in the Government's relations with the country's blacks and certain Western nations, there is something very special about Crossroads.

As someone who has visited squatter settlements in the Transvaal, Natal, the Free State and the Eastern Cape, I have become

used to desolate scenes of despair. In these slums one finds poor people eeking out a precarious existence amid their ramshackle tin shanties; some appear to be so stupified by poverty that they do not have the will or the means to take the initiative to improve their lot. Crime and disease can exact an awful toll in such demoralised communities.

Crossroads is different. It has a lively, organised community. There are committees for health, roads, garbage removal, education — even for entertainment. Crime is kept to a minimum by patrols of men in the community.

At night

"I wouldn't hesitate to walk around here at night, something I wouldn't dare to do in one of the proper townships around here," says a journalist who has watched the development of Crossroads during the past few years.

During the unrest of 1976, Crossroads remained quiet when black townships in the vicinity exploded into violence.

The houses that Crossroads people live in may be built out of corrugated iron and wood, but great care has been taken on the construction of many of them. Many of the gardens are well tended and there is a marked absence of litter on the streets.

In several parts of the camp, families have pooled their resources to buy paint. The result is

BRIEFING

cul de sac?

that the brightly painted little shacks are in one way much more attractive than the depressing monotony that characterises Government-built houses in the townships.

Pride

This is not to claim that the shacks are structurally superior to the Government-built houses. But the way in which they are built and maintained shows a sense of pride not found in some black townships. The way in which the people of Crossroads have taken the initiative in organising their community (to the extent

that they now have three of their own schools, run on community funds) betrays a sense of common purpose which would be cruel to destroy.

There are also signs of growing affluence: A surprising number of motor vehicles are to be found in the camp. Children are fairly well dressed and some successful cottage industries have been established.

To walk through the camp to speak to its people is to understand why there are claims that it would be tragic to demolish the place.

A cautious optimism can be found in parts of the community now that Dr Koornhof is taking an interest in the acrimonious debate about its future.

Sceptical

Some people are sceptical, however. There is a fear that the Government may decide to let people who are deemed to be "legal" or "semi-legal" residents of the Western Cape to remain, while deporting those who are "illegal". Such a move could divide the community, some observers say, and it would

stifle some of the outrage against wholesale deportation of almost all Crossroads residents.

It is encouraging that the public outcry seems to have made the authorities adopt a more cautious approach towards demolition. Some observers believe that if it had not been for public concern, the bulldozers would have moved in long ago.

Crossroads has also focussed much needed attention on the Migratory labour system — and shown yet again that it is a sad, messy business.

Camps are 'a solution' 207

THE squatter camps in the Western Cape were not a problem, they were a solution to the housing shortage and the poverty of life in the reserves, according to a fact paper delivered yesterday.

No new housing had been built for families since 1972 during an attempt to halt and reverse the flow of black migrants to the Western Cape. The result was the proliferation of squatter camps where men legally employed in Cape Town went to live with their families.

"These camps are logical economic responses to the economic pressures which encourage urbanisation of rural populations as industrialisation and commerce expand in a growing economy," the paper said.

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288 families need houses

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. - A total of 288 coloured families moved from the Modderdam area to a temporary transit camp in Bellville had still to be given permanent housing, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said yesterday.

He said in a reply to a question from Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert (PFP, Rondebosch) that the families, in a temporary camp at the rifle range, would be rehoused in permanent homes as soon as possible.

So far 58 families moved to the camp had been rehoused, 12 of them since the beginning of this year.

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Squatters in talks with Koornhof

PLANS to resettle Crossroads squatters 'not far away' are believed to have been discussed at a three-hour meeting between the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr P G J Koornhof, and Crossroads representatives in Cape Town yesterday.

Details of the meeting are being kept secret and it is not known whether 'illegal' Crossroads residents will be included in plans to resettle the squatters in the Peninsula.

IN PRETORIA

Crossroads representatives were reluctant to discuss the matter today and Dr Koornhof, who is in Pretoria, could not be contacted.

Another meeting is believed to be planned for next week and an informed source said the Minister had asked them not to divulge details of yesterday's discussions to the Press.

The Crossroads committee, according to sources, had discussed the resettlement plan last night after they met Dr Koornhof and were not happy about moving.

But another source said the Minister had given them 'hope'. He was less dogmatic than he was at the previous meeting when he emphasised that all discussions had to be within official Government policy.

D F MALAN

The position of the 'illegal' was still being argued about and they were not left out at this stage, the source said.

Dr Koornhof said we could not stay at Crossroads because the land may be needed for extension to the D F Malan Airport. Nyanga East was mentioned as an alternative place.

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TEN of the 16 inhabitants stand anxiously outside the tent in which they have been squatting for the past two months. They have been told they have to leave, but have nowhere to go. From left (back): Desire Jafra, 12, Jeanette Baartman; middle: Catherine Jafra, holding one-year-old Iluyra, Johanna Jemmellet, Eugene Baartman, 13; front: Christopher Jafra, 8, Derck Jafra, 19, Colleen Jafra, 3, and Cassandra Baartman, 5.

16 living in tent told to move out

SIXTEEN Grassy Park people who are sharing a tent after they were evicted from the numbered shack in which they were living still do not know if their tent will be pulled down.

They were told by the Divisional Council officer for Lotus River last week that if they did not move the tent would be confiscated and the owner of the property on which the tent was pitched would be fined.

Later the officer apparently relented and said the tent could remain where it was, although not indefinitely.

But Mr H Olsen, housing manager of the Divisional Council, said yesterday that in terms of the Squatters Act tents could not be used to house squatters, and the tent would have to come down.

FOR MOMENT

Mr Olsen said that the two families living in the tent could remain where they were for the moment, but they could be given 24 hours' notice to move.

The families in the tent — the Jafras and the Baartmans — have been living in the tent since January.

Their landlord evicted them from their numbered shack as they were there illegally. The shack was later demolished following orders from the Divisional Council.

IN OPEN

They spent three nights in the open before a friend pitched a tent for them in his backyard.

Their furniture, covered by a tiny piece of plastic, is lying in the field where their shack used to stand.

Every time Catherine Jafra hears of a vacant flat or house she walks there to obtain the details. She walks a kilometre almost every day to make a 20 cent phone call to the Divisional Council.

OVERFLOWED

The Jafras lived in a one-roomed hut before moving into the numbered shack. Every time it rained the three toilets at the back overflowed into the dwelling, and the house was condemned as a health hazard.

They spent about four months in the numbered shack before being evicted.

Immediately
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squatters problems show a decrease

December 1 to 15, 8; January this year, 9; and February, 7.

"The tremendous numbers at the end of 1978 reflected the stepped up activity of BAAB officials and the harassment and arresting of Crossroads' residents preparatory to demolition," the report said.

"Since the appointment of the new minister and the altered policy with regard to Crossroads, as well as the efficient services of the Crossroads Committee, we have had fewer cases."

The report said that the Crossroads Extension Office had had 139 cases from October 1 to February 28. The office had been inundated during the office's first three Fridays and could only see one-third of the people who waited to be seen. At the moment, however, only a few

people a week needed help.

Unemployment featured as the biggest single problem dealt with at the Advice Office. In February, 64 cases directly involving unemployment were dealt with, while many others with other problems were also unemployed.

The general impression was that work had been lost through retrenchment and not for "faulty service". Official unemployment figures were high, with Administration Board figures standing at 3 794 in the peninsula area, 1 000 higher than a year earlier. "These reflect only those legally here and registered as work seekers", the report said.

Women, many of them domestic workers, were particularly vulnerable. Many were working illegally and could easily be dismissed, and

many had come to the office as they had not been paid for work done.

The office found that there were many contract workers who had had their contracts terminated early. "It is of little help to tell them to return to the Transkei or elsewhere and apply for another contract, as few were available at present".

In the Langa courts, the report said, Advice Office representatives had noticed a "marked improvement" since the arrival of a new magistrate. "Cases were heard with greater care and there is a generally improved atmosphere."

The Advice Office's roster lawyers had continued to offer an invaluable service in courts, in approaching authorities and in handling paper work.

Athlone's

Staff Reporter

THE number of squatter problems dealt with by the Athlone Advice Office has dropped dramatically since December 1 last year, according to the office's report for January and February 1979.

The report contained a table of figures showing the number of cases in various categories dealt with by the office in October, November, December 1 to 15 of last year and January and February this year.

The figures did not include cases dealt with by the Crossroads Extension Office run by the director of the Athlone Advice Office, Mrs Noel Robb, on Friday mornings.

The number of squatter problems dealt with were, in October last year, 46; November, 91;

Argus 21/3/79 (307)

Dismay at move on squatter



Dr P. G. J. Koornhof

PARTIES connected with the attempt by the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, to find a solution to the Crossroads problem today expressed dismay at renewed calls by Western Cape Nationalists for the demolition of the camp.

However, they expressed the hope that Dr Koornhof would stand his ground against this apparent right-wing attempt to destroy progress so far made by him and various organisations.

'He has so far shown himself to be genuine in his attempt to arrive at a solution and fully aware of the implications, both here and abroad, of demolishing the camp,' a spokesman for one of the parties said.

(Western Cape Nationalist MPs, who were to meet Dr Koornhof today, were expected to demand the removal of 'illegal' black workers and the clearing away of the Crossroads squatter camp in line with a decision

made last year at a Cape National Party congress, The Argus Political Correspondent reports).

Dr Koornhof is understood to have suggested the establishment of a permanent black township of about 3 000 family units somewhere in the Peninsula as part of his solution to the problem of Crossroads.

It is also understood that only 'legal' and 'semi-legal' residents of the camp would then be allowed in this township.

But, because of the plan to demolish 'gal' residents' rejected representation of Crossroads residents, the government has declined to do this.

Squatters: State may take control

Argus 22/3/79
(307) edition
Political Correspondent

THE Western Cape is to be maintained as a white and coloured labour preference area.

The Crossroads squatter camp may be taken over by the Government from the Cape Divisional Council, penalties from employers who take on 'illegal' black workers may be greatly increased, and levies on black labour in the Western Cape are likely to be sharply increased.

These are some of the steps expected following discussions the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, has had with Nationalist MPs and two other Ministers, Mr S P Botha (Labour) and Mr H H Smit (Coloured Relations).

Following the meeting with the MPs, Dr Koornhof has reaffirmed the white and coloured labour preference aspect of the Government's policy.

Western Cape MPs expect him to make announcements on the other points later.

Yesterday's meeting was described as 'inconclusive' by some MPs.

The Minister appears to be walking a tightrope between the politicians of his own party and the inhabitants of Crossroads and their supporters.

Dr Koornhof says he will make a statement soon.

Nationalist politicians are adamant that the camp must be cleared, but, like Dr Koornhof, they say it must be done in a 'humanitarian and decent way.'

This suggests that at least some of the blacks living there will be resettled elsewhere in the Peninsula, but the MPs maintain that there will have to be a concerted effort to have others return to the rural areas.

Squatters may get new deal

22/8/79
307
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CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, said last night he hoped to make a statement soon about the future of the Crossroads squatter camp.

He stressed that the solution would be on a "humanitarian and decent" basis after discussion with all parties concerned, including the Crossroads Committee.

Dr Koornhof also hinted at stronger action to prevent illegal employment of blacks without permits to be in the Western Cape.

He was speaking after several hours of intensive discussion on both issues with Nationalist members of Parliament from the Western Cape region.

Several of the MPs are reported to be dissatisfied with an apparent lack of government action to remove the Crossroads camp.

Yesterday's discussion on Crossroads and employment of illegal blacks follow decisions on these issues at the Cape National Party congress last year.

The meeting was also attended by the Minister of Labour, Mr Fanie Botha, and the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Hennie Smit.

Dr Koornhof would not indicate what the solution to the Crossroads problem might be.

"There are still certain matters receiving our

attention and there are other bodies which have to be consulted.

"I am not in a position to say anything more except that we all agreed the solution to Crossroads must be sought on a humanitarian and decent basis."

Dr Koornhof said he and the MPs had had "intensive, very fruitful and very positive" discussion on the whole question of the western Cape and its economic circumstances.

The meeting had agreed the Western Cape was a Coloured and white labour preference area and that, owing to the significant Coloured unemployment rate, there should be no deviation from this policy. — DDC.

Crossroads plan ⁽²⁰⁷⁾ soon: Koornhof

CAPE TOWN — The Government was close to a humanitarian solution for the problem of Crossroads, and would be able to make an announcement soon, the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Koornhof, said here last night.

He said there was no question that Crossroads, in its present unplanned form, would have to go. The Government was finding the correct and humane way of removing it which was still subject to negotiation with parties involved, including the Crossroads committee.

At a Press conference last night Dr Koornhof said that Crossroads was unfit for human occupa-

tion and the area had been identified as such as long ago as 1955 because of DF, Malan Airport's noise factor.

Another problem was that the area was too small to house even half the present population in a planned township.

"We are trying to finalise a solution and we are getting close to it," he said.

He had spent the afternoon in discussions with local MPs and two fellow Ministers and there had been general agreement that any solution to Crossroads had to follow the most humane route possible.—Sapa.

Crossroads: Koornhof to make statement soon

Political Correspondent

THE MINISTER of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, said last night he hoped to make a statement soon about the future of the Crossroads squatter camp.

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"I am not in a position to say anything more except that we all agreed the solution to Crossroads must be sought on a humanitarian and decent basis."

Dr Koornhof said he and the MPs had had "intensive, very fruitful and very positive" discussions on the whole question of the Western Cape and its economic circumstances.

The meeting had agreed that the Western Cape was a coloured and white labour preference area and that, due to the significant coloured unemployment rate, there should be no deviations from this policy.

"We all agreed that the employment of illegal blacks should be prevented as far as practically possible with all the means at our disposal and with the greatest degree of co-operation."

"This is not only in the interests of the white and coloured people, but especially in the interests of the black people themselves."

The Western Cape was not a large economic or industrial region. It was not in the interests of black people to bring them to an area where there were neither employment nor housing opportunities and where the standard of living they could expect was therefore not high.

Asked whether he planned to take specific steps to discourage employers from employing blacks illegally, he said the whole question was being examined in co-operation with the MPs, employers and other organizations concerned.

CROSSROADS

Nat impatience

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Fm 28/12/79

Despite the fact that the fate of Crossroads has become a matter of international concern, Western Cape Nats seem as determined as ever that "illegal" Africans must be removed from the Peninsula.

Plural Relations Minister Piet Koornhof held a meeting on the issue in Cape Town on Wednesday. Scheduled to attend were Labour Minister Fanie Botha, Coloured Relations Minister Henrie Smit, and Plural Relations Deputy Minister Willie Vosloo. Foreign Minister Pik Botha — who is reliably understood to have cautioned against rash moves against the "squatters" because of the international outcry which would follow — was also invited, but was evidently busy with more pressing affairs.

A front page report in *Die Burger* on Wednesday announced the meeting as a high-powered summit on Crossroads "against a background of mounting impatience among Western Cape Nationalists to implement NP congress decisions" (to de-Africanise the Western Cape). According to Alex von Breda, government chief whip, it was, however, no more than another in a series of routine meetings to inform Cape Nat parliamentarians of the latest developments.

He tells the *FM* that meetings are held at fairly regular intervals to inform Western Cape MPs on progress made to carry out last year's congress resolutions. Then, Parow delegates called on government to "hasten the removal of black people from the Western Cape" and their Tygervallei colleagues demanded positive steps to retain the region as a labour preference area for whites and coloured people.

The dozen-odd Nat MPs demand:

- Immediate removal of illegal blacks;
- Reduction in the number of job cate-

gories in which blacks may still be legally employed.

- That where contract workers are still engaged, steps should be taken to ensure that they are unmarried;
- That contract labour be made more expensive; and,
- Stiffer penalties for employing illegal black workers.

According to *Die Burger*, the impression has been gained (presumably among grassroots Nats) that little progress has been made to give effect to last year's congress decisions.

"In spite of ministerial statements and other declarations that, for instance, the Crossroads squatter camp would be removed last year, this has not been done. Now the Cape winter is at hand."

The paper expresses concern at recent statements by businessmen and industrialists that they have information of official plans to resettle the people of Crossroads in another (temporary?) camp in another part of the Peninsula.

(30-7)

Dr. Piet Swis

KRUISPAD se dae is getel. Alles dui daarop dat dr. Piet Koornhof nog dié week 'n verklaring sal uitreik oor die lot van hierdie wêreldwyd bekende swart plakkerskamp by Kaapstad.

In hierdie stadium is dit feitlik 'n uitgemaakte saak dat die Bolandse LV's wat baie sterk standpunt inneem teen enige vorm van swart indringing in die Wes-Kaaplandse wit-bruin-arbeidswaarkontreë, uiteindelik hul sin gaan kry, terwyl min. Koornhof vroeër vanjaar die verwagting gewek het dat sake anders kon verloop. Toe het hy ná 'n vergadering met verteenwoordigers van die plakkers van 'n breë grondslag vir samewerking en 'n regverdige oplossing' gepraat.

Met die Kaapse winter in aantog, sal daar vinnig gehandel moet word.

Dié week het min. Koornhof, mnr. Fanie Botha, Minister van Arbeid, en mnr. Henricus Smit, Minister van Kleur-

lingbetrekkings, saam met 'n groot groep Kaapse LV's beraad gehou.

Die Wes-Kaaplanders het hulle in die eerste plaasbetroep op die kongresbesluite van die Kaaplandse Nasionale

Kruispad

OOOF



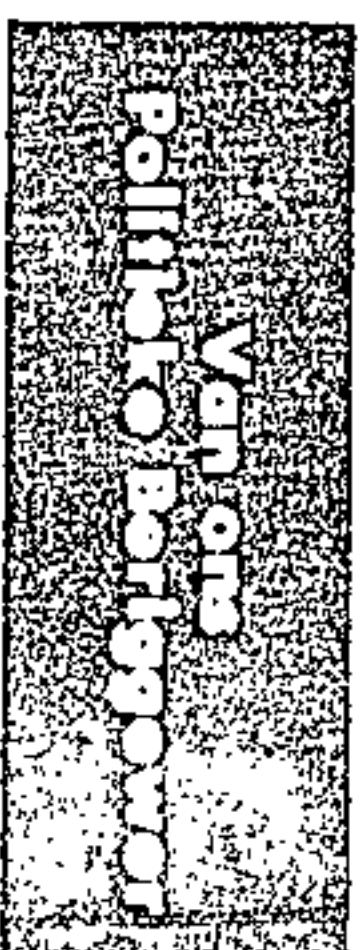
DR. PIET KOORNHOF... groot uitdaging.

Party in 1978 wat die Arbeidsvoorkeuregebied onderskryf en bepaal het dat Kruispad opgeruim moet word. Daar is swaar gesteen op die feit dat die Eerste Minister, mnr. P. W. Botha, in sy hoedanigheid as Kaaplandse leier die besluit onderskryf het.

Op die vergadering is 'n memorandum, onderteken deur mnr. Koos Alberghyn, LV vir Valsbaai, voorgelê. Hy het dit namens adjunk-min. Pen Kotzé, en mnr. Alex van Breda (Tygerberg), Piet Marais (Moorreesburg), Jan Hoon (Kuruman), Gene Louw (Durbanville), André van der Walt (Bellville), Kleppies Heyns (Vasco) en Ken Durr (Maitland) voorgelê.

Daar is oor sekere belangrike aspekte eensstemmigheid bereik tussen dr. Koornhof, amptenare van sy departement wat ook teenwoordig was, en die Volksraadslede. Een daarvan is dat Kruispad onmiddellik deur die Departement van Plaatse Betrekkings en Ontwikkeling oorgeneem sal word. Dis nou onder die sorg van die Kaapse Afdelingsraad.

Daar is, na verneem word,



ook besluit tot die onmiddellike opruiming van sowat 1 050 gesinne wat reeds deur Transkei en die Ciskei geïdentifiseer is, asook die onwettige handelaars en hul gesinne en die gesinne wat hulle hul finansiële verpligtinge nagekom het nie.

Daar is besluit dat swart arbeid in Wes-Kaapland baie dunder gemaak sal word en dat afdwingbare hoe minnum-botes vir die indiensneming van onwettig teenwoordige swartes ingestel moet word.

Wat die indringing van swart arbeid betref het die vergadering gemeen dat die verwagting van swartes net met welslae kan plaasvind indien Arbeid- en van Kleurlingsake aktief betrek word om plaasvervangende arbeid beskikbaar te stel.

Oor een aspek is daar blykbaar nog nie uitsluitel gegee nie, en daar word gewag dat dr. Koornhof die groep weer bymekaar moet roep om duidelikhed hiertoe te verkry.

Dit is naanlik die aandrang van Wes-Kaaplanders dat geen alternatiewe huisvesting op gesinsbasis aan onwettig teenwoordige swartes of wettige teenwoordige swartes wies gesinne onwettig daar is, by die opruiming van die plakkerskamp verskaf moet word nie.

Aan RAPPORT is gesê dat

dr. Koornhof teenkantiing kan verwag as hy die onwettige swart inwoners van Kruispad nou weer tydelike huisvesting op 'n ander plek gee, soos hy glo beoog. Dit sal by die betrokkenes weer 'n gevoel van permanensie in Wes-Kaapland laat. Diegene wat onwettig daar is, moet dadelik teruggestuur word om die wiel daadwerklik aan die rol te kry, word gesê.

Shanty fire kills sister and brother

A TINY Kraaifontein boy burnt to death in the blazing inferno of his family's shanty home at the weekend two days before he was to celebrate his first birthday. His two-year-old sister also died.

Their charred bodies were removed from the ruins of the shack after the fire had been put out. Ashley and Zelda Alexander were burnt to death while they slept in their beds.

Their mother, Mrs Helen Alexander, 24, was critically burnt as she tried to save them.

Other members of the Op Die Horing squatter camp saved her from the flames. She was admitted to Tygerberg Hospital with critical burns.

Five-year-old Marlese Alexander was saved from the fire and has minor burns. She was also admitted to the hospital.

According to a neighbour, Mrs Wilhelmina Alexander, sister-in-law of Helen, the fire started about 8 pm but the flames were too intense to fight.

Miss Diana Smit and Miss Ilana Harmse entered the burning shack and dragged out an unconscious Mrs Alexander and Marlese.

'We didn't have time to think of ourselves. The flames were very hot, but we had to try and save Helen. She would have died otherwise,' Miss Smit said.

OVERCOME

Kraaifontein Constable A J Hanekom went into the shanty to save the occupants but was burnt and overcome by smoke.

Constable J H Jordaan was treated after being overcome by the smoke. Mrs Wilhelmina Alexander said the police were wonderful.

The Kraaifontein and Stellenbosch fire departments arrived, but the shack and contents were already destroyed.

RECOVERING

A spokesman for Tygerberg Hospital said today Alexander and her

The remains of the shack were cleared yesterday and today stunned residents of the camp stood in groups discussing the fire.

'We don't know how it happened, but we must all be very careful in future. It could happen to anyone,' Mrs Wilhelmina Alexander said.

Families given deadline to move

27/3/79

307

PORT ALFRED — A large number of the black residents of Kenton on Sea have been given 11 days notice to move to Committees Drift — more than 100 km away.

The warning was issued last Wednesday. The deadline expires on Monday when trucks will be on hand to cart their belongings.

"It is a rank injustice that these people, who have lived in this area all their lives, should give up their homes and make way for recent squatters on the farm Klipfontein on the western boundary of the Bushmansriver Mouth white township," Mr Donald Savage, a former member of the Kenton on Sea Village Management Board, said.

Mr Savage, a retired attorney living in Grahams town, visited Kenton at the weekend.

He said Town Council might have had prior notice of the move, but no one concerned with the welfare of the blacks there was told and the news came as a bombshell to them.

"The situation is complicated," explained Mr Savage.

Blacks began to congregate on the outskirts of Kenton on Sea as the resort developed and provided labour for residents and firms, as well as crews for commercial fish-

ing boats.

He was a member of the Village Management Board 16 years ago when their shacks received official recognition as an emergency camp. They have lived there since.

Kenton on Sea, being a holiday resort, had no permanent employment. Some were employed as caretakers to clean up once or twice a month and then be employed by a property owner or a member of his family throughout the holiday season or weekends.

Pensioners, feeling the pinch, also employed domestic or garden labour only once or twice a week.

All these people in employment are rated as

not permanently employed and have to get out.

In the meantime, the farm Klipfontein is a property to which a number of Coloured families and their descendants have the right of occupation under testamentary trust.

Recently black squatters have been congregating on the farm.

Those unemployed will also go to Committees, but those who have permanent employment will go to Kenton and take the place of those moved out.

Mr Savage said those who received notice to move had been told houses and a school await them, but there was no prospect of employment.

Crossroads play shows

woman's long struggle

STAR 28/3/79

307

Twenty women from Crossroads squatter camp in the Cape arrived in Johannesburg last night to present their case — a play.

"Imfunduso" — which means to teach — traces the life of a squatter woman as she is shunted from squatter camp to homeland and back to camp again.

Mama Luke, a leading community figure at

Crossroads, decided one day to entertain a queue of people waiting outside a mobile clinic ... but it didn't stop there.

Mama Luke then called on other community members to join her and transformed it into an hour-long sketch which will be staged at the Market Theatre tonight, Thursday and Friday at 6 pm.

The women see their play as a way of showing

other South Africans what is really happening at the camp, what life there is really like.

"We want our grandchildren to see how we have been treated, and our children to see we tried hard."

There is no fixed price for the seats but all donations will go to the people of Crossroads.

The theatre has been lent to them free of charge.

Glenmore to get 1 460 squatters

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Glenmore, the controversial township on the Fish River in the Eastern Cape, will get its first inhabitants next week when a fleet of trucks arrive with 1 460 squatters from the coastal farm, Klipfontein, 160 km away.

The Department of Plural Relations will carry out the resettlement.

The Klipfontein squatters will move into a temporary township of 500 prefabricated houses to form the nucleus of a work force to build the township proper. Another 5 000 houses will be built over five years.

A Fish River township at Committees Drift was first mooted to resettle people from the Fingo Village in Grahamstown. When their removal was opposed, it was decided to settle squatters from the Eastern Cape in the township at nearby Glenmore farm.

The Klipfontein people have been told to break down their shacks and may sell the material or take it with them.

According to Glenmore engineer Mr W P Malherbe, the three-roomed prefabricated houses are wooden structures lined with cement.

There are outside toilets and borehole water is supplied from stand pipes in the streets. No telephones are planned.

Mr D Bush, Eastern Cape Administration Board area manager, said a 10 classroom school for 300 children had been built and teachers were ready to start teaching.

There was accommodation for a clinic and negotiations for staff were underway with the State Health Department, Mr L C Koch, the board's chief director, said.

The South African Railways, which runs a bus service to Committees Drift, has agreed to extend it to Glenmore and it will run on demand.

There are no shops at Glenmore but the matter was receiving attention, Mr Koch said. The nearest farm store is at Committees Drift, with shopping in Grahamstown.

Recreation facilities would come later, said Mr Koch.

The temporary township lies to the north immediately outside the area earmarked for permanent development.

The Klipfontein farm near the Bushmans River is the property of coloured families. Recently black squatters settled there and neighbouring farmers lodged objections to their presence and activities.

- (5) The poor are more like a Y like to be thrifty than the rich.
- (4) Thrift is never a virtue.
- (3) Possibly total saving may, ceteris paribus, be increased.
- (2) Individuals who try to save cannot succeed.

district that they are distinct from the economy. Each worker was asked "does our family have any land to cultivate?" The intention of the question was to establish whether members of the workers' family had land available that they could cultivate by either having tenure themselves or by renting it.

Table 14 contains the results, but a word of caution is needed. The figures for land sizes are not accurate because they were rough estimates made by those interviewed.

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Law, 17 Jan. 1916, for an account of the incident.

Action on removals

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Black Sash will seek a Supreme Court interdict this weekend to prevent the Plural Relations Administration Board from moving 350 people from Kerton-on-Sea location 100km inland to Glenmore near Committees Drift after giving them less than 14 days' notice.

This was confirmed last night by Mrs Betty Davenport, chairman of the Albany branch of the Black Sash. She said Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, was trying to meet the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday.

one worker's family had more than 100 acres of land. The other hand only kept alive today a certain feeling among KwaZulu people in KwaZulu.

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2/4/79 DA

Kenton move: families bitter

307

PORT ELIZABETH — While Kenton and Klipfontein families complained bitterly about their forced removal to Glenmore, it was learnt yesterday the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, did not know of the removals.

The chairman of the Albany branch of the Progressive Federal Party, Mrs Thelma Henderson, told an emergency meeting in Grahamstown last night that Mrs Helen Suzman had approached Dr Koornhof.

He claimed ignorance of the move but said he would investigate the matter.

Mrs Henderson and Prof Rodney Davenport, professor of history at Rhodes University will seek an interview today with the MP for Albany, Mr R. Olckers, to discuss the situation.

They will phone Dr Koornhof and contact Mr Rupert Lorimer, MP for Orange Grove and the PFP's Eastern Cape specialist, to ask him to inspect the area.

But the chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, said last night the Glenmore move would go ahead as planned this week.

If Klipfontein people resisted, they would be prosecuted, he said. Action against them for illegal squatting was deferred last year, pending their removal to Glenmore.

"As far as we are concerned, there has been the necessary consultation over the move. We met them and so did the Ciskei

Minister of the Interior, Chief Lent Maqoma. The Klipfontein people indicated they were in favour of the move," he said.

Mr Koch said Klipfontein was without sanitation facilities and the move would be to the people's advantage. "We will effect the move as humanely as possible," he said.

Pensioner Nonono Memani, 60, who lives at Klipfontein with three school-going sons, said: "If they want to take off the roof, they will do it themselves. If they try to force us to leave, we will telephone our lawyers."

A hand-written eviction order issued to a resident of the Kenton camp, Mr Joseph Gqozombana, said he should "take notice that you and your family are being moved to Glenmore, district Peddie. The move takes place from April 2, 1979."

Mr Gqozombana said he was blind, a pensioner, had lived at Kenton's emergency camp since 1956 and had worked for one employer for 15 years.

Mrs Nellie Gwashu, 84, said she had lived in the same house since 1956. She does not want to move. — DDC

Town of controversy, page 7

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Report for some squatters

PORT ELIZABETH — The controversial removal of families from the Kenton emergency camp to Glenmore has been temporarily stayed, the East Cape Administration Board announced last night.

A Supreme Court order may be sought to prevent the removal of more than 1 000 squatters from the Coloured farm Klipfontein, 5 km away.

Some of the squatters have said they will refuse to climb aboard the government lorries to be used in the move. The lorries, which come from Pretoria, were due in Kenton last night, and the move is planned to begin today.

The chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, said last night that when officials compiled their list of families from the emergency camp, who were not gainfully employed, were included. Eviction notices were served on them last Thursday.

Mr Koch said that on Friday he ordered that the families were not to be moved until he had examined their cases more closely.

He wanted to make sure no alternative arrangements could be made for them. Mr Koch said the removal of the Klipfontein squatters would go ahead — if anyone refused to board the trucks, they would not be forced and would not be treated in an undignified fashion.

There were other ways of dealing with them, he said. It is understood he was referring to charges of illegal squatting brought against 173 of the squatters last year, but

not prosecuted while no alternative housing was available.

An attorney, Mr Fischel, said yesterday he was to meet a deputation of squatters late last night, and it was possible an application would be made to the Supreme Court to stay the removals. This would be on the grounds that inadequate and insufficient notice of removal had been given, and that the removal would cause undue hardship.

Mr Fischel said a

deputation that saw him last week said squatters were told by police to move in terms of an order from the Supreme Court.

an application by the Administration Boards. But Mr Koch said he knew nothing of this, as did the board's regional manager, Mr Denis Bush. Meanwhile, journalists were yesterday refused entry to Glenmore. They were told a permit was needed for any unauthorised person to enter the township.

He had advised the squatters to get a copy of the purported order from the police.

A spokesman for the Kenton police said an eviction order had been granted by a magistrate against the squatters after

The permit, which had to be in writing, was issued only in Port Elizabeth, at the offices of the Cape Midlands Administration Board. — DDR:DDC.

Interviews with families, page 9.

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First Glenmore families due

PORT ELIZABETH — The removal of squatters from Klipfontein farm, near Kenton-on-Sea, has begun and the first families are expected to arrive in Glenmore this morning.

Officials expect more than 1 000 squatters to make the 100 km move to temporary accommodation at Glenmore, the site of a proposed R26 million township on the Fish River.

They will form the nucleus of a labour force to build the township.

A fleet of about 30 government trucks carrying tents, prefabricated toilets and about 70 black labourers arrived in Kenton late yesterday afternoon.

Before the last of the fleet, which comes from the Transvaal and is unofficially known as "black spot removals," had arrived, some labourers were already dismantling squatter shacks at Klipfontein.

Families from the dismantled homes last night slept in tents at the road-

side camp where the trucks were parked.

These families were willing to go to Glenmore, the East Cape Administration Board's manager for the region, Mr Denis Bush, said. Some people already had pulled down their own houses, he said.

The board had not done a count of how many people wished to move. The families whose homes were dismantled would be given food at the camp and would probably be at Glenmore by 8 am today, Mr Bush said.

Police who met the trucks and escorted them to Klipfontein said people were running to meet the trucks, and about 50 families were packed and ready to go.

Some Klipfontein residents have said they will refuse to board the trucks and they repeated this only hours before the trucks arrived.

They would wait for the outcome of a criminal case in which 173 of them have been charged with illegal squatting. — DDC.

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"Economics as the science which studies human behaviour as a relationship between ends (goals, objectives) and scarce means which have alternative uses."

Wants and Resources. CHOICE. COST. Free and Economic Goods. The basic Economic problem. Is scarcity obsolete? Economic approach can be used with respect to most situations involving choice.

Gill, Samuelson, Lipsey
Galbraith, F.K.: The Affluent Society
Keynes, J: Economic Possibilities for my Grandchildren (Reading No. 84)

2. Economics as a Social Science

The nature of scientific method; model building; inductive and deductive methods; problems involved in applying scientific methods to studying economic behaviour; positive and normative economic statements.

Lipsey : Part 1
Samuelson: Chap. 1.

3. Basic Economic Processes and Concepts

Utility; Wealth; Production; Consumption; Exchange; Factors of Production: Land, Labour, Capital, Entrepreneurship; Investment; Saving.

Real and Money Income. Saving (Investment) luxury of the rich. "Vicious circle of poverty."

Specialisation (Division of Labour) a technique for overcoming scarcity - Technical and Economic Efficiency. Advantages and disadvantages of specialisation. Comparative advantage and specialisation. Specialisation limited by the size of the market.

Speight: Economics (Specialisation) Samuelson: Chapter 3

Police see squatters start trek

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — The transfer of 1460 squatters from the Klipfontein farm to the new settlement of Glenmore, near Grahamstown, began yesterday and continued today under the watchful eyes of police and Eastern Cape Administration Board officials.

In spite of indications that most of the squatters on the farm near Kenton-on-Sea were opposed to being moved, their exodus began peacefully and today about 15 families were on the road.

They are being transported by about 30 Government lorries to form the nucleus of a labour force to build a permanent township at Glenmore.

A police officer, Captain C D Bekker, said many people had asked to leave.

Captain Bekker said Pressmen were banned from the farm because of complaints of trespass by its four coloured owners.

A squatter, Mr Jim Copo, said: 'I want to go because I know my stay will be permanent. But I know those who want to go are only the small minority.'

Some said they would refuse to board the lorries. They said they would wait for the outcome of a criminal case in which 173 people have been charged with illegal squatting.

The Alexandria magistrate, Mr S van der Walt, said he had issued an order for the squatters to leave. Charges would be dropped if they moved. He said they had until last Thursday to register complaints. He had received none.

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(4) Nederlandse taalkunde, pp. 45 - 46.

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ARGUS 5/4/79

307



SQUATTER children sat patiently outside their demolished shack at Klipfontein farm in the Eastern Cape yesterday, waiting for lorries from the Plural Relations Department to transport them to their new home at Glenmore, 160 km away on the Fish River. A total of 1 460 squatters will be moved from the farm to form the nucleus of a labour force to build a permanent township at Glenmore.

Solution at last for Crossroads

RDM 6/4/79

307

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN

THE Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday announced the Government's Crossroads solution — a new township on the Cape Peninsula where contract workers will be able to live with their families.

Shortly after the announcement was made, Dr Alex Boraine, (PFP Pinelands), called it the "death knell of migrant labour".

But Dr Koornhof described it as an "ad hoc solution" and said steps would have to be taken to prevent similar situations arising in future.

This was a clear attempt to pacify verkrampte Nationalists pressing for the removal of all blacks from the peninsula who do not have Section 10 rights.

Such steps would have meant the uprooting and separation of almost all the families of contract workers in the squatter camp, where they live together "illegally" in terms of Government policy. Dr Koornhof, who promised the Crossroads residents a "humane and just solution" to their plight, said he had been assured of "co-operation" from the Crossroads community for the rehousing scheme, "provided that his (Dr Koornhof's) intentions are carried out according to the letter and spirit in which those intentions were conveyed to us".

"I gladly give the assurance that the proviso will be fully met, and I look forward to hearty co-operation between all concerned in the planning and implementation which lies ahead," Dr Koornhof said.

In his announcement, Dr Koornhof outlined the following plan: "A new housing project of 1 860 "dignified and acceptable" family housing units which would begin "as fast as humanly possible."

The new township would be situated on a site between the already established areas of Nyanga and Guguletu, not far from the present site.

The present site was unsuitable because it lay in the expansion area of the D F Malan Airport. The new area would have a capacity of 2 575 sites.

Apart from people with Section 10 rights to be in the area, contract workers in fulltime employment and families "deserving special consideration with a view to avoiding hardship" would be eligible for removal to the new township.

"Those not eligible for removal would be "criminals convicted of offences" and "vagrants and persons with no visible and legitimate

The Crossroads committees would assist in a survey to determine who would qualify for moving to the new township.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, yesterday described Dr Piet Koornhof's plan for Crossroads as a "wonderful step in the right direction". Speaking in Cape Town shortly after Dr Koornhof's announcement, Bishop Tutu said:

"The announcement is a wonderful step in the right direction in a country where feelings are running high. It is a commendable move on Dr Koornhof's part."

Bishop Tutu's praise was echoed by Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on black affairs, who said: "This is an imminently sensible step to have taken. It is based on a humane approach to a problem which has arisen through the Government's past failure to recognise the natural desire of families to live together."

Dr Koornhof's announcement is the culmination of years of wrangling over the fate of the inhabitants of the shanty town.

Until the new housing scheme is completed, ownership in the Crossroads land will be transferred from the Divisional Council to the administration of the new Western Cape area, which includes the peninsula.



BISHOP TUTU

... "the right step."

Crossroads

joy then reservations

STAR
6/4/79

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Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The 20 000 people of Crossroads have greeted with mixed feeling the announcement by the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Koornhof, that they are to be rehoused in a nearby township of 2 575 sites.

People of Crossroads who were approached last night greeted with tears and joy the news that their future lay in a new township near the present emergency camp.

Said one joyous resident: "Six months ago we were talking about the possibility of bulldozers. We were subject to police raids, one of our people was killed. now we are told we will have a new township. God is merciful."

But after the initial euphoria last night came the reservations today.

TRANSKEI FEARS

Although welcoming some of the concessions announced by Dr Koornhof, several Crossroads community leaders interviewed today expressed serious reservations about the resettlement plans.

Six leaders said they were concerned about the community being split and "illegals" being sent back to the Transkei.

Mrs Muriel Mbosi, a school teacher and official of the Women's Movement, said even if the new township was put in the middle of Cape Town or Sea Point, it would make no difference if the people's rights were not guaranteed.

"They must give us reference books to work and stay here, then it will be different," she said.

Mrs Adelaide Mene, another teacher, said the Minister's statement amounted to board inspectors being given the power to send all "illegals" back to the Transkei. "We told them over and over that the Transkei is the reason for Crossroads. Now they want to force us back there when we are not prepared to go back."

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Mixed feelings on new squatter deal

Argus Reporters
THE 20 000 people of Crossroads have greeted with mixed feelings the announcement by the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr P G J Koornhof, last night that they are to be rehoused in a nearby township of 2 575 sites.

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RESERVATIONS

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TRANSKEI

'We told them over and over that the Transkei is the reason for Crossroads, now they want to force us back there when we are not prepared to go back.

'We can't trust the authorities because they gave us this place to stay, but they arrested us here. They declared it an emergency camp but still continued to arrest us.

'If they send us to a new township, do you think the board will stop harassing us?' she asked.

Asked whether they saw anything good in Dr

Koornhof's plan, Mrs Mene said the Minister had promised to allow people with small businesses to stay.

'Buut why don't the give them reference books?' she asked.

rs Alexandria Luke, a committee member of the women's Movement, said Dr Koornhof was preparing for the camp to be demolished 'but in a way to make it look good'.

UNHAPPY

'I've got my rights here, but what about the people struggling for their rights,' he said.

'I am very, very unhappy because they are now going to sort out the people and divide the community.'

Mr Abner Qumbar, a member of the Crossroads committee, although welcoming the idea to rehouse the people in homes, said the position of the workers would not change.

Referring to the employment conditions stipulated by the Minister, he said: 'Your boss will still put you out and give your job to a coloured person because the Government tells him to do so.

'How will you feel if the bread is taken out of your mouth and given to a coloured person?'

Mr Sam Ndima, another committee member, said he represented the community and not himself, and how could he now move to a new township and leave some of the others behind.

Crossroads

ARGUS
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(Continued from Page 1)

taken by the Government in recent years.

The implications stretch far beyond Crossroads and the Western Cape and give hope to thousands of black people all over South Africa.

The fact that contract workers are now permitted to have their families with them is a breakthrough in the right to family life for all employees.

The decision is a victory for commonsense, for common humanity, for consultation and negotiation. It is a victory for protest and it is highly significant and encouraging that the persistent campaigns by the people of Crossroads themselves and by the public have not been in vain.

Dr Koornhof, in giving priority to Crossroads, has shown remarkable sensitivity and perseverance which is in marked contrast to his predecessors.

Nationalist MPs who have been campaigning for the complete removal

of the Crossroads community from the Western Cape were today not entirely satisfied with Dr Koornhof's announcement.

They were satisfied, however, with the fact that the penalties for the employers of 'illegal' black workers are to be vastly increased.

The paying of levies for black workers will also be enforced.

The Nationalist MPs are hopeful this will emphasise that the Western Cape remains a white and coloured preference area.

They feel black labour will be made more expensive and employers will, therefore, give preference to the locally available coloured labour instead of using blacks.

Squatters' reprieve welcomed

Political Correspondent

THE Crossroads 'reprieve' was hailed by both Nationalist and Opposition MPs today — but for different reasons.

While an Opposition MP saw it as an indication of a more humane approach to migrant labour, Nationalist MPs especially welcomed the fact that penalties for employers of illegal black labour in the

Western Cape are to be stepped up.

Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, who has been involved with the problems of Crossroads for a number of years, said the decision was the first step towards the end of the immoral, uneconomic and dangerous practice of migrant labour.

HISTORY

In this way, he said, Crossroads had become a moment in history.

The decision to reprieve the 20,000 people of Crossroads was one of the most far-reaching decisions

(Continued on Page 3, col 9)

Mixed feelings—Page 4

de: Romans, récits et sorties; Thierry (Coll. "Bibliothèque

131, Gallimard).

"Paralogue", no. 4, no. 18, Gallimard, or, no. 34, Gallimard). La Porte étroite (Coll. "Folio", no. 210, Gallimard). L'Immoraliste (Coll. "Folio", no. 229, Gallimard). Le Prométhée mal enchaîné (Coll. Blanche, Gallimard). Paludes (Coll. "Folio", no. 436, Gallimard).

\$ 15. Gide, with a special study of:—

Cinq Grandes Odes. La Cantate à trois voix (Coll. "Poésie", Gallimard). L'Annonce faite à Marie (Coll. "Folio", no. 26, Gallimard). Le Soulier de Satin (Coll. "Folio", no. 273, Gallimard).

14. Claudel, with a special study of:—

L'Assommoir (Coll. "G.F.", no. 198, Garnier-Flammarion). Germinal (Coll. "G.F.", no. 191, Garnier-Flammarion). La Terre (Coll. "G.F.", no. 229, Garnier-Flammarion). Le Docteur Pascal (Grasset Fasquelle).

\$ 13. Zola, with a special study of:—

Sous le soleil de Sat Journal d'un curé de Nouvelle Histoire de Monsieur Ouhine (Livre Dialogue des Carmélites (Alternativement, all at ed. A. Béguin and M. Gallimard).

\$ 18. Bernanos, with a special

M. Nadeau: Document G.E. Clancier: De L. Parrot: Paul El C. Roy: Aragon (Col J.L. Bedouin: Andre Seghers). R. Lacôte: Tristan Seghers).

17. Surrealist poetry, with

Un Amour de Swann La Prisonnière (Col Albertine disparue

\$ 16. Proust, with a special

Oeuvres lyriques, de la Pléiade", G (Alternativement, e

Les Faux-Monnayeurs Lettres Modernes préférablement, ed. La Symphonie past Les Caves du Vatican La Porte étroite (Coll. "Folio", no. 210, Gallimard). L'Immoraliste (Coll. "Folio", no. 229, Gallimard). Le Prométhée mal enchaîné (Coll. Blanche, Gallimard). Paludes (Coll. "Folio", no. 436, Gallimard).

Order halts Kenton removals

ARGUS 6/4/79

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Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — While an increasing number of squatters complain they have been evicted from Klipfontein farm near Kenton-on-Sea against their will, the removal of the squatters was halted temporarily yesterday after an urgent application was brought in the Supreme Court, Grahamstown.

Today, the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr W L Vosloo, is due to visit Glenmore, the new township being constructed on the Fish River, where about 95 Klipfontein families were taken last night.

EVICITION ORDER

The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced this week that only those willing to leave Klipfontein Farm would be moved.

Yesterday's halt in the removals came after it was argued that an eviction order issued by the Alexandria magistrate, Mr

S van der Watt, did not comply with procedural requirements of Section 5 of the Squatting Act of 1951.

The application was brought by two representatives of the squatters against the East Cape Administration Board and the magistrate.

One of the representatives, Mr Tutu Gukani, said he was chairman of a committee representing about 400 families on the farm.

CONSENT

They had the owner's consent to live there, he said.

He said people were being removed illegally and against their wishes.

The application was postponed for a week to give counsel for the board time to prepare for the hearing.

Board officials undertook not to move any more squatters until the matter was completed.

Dis 6/4/79 (1) 271
(2) 307

can they be regarded as belonging to the same social class. The distinction between the nobles, between metropolitan and provincial, was very important in 1890, but was in practice much more important than between those of the

Week Beginning:

1. F. Blücher, ~~Handbuch der Betriebswirtschaftslehre~~, p. 3

AFRICAN HISTORY I

48

One squatter claimed the notice had not been seen on the farm until the morning of the 28th, Mr Mullins said. — DDC.

his period
robably as
ally in the
advice to
1875, 1876

AFRICAN HISTORY I

But above all, there would have the problem that being between have no concept of tactics, of change. the history of men has been governed by tradition, how then the changing nature of example, how does feudalism, feudalism. How does one introduce into one's analysis be arbitrarily the outside as soon an analysis? And the structural positions men fail to heed their consciousness may be overthrown, wishful thinking. In short, how can powerful be transformative political pr

It is clear, then men's Movement can definition of objective analysis of the of women, tying it political and ideological society. Instead, realm of rhetoric individual, rather than tical and objective approach to the totality of society and its forms of oppression.

Contrary to this kind of analysis, we assert that the history of men and women can only be understood in terms of the contradictions that exist between social classes. This is not to deny the importance of the women's struggle against exploitation and discrimination. Indeed the mere fact that half of the exploited and oppressed people of this world are women indicates a central role for this struggle. Instead, while recognising the urgency of this struggle, we assert that to ignore the very real contradictions that exist between bourgeois women who experience their oppression as discrimination, and working class women who experience their oppression as essentially exploitation, to ignore the specific way in which the oppression of women is produced and ensured within the South African social formation, and above all, to ignore the struggles of other people struggling against exploitation is not only incorrect but will lead to inadequate strategies that could well ensure that women's libera-

Squatter freed with suspended sentence

Cape Times

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Court Reporter

A SQUATTER who was last week separated from his dog when remanded for a probation officer's report, was yesterday released from custody after being given a suspended sentence in the Magistrate's Court.

Jose Horacio Cerreira Ascenso, 35, was separated from his dog last week when he appeared in court on a charge of squatting on Lions Head the day before.

Ascenso pleaded guilty.

The dog had spent the night in custody with him and during Ascenso's hearing, prowled the dock, staring at the public, the prosecutor, the magistrate and his owner.

However, Ascenso and the dog were separated when the magistrate ordered him to be detained for a probation officer's report because it was the second time he had appeared on a similar charge in a month.

Yesterday, there was no dog in the dock when the probation officer, Mr "Mac" McLachlan, recommended that Ascenso be given a suspended sentence on condition that he submit to the

supervision of a probation officer for 12 months; that he remain in contact with the probation officer; and that he report immediately on his release.

Earlier Mr McLachlan had told the court that Ascenso appeared to have a serious drinking problem. However, he added that Ascenso denied he was an alcoholic.

Ascenso was willing to undergo treatment for his drinking problem.

The court was also told that Ascenso was well known to the Sea Point police for his vagrant habits.

The magistrate, Mr D Cronje, said the court had thought of sending Ascenso to a rehabilitation centre but had decided to act on the probation officer's recommendations.

He sentenced Ascenso to a fine of R30 (or 30 days) suspended for five years. He said that while it was a long period of suspension, "I do that for you".

He advised the man to find fixed employment and a place to stay.

Mr J Marree appeared for the State.

achieved simultaneously liberation of men against exploitation in the mines, factories on the farms of this land.

Let us conclude by posing a bearing the conclusions of men's Movement in mind -

which are not the result of a but which flow logically approach - can one suggest men should work within this or should women who reject the UCT Women's Movement to consolidate an organisation of women that grips with the problem of women in South Africa. Such would work in opposition to feminist groups or would an alliance on specific its own terms; but just as

struggle needs to be integrated a wider social struggle, and such a movement, though nonetheless have to integrate wider movements of struggle ming in its political practicalities and possibilities of political position.

Vosloo meets Ciskei Cabinet

PORT ELIZABETH — The Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Administration, Dr W. L. Vosloo, yesterday held what he described as "fruitful talks" with the full Ciskeian Cabinet about the moving of squatters to Glenmore.

Dr Vosloo said 90 of the 180 families at Klipfontein were now at Glenmore. He said he knew of no cases in which squatters were forced to move.

Asked why the Department of Plural Relations

had decided to ban newsmen from Glenmore while the move was on, Dr Vosloo said journalists could apply for permits "through the normal channels." He said the granting of permits would depend on what journalists wanted at Glenmore. The move was a sensitive matter, he said.

On the long term work prospects at Glenmore, Mr Vosloo said people would not be settled where work could not be provided.

For the next five years, the building of a 5 000-house township there would provide work for the residents.

The long term plan was to establish light industries and agricultural projects in the area. None of the long term plans had been finalised yet, he said.

Despite assurances by senior Administration Board officials and the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, a number of squatters told reporters they were moved against their will. — DDC

Slaughtermen back at work

JOHANNESBURG — Slaughtermen returned to work at all five Reef and Pretoria abattoirs yesterday following the settlement of their dispute with the SA Abattoir Corporation, and meat prices are expected to return to normal early next week. — DDC.

Mixed reaction to Crossroads plan

CAPE TOWN — The government's decisions on the fate of the Crossroads squatter camp were received by residents of the camp with mixed feelings yesterday.

Few welcomed the decisions without reservations, and all those interviewed were unhappy that they would have to move from the present camp.

Members of the Crossroads Residents' Committee and a number of teachers cautiously welcome the announcement but said they wanted to reserve judgment until they had seen how the new arrangements were going to work in practice.

However, Dr Piet Koornhof's "new spirit of compromise" — as one resident put it — was warmly welcomed, and many expressed the hope that this spirit would also be shown by the Administration Board and its officials.

Dr Koornhof announced that a new township would be built to house the following people:

- Black families who qualify to live and work in

white urban areas in terms of Section 10 (1), (A) and (B) of the Urban Areas Act.

- Contract or migrant workers and their families who have lived illegally at Crossroads to be with the breadwinner.

- Families of which the breadwinner is not on a contract, but is "earning a living for them (his family) in some other legitimate way such as craftsmen or persons rendering an informal service in the community."

Mr Gladman Mboniswa said no one wanted to move anywhere. He would be able to stay on because although he did not have the right documentation, he was employed, and consequently fell into one of Dr Koornhof's categories.

Miss Muriel Mbobosi, a teacher, said that everyone in Crossroads accepted Dr Koornhof's goodwill and recognised that he had shown himself to be a "good father" as he had promised when he first came to Crossroads the day after his appointment.

"The trouble is not Dr Koornhof. The trouble is

BAAB, who have shown that they are our enemy. We trust Dr Koornhof's statement, but we don't trust BAAB.

"We know that there will be no trouble while he is here in Cape Town. But what will happen when he goes back to Pretoria?" she asked.

The consensus of opinion among people gathered at the community centre yesterday discussing Dr Koornhof's decisions was that the move away from Crossroads was a pity. But there was happiness that many residents and their families would be able to stay in the Peninsula. — DDC.

Editorial opinion, page 6.

EDITORIAL OPINION

Crossroads breakthrough

Bounteousness for once has replaced the bulldozer philosophy in South Africa.

At last it seems to have been realised that brute force can never really brush aside human problems.

Force can only remove the evidence of the problems — for a little while. It cannot solve the problems. They are usually merely transferred to another place.

The passions aroused by the previous Government's approach to the Crossroads squatter problem in the Western Cape made the situation there one that required serious rethinking.

The new Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, has thought well, and with compassion. He has recognised the rights of the people of Crossroads to authorised residence in the Peninsula.

As evidence of this recognition, he has ordered the construction of a new township for Crossroads people not so far from where they have been living as to disrupt their lives.

Crossroads has to go because it lies in the way of the expansion area of the Cape Town airport. But in its place will arise a residential area which the Minister promises will be "dignified and acceptable".

Even more important, Dr Koornhof

has also promised that the Government will seek "the involvement and participation" of the Crossroads community in the project.

Suddenly, almost overnight, Dr Koornhof has won wide regard, even in places remote from Crossroads. He has broken through barriers of scepticism and distrust.

One of the Government's sternest critics on black policies, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has described the Minister's decision as "a wonderful step in the right direction".

Even hardhitting Helen Suzman, who is not easily persuaded normally to quick acceptance of Government good faith in matters relating to race policies, immediately praised "this eminently sensible step".

The ripple effects of Dr Koornhof's initiative could therefore help to restore inter-racial respect but, of course, Crossroads alone will not heal all the wounds.

In this sphere of sensitivity there are other places — Glenmore, for example, where we hope Dr Koornhof will also plan things better.

But more than that, the Government's whole approach to human rights needs to be revised. All forms of discrimination and denied privilege based solely on skin colour must go.



Not employed, but "rendering an informal service to the community" the local muti man, he didn't want to give his name.

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Camp residents cautious after Koornhof statement

By LEON BEKKER

DR KOORNHOF'S "new spirit of compromise" was warmly welcomed by Crossroads residents yesterday — but many expressed the hope that the administration board and its officials would show some of the same spirit in the future.

Few welcomed the decisions without reservations, and all those interviewed were unhappy that they would have to move from the present camp.

Members of the Crossroads Residents' Committee and a number of teachers cautiously welcomed the announcement, but said they wanted to reserve judgment until they had seen how the new arrangements were going to work in practice.

Dr Koornhof announced that a new township would be built to house the following people:

- Black families who qualify to live and work in white urban areas in terms of section 10 (1), (a) and (b) of the Urban

Areas Act;

- Contract or migrant workers and their families who have lived illegally at Crossroads to be with the breadwinner;

- Families where the breadwinner is not on a contract, but is "earning a living for them (his family) in some other legitimate way such as craftsmen or persons rendering an informal service in the community".

A resident, Mr Gladman Mboniswa, said no one wanted to move anywhere. "It's not right to tell people to move," he said.

He would be able to stay on, as, although he did not have the right documentation, he was employed, and consequently fell into one of Dr Koornhof's categories.

Mr Cyprian Daniel said his impression was that people were "quite happy" about the decision, but were waiting to

see what happened next.

"I would like to see how it's going to work before saying that I'm happy about it," he said.

Miss Muriel Mbobosi, a teacher, said everyone in Crossroads accepted Dr Koornhof's good will, and recognized that he had shown himself to be a "good father" as he had promised when he first came to Crossroads the day after his appointment.

"The trouble is not Dr Koornhof, the trouble is Baab (the administration board). Baab has shown that they are our enemy. We trust Dr Koornhof's statement, but we don't trust Baab.

"We know that there will be no trouble while he is here in Cape Town, but what will happen when he goes back to Pretoria?"

Miss Lilian Jokasi said what Dr Koornhof had said was "meaningful", but she wanted

to see what was going to happen next.

"Baab has taken us from that place, and put us in this place, then taken us to another place. What is going to happen now?"

Another teacher expressed the opinion that Dr Koornhof had announced his decision "so that all the whites will say how good he is". But he was going back to Pretoria and was going to leave them to their "enemy", Baab.

The consensus of opinion among people gathered at the community centre yesterday discussing Dr Koornhof's decisions, was that the move away from Crossroads was a pity, but there was happiness that many residents and their families would be able to stay in the Peninsula.

- The Crossroads residents committee is to call a mass meeting at the weekend to explain the decisions to residents.

Few will have to leave — adviser

By LEON BEKKER

CROSSROADS committee advisers are hoping that "virtually no one" will have to leave the Peninsula in terms of Dr Piet Koornhof's decision on Crossroads.

An adviser to the committee said in an interview yesterday that a close study of the statement issued by Dr Koornhof seemed to

- Criminals with convictions involving fines of more than R500 or imprisonment of more than six months;

- Vagrants and persons with families with no visible or legitimate means of support which render them a burden on the community; and

- People who are offered jobs and housing in Transkei.

The adviser said there were hardly any residents who fell into

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will have to leave the Peninsula.

He pointed out that Dr Koornhof mentioned three categories of people who could not be offered housing in the peninsula:

disqualified by the second.

He interpreted the third category to mean that people would be able to elect to accept such offers of jobs or housing.



Top: These five Crossroads teachers discussed Dr Koornhof's decisions on the camp at lunch yesterday. From left, Daisy Bara, Muriel Mbobosi, Lilian Jokasi, Victoria Mkondweni and Adelaide Mene. Above: While their elders were involved in serious debate at the Crossroads community centre, the children played in the quad.

CAPE TIMES
Crossroads
 7/4/77 (307)
statement

THE joint committees of Crossroads said they believed "that Dr Koornhof will receive the co-operation of the people in the building of the new Crossroads."

In a statement released last night, the joint committees said: "Dr Koornhof's statement is a fair reflection of what has happened and what he has told us of his intentions with regard to the Crossroads community. We reiterate what we have already told Dr Koornhof, namely that we cannot and have not agreed to divide our community."

"The Minister has asked for our co-operation in the building of the new Crossroads. We, the joint committees of Crossroads, believe that Dr Koornhof will receive the co-operation of the people in the building of the new Crossroads provided that he carries out his intentions according to the letter and in the spirit in which those intentions were conveyed to us".

why

attend this important Colloquium, where I had been invited to read a reply to a paper by Alan Ryan, a visiting Oxford philosopher. Ryan's paper, on the subject "Maximising, Moralising and Dramatising", explored a number of alternative models for explaining human behaviour. It set the tone for a series of good papers and discussions around the theme of social explanation and philosophical psychology, and I gained personally from tackling and replying to some of the problems it raises. There was a good response to Ryan's material and the discussion was often illuminating. The papers at the Colloquium were, I thought, generally interesting and well-researched. Notably, Mr. David Brooks, a U.C.T. colleague, contributed well on the subject of teleological explanation. Socially too, Mr. Brooks and I both felt that the Colloquium had benefited us. One often feels a lack of unity within South African philosophy. This meeting in Johannesburg, bringing together philosophers primarily from Rhodes, Wits and U.C.T. (though all departments were invited) helped establish some important contacts where they are badly needed.

Dr K's squatter decision praised

Staff Reporter

THE decision to build homes for some Crossroads residents was yesterday described by churchmen and others as "a tremendous breakthrough" and "the first humane response to the migrant labour situation".

But Rev Manas Buthelezi, Bishop of the Cultural Diocese of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Southern Africa, said the decision "did not touch the heart of Government policy".

"The problem is a labour policy that does not give recognition to the integrity of the black family. It seems as if the Minister has merely made an ad hoc move without touching the basic policy. Ad hoc moves are no solution," he said.

He was reacting to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Plural Relations' announcement on Thursday that the Government's solution for Crossroads was a new township to be built on the Cape Peninsula, where contract workers would be allowed to live with their families in 1 860 family housing units.

Welcoming the move as "a great step forward", Dr Fred van Wyk, director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, said he had a request: "That no removals from Crossroads should take place until the houses are ready in the new township."

Rev Peter Storey, superintendent minister of the Central Methodist Church, said the move was "the first humane response to the migrant labour situation from this Government."

Mrs Sheena Duncan, vice-president of the Black Sash, said: "This shows the positive results which can be obtained through negotiating between two conflicting groups."

Father Basil van Rensburg, of the Holy Cross Church in District Six and member of the Crossroads Committee, Cape Town, said: "This decision has brought tremendous joy to the people of the West-

Children of District Six have been praying for children of Cross-

KRUISPAD SE ANGEL IS UITGEHAAL

Rapport 8/4/79
Van Ons Politieke Beriggewer

LOF uit vele oorde, en teleurstelling onder Bolandse Nasionale LV's. Ds die uiteenlopende reaksie op min. Piet Koornhof se aankondiging oor die toekoms van Kruispad se swartmense — 'n potensiële brandpunt wat nou ontloft is.

Vir die Bolandse LV's wat vra dat Wes-Kaapland net arbeidsgebied vir wit en bruin moet wees, is die aankondiging 'n terugslag. Hulle aanvaar egter die Kabinetsbesluit, en hulle is dankbaar dat dr. Koornhof oor baie ander aspekte na hul vertoë geluister het.

Die Bolandse LV's wou dat Kruispad met verdrag opgebruim word. As beginfase moes alle swartes wat onwettig daar woon, na hul tuisland teruggestuur word.

Die besluit oor Kruispad lees egter so: Buiten swartes wat wettig verblyfreg het, sal kontrakwerkers en hul gesinne ook vir die voorgenoemde nuwe woonbuurt in aanmerking kom. Gesinne met 'n broodwinner wat 'n wettige ander heenkome het, soos vakmanne en mense wat spe-

siale oorweging verdien omdat hulle deur ander omstandighede ontwortel is, word ook aanvaar.

Die veld is so verbreed dat LV's skepties is of die ideaal van 'n arbeidsgebied net vir wit en bruin in Wes-Kaapland ooit behoorlik kan ontwikkel.

Oor 'n breë front, uit Nasionale, opposisie en uit swart geledere, was daar lof vir min. Koornhof se optrede. Hy het 'n baie ploffbare situasie, wat internasionale reperkusies kon gehad het, ontloft, is aan RAPPORT gesê. Dr. Koornhof self maak geen geheim daarvan dat hy voor 'n baie moeilike besluit gestaan het nie.

'n Kongresbesluit van die Kaaplandse Nasionale Party, die aandrang van die Bolandse LV's, die internasio-

nale komplikasies en menslikheid in die uitvoering van beleid moes in gedagte gehou word.

Terugkeer

Die Bolandse LV's is egter dankbaar dat dr. Koornhof in baie ander aspekte na hul vertoë geluister het. Swart arbeid in Wes-Kaapland sal duurder gemaak word, die beheer oor Kruispad sal van die Kaapse afdelingsraad na die administrasieraad oorgedra word en strenger beheer oor die instroming van swartes sal toegepas word.

Daarby sal baie gesinne van

Kruispad moontlik na Transkei terugkeer op grond van aanbiedings vir hervestiging en werk.

RAPPORT verneem dat by die duisend gesinne so kan teruggaan. Mnr. Pik Botha, Minister van Buitelandse Sake, en die Transkeise Regering sal die saak verder uitpluis.

Ander wat ook nie hervestig sal word nie, is misdadigers, rondlopers en mense wat geen sigbare of wettige inkomste het nie.

Die getal wat nie hervestig sal word in die nuwe woonbuurt met sy 2 575 erwe nie, kan dus betreklik groot wees,

Saved — by Piet's secret visit

(307)
Times 8/4/79

A SECRET visit by the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, to the squatter community of Crossroads last Sunday night led to this week's dramatic reversal of government policy and a reprieve for the 20 000 shanty dwellers who have lived in the shadow of the bulldozer for the past year.

The Crossroads decision was taken in the face of stiff opposition from Cape Nationalists who have been pressing for the removal of the camp and the return of the squatters to their homelands.

It has defused an international time bomb which could have done South Africa as much harm as the Biko affair.

Informed sources revealed this week that Dr Koornhof, in a remarkable gesture, cancelled an engagement to answer a last-minute call from the squatter community last Sunday.

He spent two hours in the township listening to the grievances of its inhabitants, most of which concerned treatment at the hands of white officials.

Visibly moved

The Minister took no officials with him, but was accompanied by Mr Justice Jan Steyn, of the Urban Foundation, and Mr Dawid de Villiers, chairman of Nasionale Pers.

The meeting, which is said to have left the Minister visibly moved, broke the deadlock which had developed over the fate of the township.

There had been six months of arduous negotiation between Dr Koornhof, commerce and industry, representatives of the squatters and concerned intermediaries.

Squatter spokesmen, whose harassment at the hands of officialdom has made them wary of government promises, were reassured by Dr Koornhof's vow that he would abide by "the letter and the spirit of the agreement".

The Crossroads council was initially adamant in its demands that the community should not be broken up and that housing should be upgraded on the site of the squatter camp.

The Minister's Sunday

Last-minute

reprieve

for 20 000



DR PIET KOORNHOF
Applauded

Crossroads squatters

BY FLEUR DE VILLIERS

visit, however, won for him the cooperation of the squatters in a plan which will:

- Resettle most of the community in a new township not far from the present site.

- Allow not only Section 10 blacks, but also the families of contract workers and self-employed blacks and their families to remain in the Peninsula.

- Establish an "informal committee", comprising both Plural Relations officials and independent people, as an "appeal board" for Crossroads inhabitants who may not qualify for resettlement in the new township

- Involve the expertise of the Urban Foundation and other bodies in the construction of an attractive and viable township.

Cabinet

Those who were openly unhappy about the decision were Cape Nationalist MPs who recently went in a deputation to Dr Koornhof to demand that he adhere to a key resolution at last year's Cape Nationalist congress, at which Mr P W Botha promised that Crossroads would go before the end of the year.

MPs said, however, that they could do little about it as Dr Koornhof had won Cabinet support for his compromise and that it was now a Cabinet decision.

They were marginally mollified by his assurance that the Crossroads decision, which stands government policy on its head,

was only an "ad hoc solution", and would not be applied elsewhere.

There was also the promise of stricter measures to stop the flow of blacks to the Cape "Coloured preference area".

Applauded

These included heavy penalties for employers who hire blacks who do not qualify for accommodation in the Western Cape, the stricter application of influx control and a high consolidated labour fee to make black labour more expensive.

Political observers and

Opposition spokesmen have applauded the decision and noted the remarkable change in the government's attitude since last year when its answer to the squatter problem was simply to send in the bulldozers.

He had also brought a totally different tone to his dealings with whites who have involved themselves with the Crossroads squatters.

Last year, in Parliament, Nationalist MPs deplored the meddling by "left-wing liberals, academics and churchmen".

In his statement this week, Dr Koornhof paid special tribute to people from the churches, social-welfare organisations, organisations involved in urban problems, the Press and numerous other organisations and individuals who had given their assistance to the Crossroads community and helped "develop a rapport" between it and himself.

Dr Alex Boraine, a PFP spokesman on the squatter issue, yesterday hailed Dr Koornhof's approach as an initiative which should lead to a new era in South African race relations.

to the public. Mr. Avery has had a gre
been preserved and would in time be on s
which now lies under the building being
Museum, explained to us 'in situ' how wa
hospitalable. In August Mr. Graham Avery
newsletter was issued, both under cover,
There have been two interesti

of the century.
None of these benefactors was able to be
considerable assistance to the mill grow
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Police

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ARGUS
9/4/79

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① 307

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SECURITY Police raided the houses of the Rev David Russell and his secretary, Mrs Dorothy Clemminshaw, today in search of a document on Crossroads residents' accounts of their treatment in police cells and Pollsmoor Prison following raids on the squatter camp in September last year.

Four policemen under Major N J Basson arrived at Mr Russell's house in Denbeigh Road, Plumstead, at 7.15 am with a search warrant.

BOOK ON BIKO

They removed one copy of the document and a typewriter. The police also took other documents relating to Crossroads, a church resolution on conscientious objection, and a copy of Donald Woods's book on Steve Biko.

The Security Police later searched Mr Russell's office at St Saviour's Church, Claremont.

The chief of the Security Police in Cape Town, Colonel H. W. Kotze, confirmed today that Mr Russell's house had been searched for certain documents. He said he was unable to comment further 'at this stage.'

Crossroads dwellers welcome new plans

CAPE TIMES 9/4/79

Staff Reporter

307

AT a mass meeting yesterday, Crossroads residents welcomed Dr Piet Koornhof's plans for their resettlement as a promise of new hope for them and their children.

The joint committees of Crossroads convened the meeting to explain the implications of Dr Koornhof's statement to residents.

Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Plural Relations, last week announced plans to resettle most of the 20 000 Crossroads residents in a new township to be built between Nyanga and Guguletu.

Mrs Regina Ntongana, chairlady of the womens' committee, said the residents had put their trust in Dr Koornhof to do as he had promised.

"Everybody was so excited because at least they now know what is going to happen to them. Since 1975 we have struggled with no results and now there seems to be some future for us and our children."

Weekend newspapers welcomed the minister's proposals in their editorials.

Rapport commented that "full marks can be awarded to Dr Koornhof for his handling of the Crossroads dilemma. He chose to allow human considerations to prevail instead of rigid ideology."

Raid: Statements same, court hears

Cape Times 10/4/77

307

Court Reporter

IDENTICAL statements from policemen dealing with the crime prevention exercise at the Crossroads squatter camp last year were handed into the Wynberg Inquest Court yesterday.

The statements were handed in when the inquest into the death of Mr Sindile Ndlela, who was shot dead during an exercise on September 14, resumed yesterday.

According to Sergeant Patrick Cleary, who fired a shot at the man, Mr Ndlela had thrown a stone at him and Mr Ndlela ran down a dune towards him in a threatening manner.

Yesterday Sergeant Edward Norman, another member of the

patrol, said he and other members were asked to make statements about the events leading up to the police withdrawal at a parade some days after the exercise at Bishop Lavis police station.

He said that he had written his statement on his own and had later signed a typed copy.

He said he had not offered any help to anyone else in the writing of their statements nor had he received any in the writing of his.

In his statement, Sergeant Norman said he had gone to Crossroads in a platoon commanded by Warrant-Officer Louis Albertus Beets and that after coming under a stone attack, he had withdrawn.

He said he had heard a shot but had not seen the shooting.

It was then put to Sergeant Norman by Mr G Bizos, for the Ndlela family, that his evidence concerning the statements was totally wrong.

Sergeant Norman was asked whether he had assisted four other policemen with the writing of their statements or whether they had helped him.

When he said no, the statements of the four other policemen were compared to his and he agreed that except for different names, identity numbers and one word which differed in some of the statements, they were exactly the same as his.

Earlier in the day, the second in command of the riot squad on the night of the exercise, returned to give further evidence about the exercise. (Another exercise was made on September 6.)

Arrests made

When the hearing was adjourned in January, Captain Hewitt Wright was asked to return with details of the arrests made during the two exercises.

He told the court that on the first exercise 518 people had been arrested in connection with alleged pass violations. Five other people had been arrested on other charges.

He said on the second exercise, 414 people had been arrested on pass offences and 86 on other charges. Of those, 77 were arrested for attending an unlawful gathering.

The hearing 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, Closenber and Company, is appearing for the Ndlela family. Mr J Swart is appearing for the Minister of Police and/or members of the police.

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EXAMINATIONS : OCTOBER 1978

Crossroads a viable community —survey

8/2/10/2/79

307

By Tony Davis

The Crossroads squatter settlement in the Cape is a viable community and most of its male residents are gainfully employed.

This finding is analysed in an extensive research survey published by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

About 20 000 people live in more than 2 800 shacks near Nyanga in the Cape.

Last week's announcement by the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, that most of Crossroads residents would be resettled in a new township came as a welcome relief to the threat of having their homes bulldozed into the ground.

Earlier attempts by the Government to establish a township for residents in the homelands had failed after both Chief Kaizer Matanzima of Transkei and Chief Lennox Sebe of Ciskei had refused builders permission to construct any new locations.

TENSION

Tensions between the police and residents were already at a peak following a pass raid last September during which one resident was killed.

The survey was conducted last year by a group of researchers who completed studies of 1 100 interviews which covered 1 060 different households.

It showed that most residents were gainfully employed, refuting stories that the Crossroads residents were unemployed and disreputable people.

The survey also showed that the settlement grew as a result of the lack of suitable low income housing.

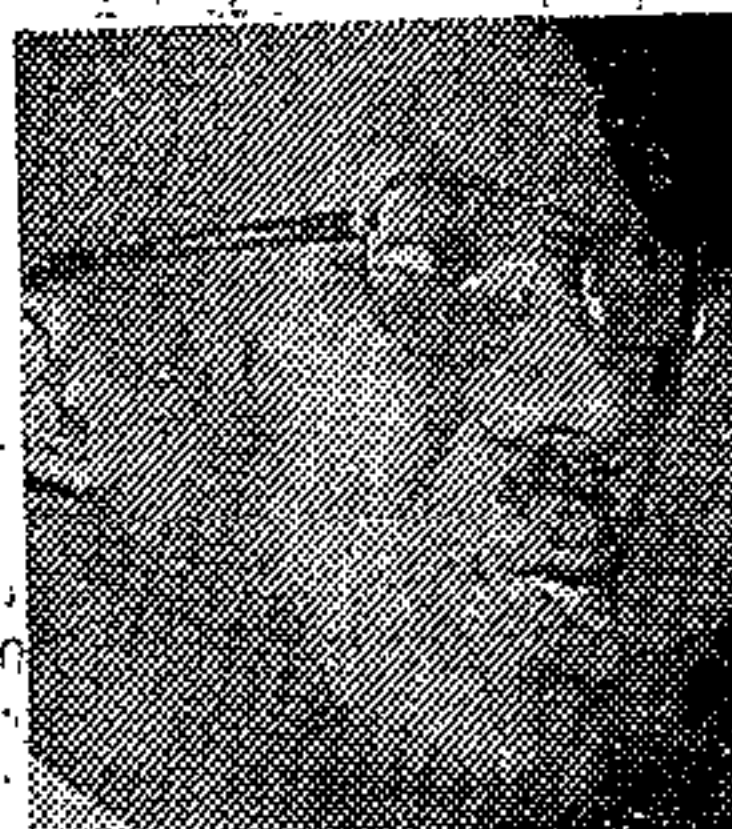
From earlier studies, the survey noted, researchers found that 80-90 percent of households had at least one employed member and the head of the household had been in the Cape Town area for at least 18 years.



Dr Koornhof... welcome announcement.



Chief Matanzima... refused.



Chief Sebe... refused.

were involved in the construction industry, while smaller percentages of those interviewed were involved in manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade.

→ end.

10/4/79

301

CHECKS

Wives and children often joined their husbands from the homelands, which added to the growth of Crossroads.

About 37 percent of the entire settlement was surveyed by the institute and a reliability check was conducted to determine the accuracy of the 1100 case studies.

Ninety-eight percent of those surveyed were already working in Cape Town when the Crossroads settlement was built up in 1975.

From this group, 81 percent was working in Cape Town before 1970 and 51 percent before 1958.

The survey also indicated the place of employment, wages and salaries earned and period of service.

A majority of case studies were of people who

FEW HOSTELS

Half those employed in the construction industry were contract workers. For these men, hostel accommodation must be provided by law by the employer.

But the survey notes that about 16 percent of those interviewed were contract workers in Cape Town without hostel accommodation and living in Crossroads.

The race relations survey concluded that the men who were interviewed had worked an average of 20.5 years in Cape Town and for the same employer for 10 years.

"Both figures point towards some degree of dedication and permanency to both the individual employer and to the area of Cape Town as a place of residence," the report said.

Koornhof: New township for Crossroads squatters

APK TIMES 6/4/79

307

THE Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday allayed fears that thousands would be left homeless and at the mercy of front-end loaders when he disclosed the government's plans to rehouse many of the shanty dwellers and their families in a new township nearby. Here is the full text of his

statement:

After lengthy discussions with all parties directly and indirectly involved, I am glad to announce that a stage has been reached where a satisfactory solution to the problems of Crossroads seems in sight.

A degree of co-operation has been achieved which makes it possible to attain the objectives which I have set from the start in a manner which avoids confrontation and is humane and equitable to the people of Crossroads.

In essence the plan calls for ad hoc treatment of a delicate Crossroads situation which has arisen while at the same time stepping up measures to prevent similar ones from arising in future.

I regard it as being of the utmost importance that the representatives of organized commerce and industry in the Western Cape, with whom I have had discussion, have pledged their full support for both aspects of the plan — i.e. for the immediate implementation of the new housing project which I will explain and also for measures whereby Blacks who are not properly housed will be not employed, on pain of heavy penalties for contravention by employers and the strict application of legal provisions relating to influx control and squatter control.

The employment of black labour will also be made more expensive by increasing the con-

solidated fee, a step which is necessary on account of the costs involved in the provision of services and housing to the limited numbers of blacks present in the Western Cape.

I have gone to great lengths in discussing matters with the committees representing the community of Crossroads, with a view to better mutual understanding and securing the maximum of trust and co-operation. The discussions were conducted throughout on a responsible level and in the best of spirits, which I appreciate very highly.

Certain basic requests of the committees I was compelled to reject outright. The first was that the communities be al-

vagrants and persons or families with no visible and legitimate means of support which render them a burden to the community itself.

Thirdly, I mentioned to the committees, that a substantial number of particular Crossroads families may possibly return to Franskeri on a basis of offers of settlement and employment; people who so return would naturally not require to be rehoused in the Peninsula.

At the same time it has become clear that the key to a constructive solution of the Crossroads problem lies in the proper re-housing within the Peninsula of the balance of the community, i.e. other than the three classes I have just men-

other actions indicated are proceeded with concerning the proper settlement of the people of Crossroads.

The Divisional Council has agreed to continue rendering certain environmental services as heretofore as agent of the administration board to the inhabitants of Crossroads for as long as may be necessary.

A survey is to be undertaken of the community in co-operation with the Crossroads committees in order to determine who will qualify to move to the new township in terms of the criteria I have mentioned. Should any person feel himself aggrieved by the determination made, he may represent his case to an informal committee comprising of a senior official of my department and one or two outside independent persons with legal qualifications and experience.

This committee will seek the agreement of the administration board on its findings on the merits of the cases in dispute. It is my intention to obtain an imaginative design of a township which will provide dignified, acceptable housing.

The cost factor, in relation to the means of the occupier, being a prime consideration. To this end I will involve the expertise of bodies such as the Urban Foundation and others in an attempt to ensure the establishment of an attractive, viable community.

The housing needs of families, which have been legally present in the Peninsula area for many years, are being attended to, and the provision of 1 860 housing

The intention is to proceed as fast as is humanly possible. Preliminary steps in regard to preparation of the site have already been taken. It is hoped that it will be possible for families to start moving within the shortest possible period, and that the re-housing of the present Crossroads community will then proceed systematically.

Final decisions about financing have not been taken; i.e. whether use will be made of the overseas loans or whether government funds alone will be employed.

In the course of my dealings with the Crossroads community, be it with their chosen committees, or with the representative appointed by them to convey their case, it has become clear to me that a great number of people have, from the best motives, lent their support and assistance to the community in efforts to solve the problems which it faced.

These include people from the churches, social welfare organizations, groups and organizations involved in urban problems, the press and numerous other organizations and individuals.

Several people have assisted specially in the development of rapport between the committees and myself. To them, to all who have helped in other ways, and to the officials of my department, and of the administration board, who have assisted me over many long and weary hours, I express heartfelt appreciation and thanks.

Issued by the Information Service of South Africa at the request of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development. 5 April, 1979, Cape Town.

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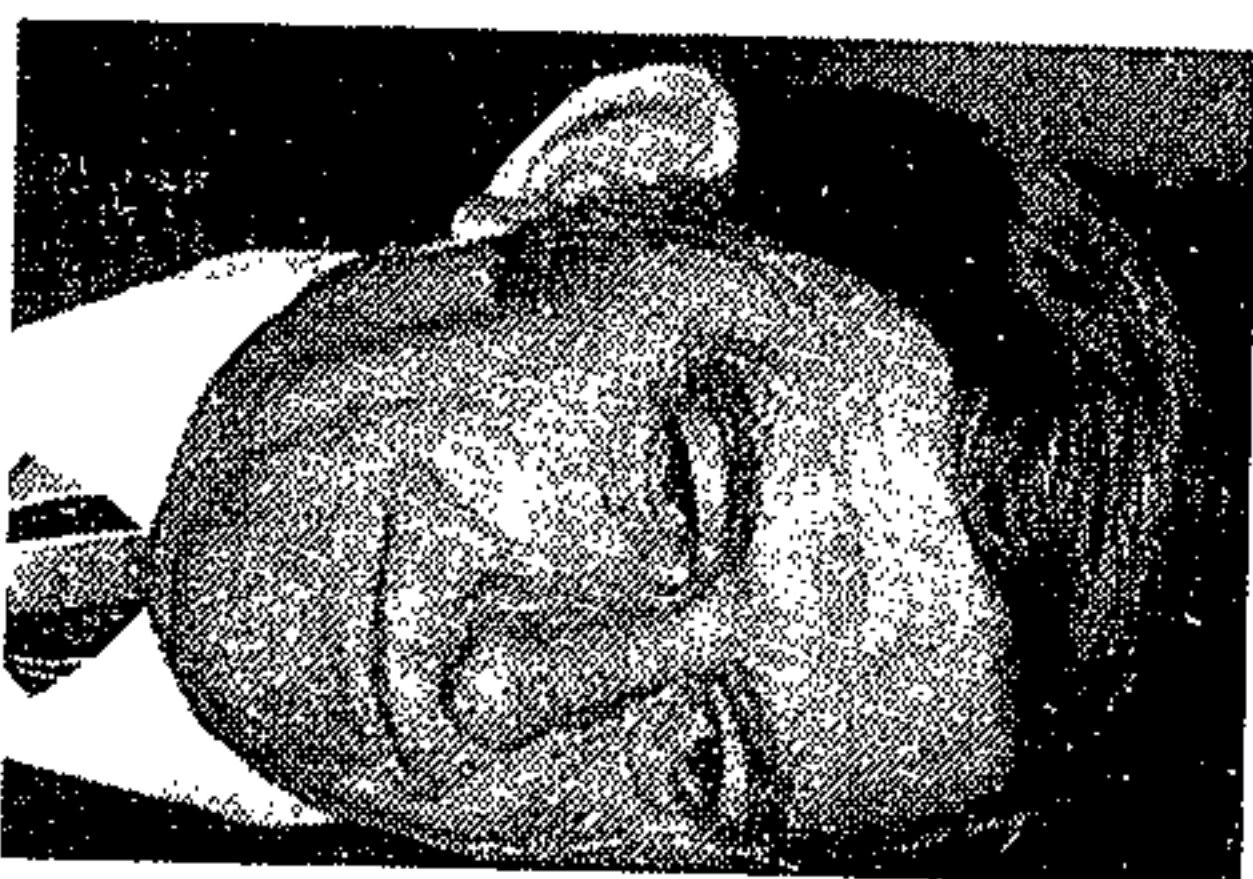
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lowed to stay on the present site and that the housing and facilities by upgraded. Apart from the area being much too small for such a scheme, it lies in the expanding noise zone of the D F



Dr Piet Koornhof

Tonight's T

5.30: From the Book

5.35: Lost Islands. David finds an old

attention is to proceed as humanly possible. Preliminary steps in regard to the site have already been taken. It is hoped that it will be possible for families to start moving within the possible period, and the re-housing of the Crossroads community will proceed systematically.

decisions about financial aid have not been taken; it will be made of the loans or whether government funds alone will be enough.

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include people from the social welfare organizations and groups and organizations involved in urban problems and numerous individuals and individuals.

people have assisted in the development of the Crossroads community. To them, to all who have assisted me in other ways, and officials of my department of the administration, I have assisted me in my long and weary work with heartfelt appreciation.

y the Information South Africa at the the Minister of Planning and Development, Cape Town.

A From page 1

tained and renewed for as long as they continue to work or qualify in terms of other criteria.

Dr Koornhof said his decision followed months of negotiation with Crossroads committees and negotiating teams which included legal representatives, academics and churchmen.

He said he had been forced to "reject outright" two initial major requests by the Crossroads committee: (1) to be allowed to remain at Crossroads and upgrade housing and facilities, and (2) an unconditional guarantee that the squatter community be rehoused as a whole "without division" in the new township.

Dr Koornhof said the present site was unacceptable as it fell within the expanded noise zone of the airport and that regarding the second request, there were certain "types of persons to whom I could not possibly offer housing in the Peninsula".

These were those with criminal convictions involving fines in excess of R500 or six-month prison sentences, vagrants and persons or families with no visible and legitimate means of support, and those — "a substantial number of particular Crossroads families" — who may return to Transkei with offers of work and housing.

Dr Koornhof said that while the Crossroads committee in the end accepted his plans and intentions "provided they are carried out according to the letter and in the spirit in which they were conveyed," his refusal to agree to the two demands had at first placed the committee in a quandary.

He had made it clear to them

at that time that he was not asking them to agree or disagree with him, but was informing them of his decisions.

In what has been viewed as a genuine gesture to help alleviate the plight of the unemployed or under-employed squatter, Dr Koornhof announced plans to offer squatters — "as far as is practically possible" — employment in the actual establishment of the new township.

A secondary thrust of the announcement dealt with the government's intention to step up measures to prevent the mushrooming of any new squatter camps and to keep illegal blacks out of the urban areas.

To ensure this he had talked with representatives of Western Cape commerce and industry and had told them that after the implementation of the new housing scheme, which would go ahead at speed immediately, blacks not properly housed were not to be employed.

Employers contravening this rule would face heavy penalties.

Black labour in future was to be made "more expensive" through an increase in the consolidated fee, a move designed to help cover the cost of providing services and housing to the controlled number of black residents legally in the Western Cape.

Influx control regulations would continue to be rigorously enforced, he said.

A survey of Crossroads would soon be undertaken to determine who would qualify to move to the new township in terms of the criteria stipulated by Dr Koornhof.

Those who felt the determination to be unfair in their case would have recourse to an "informal committee" comprising a senior official of the Department of Plural Relations and outside independents with legal qualifications and experience.

The Cape Times last night canvassed response from academics and professionals informed of the negotiations behind the Crossroads announcement and found that this informal committee was viewed as a built-in guarantee that aggrieved squatters would "have a genuine second chance" and would not merely face a second official stonewalling.

While it appeared that Dr Koornhof had left himself "plenty of room to manoeuvre" by incorporating certain broadly-defined qualifications, the announcement was viewed on the whole as "very significant" and "a major step with a guarantee of hope for thousands".

Last night, Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, described the plan as "a wonderful step in the right direction".

It was "a commendable move on Dr Koornhof's part".

Bishop Tutu's praise was echoed by Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on black affairs, who said: "This is an eminently sensible step to have taken as it is based on a humane

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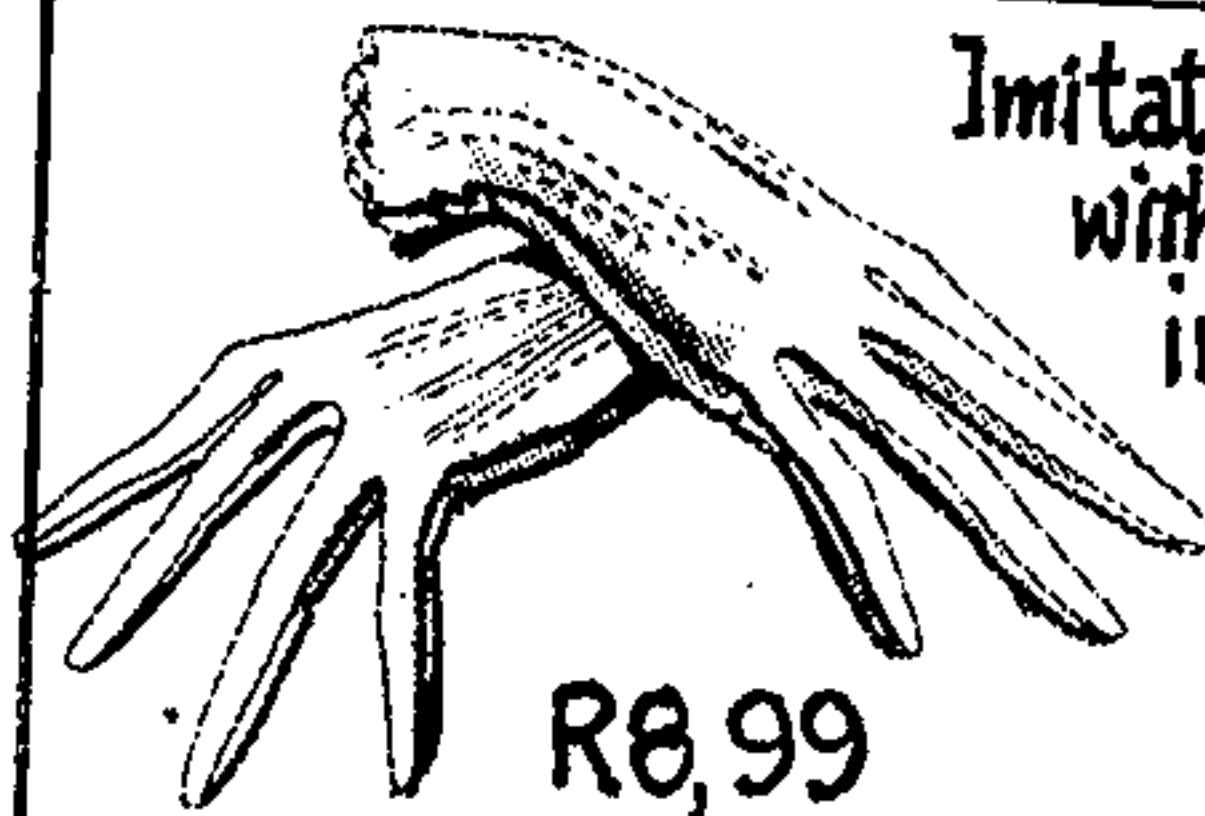
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World Sportsman. Olympic skier Suzy Chaffee learns the intricacies of hot air ballooning and competes in a balloon race.

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How the West Was Won. Zeb reaches an agreement with the Indians for the release of the Russian prisoners. Luke finds himself in jail in. At the homestead potential trouble arrives with a Mormon couple who stay over until they are rested.

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Stories Dagboek. The Nato pact is signed; Louis Leakey discovers the Nutcracker Man in ganyika; Vesuvius erupts; General Douglas Arthur dies.

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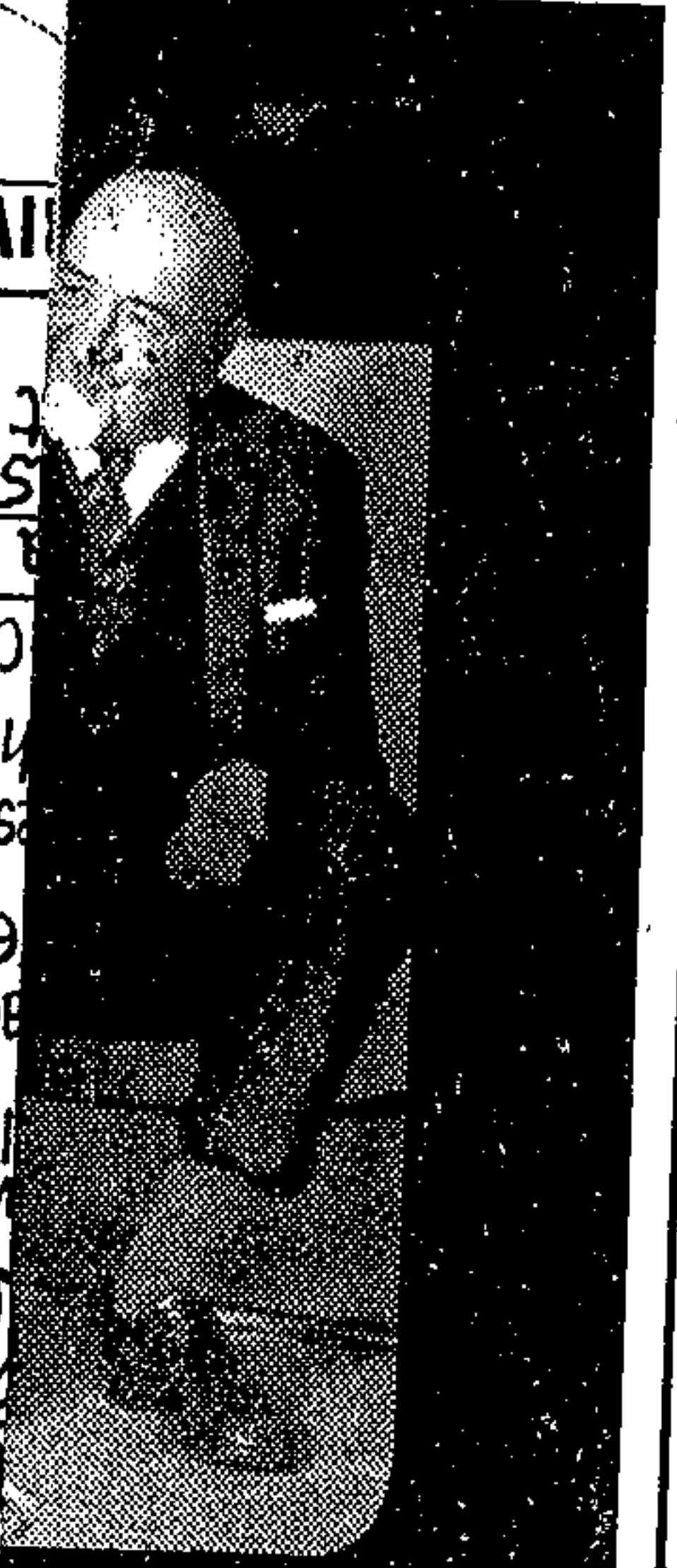
lowed to stay on the present site and that the housing and facilities by upgraded. Apart from the area being much too small for such a scheme, it lies in the expanding noise zone of the D F Malan Airport, in which any township development is prohibited.

In the alternative, the committees requested that, if resettlement was provided somewhere else in the Peninsula, this should be offered to the whole community, without exception.

Criminals

I had to reply that the case of each person was to be judged on its own merits, and that there were types of persons to whom I could not possibly offer housing in the Peninsula — in fairness to the community itself, apart from any other considerations.

These are notably criminals convicted of offences which could even result in forfeiture of rights acquired through long residence or long employment under section 10 (1) (b) of the Urban Areas Act; and secondly,



ly in the Western Cape. As an important contribution to an ad hoc solution for Crossroads the government has agreed to the offer of such housing being made to contract workers living with their families in Crossroads, and such families.

In the situation which has arisen I do not believe that anything would be solved by forcibly moving such families from Crossroads without housing them elsewhere. At the same time these considerations underscore the need for stringent measures to prevent similar situations arising in future.

In addition to the 10 (1) (a) and (b) cases and the contract worker families two additional categories will be catered for in the new township; families where the breadwinner is not a contract worker in full-time employment, but earns a living for them in some other legitimate way (as distinct from illicit exploiting) e.g. as a craftsman or person rendering an informal service in the community; and finally persons or families who by reason of having been uprooted or through other circumstances, deserve special consideration with a view to avoiding hardship.

To persons in the categories other than the 10 (1) (a) and (b) cases, temporary permits will be issued and maintained or renewed for as long as they continue to be in employment or otherwise qualify in terms of the criteria enumerated above.

Transferred

As part of the process of solving the Crossroads problem it has also been decided, after negotiation with the Divisional Council of the Cape and the administration board of the new Western Cape area (which includes the Peninsula), that the ownership in the Crossroads land will be transferred from the Divisional Council to the administration board.

It is the intention that the administration board, being the legally constituted functionary in respect of housing for blacks, will administer Crossroads as an urban residential area while

community. The housing needs of families, which have been legally present in the Peninsula area for many years, are being attended to, and the provision of 1 860 housing units to fulfil their total needs is being proceeded with apace.

I will seek the involvement and participation of the Crossroads community itself, through appropriate representatives, in the planning and execution of the project.

In addition, insofar as it is practically possible, I will try to arrange for employment opportunities being offered to the residents of Crossroads themselves in the township development.

Initially my discussions with the Crossroads committees were aimed at entering into an agreement about a full plan of action. However, my rejection of their request for the whole Crossroads community to be housed on the new site, placed them in a quandry; they told me that they could not and did not agree to any division of the community.

Co-operation

So I informed them fully of the decisions I had made and the actions I proposed to take, making it clear that I was not asking them to agree or to disagree; but I did then ask them to indicate whether they, and the members of the community they represented, would be willing to co-operate in the planning and building of the new township.

After deliberation they have now, while repeating their non-consent to any division of the community, informed me that they "believe that the Minister will get the co-operation he seeks, provided that his intentions are carried out according to the letter and in the spirit in which those intentions were conveyed to us".

I gladly give the assurance that the proviso will be fully met; and I look forward to hearty co-operation between all concerned in the planning and implementation which lies ahead.

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CAPE PENINSULA and vicinity: Fine and mild to warm with fog patches in the morning. Wind moderate southerly to south-easterly. The maximum and minimum temperatures will be between 25° and 12°C.


Western Cape coastal belt: Fine and mild with fog patches at first. Wind moderate to fresh south-easterly.

Coastal belt Sir Lowrey's Pass to Plettenberg Bay: Partly cloudy and mild but cloudy in the morning in the east with drizzle at places. Wind moderate south-westerly to southerly.

Namaqualand and the south-western Cape interior: Fine and warm but mild over the south-western Cape.

Coastal belt Plettenberg Bay to Port Alfred and Port Alfred to Port Edward: Partly cloudy and mild but cloudy in the morning with possible light rain. Wind moderate south-westerly to southerly.

Pretoria, Witwatersrand and the eastern highveld: Fine to partly cloudy and warm with isolated light thunder-showers in the afternoon.

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YESTERDAY

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(At D F Malan)

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Tides (Table Bay)

TV last night

in the Book

Islands. David finds an old army amphibian in the forbidden swamp and manages to get the engine working.

WS

World Sportsman. Olympic skier Suzy Laffee learns the intricacies of hot air ballooning and competes in a balloon race.

ortsview

A magazine programme for sports-ers.

How the West Was Won. Zeb reaches an agreement with the Indians for the release of the 10 Russian prisoners. Luke finds himself in jail again. At the homestead potential trouble arrives with a Mormon couple who stay over until they have rested.

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Historiese Dagboek. The Nato pact is signed; Louis Leakey discovers the Nutcracker Man in Anganyika; Vesuvius erupts; General Douglas MacArthur dies.

lit en Tuis. A family magazine programme presented by Trix Pienaar and Rita van der Loeff. Produced by Johan Roodt.

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TV last night

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ves, special toy-like bal-
luch are blown up to life

esults were predictable
wondered what on earth

was the point of the experi-
ment? Fun, of course. But why?

The game reserves of Africa
are being invaded by hordes of
researchers with dart guns, ca-
liphers and radio collars. It nev-
er happened in the days when
wild life was plentiful. But it
happens now when wild life is
threatened everywhere.

When will researchers tell us
exactly what they are doing and
exactly what they have achieved
apart from getting material for
their masters degrees and doc-
torates. All the animal gets is a
clumsy radio collar round its
neck, perhaps for the rest of its
life.

Jerry Lewis conducting the
Montreal Symphony Orchestra
last night with Michel Legrand
at the piano was an absolute
knock-out.

Brian Barrow

weather

ie and Cape Province north of
range River: Fine to partly
and hot with isolated thunder-
rs except over the western

loudly and mild in the morning
drizzle at places clearing partial-
becoming warmer.
imibia and Botswana: Fine and
at partly cloudy in the north.

STERDAY'S READINGS

	noon	8pm
ter	1017.4	1018.1
y	63.0	78.0
ature	23.8	18.8
imum	24.8	minimum 12.0
1 F Malan, 24 hours to 8pm		

WEATHER ELSEWHERE

		min	max
Rome	Cloudy	7	15
Paris	Cloudy	3	7
London	sunny	3	7
Madrid	sunny	6	12
Moscow	clearly	3	4
New York	cloudy	4	8
San Francisco	cloudy	11	19
Tokyo	cloudy	7	11
Hong Kong	rainy	15	16
Rio	cloudy	22	37
Lisbon	rainy	10	14

canvassed response from aca-
demics and professionals in-
formed of the negotiations be-
hind the Crossroads announce-
ment and found that this infor-
mal committee was viewed as a
built-in guarantee that aggrieved
squatters would "have a genuine
second chance" and would not
merely face a second official
stonewalling.

While it appeared that Dr
Koornhof had left himself "plen-
ty of room to manoeuvre" by
incorporating certain broadly-
defined qualifications, the an-
nouncement was viewed on the
whole as "very significant" and
"a major step with a guarantee
of hope for thousands".

Last night, Bishop Desmond
Tutu, general secretary of the
South African Council of
Churches, described the plan as
"a wonderful step in the right
direction".

It was "a commendable move
on Dr Koornhof's part".

Bishop Tutu's praise was
echoed by Mrs Helen Suzman
Opposition spokesman on black
affairs, who said: "This is an
eminently sensible step to have
taken as it is based on a humane
approach to a problem which
has arisen through the govern-
ment's past failure to recognize
the natural desire of families to
live together."

Dr Alex Boraine, PFP Pine-
lands, said he "warmly wel-
comed" the move as "a historic
and dramatic step and the death
knell of migrant labour".

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Ken Pearson

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Chocolate Truffles (Glass Jar)
Dried Fruit "
Duell Whip
Safari Vinegar & Prune Juice

ITALIAN FUR, STOLE
& SCARVES

The fur trim is the 40
fashion & the forties
are back in style, so,
update your clothes w
a fur stole.

WINE
CARRIER

Insulated to ensure
coolness - smart-
looking - Brown or
Dark Blue R7,25
5th.

COOKERY
BOOKS

Chefs & potential
Chefs will find ju
the book.. recipe
from wherever..
by top Goumets
4th Floor

ROYAL
DOULTON

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the collectors dream
New items now
arrived inc
Anne Boleyn



EASTER
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wind-up Sea Hunter
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R2,25
Tapestry set R2,99
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IMPORTED
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the simple to
sophisticated
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Terms availa

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LIGHTERS

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the smoker?
designs to su
bebble... you

Crossroads: → cont.

CAPE TIMES

6/4/79

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A new town for squatters

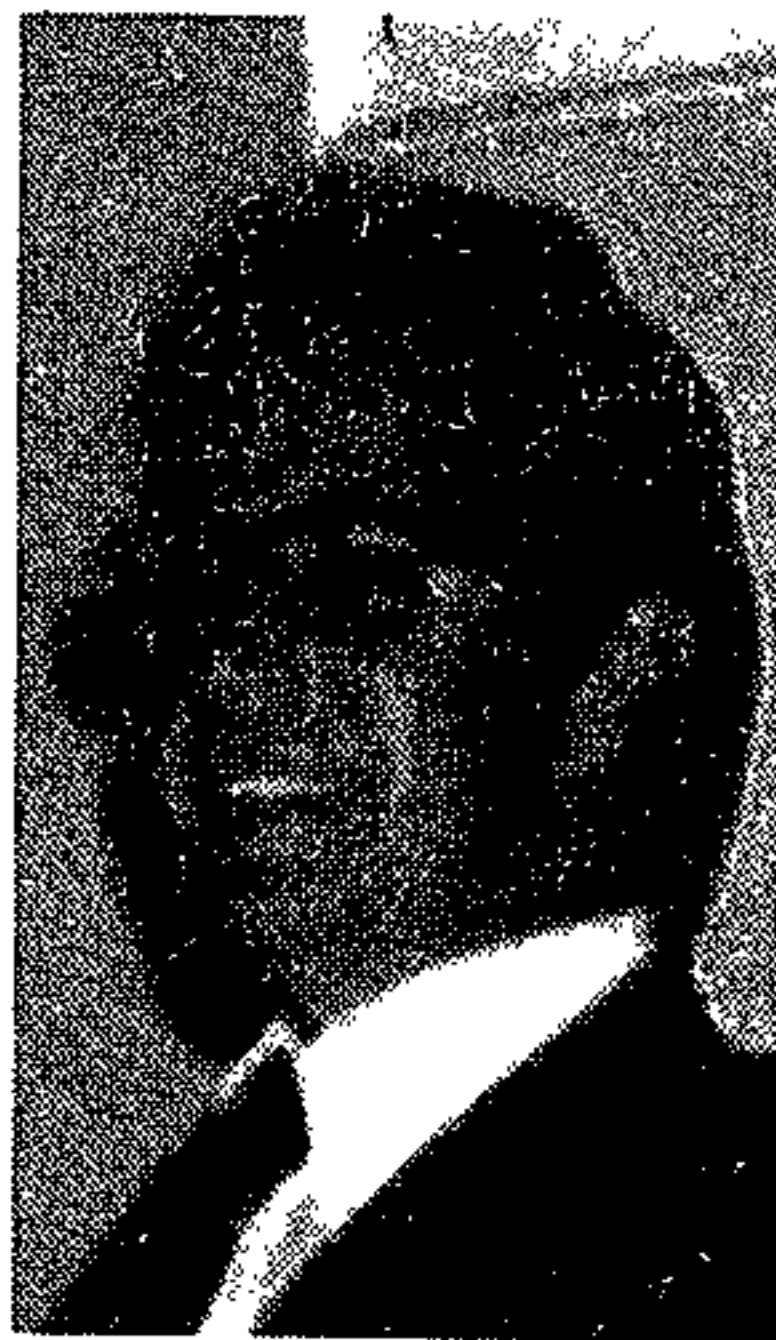
SWA farmer killed

WINDHOEK. — Mr Bernd Hennies, 35, who was killed in a terrorist ambush in the Otjiwarongo district on Wednesday was found dead next to his vehicle by a group of colleagues and friends who went to look for him when he did not return home.

He had gone to a cattle post to load cattle for an auction at Otjiwarongo.

When he had not returned by 9 pm his family became worried and asked for help. Friends and colleagues went to look for Mr Hennies at the cattle post and discovered his body next to his vehicle on the way.

• Swapo terrorists on Wednesday attempted an unsuccessful, long-range mortar attack on the military base at Ondangwa in Owambo, northern SWA/Namibia, the acting Commanding Officer of SWA Command, Brigadier P E K Bosman, said yesterday. A follow-up operation had been launched. — Sapa



Mr Bernd Hennies

Staff Reporters

THE FATE OF CROSSROADS and thousands of squatters was finally determined last night when Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Plural Relations and Development, announced plans to build a new township near the present squatter site to rehouse squatter families, and to relax the Urban Areas Act to allow them to stay.

In what has been welcomed by Opposition spokesmen and organizations and individuals vitally interested in the future of more than 20 000 shanty dwellers as a "remarkable breakthrough" and a "historic moment", the government has quelled fears of mass front-end loader demolition and relaxed sections of the Act to allow squatters who meet certain qualifications, and their families, to remain in the Western Cape.

cabinet and the pledged support of Western Cape commerce and industry.

Housing in the new township will be offered not only to "legitimate" black families who, under Section 10 (1) (a) and (b) of the Urban Areas Act qualify to live and work in white urban areas, but also to:

• Contract or migrant workers and their families who have lived illegally at Crossroads to be with the breadwinner.

• Families where the bread-

FULL STATEMENT: page 2

The township, designed to be within the material reach of the average squatter, will be established "on an available site between Nyanga and Guguletu, not far from the present Crossroads".

More than 2 570 sites will be available for squatter housing — enough for the vast majority of families currently crowding wood-and-iron shacks on the sand dunes near DF Malan Airport.

Dr Koornhof described the new plan as "an ad hoc treatment of a delicate Crossroads situation" and said that he acted

winner is not covered by a contract and full-time employment "but earns a living for them in some other legitimate way such as craftsmen or persons rendering an informal service in the community".

• Persons or families "who by reason of having been uprooted or through other circumstances deserve special consideration".

Blacks without "legal status" under Sections 10 (1) (a) and (b) will be granted temporary permits which will be main-

♦♦♦♦

To page 2

A

CASUAL SUITS

JUST ARRIVED



- * Fabulous range of 12 colours
- * Same make as before
- * Sizes 34 to 48 chest in regular, long and short fittings
- * Wash 'n Wear
- * Also EXTRA matching trousers at R17,95 pair

STILL PRICED THE SAME
AS BEFORE

Divorced twice in one day

PRETORIA. — A middle-aged man was divorced from two women in the Supreme Court here.

Mr G P Nel's first wife left in 1964 and he had remarried in 1971, he told the court.

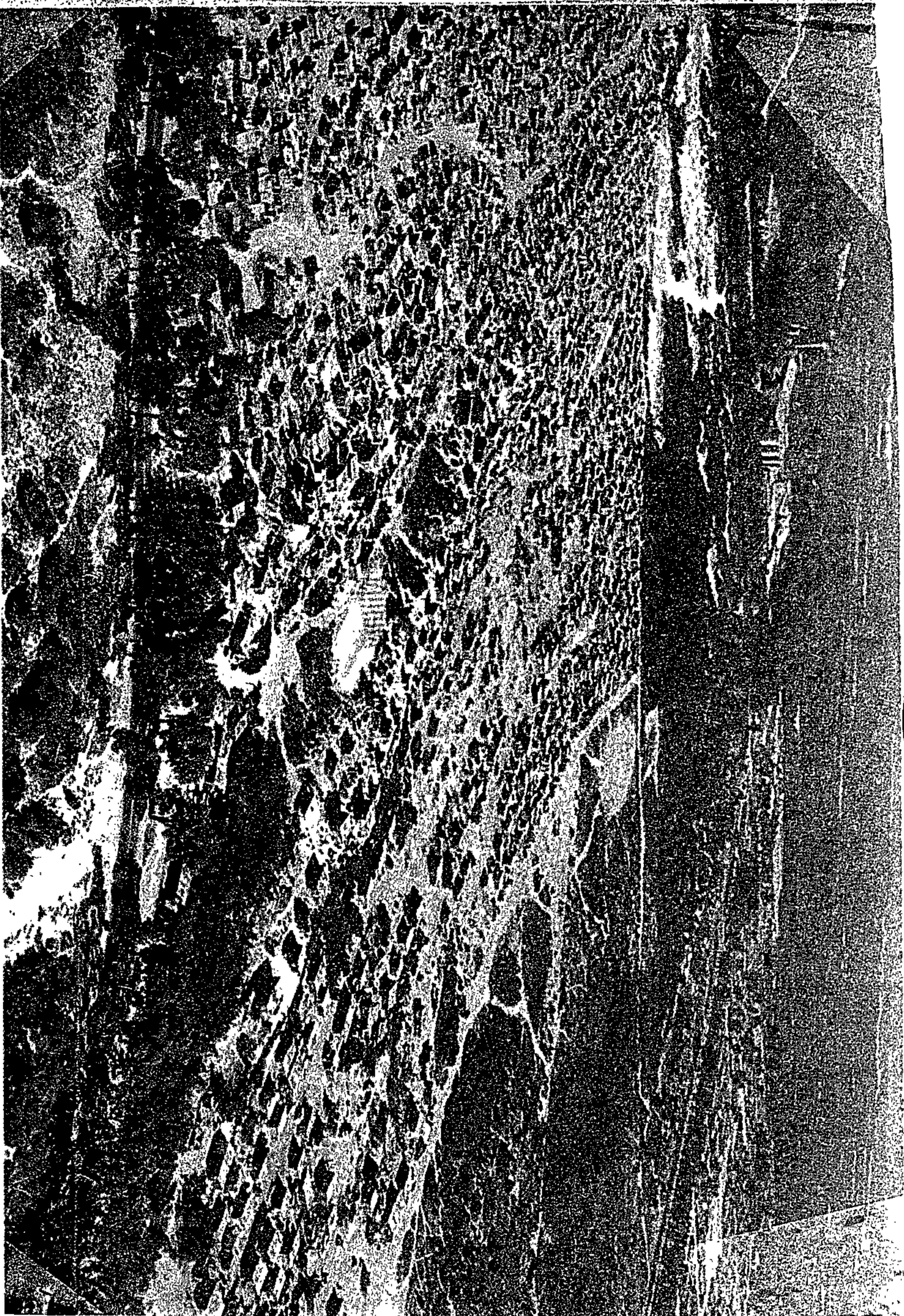
He was granted a restitution order and then he was called for the next case. He told the court he had married again on December 4, 1971, while his first marriage was still valid.

Friends had told him his first wife was living with a man in Johannesburg and he had believed their marriage was no longer valid.

He asked the court to declare his second marriage null and void and assured the judge he would re-marry his second "wife" once his divorce from his first wife had been finalized. — Sapa

6/24/79

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This is Crossroads; its people have been given a reprieve. The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koorhof, announced yesterday that many of the shanty-dwellers and their families will be rehoused in a new township nearby.

Picture: John van der Linde

Another 50 families go to Glenmore

271
307
340
10/4/79
D.C.

PORT ELIZABETH — All the Klipfontein squatter families, except those who refused to move and those who were registered workers, have been moved to the new temporary township at Glenmore, the chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, said last night.

He said that since Thursday, when the board gave an undertaking in the Supreme Court that only squatters who specifically requested removal would be shifted, about 50 families had been moved to Glenmore.

He said there were now about 140 families at Glenmore, and about 50 left at Klipfontein. Those at Klipfontein, near Kenton, included about 30 families headed by registered employees and 20 families who refused to move.

He said the worker families would soon be rehoused at the nearby Kenton emergency camp.

Since Thursday, squatters who expressed a desire to be moved to Glenmore, were asked by the board to sign a letter of consent.

In an interview from Grahamstown yesterday, the chairman of the newly-formed Glenmore Action Group, Professor Rodney Davenport, said it was inexcusable that the Department of Plural Relations



PROF DAVENPORT . . .
government has not learnt lesson.

was refusing to allow journalists to visit Glenmore.

"The public ought to be encouraged to take an interest in the resettlement. There can be no possible objection if it is seen to be done properly," Professor Davenport said.

He said the burning

question was the long term prospect of work at Glenmore. Commuting between Grahamstown and Glenmore by workers was ruled out because return bus fares were R1.80.

The authorities were gambling with people's futures. What work would there be in five years' time when the Glenmore settlers had finished building the proposed 5 000-house township there, he asked.

"The government does not appear to have learnt the lesson at Illege, Dimbaza and other resettlement areas where long term work prospects did not meet expectations," he said.

In an interview last week, the Deputy Minister of Plural Affairs and Administration, Dr Willie Vosloo, said it was hoped to eventually establish light industries and agricultural projects at Glenmore. None of the long term plans had been finalised yet, he said. — DDC.

Police officer cross-examined on raid investigation

CAPE TIMES
11/4/79
0307 2251

Court Reporter

A FORMER branch commander of the Mowbray CID described as "absolutely untrue" allegations that he had concluded that the policeman involved in the Crossroads shooting had acted in self-defence and had conducted his investigations to prove himself correct.

Lieutenant Leonard Knipe, the former commander and the investigating officer, was the final witness at the inquest into the death of Crossroads squatter Sindile Ndlela who was shot dead during a crime prevention exercise at the camp in September last year.

The exercise, called Clean Ship No 2, took place in the early hours of September 14 last year. Clean Ship No 1 was the name given to a previous similar exercise held at Crossroads on September 6.

The second exercise involved a total of 200 policemen and started shortly after 2 am. The aim of the police was to conduct house-to-house searches but the police were withdrawn after alleged stone throwing attacks.

According to the policeman who fired the fatal shot, Sergeant Patrick Cleary, Mr Ndlela had thrown a stone at him and had then run down a dune towards him in a threatening manner.

At the stage that Sergeant Cleary fired the shot, he was in danger of being cut off from the rest of his section, who had fled in "uncontrolled panic" after the stone-throwing started.

Other evidence at the inquest so far has been, that Mr Ndlela was not involved in any stone throwing and, that the man was trying to walk up the dune in an attempt to watch the operations of the police.

Yesterday Lieutenant Knipe told the court that he had believed the story told to him by Sergeant Cleary 100 percent as soon as it was uttered.

Lieutenant Knipe was giving evidence under cross-examination by Mr G Bizos, for the



Sergeant Patrick Cleary

Ndlela family.

Earlier Lieutenant Knipe had said he did not agree with an assertion that of all the unpleasant duties, to investigate a colleague was the most difficult. He said there were far more unpleasant duties.

He said he had conducted his investigations with a completely open mind and had closed no avenues.

Questioned about a statement by a senior police officer in a morning newspaper on September 15, that Sergeant Cleary was not culpable, Lieutenant Knipe said he had not been influenced by his superior officer.

After agreeing that interrogation and cross-examination were the best instruments to obtain the truth, Lieutenant Knipe was questioned on the statements of five members of the platoon of which Sergeant Cleary was a member.

Earlier in the hearing, the magistrate had heard that the statements were almost word-for-word the same.

Lieutenant Knipe admitted writing the statements in his own words after receiving hand written statements from the men involved. He said all he had wanted from the men was to find out if there had been a stoning, whether they had been injured and whether they had fired a shot between them.

He did not "interrogate" the policemen as they were not with

Sergeant Cleary at the actual time of the shooting, or slightly before the shooting.

Lieutenant Knipe said that all policemen involved in a shooting during the execution of their duties had to go through the "trauma" of an open inquest. He had not made out a murder docket because there had been no justification.

"I would not charge Sergeant Cleary now on a charge of murder," Lieutenant Knipe said.

Questioned about his not having a trained interpreter when he took statements from two squatters who claimed to be eyewitnesses of the shooting, Lieutenant Knipe said it had probably been a mistake.

However at the time his intentions had been "honourable".

Evidence at an earlier hearing was that the squatters' written statements disagreed with what they had said. Another squatter had acted as an interpreter.

Lieutenant Knipe said he had used another squatter as an interpreter as the two witnesses "totally distrusted" the police — "maybe with reason, maybe not" — and had thought there was a bond with the interpreter he used.

Re-examined as to why he had not interrogated some members of the police, Lieutenant Knipe said he did not like the word "I think at some stages your interrogation has been unpleasant," he told Mr Bizos.

He said he had questioned members of the police who had been with Sergeant Cleary and who had deserted him and told the court that they were "all aware of my absolute disgust with the way they had left him in the lurch."

Towards the end of his cross-examination, Mr Bizos said: "I put it to you that you came to a very, very early conclusion that Sergeant Cleary acted in self-defence and the whole investigation was directed to prove yourself correct."

"Absolutely untrue," Lieutenant Knipe replied.

The hearing continues today with the representatives of the family putting forward their submissions.

Mr G A Dell was on the Bench. Mr S Schrock led the evidence. Mr G Bizos, instructed by Mallinck, Ross, Richtman, Closenber and Conipany, appeared for the Ndlela family. Mr J Swart appeared for the Minister of Police and/or members of the police.

Court finds no blame for squatter death

By STEPHEN WROTTESELEY
Court Reporter

A WYNBERG inquest magistrate found yesterday that no one was to blame for the death of a Crossroads squatter who was shot during a crime prevention exercise at the camp last September.

During his 40 minute judgement after a hearing lasting seven days over a period of five months, the magistrate, Mr G A Dell, said: "The court is not here to decide on human rights today."

He found Sergeant Patrick Cleary had acted in self defence when he fired the fatal shot at Mr Sindela Ndlela during the early-morning crime prevention exercise called Clean Ship No 2, during the early hours of September 13.

Clean Ship No 1 was the name given to a similar exercise held at Crossroads some days before on September 6.

The second exercise involved a total of 200 policemen and started shortly after 2 am. The aim of the police was to conduct house-to-house searches but the police were withdrawn after alleged stone-throwing attacks.

'Uncontrolled panic'

According to Sergeant Cleary, Mr Ndlela had thrown a stone at him.

At the time, the policeman was off his section when he saw a tone throwing

in two squatters to be near Mr Ndlela was shot, was not involved in the throwing and that he was trying to walk up the dune in an attempt to watch the operations of the police.

Yesterday, counsel for the Ndlela family said that three members of the police force should be held responsible for the death on Mr Ndlela.

They were:

- Sergeant Cleary, the man who fired the shot and who was judged by his superior officers and found innocent with "indecent haste" and/or;

- Captain Hewitt Wright, the second in command of the riot squad on the night of Clean Ship No 2 and the man who sent his men into Crossroads on an "illegal" raid even when, according to Sergeant Cleary, the police were confronted by a hostile crowd and/or;

- Warrant Officer Louis Beets, the commander of Sergeant Cleary's platoon and the man who had allowed a situation to develop where Sergeant Cleary had to "shoot his way out" by failing to use teargas or by negligently leaving it in his vehicle.

The counsel asked the court that if it was unable to find the police responsible, to return an open verdict.

In their submissions they said they would only argue as to whether Mr Ndlela's death was or was not due to an act or omission amounting to an offence on the part of any person.

Dealing with the raid itself, the counsel said that from the evidence it appeared to have been unlawful and that none of the policemen who gave evidence had been able to justify it.

They said it was clear that the police entered houses without knowing anything at all about the occupants and

having any information as to whether the occupants of the houses were law-abiding citizens or criminals, and without having any reason to believe that evidence of crimes might be found in any particular house.

Mr A Chaskalson, SC, one of the counsel for the family, said that all the houses of Crossroads were to be searched in spite of the fact that no attempt was made to establish whether any grounds existed for the search of any particular house.

"It is difficult to imagine a clearer abuse of power by police than this. Such conduct may be tolerated in a police state where individuals have no rights and the police are a law unto themselves."

"It is however conduct which is not permitted by our law and conduct which no court will tolerate."

"What an uproar there would be if this was done to a white community," he said.

In his submissions, Mr Chaskalson said no authority for the raids on Crossroads could be found "and that the raids on September 6 and September 13 constituted an unlawful abuse by the police of their power".

As a result of this, the persons responsible for executing the raids would be liable, not only for such offences, but also for the consequences which could have been foreseen as likely to result from the illegal raids.

Mr Chaskalson said that while it seemed there was an aggressive and hostile crowd in the hills on the Phillipi side of Crossroads when the police arrived, the area in which platoon 4 — the platoon to which Sergeant Cleary belonged — was to operate, was quiet and peaceful.

Evidence to the contrary was part of a concerted effort to exonerate Sergeant Cleary.

He submitted that the court could not make a positive finding that platoon 4 was attacked with stones when they were conducting their house-to-house search and asked the court to accept the evidence of Crossroads residents who said there had been no stone throwing.

Mr Chaskalson then dealt with the withdrawal of the police force and said the fatal shot had been fired after a flare had been fired ordering the police to withdraw.

Evidence from members of platoon 4 had been that no flare was fired while they were in Crossroads and some of the members said they had fled in fear of their lives when they came under the stone attack.

Mr Chaskalson said Sergeant Cleary and the other police witnesses would not admit having seen the flare because it detracted from their evidence that the withdrawal was the result of stone-throwing, and was not the result of any order given to them.

Counsel also submitted that the path of the bullet through Mr Ndlela's body was inconsistent with the description of the shooting given by Sergeant Cleary.

They said: "If Sergeant Cleary's evidence is rejected, as we submit it should be, then apart from the direct evidence

nesses), there is a prima facie case against him arising out of his killing of the deceased and the false explanation given in order to account for his conduct."

Honest witness

Mr J Swart, for the Minister of Police and/or members of the police, said whether the raid was illegal or unlawful was irrelevant to the inquest.

He said that Sergeant Cleary had given honest witness and had been genuinely and deeply shocked by what had happened.

He said that while Sergeant Cleary had been an honest witness, the same could not be said about all the other police witnesses.

The Crossroads witnesses to the shooting were "playing to an audience" and Mr Swart wondered what they were in fact doing on the dune.

He said that from the evidence of one of the squatters, it was clear that the flare to order the police withdrawal had been fired after Sergeant Cleary had shot Mr Ndlela.

He said the court should return a finding that Sergeant Cleary had acted in self defence or alternatively no finding on the present evidence.

Mr S Schrock, for the State, said the court should not "sit as an armchair critic" and it should take into account what took place that evening.

He asked that the evidence of the Crossroads eyewitnesses should be rejected.

Commenting on a statement by Mr Chaskalson during the hearing that it was strange that the prosecutor was attacking a witness when he was supposed to lead the evidence, Mr Schrock said there had been an incorrect assessment of his functions and duties.

He said he did not know if it was expected that he should only cross-examine police witnesses and added that he was acting for the Attorney-General and that the Attorney-General had to know if he could rely on the residents if the matter came to trial.

He asked the question why the police had fled on the evening of the raid and answered it by saying that the only reasonable explanation was that something happened — "that something was probably stone throwing".

Armchair critic

In giving his findings, Mr Dell said that whether the raid was unlawful "does not affect this particular issue one iota".

He added: "The court is not here to decide on human rights today. This is part of counsel's submission."

Mr Dell agreed that the court must not adopt the attitude of an armchair critic and that the court had to look at the situation. He asked the question why one well-built constable — "with two of the most lovely cauliflower ears this court has seen in a long time" — had run away.

He said the least said about the evidence of the two Crossroads witnesses, the better.

He said the only version of

cont.
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Cleary.

Mr Dell asked if a reasonable man would fire his gun if he was in fear of his life — "Yes, that is what the court says a reasonable man would have done."

He found Sergeant Cleary had acted in self-defence.

Mr G A Dell was on the Bench. Mr S Schrock was leading the evidence. Mr A Chaskalson assisted by Mr G Bizos, instructed by Mallinck, Ress, Richman, Closenberg and Company, appeared for the Ndlela family. Mr J Swart appeared for the Minister of Police and/or members of the police.

DAY APRIL 11 1979

ARGUS 11/4/79

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Blame police call at inquest

A WYNBERG inquest magistrate was today asked to make a finding of criminal responsibility against three policemen involved in the Crossroads raid last September.

Mr H Chaskalon, for the family of Mr Sindela, asked that a finding of criminal responsibility against Sergeant Patrick Cleary, and/or Captain H Wright and/or Warrant Officer Beets be made, or that the magistrate return an open finding.

Mr Ndlela died in the raid.

Mr Chaskalon questioned the legality of the raid.

The legality of this raid was put in issue during the inquest and as this issue had a bearing on the criminal responsibility of police officials, on whose instructions the raid was carried out, the first question which has to be decided is whether the police acted lawfully or unlawfully in raiding Crossroads at 2 am.

DENYING

All the police officials described the raid as a crime prevention raid.

adamantly denying it, to be a pass raid. It was clear, however, that passes were inspected and this was conceded in cross-examination and later used as a justification for the raid.

SEARCHED

Whether the raid is seen as a crime prevention raid, only or as a combination of a pass raid and a crime prevention raid, it appears from the evidence to have been an unlawful raid and none of the policemen who gave evidence was able to justify it.

Captain Wright stated quite simply that the whole of Crossroads was to be searched. It is clear the police entered houses without knowing anything about the occupants and searched houses without any information as to whether the occupants were law-abiding citizens or criminals, and without any reason to believe that evidence of crime might be found.

Mr Mtisi, for instance, who had lived and worked lawfully in the Cape for 14 years for the same Cape Town firm, had his

house searched in the middle of the night as if he were a common criminal.

(Proceeding)

Mr G A Dell is on the Bench and Mr S Schrock appears for the State. Mr Chaskalon, assisted by Mr G Bizo, appears for Ndlela's family. Mr J Swart appears for the Minister of Police and or members of the police force.

a pistol, injuring his face and head.

The Messina man told the court he was sorry for what he had done and

plus eight months' jail suspended for five years.

Squatter death: court finds nobody to blame

307

Star 12/11/79

CAPE TOWN — No-one was to blame for the death of a man shot during a crime prevention exercise at the Crossroads squatter camp last September, a Wynberg inquest magistrate found yesterday.

During his 40-minute judgment after a seven-day hearing over a period of five months the magistrate, Mr G A Dell, said: "The court is not here to decide on human rights today."

He found Sergeant Patrick Cleary had acted in self-defence when he fired a fatal shot at Mr Sindela Ndelela during operation "Clean Ship No 2" on September 13.

The exercise involved a total of 200 policemen and started shortly after 2 am. They were to conduct house-to-house searches but withdrew after alleged stone throwing attacks.

According to Sergeant Cleary, Mr Ndelela had thrown a stone at him and then ran down a

dune towards him in a threatening manner.

When Sergeant Cleary fired the shot, he was in danger of being cut off from the rest of his section which had fled in "uncontrolled panic" after the stone throwing started.

Two squatters who claimed to be near Mr Ndelela when he was shot said he was not involved in any stone throwing. He had been trying to walk up the dune to watch the police operations.

Counsel for the Ndelela family said three members of the police force should jointly or severally be held responsible for Mr Ndelela's death. They were:

● Sergeant Cleary, the man who fired the shot, and who was judged by his superior officers and found innocent with "indecent haste."

● Captain Hewitt Wright, the second in command of the riot squad on the night of

Clean Ship No 2 and the man who sent his men into Crossroads on an "illegal" raid even when, according to Sergeant Cleary, the police were confronted by a hostile crowd.

● Warrant Officer Louis Beets, the commander of Sergeant Cleary's platoon and the man who had allowed a situation to develop where Sergeant Cleary had to "shoot his way out" by failing to use teargas or by negligently leaving it in his vehicle.

In giving his findings, Mr Dell said whether the raid was unlawful "does not affect this particular issue one iota."

Crossroads had been in the limelight for some time and similar raids had been conducted in Hillbrow and Sea Point with successful results.

"The court is not here to decide on human rights." He found Sergeant Cleary had acted in self-defence.

No blame finding at squatter death inquest

CAPE TOWN — No one was to blame for the death of a man shot during a crime prevention exercise at the Crossroads squatter camp last September, a Wynberg inquest magistrate found here yesterday.

During his 40-minute judgment after a seven-day hearing over a period of five months, the magistrate, Mr G. A. Dell, said: "The court is not here to decide on human rights today".

He found Sergeant Patrick Cleary had acted in self-defence when he fired a fatal shot at Mr Sindile Ndlela during the early morning exercise called Clean Ship No 2 September 13.

Clean Ship No 1 was the name given to a similar exercise at Crossroads on September 6.

The second exercise involved a total of 200 policemen and started shortly after 2 am. The police were to conduct house to house searches, but withdrew after alleged stone throwing attacks.

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Yesterday, counsel for the Ndlela family said three members of the police force should be held responsible for Mr Ndlela's death.

Sergeant Cleary, the man who fired the shot, and who was judged by his superior officers and found innocent with "indecent haste" and/or.

Captain Hewitt Wright, the second in command of the riot squad, who sent his men into Crossroads on an "illegal" raid and/or.

Warrant Officer Louis Beets, the commander of Sergeant Cleary's platoon, and the man who had allowed a situation to develop where Sergeant Cleary had to "shoot his way out" by failing to use teargas or by negligently leaving it in his vehicle.

The counsel asked the court to return an open verdict if it was unable to find the police responsible.

Mr J. Swart, for the Minister of Police and members of the police, said whether the raid was illegal or unlawful was irrelevant to the inquest.

Sergeant Cleary had been an honest witness

and had been genuinely and deeply shocked by what had happened.

But the same could not be said about all the other police witnesses.

The Crossroads witnesses to the shooting were "playing to an audience" and Mr Swart wondered what they were in fact doing on the dune.

He said the court should return a finding that Sergeant Cleary had acted in self defence or alternatively no finding on the present evidence.

Giving his findings, Mr Dell said whether the raid was unlawful "does not affect this particular issue one iota".

Mr Dell agreed the court must not adopt the attitude of an armchair critic and the court had to look at the situation. He asked why one well-built constable had run away.

He said the least said about the evidence of the two Crossroads witnesses, the better.

The only version of the shooting that could be accepted was that of Sergeant Cleary.

Mr Dell asked if a reasonable man would fire his gun if he was in fear of his life — "yes, that is what the court says a reasonable man would have done".

He found Sergeant Cleary had acted in self-defence. — SAPA.

Crossroads

Argus 12/4/79

shooting 'in self defence'

(307)

A WYNBERG magistrate found yesterday that a policeman had acted in self defence when he shot and killed a Crossroads man during an early morning raid on the squatter camp on September 14 last year.

The court found that no one was to blame for the death of Mr Sindele Ndlela, who died after being shot by Sergeant Patrick Cleary, a member of the police taking part in the raid.

The magistrate, Mr G A Dell, said there were two versions before court of what happened that evening.

The one version, as told by two Crossroads residents, Mr Swarthbooi and Mr Mgosana, was that everything was peaceful.

The other account was that of the police witnesses, who said it was a riot-torn evening.

DISCREPANCIES

Mr Dell said the court found too many discrepancies in the evidence of Mr Mgosana and Mr Swarthbooi. 'These men are not to be believed,' he added.

Mr Dell said Sergeant Cleary's version, as corroborated by Mr Mtsi, was the only version the court found acceptable. He said Mr Mtsi, a Crossroads resident, was an independent witness.

Mr Dell outlined the background of the shooting, saying the sergeant was deserted by his section and left behind in area new to him.

STONES

Stones rained down from a hostile crowd, it was dark, he was crouched behind a gate. A stone fell behind him, and the man who threw it came running at him.

'He obviously feared for his life,' Mr Dell said.

'A court must not adopt the attitude of an arm-chair critic. The court must look at the situation objectively. What would a reasonable person do? This court says a reasonable person would shoot.'

Mr Dell said the legality or not of the early morning raid did not affect the issue before the court.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The court was also not expected to decide on human rights, as suggested by counsel for the Ndlela family.

Mr Dell said the matter would be referred to the Attorney-General for any further decision.

Mr S Schrock appeared for the State. Mr A Chaskalson, assisted by Mr G Bizos, appeared for the Ndlela family and Mr J Swart appeared for the Minister of Police and members of the police force.

11 squatter

families ^{12/4/79} (307)

stay behind

Argus Bureau

P O R T E L I Z A B E T H . —
Eleven squatter families have refused to be moved from Klipfontein farm near Kenton-on-Sea to Glenmore.

The chief director of the East Cape Administration Board in charge of the resettlement, Mr Louis Koch, said 185 families had already been resettled in temporary houses at Glenmore and seemed happy.

He said there had been no signs of them wanting to return to Klipfontein, in spite of reports that many were moved against their will.

He said all had gone voluntarily. About half had signed letters confirming their desire to move since the board gave an undertaking in the Grahamstown Supreme Court last Thursday that only squatters families who asked for removal would be moved.

13/4/79 80
**Squatter
removal
halted**

GRAHAMSTOWN — The removal of squatters from Klipfontein was stopped yesterday when an allegedly irregular eviction order was set aside by the Supreme Court here.

Squatters who have been moved to Glenmore are said to be free to return to Klipfontein.

Officials estimate that about 140 families have been shifted to Glenmore since the move started little more than a week ago, and that there are 20 families at Klipfontein who have resisted removal.

The eviction order was set aside after an agreement between legal representatives of the squatters and of the chief magistrate of Alexandria, Mr S. van der Watt, who issued the order.

The chief magistrate was cited with the East Cape Administration Board last week in an urgent application to the court by squatters for the move to be halted.

It was argued last week that Mr Van der Watt issued the order in a hurried and irregular manner.

When the hearing resumed yesterday before Mr Justice Eksteen, the squatters withdrew their application against the ECAB while Mr Van der Watt agreed that his order be set aside.

Mr Louis Koch, chief director of the ECAB, said the board had been cited incorrectly because it was not conducting the removals. It was liaising between the squatters and workers from the Department of Plural Relations.
— DDC.

CROSSROADS

The way out?

The policy implications of the Cabinet decision on the future of the Crossroads squatter camp are puzzling — not least in that they appear to contradict what is happening in other parts of the country, such as the East Rand, where the houses of squatters in Daveyton were summarily demolished last week.

But if what the *FM* has been told is correct — and not simply a public relations exercise designed to still criticism over what has become a closely-watched international issue — the policy implications could be far-reaching. Final judgment on whether government has had a change of heart, however, must await publication of the Riekert report.

Although Prad Minister Piet Koornhof stressed that Crossroads was a once-off *ad hoc* solution to a delicate human problem, to be accompanied by measures "to prevent similar ones from arising in future," the manner in which he tackled it suggests that he has succeeded in convincing the Cabinet that a new approach is necessary to reconcile irresistible forces of urban-pull, rural-push on the movements of people with nationalist political ideals.

Some people believe that the method of the Crossroads settlement indicates that the Cabinet may have decided in principle to dump the old Verwoerd/M C Botha concept of male migrant labour, and to opt instead for a policy accommodating migrant labour family units. Such a decision can become policy without amending legislation.

A big if

Contract migrant family units can be accommodated by making greater use of section 10 (1) (d) of the Urban Areas Act, so that employers would have access to this category of labour only if they could provide housing. This however, is a very big if.

One of the decisive issues that influenced Koornhof's Crossroads settlement was a firm undertaking from Cape employer groups that they would help monitor black labour accretions to the

urban areas by not only adhering to the housing provisions, but by getting involved in the provision of housing, where necessary.

In view of the high cost of capital relative to owner/occupiers' ability to pay, it is clear that the Cabinet will soon be up against another fundamental decision.

If private domestic and foreign sources of capital are going to be used to fund housing developments, will government permit departures from conventional public sector housing schemes and allow site-and-service?

In his Crossroads negotiations, Koornhof was implored to persuade his Cabinet colleagues, notably Marais Steyn, to agree to greater occupier involvement in setting up the new township between Nyanga and Guguletu. It is clear from his statement that the Cabinet agreed to this, but it is not clear whether the people of Crossroads will be allowed to build houses of their own choice.

Although Community Development



Koornhof . . . once-off solution may herald new approach

can supply sub-economic housing funds; more expensive foreign funds could probably be made to go much further if site-and-service schemes are agreed to.

The Urban Foundation is known to have \$7.5m on offer from United States banks, with the prospect of another \$5m if needed, at rates between 6.5%-7% conditional upon owner involvement. Clearly, this source cannot be tapped to resettle the people of Crossroads unless they are given security of tenure or government guarantees the loans.

A site-and-service scheme without tenure is clearly out of the question; a government rental scheme would not qualify for foreign loans. Koornhof's next hurdle, therefore, is to work a compromise between the 99-year leasehold scheme and the tough opposition of the Cape Nat caucus to extending the long lease policy to the Western Cape. It is reliably understood that efforts are to be made to get members to accept a 40-year leasehold scheme for the region.

Although it may yet turn out that the Crossroads settlement will not be without a price — tougher application of influx control and the pass laws, etc — it is significant that luminaries like General Mining's Wim de Villiers and Dr Piet Meyer, of the SABC, have been urging policy shifts away from paternalism over urban blacks to "more realistic and egalitarian community patterns" in which workers and their employers and the institutions could be allowed to determine their own solutions to housing problems.

Greater private sector involvement (including owners) in black housing development would remove yet another source of unproductive allocation of scarce capital resources and introduce the stabilising influence of ownership into the black township equation.

At bottom, however, the success of the Crossroads settlement will depend on how the Cabinet's decision is administered. In Cape Town, there is still apprehension among people who will be resettled about how this will be carried out by the local administration board. Accord-

12/4/79

307

ing to residents, Koornhof has given the assurance that hardliners and bullies are out, and if there are borderline or special cases in possible danger of failing to qualify to remain in Cape Town for technical reasons, these will be dealt with by an Appeal Board consisting of a senior Prad official, Dawid de Villiers (MD of Nasionale Pers) and Judge Jan Steyn, or their nominees.

A problem category that springs to mind is veteran workers who have abided by the law and lived in single sex hostels for many years while their families have remained in the bantustans.

And what about thousands of "illegal" who have been living a fugitive existence in the three recognised black townships or in other squatter camps? Clearly, 25% even at the new

Crossroads township will not accommodate all the African heads of household and their families who fall into the "qualifying" categories mentioned by Koornhof. Will they be sent away?

The unofficial answer seems to be that if they have jobs and a reasonably long and crime free track record of residence in the Western Cape, ways will be found of fitting them into the settlement plan.

A top cop rewrote policemen's statements

307
S. J. Jones
18/4/79

A POLICE officer rewrote the statements of five policemen after a fatal shooting during a night raid at the Cape Town squatters' camp, Crossroads.

Lieutenant Leonard Knipe admitted in the Wynberg court that he had rewritten the statements.

He was giving evidence at the inquest into the death of Mr Sindele Ndlele who died of a bullet wound in the chest on September 14 last year.

The five rewritten statements, which were materially identical, were submitted at the inquest.

Lieut Knipe said he wrote the statements in his own words after receiving written statements from the men concerned.

All he wanted from the men was to find out if there had been a stoning, whether they had been injured and whether any of them had fired a shot.

The inquest magistrate found this week that the shot was fired in self-defence and that the death of Mr Ndlele did not constitute an offence.

He concluded that the identical statements were

By BENNIE VAN DELFT

"unreliable" and that Lieut Knipe's explanation was not a "good excuse," but that it did not affect the issue as such.

Lawyers interviewed by the Sunday Times strongly criticised the action of Lieut Knipe.

They described the rewriting of the statements as irregular, because the policemen might have been influenced by their senior officer to sign a statement

which was not their own.

The lawyers agreed that in principle the statements were acceptable in a court of law as the policemen would not have signed a statement which was incorrect.

But the policemen might have been influenced to accept the ideas and words of a senior officer.

Although it did not amount to defeating the ends of justice, it constituted

an irregularity as the policemen were not given the opportunity of expressing in their own words what had happened.

At the inquest, Sergeant Patrick Cleary told the court he shot at a squatter intending to stop the man, and not to kill him.

According to the magistrate, Sgt Cleary feared that his life was in danger. Under such circumstances a reasonable person was entitled to shoot.

Sgt Edward Norman, of Lansdowne Police Station, said they were asked to write out statements on what they knew of the

shooting. He made his statement independently.

He said the other witnesses were writing out their statements under the same conditions. The statements were handed in and taken away to be typed. They later signed their copies in the presence of Lieut Knipe, the investigating officer.

Asked by Mr G Bizos, for the Ndlele family, to explain the coincidence of the identical statements, Sgt Norman said he had no idea how this could have happened.

He denied assisting the others with their statements.

Sgt Cleary told the court earlier that Mr Ndlele had thrown a stone at him and that Mr Ndlele ran down a dune towards him in a threatening manner.

He claimed that when he fired the fatal shot, he was in danger of being cut off from the rest of his section who had fled in "uncontrolled panic" after the stone-throwing started.

Nusas attacks squatter scheme

Argus

16/4/79

307

NUSAS has criticised Dr P G J Koornhof's Crossroads resettlement plan as an attempt to neutralise the squatters' resistance by placing them under the control of the Peninsula Administration Board.

In a publication issued at the weekend, Nusas says the resettlement allows Dr Koornhof to isolate and deal with the workers who do not qualify to be in the area.

It also recognises and gives effect to the permanency of migrant labour by allowing the workers to keep their families with them.

By granting the residents temporary permits, not passes, it makes it possible to endorse them out of the Peninsula at any stage by withdrawing their permits.

FAMILY LIFE

Dr Koornhof, the publication says, has also defused the Crossroads issue by giving in to the white groups' moral demands for family life.

The plan has failed to focus on the real causes underlying the Crossroads camp which is the system of influx control.

Before allowing the residents to move, Dr Koornhof intends surveying the community which will allow him to gain an exact breakdown of the composition of the community and to weed out the illegals, Nusas says.

Dr Koornhof has expressly stated that influx control is going to be tightened by a stricter application of the legal provisions, the publication says.

However, representatives of Crossroads residents said although the Koornhof plan was not the 'ideal' in that the community will not move as 'one unit' it was a major shift since the Government's stance at the time when Modderdam was demolished.

^{Argus}
E Cape

17/4/79

squatters

may

(307)

be moved

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. —

The future of 15 black families living on Roman Catholic Church property at Coega near here is in the balance as East Cape Administration Board officials consider plans to move squatters from the area.

About 50 families scattered in isolated pockets throughout Coega have come to the board's attention following a complaint by a local farmer that there were squatters on his land.

Also known to be attracting the board's notice are 15 families living on Roman Catholic Church property that once had been occupied by a school complex.

NEGOTIATION

Mr Louis Koch, chief director of the board, confirmed that he had received representations from the Roman Catholic Church on behalf of the squatters on their property and had told his officials to negotiate the issue fully before making any moves.

Whether the families were moved would depend entirely on the circumstances and the conditions in which they were living, said Mr Koch.

Hansard

Vol

No 12

1/5/1979

Col. 760

307

1 MAY 1979

760

TUESDAY, 1 MAY 1979

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Cape Peninsula: Black squatters

614. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

- (1) How many Black squatters were in the Cape Peninsula at the end of 1977 and 1978, respectively;
- (2) whether any Black squatters in this area were given assistance to return to their places of origin during 1978; if so, how many.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| | 1977 | 1978 |
| (1) Approximately ... | 22 081 | 21 481 |
| (2) Yes. | 377. | |

Fate of families still in balance

307
105
4/5/79 AD
1/11/88

EAST LONDON — The fate of families in Hillside near Fort Beaufort is still in the balance.

The Town Clerk D. van Eck has not instituted any prosecution as instructed by the town council.

Mr Van Eck confirmed he had not instituted prosecution against the families said to be squatting on municipal commonage.

He refuted claims by Rhodes University historian Jeff Peires that there was strong historical support for the Hillside families' land claim.

He said Fort Beaufort was not on the west bank of the Kat river.

The 41 families have refused to move to the Ciskei. About 50 have crossed the valley and moved voluntarily to the Ciskei.

The remaining are prepared to face prosecution and have sought legal advice.

The problem the authorities are faced with is where to resettle the families.

Who won R400?

EAST LONDON -

Nat unsure about Koornhof plan

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A National Party backbencher, Mr J T Albertyn (False Bay) said yesterday he was not sure if the good intentions of the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, regarding the resettlement of Crossroads would succeed.

Mr Albertyn said if the laws and regulations had been strictly applied a situation like Crossroads would not have developed.

"I would like to ask the minister if the rules are going to be applied in future?"

The arrangements pertaining to Crossroads were strictly ad hoc and it should not be thought that this was a concession or weakness. The situation in other instances was not going to change. Crossroads had been a specific case.

Mr Albertyn said he was worried that even those people who did not qualify were going to be rehoused in the new scheme.

If all the people of Crossroads were resettled in the new housing scheme it would be a victory for the Crossroads committee, who had always been against splitting up the community, a victory for the Urban Foundation and a victory for the Progressive Federal Party. — Sapa

Crossroads: Nat MP challenges Koornhof

THE ASSEMBLY — A Western Cape Nationalist MP yesterday challenged Dr Piet Koornhof on his plan for the settlement of Crossroads squatters.

Mr J. T. Albertyn, of False Bay, urged that all women and children, as

well as those not qualified to be in Cape Town, be repatriated.

He also doubted whether Dr Koornhof's good intentions with his plan would succeed and said the Crossroads Committee, the Urban Foundation and the Progressive Federal Party would be happy if the whole Crossroads community were rehoused.

His challenge to the Minister of Co-operation and Development came during the committee stage debate on Dr Koornhof's vote.

Dr Koornhof has not yet responded to Mr Albertyn, or Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands) who also spoke on Crossroads, but he is expected to speak again on Monday.

Mr Albertyn estimated that 1 000 families out of the Divisional Council estimate of 3 607 shacks at Crossroads had been identified as Ciskeians and Transkeians and would be repatriated.

A further 1 000 families were not qualified to be in

the Western Cape as they were criminal offenders, in terms of Dr Koornhof's policy which excluded criminals convicted of offences involving fines of more than R500 or imprisonment of more than six months.

He estimated that at least 1 600 families from Crossroads would be repatriated in terms of this policy.

For this reason, he appealed to the Minister not to develop all the 2 575 homes to rehouse these people.

It was not necessary to rehouse them because "we do not need to house people in the Western Cape when they are illegally here."

Dr Boraine asked Dr Koornhof to review the question of the Western Cape being a proclaimed Coloured preference area.

Congratulating Dr Koornhof for his humane approach to Crossroads he said he should also review whether blacks in the area should not be given leasehold rights.

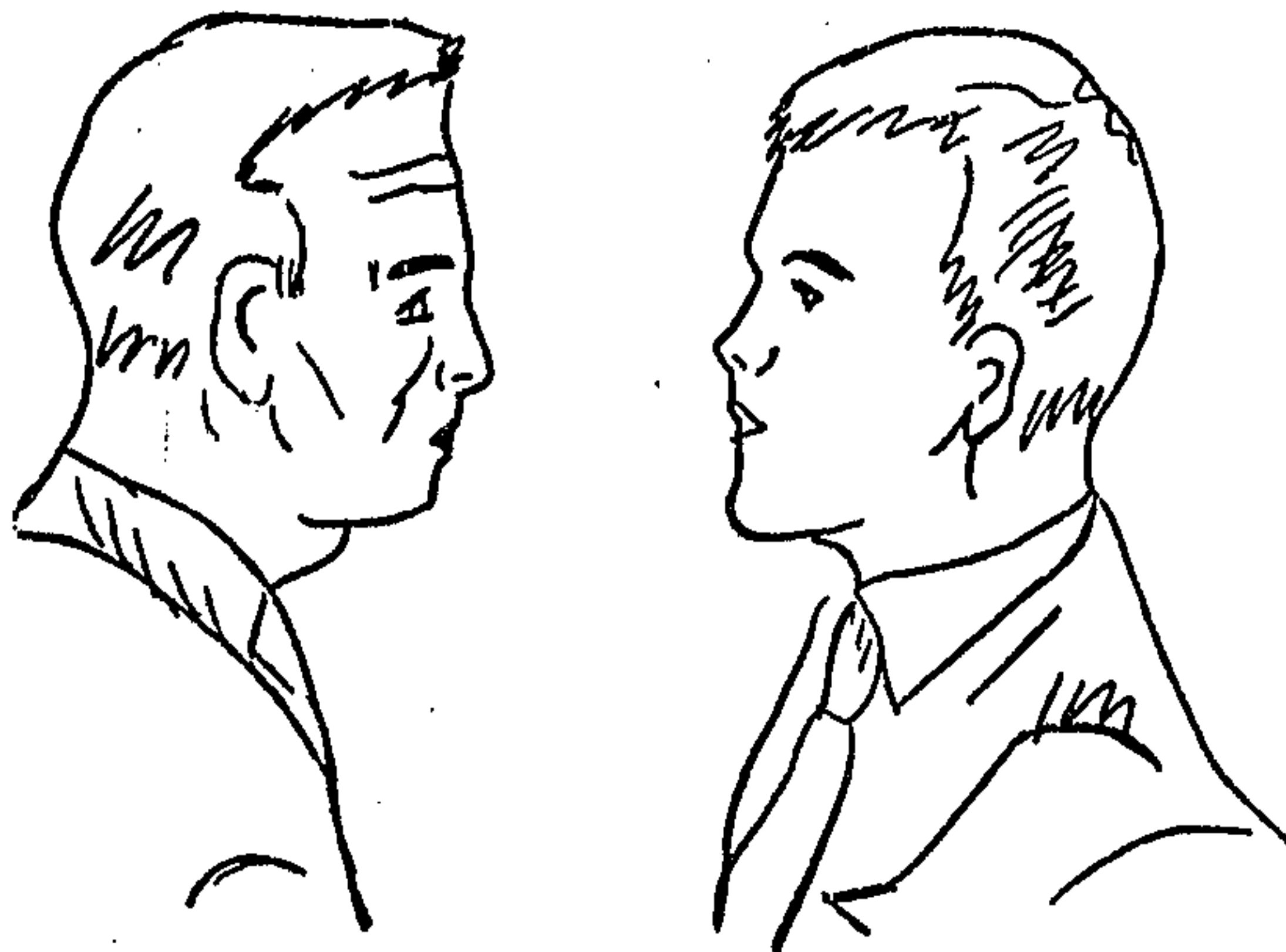
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CARTOON:

A cartoon defined the situation of a father being asked by his son for advice about getting a car. The respondent would imagine he was the father and asked what he would tell the boy.

A Cartoon Used to Study Factors Influencing Automobile Purchases



Rhodes students in squatter protest

GRAHAMSTOWN — Students who erected a squatter camp of tents and corrugated iron in Rhodes University's arts quadrangle are expected to end their stand with a meeting this afternoon to discuss future action.

The camp was erected at dawn by a group of about 40 students aiming to raise awareness of squatter removals and to question the relevance of their university education to what a pamphlet called South Africa's "cruellest

problems" — forced removals, land and housing shortages, malnutrition and political detentions.

University security officers yesterday removed a number of posters put up elsewhere on the campus, but did not touch those in the quadrangle itself.

A poster saying "Where does Glenmore fit into your education" was removed from the Drostdy Arch at the top of High Street.

University staff

members, including the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Derek Henderson, were invited to debate these issues with the group.

Meanwhile, the students spent a weary night at the camp last night, fearing an attack by right-wing students.

A lecturer had informed them that he had heard conservative students saying they were going to "up the camp" but by late last night the attack had not yet materialised. — DDC-DDR.

Woman's home was 'just gone'

307



MRS Bangani Nomzi, 29, stands in the dust of Crossroads as workmen re-erect her home around her. Her home was demolished last month and she went to lawyers who prepared a civil action against the Divisional Council. The council re-erected the structure yesterday and said their decision was taken on humanitarian grounds.

the ground.

'It was just gone', she said. 'My neighbours told me the bulldozer arrived while I was away and just bashed the house into the ground.'

HUDDLED

Mrs Nomzi said she spent the night with her three children, Janet, 5, Michael, 8, and Rista, 11, huddled under the sink which she had in the house, a one-room structure of planking and corrugated iron.

Mrs Nomzi, whose husband William, 38, is in Transkei waiting for a contract job, said she went the next day to see a Divisional Council inspector who referred her to his head office in Langa.

There, she said, an official showed her a form recording her husband's exit permit and said he could not understand why her house had been demolished.

Nomzi's home 'on humanitarian grounds.'

TO COURT

'Mrs Nomzi did have a case,' Mr Vivier said, 'and had it proceeded to court it might have gone either way. We were not legally obliged to re-erect the home.'

'And I want to point out that we actually meet these people a long way, allowing them up to seven months arrears in rent.'

UP TO DATE

Mrs Nomzi, who spent four nights in the open before moving into her sister's one room home — sharing that with nine others — said she paid R7 a month in rent and was up to date with her payments at the time of the demolition.

The structure was re-erected in less than two hours yesterday.

'Humanitarian' council rebuilds bulldozed shanty

A CROSSROADS mother of three, who prepared a civil action against the Divisional Council after her home was bulldozed while she was at work, watched yesterday as her shanty was re-erected on what the council called 'humanitarian grounds'.

Mrs Bangani Nomzi, 29, said she returned from work in Woodstock on April 23 to find her home demolished and all

'The form was clean,' Mrs Nomzi said. 'They obviously didn't know or didn't care what they were doing so I decided to go to lawyers in Cape Town.'

Mr W R Vivier, secretary of the Cape Divisional Council, who visited the Crossroads cash office yesterday, said when it was learnt a civil action had been pre-

1957 AD
307

New bid to evict squatter families

GRAHAMSTOWN — A new attempt is being made to evict the 25 squatter families at Klipfontein who have refused to move to the temporary township at Glenmore where more than 150 Klipfontein families have already been relocated.

Papers were served on the remaining families this week notifying them that an application is to be made to an Alexandria magistrate for their eviction under the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, which provides that squatters may be moved from an area if the health or safety of the public is endangered.

The magistrate, Mr. D. O. Kramer, said in the papers the application he would hear on May 23 would be for the removal of families to Glenmore.

An affidavit on conditions at Klipfontein by the station commander of the Alexandria police, Lieutenant Pieter Kitching, was included in the papers.

The same affidavit was the basis of a successful application for an eviction order issued by the chief magistrate of Alexandria, Mr. S. van der Watt, at the end of March.

On April 12 that eviction order was set aside by a judge in the Grahamstown Supreme Court after an urgent application by squatter leaders to stop the move.

But by then 140 families had been moved to Glenmore, some of them involuntarily.

The remaining 26 family heads were then charged under the Bantu Trust and Land Act in terms of which no black can live on a farm without government permission unless he is a registered worker there.

On May 2, one squatter was convicted under this Act and ordered to leave Klipfontein. The other 25 were told to appear in court on June 6. — DDC.

Squatters allowed 307 to stay 24/5/79 DD

ALEXANDRIA — An application for an order for the eviction of the remaining 25 squatter families at Klipfontein was yesterday refused by Alexandria magistrate, Mr D. O. Kramer.

Mr Kramer said on the evidence before him he could not find conditions at Klipfontein posed a health hazard as alleged in the application, made by the station commander of the Alexandria police, Lieutenant Pieter Kitching.

His decision was the second major setback to efforts by police and officials of the East Cape Administration Board to move the squatters to Glenmore.

Last month an eviction order issued by Alexandria's chief magistrate was set aside by the Supreme Court after it was alleged that it was irregular.

Lieutenant Kitching's application yesterday was brought in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act. — DDC.

Squatters who 'qualify' can stay

CT.
29/9/79
307

EAST LONDON. — No resident of Crossroads squatter camp would be repatriated if he or she qualified for housing in the new township, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G Morrison, said this week.

This assurance was given after a statement that 3 000 families, living illegally at Crossroads, would be resettled.

The categories of those who qualified were announced in April, by the Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Dr Morrison said he had made "certain statements which may un-intentionally have created wrong impressions.

"I would like to emphasize that I did not intend to suggest anything in conflict with the undertakings given by Dr Koornhof to the Crossroads committees".

Some did not live in Crossroads

The 3 000 families he had mentioned included people who did not live in Crossroads when Dr Koornhof made his April statement as well as people who did not qualify in terms of the agreed criteria.

Some of the families, he said, did not even live in Crossroads but had falsely tried to pass themselves off to officials and the Crossroads committee as inhabitants.

Others excluded from rehousing in the new township in terms of Dr Koornhof's categories were criminals, people with no visible and legitimate means of support, and people who accept offers of housing and employment in Transkei.

No one would be forced to accept such offers, Dr Morrison said.

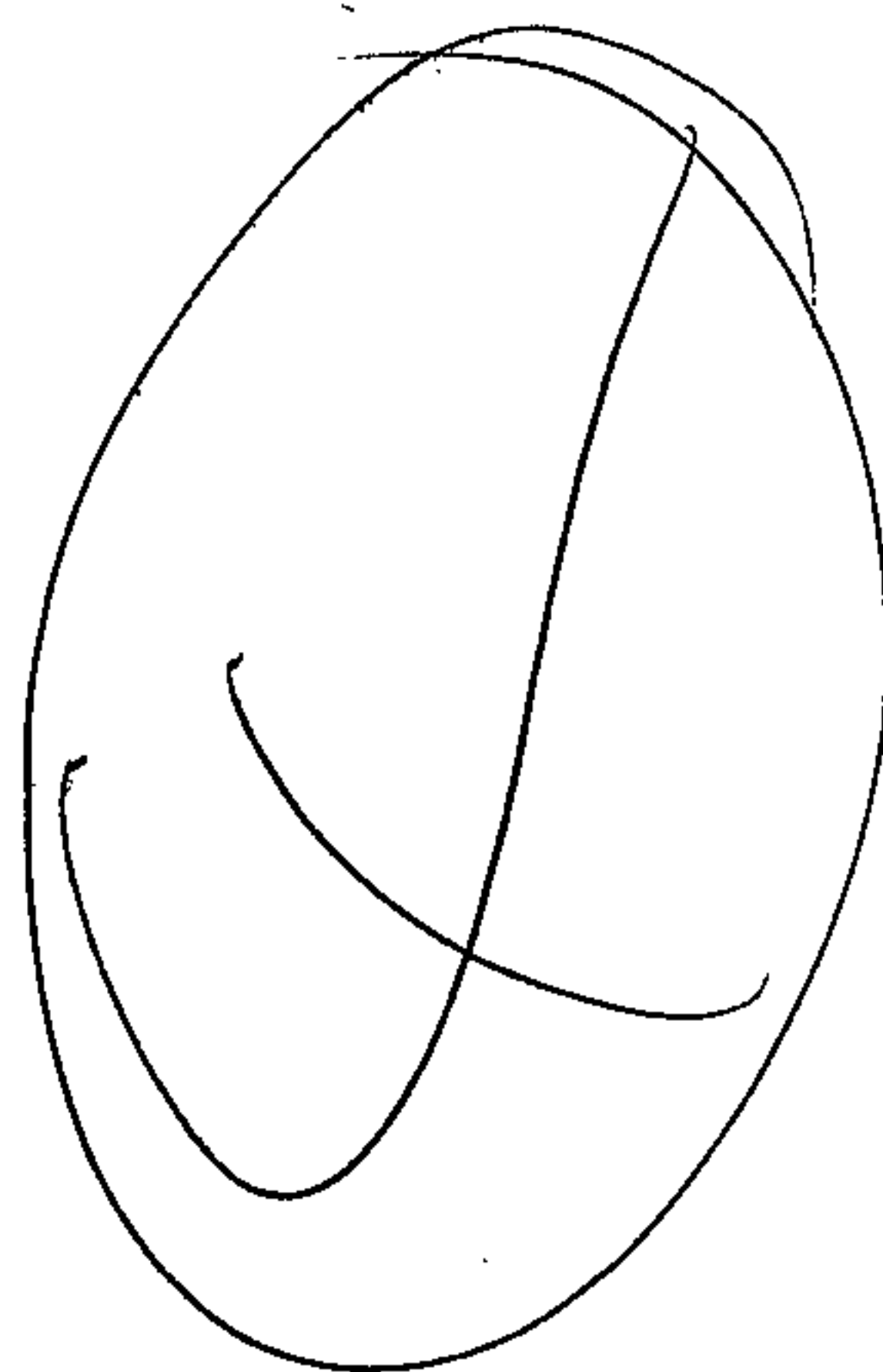
SQUATTERS

CAPE.

307

5/5/79

28/12/79



Public/private telephones

435. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

340

- (1) How many new (a) public and (b) private telephones were installed in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga, respectively, during 1978;
- (2) how many (a) public and (b) private telephones were there in each of these townships as at 31 December 1978.

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

(1)		(a)	(b)
	Langa	2	46
	Guguletu	nil	164
	Nyanga	nil	52

(2)		(a)	(b)
	Langa	9	219
	Guguletu	5	323
	Nyanga	5	104

Note: The figure in respect of Nyanga under (2)(a) includes two call offices which were previously considered to be in the White area but are now used exclusively by Non-Whites.

the road on which the Greys were moving and, on returning, I had to go back the same track as I could not get the tonga across country. It was getting late when I was returning, and it was not pleasant at all, as at one time we were quite five miles behind any of our troops. One armed Boer could have held us up and taken our horses.

I got into our camp at dusk by following the wheel tracks.

3rd September We advanced over the same sort of rough

country. Some of it was very pretty with open park-like spaces. kraal with a column came movement with wagons had had moved on Methuen, and

Other very large kaffir fight the whole of our that our combined De la Rey with 50 circle and in fact had arrived. followed him and so we had no complete circle. In the evening the three companies Inniskilling Fusiliers that we had left on the hill at Damhoek to build block-houses, rejoined us. They said that from the hills, one could easily follow the movements of all our columns by the dust raised. I have no doubt this explains why the Boers always know where they are.

Amount spent by Cape Peninsula Administration Board
 Hansard 9 (635) 614/79.
 597. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:
 340.
 What was the total amount spent by the Cape Peninsula Administration Board on the provision of (a) housing and (b) liquor facilities in 1978-'79.
 The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:
 (a) R94 449.
 (b) R657 327.



Call for review on preference area

Political Staff

340

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, should review the question of the Western Cape being a proclaimed a coloured preference area, Dr Alex Boraine, (PFP Pinelands) said yesterday.

Congratulating Dr Koornhof for his humane approach to the Crossroads squatter camp, Dr Boraine said he should follow it up by taking another look at the problems created by proclaiming the Western Cape a coloured preference area.

He should also review whether blacks in the area should not be given leasehold rights "just as he has done in Soweto".

Tribute

Dr Boraine said the residents of Crossroads had lived under the threat of demolition since the day it was established as an emergency camp. After Dr Koornhof's appointment as Minister of Plural Relations he was quoted in the New York Times as saying "I want to deal with the thing in a humane way, not with bloody bulldozers".

"This statement is a tribute to Dr Koornhof. It is an attitude in marked contrast with those of his predecessors," said Dr Boraine.

Dr Koornhof had in fact solved the problem after discussions and negotiations with leaders, academics, churchmen and others who had been described by other Nationalists as people trying to confront the government over the issue.

Dr Boraine called on Dr Koornhof to announce what progress had been made with the planning of the township to replace Crossroads.

The new township is to be built on a site between Nyanga and Guguletu, not far from the existing Crossroads site. The allocated area had space for 2 575 sites.

WN OF DESPAIR

Uprooted blacks face starvation and despair

By CHRIS MARAIS

THE road to Glenmore is goblin country, a montage of bristling hills, blasted valleys and withered farms that show their age on an Eastern Cape winter's morning.

The road itself is rut-formed from the season's rains, running like a mad, drunken message-bearer through the mountains — on a quest of no consequence.

Then, just past the Fish River, you find the dirt road turnoff to Glenmore.

Where 3 000 black people live in 500 temporary wooden houses, with no more than a hundred jobs available;

Where hunger will soon walk the township lanes, leaving the people dependent on Government rations instead of their winter crops;

Where uncertainty is etched on the faces of the many old age pensioners who had never before been uprooted from their homes by a Pretoria directive;

Where one doctor pays a weekly visit, and two qualified nursing sisters tend to the illnesses of the entire community.

Glenmore, the authorities say, will one day be a model township. Originally a farm, it lies 40 kilometres north of Grahamstown on the Ciskei border.

As part of a five-year plan for Glenmore, the Government has decided to spend more than R26 million to make it a "model town". It has allocated 200 ha of ground to be used agriculturally. This farmland will eventually feed more than 40 000 people who will be housed on a 200 ha settlement.

But for the 3 000 people presently living there, these figures are made of sand.

For they are part of the Government's master plan of homeland consolidation. According to figures released by the Black Sash, two million blacks have so far been moved — and in years to come, two million more will have to be shifted.

The first moves to Glenmore were planned to be from the Kenton-on-Sea area and the nearby farm called Klipfontein — an estimated total of 1 800 people.

Livestock

At Kenton, many of the local blacks were old age pensioners and at Klipfontein, which is under the joint ownership of four coloured people, officials planned mass removals of blacks from a sprawling community of shanties.

Although some were happy to move, many of the Klipfonteiners were reluctant about going to Glenmore because they had part time jobs in Klipfontein, had planted their winter crops and were concerned for the welfare of their livestock, the most valuable currency in the area.

A Rhodes University research team spoke to the Klipfonteiners and a pathetic picture emerged.

Mr Zengile Gqukani, "The officials asked mother to sign a document and she refused. They asked her to make a form to inform the officials of her refusal. She was climbing on the wall to get to the farm. The officials arrived at



Mrs Sarah Mkalipi of Klipfontein with her baby and her notice of eviction

fontein because we've got cows there. None of us can find work at Glenmore."

Mr Walter Kondile, 50: "I was told I would no longer be paid my pension in Klipfontein."

Mr Zolile Somyali: "I was taken to Glenmore late at night. I am without work here, but I was a gardener at Klipfontein. I also had winter crops there."

Mr Rayi Rayi Mgogoshe, 80: "I was told it was useless to resist the move — I wouldn't get my

then wait while his application goes to the "Bantu Affairs Commissioner's office" at Queenstown, and from there to Pretoria for final consideration.

Officials

An official at Queenstown admitted there were cases when Pretoria never bothered to reply to some applications to enter Glenmore.

"And even if there is a reply, I just cannot tell you how long you will have to wait," he said.

Early in April, a small



A blind pensioner from Kenton-on-Sea, Mr Joseph Gqosombana, weeps at the news of his impending removal to Glenmore township

were taken on a "guided" tour of Glenmore.

"The official in charge did all the translating for us, and we were not allowed to leave the party," said one journalist. "We felt we were not getting the true picture of Glenmore".

One of the white officials at Glenmore said that a number of people — he did not indicate whether they were newspapermen — had been sneaking into Glenmore and "stirring up trouble" with the local residents.

"We can't have that," he said.

Squatters

Professor Rodney Davenport, head of the Rhodes University History Department, former Grahamstown city councillor and head of the Glenmore Action Committee, was interviewed by the Sunday Tribune.

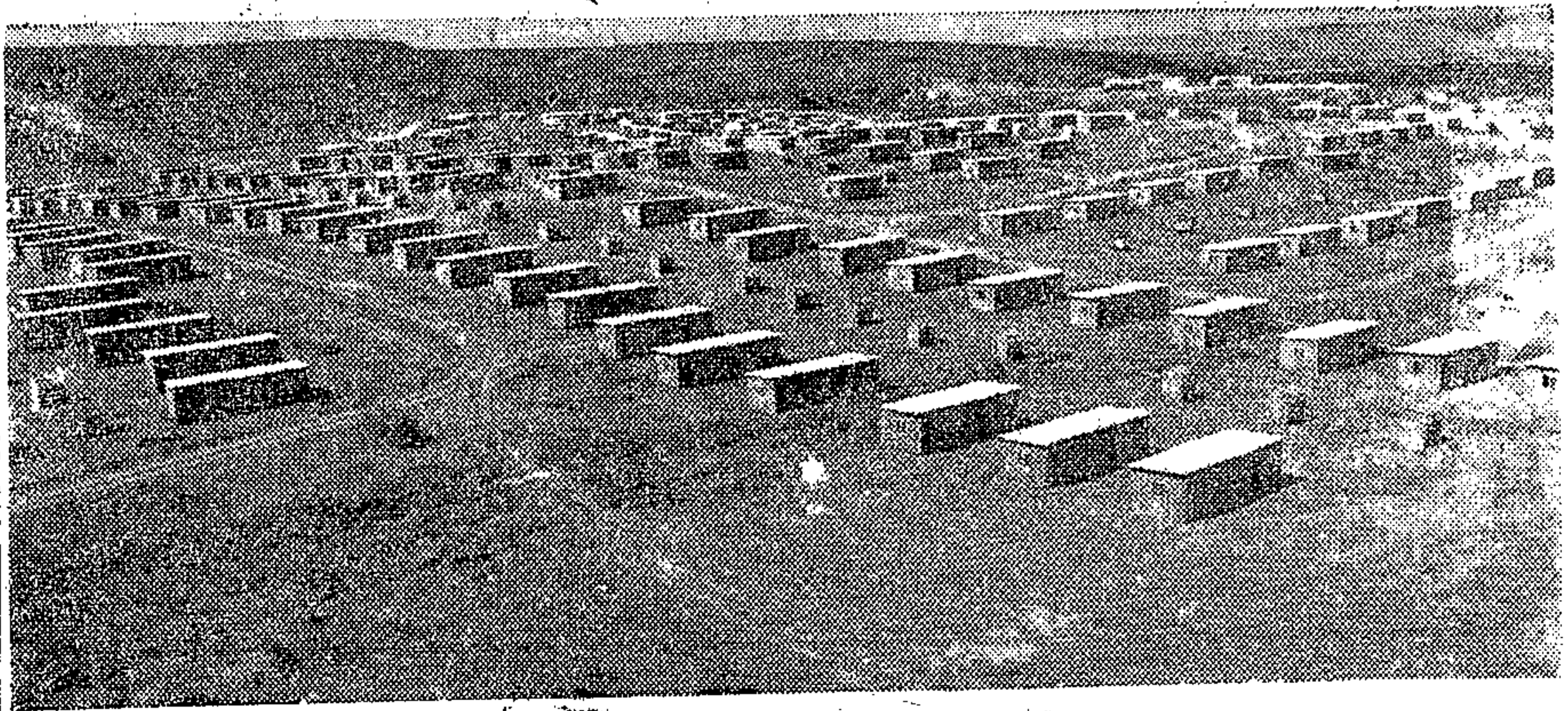
"Glenmore has been used as a wastepaper basket for the squatters of the Eastern Cape. Officials have scoured the area in the last few months, and have finally found enough bodies to fill the 500 temporary houses at Glenmore," he said.

"Glenmore has no direct economic significance for Grahamstown."

Other sources stated that Glenmore was "on the map for the Ciskei", and that Chief Minister Sebe was against incorporating yet another potential settlement headache into his

3/6/70

GLENMORE — TO



The first stages of Glenmore, in the Eastern Cape, 40 kilometres from Grahamstown on the Cis kei border

Pensions

Mrs Nondaiko Mgogoshe, 23: "Our house was knocked down while my father was at work. My father had to stay at Klip-

The Press has been barred from Klipfontein. At Glenmore, a Pressman cannot obtain a permit to enter. He has to apply to the magistrate at Alice and

Glenmore township a rural ghetto

Prof

(U)
(U)
(U)

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Glenmore, which is planned as the finest African township in the Republic, is in reality little more than a dumping ground, according to labour expert Prof Francis Wilson.

Prof Wilson is director of the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit of the University of Cape Town School of Economics.

He said that, in terms of transport and availability of all the necessary infrastructure acceptable for an economically viable urban community, Glenmore was isolated — even by Eastern Cape standards.

Perhaps the most important priority in Southern Africa was the creation of new jobs. And resources should be geared towards that end, not thrown down the drain in places like Glenmore.

Employment opportunities were most easily created on the edge of urban centres or through intensive agricultural schemes. "Glenmore is neither. It is a rural ghetto," he said.

Prof Simon Bekker, the Stella and Paul Lowenstein Professor of Development Studies at the Institute for Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University, said the criterion for developing a township should be the availability of housing and jobs.

As far as Glenmore was concerned — apart from temporary jobs in the construction of the township — no thought has been given to the long term availability of jobs.

Industrial development would be discouraged by high electricity costs, transport problems and the distance from main markets. Glenmore's political future was also unclear and it would be difficult to attract South African industrialists if it was to be incorporated into the Ciskei.

Any industrialist contemplating setting up in the area would go to Grahamstown, according to the city's town clerk, Mr A D Lofting. Grahamstown had railway and road links, a labour pool and border area status, which meant rail and tax concessions for industrialists.

But even Grahamstown has its problems. All that is there are four industries based on local clay deposits, a light bulb factory and an engineering works which employs less than 500 blacks.

The Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation

TOTAL variance
Volume variance
Expenditure variance

Cost	4 000	3 1
Hours	1 600	1 2
Budget		F.8

TOTAL variance
Volume variance
Expenditure variance

Cost	4 000	5 1
Hours	1 000	1
Budget		F

SOLUTION 1 - 1974 - 1

and Development in Queens- town, Mr H J Hitge — the head of the Glenmore Development Committee — said yesterday he could not comment on whether the township stood a better chance of getting industries than Grahamstown.

The intention is to develop agriculture-orientated industries at Glenmore. It was difficult at this early stage to say if there would be work at Glenmore for everyone who wanted it. The ideal was to have a job for a man where he lived, but it could happen that some people would go to Port Elizabeth or Uitenhage to get work. "Glenmore is to be developed as a proper town and will have potential", he said.

Squatters look forward to resettling

Argus 4/6/79 (307)

A GATHERING fleet of Government vehicles has brought to an end a fortnight of tension for residents of Kromdraai — a 40 000-strong squatter settlement on the outskirts of BophuthaTswana.

The imminent move to an area 12 km away will mean an end to years of harassment, particularly by Tswana police, of the residents of this settlement.

The area in which they will be resettled encompasses 35 farms expropriated by the South African Government.

According to Father Peter Brislin, a Roman Catholic priest at Thaba Nchu — eight km from Kromdraai — the new settlement offers better facilities than the squatters existing home.

The area is a harsh piece of Free State scrub, dotted with many lavatories, one for each plot.

NO HOUSES

There are no houses. Canaan, as it most probably will be known, is a self-built area.

But the sites are bigger, the area is closer to better work opportunities and the water problem will not be as acute as it is in Kromdraai.

The residents of Kromdraai, he said, have been living on tenterhooks for a fortnight since it was first rumoured that they were to be resettled.

SOTHOS KEEN

Unlike residents of the many squatter settlements dotted around South Africa, the Kromdraai people, mostly Sothos, are keen to move.

According to Father Brislin, it will put a stop to growing uneasiness between the Tswanas and the Sothos.

Kromdraai is situated in southern BophuthaTswana 60 km from Bloemfontein.

It is near the Thaba Nchu railway station. For

many years people have squatted in the area, but the settlement grew in stature in 1970 through the work of a confidence trickster.

He travelled the Free State selling non-existent plots in Kromdraai to retrenched farm workers and blacks endorsed out of towns.

It was from this nucleus that Kromdraai grew to the present 40 000 population.

CRIME RATE

Although only nine years old, Kromdraai has a history of violence. Its crime rate is high and murders are commonplace.

And down the years its daily life has often been punctuated by police raids.

The first raids came in 1974 when a number of people were arrested for squatting. In 1975 attempts to repatriate residents to Qwaqwa were made.

Hundreds were successfully resettled but the influx of people to Kromdraai continued and its size grew.

The repatriation stopped after representations from Qwaqwa authorities and because of a lack of space.

OWN SCHOOL

Further efforts to stem the growth of Kromdraai were made when children were refused permission to enter schools in the area. The residents answer was to construct their own school.

Rioting broke out in 1975 when Department of Agriculture officials impounded cattle belonging to Kromdraai residents. Three people were shot dead, a number injured. Many arrests were made.

Further rioting broke out in January last year during a police raid. Shots were fired and three people injured.

Four months later Tswana police carried out a huge raid arresting hundreds of people, many of whom allegedly gained their release after paying the police bribes.

Others were convicted of squatting. Smaller raids followed and eventually came to an end last December.

Since then the residents have waited for the promised move.

Schools ³⁰⁷ for camp ^{NMA} children ^{5/6/79}

CAPE TOWN — The children of the Crossroads squatter camp may soon be given schools in a nearby housing resettlement scheme, the Minister of Education and Training, Mr. Punt Jansen, indicated in the Senate yesterday.

Replying to debate on the second reading of the Education and Training Bill, Mr. Jansen said he hoped Cape senators would give support to his successor when the question of schools for the children of Crossroads cropped up.

"It's no good just rehousing people without giving them amenities. We can't expect the children of Crossroads to run around in the streets," said Mr. Jansen. — (Sapa.)

...the opening of a new store

Crossroads: Woman guilty

307
27/6/79

By LIZ MCGREGOR

A CROSSROADS woman who decided to stay in Cape Town because she had heard "that the government was going to allow all Crossroads people to remain in Cape Town" was yesterday found guilty of being in the Cape Peninsula illegally.

The magistrate, Mr W Fourie, refused a request by counsel for the defence, Ms N Hammer, to read extracts from a statement on Crossroads by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P Koornhof, in mitigation of sentence.

"I cannot allow extracts from the statement to be read because it might give rise to a series of questions and the court would not be able to give judgment until the questions had been fully answered," he said.

Two members of Crossroads community committees, Mrs Rosie Makwethu, 39, and Mrs Hilda Sokani, 40, yesterday pleaded guilty in the Langa Magistrates' Courts to being in the Cape Peninsula illegally.

They were arrested last week and released on bail of R100 and R60. They were both found guilty and sentenced to a R50 or 50 days imprisonment suspended on condition they leave the area within 30 days or obtain permission within that period to remain in the area.

Rocking her four-month-old baby on her lap, Mrs Makwethu told the court that she decided two months ago when she heard the government was going to allow all Crossroads people to remain in Cape Town that she would remain here even though she knew it was illegal.

Mr W Fourie was on the bench, Mr J J Fourie appeared for the State and Ms N Hammer, of Omar and Company, appeared for the women.

Survey begins in Crossroads

(367) 3/7/79 NAM

CAPE TOWN — The Western Cape Administration Board began a survey of Crossroads yesterday to determine which residents qualify for resettlement according to the new dispensation announced by Dr. Piet Koornhof nearly three months ago.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Koornhof, announced in April this year that a new township would be built for the following people:

- Black people who qualify to live and work in White urban areas in terms of Section 10 (1) (A) and (B) of the Urban Areas Act;

- Contract workers and their families who live illegally at Crossroads to be with the breadwinner.

- Families where the breadwinner is not on contract but "is earning a living for them in some other legitimate way".

Parties of three people — one White and one Black Administration Board official and one member of a committee elected by Crossroads to monitor the survey — yesterday went from house to house distributing questionnaires.

Excluded

The Chief Inspector of the Administration Board, Mr. C. Maclachlan, said he hoped the survey would be completed by Friday. Dr. Koornhof would then be able to decide from the results of the survey who would qualify for resettlement.

Dr. Koornhof mentioned three categories of people who will be excluded from the new township:

- Criminals with convictions involving fines of more than R500 or imprisonment of more than six months;

- Vagrants or people with families with no visible means of support which render them a burden on the

community;

- People who are offered jobs and housing in Transkei.

Mrs. Val West, a voluntary worker at the Athlone Advice Office said a similar survey had been carried out by the advice office last week.

She said the survey disclosed that since legislation imposing a R500 fine on employers was passed in Parliament earlier this year, "quite a considerable number" of workers living in Crossroads had lost their

jobs.

A large number of them would therefore be excluded if Dr. Koornhof's criteria were strictly followed.

She said the advice office had compiled a list of these people to send to Dr. Koornhof so that their cases could be given special consideration.

"Dr. Koornhof says they can have a house if they have jobs and the next thing, legislation is introduced which makes them lose their jobs," she said.

New home survey for Crossroads' black workers

Own Correspondent

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"Dr Koornhof says they can have a house if they have jobs and the next thing, legislation is introduced which makes them lose their jobs," she commented.

A spokesman for the committee monitoring the survey, Mr Tysom Thom, appealed to employers to make allowances for Crossroads workers who missed a day of work this week as heads of households had to stay at home on the day they were interviewed.

Crossroads survey to show who will stay

By LIZ MCGREGOR

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She said some employers were prepared to re-employ Crossroads workers as soon as they had moved to the new township.

A spokesman for the committee monitoring the survey, Mr Tysom Thom, appealed to employers to make allowances for Crossroads workers who missed a day of work this week as heads of households had to stay at home on the day they were interviewed.

"The board gave us notices to give our employers on Friday but there weren't enough to go round. They must please excuse Crossroads workers who miss a day of work this week," he said.



Chief Inspector C Theron and Wardman T Dikweni help Mrs Virginia Voiya to fill out a questionnaire. The Western Cape Administration Board began a survey in Crossroads yesterday to determine which residents qualify to move to the new township being built for them near the old site.

shouldn't it? After all — I came in first and second. And that's how many of us see the matter."

CROSSROADS ¹⁹⁸⁷ *Amblatay* Piet's promises

The international spotlight will be on Co-operation Minister Piet Koornhof in the next couple of weeks, testing his "apartheid is dead" statements in Palm Springs and Washington against the outcome of the Crossroads squatter survey undertaken by the Western Cape Administration Board in Cape Town this week.

The exercise poses some obvious problems. Crossroads contains about 3 000 shanties; the Nyanga site of the township that will house squatter residents is adequate for 2 575 erven. This implies that for Crossroads residents alone, there will be an accommodation shortfall for about 2 000 people, including lodgers.

Although the board is engaged in a 1 860-house programme to catch up with the needs of "legals" in the recognised townships of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu, concern has been expressed by Crossroads residents about what will happen to thousands of African squatters in other parts of the Cape Peninsula (about 14 camps) and to many more who are living the lives of Artful Dodgers in established townships.

There is also apprehension that a good many blacks who may have qualified to remain in Cape Town in terms of the wider qualifications announced by Koorn-

hof in his much-vaunted statements on April 5, will no longer be eligible because they have become jobless as a result of the expiry of work contracts or because jobs in the informal sector have dwindled.

The categories of qualifiers mentioned by Koornhof were:

- Families whose heads of household held Section 10(1)(a) or (b) rights;
- Contract workers living in Crossroads with their families;
- Families where the breadwinner is not a contract worker in full-time employment "but earns a living for them in some other legitimate way" in the informal sector; and
- Persons or families "who by reason of having been uprooted or through other circumstances deserve special consideration with a view to avoiding hardship."

Categories of people who will not qualify for residence are:

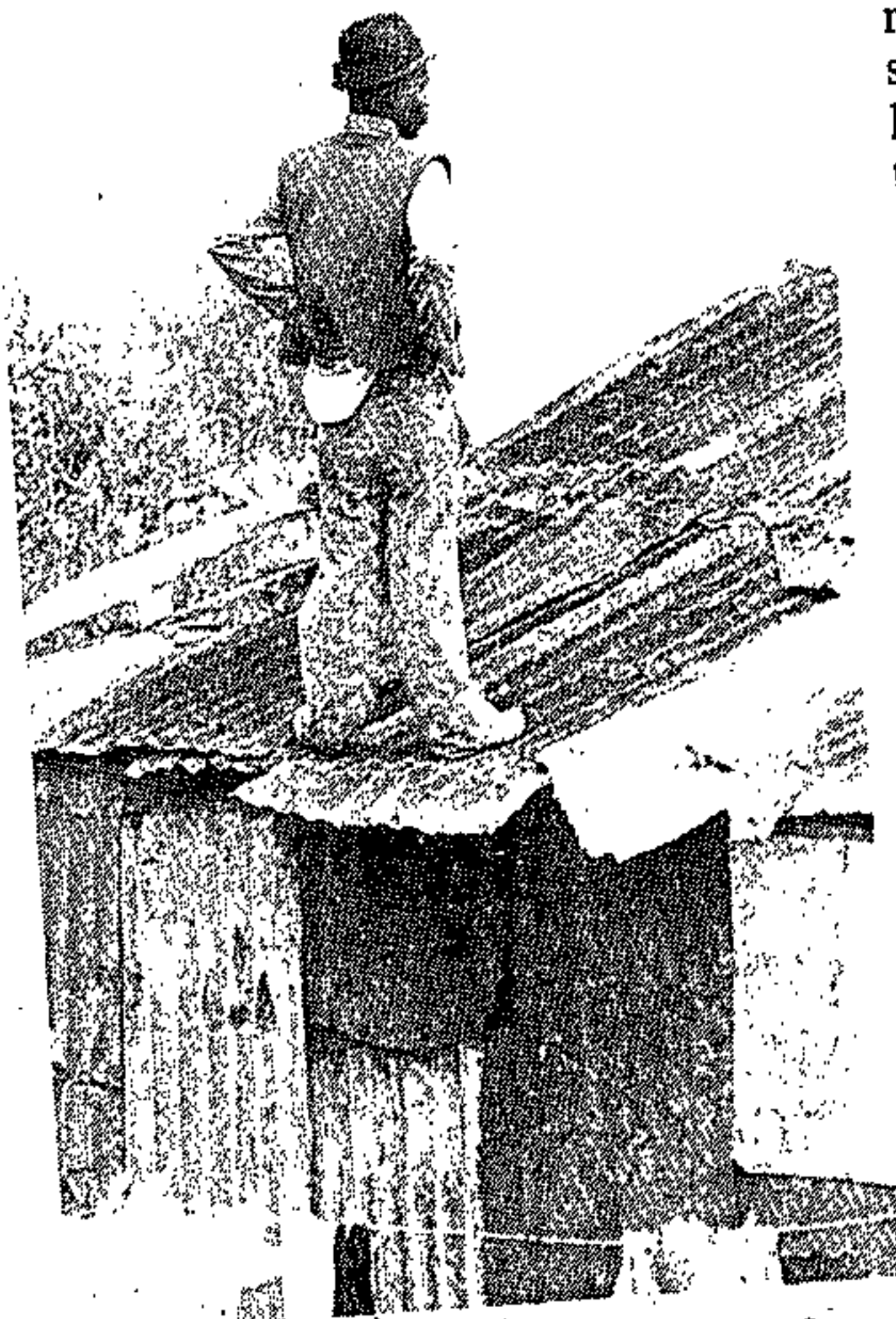
- Criminals convicted of offences severe enough to result in forfeiture of Section 10(1)(b) rights;
- Vagrants or persons and families with no visible and legitimate means of support who may be a burden on the community;
- People who may want to return to the Transkei.

According to the Black Sash's Athlone advice office, a recent study showed that since the quintupling (to R500) of the fine on employers caught with "illegal" blacks, a substantial number of Crossroads residents have lost their jobs. They will be excluded from the reprieve if Koornhof's criteria are strictly applied.

The administration board's survey will be monitored by the Crossroads residents' committee and assisted by an informal appeal board comprising Judge Jan Steyn, of the Urban Foundation, and a senior Co-operation official from Pretoria, who will rule on border-line cases, and those deserving special consideration, in particular people unable to furnish documentation.

The survey is viewed with some concern by residents, who fear the Crossroads community will be split. But lawyers say that what residents need most at this stage is temporary documentation to protect them from prosecution.

Despite Koornhof's April 5 promise, chief Co-operation commissioner Frikkie Botha this week said that Crossroads residents not legally entitled to be in the Cape Peninsula are still liable to prosecution and are indeed being prosecuted.



His home is his castle . . . but for how much longer?

Officials begin squatter survey

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Memorandum Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelingsvoorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Peace'.

14

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergrasie-studies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigterslede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

Group could have hived off, and, each group had the potential to act as a nucleus for further expansion, the present model can account for divergent lines of evolution within a tradition.

In the description of the two models used in the present study, it was pointed out that group fission could have resulted from two different processes: (1) social stress as a result of overcrowding, and (2) increased mortality and lowered reproductive fitness due to the scarcity of a particular resource. Group fission would appear to have been associated with social conflict fairly often (Legassick, 1969; Monnig, 1967; Turner, 1954). This association would suggest that social stress rather than resource scarcity determined when group fission occurred. However, oral tradition cannot provide an accurate picture of the initial colonisation and an archaeological test between the two hypotheses is required.

the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.

The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Elland is a specialised activity area (Evers, 1975). Kwaile and Urewe have more dated sites but again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the expansion of an individual culture. Therefore, the regression for the overall rate of spread was calculated from the earliest known dates for each culture and this reduced the sample size. It is possible that the sample sizes are so small that they do not reflect the real population of dates. Because of the sample size problem, independent evaluation of the two mechanisms of

No new squatters say residents

Staff Reporter

CROSSROADS residents are adamant that there has been no influx of new people into the squatter camp.

This follows a survey by the Western Cape Administration Board last week which revealed that there are "a lot more" people in the camp than was originally estimated.

Mrs Regina Ntongana, chairman of the women's committee, said yesterday that the joint committees had not allowed new people to move in after 1976.

She said there were at least two families and often more living in each house. Reasons for this were:

- A natural increase in the population;
- A large number of shacks were demolished and people moved in with their neighbours rather than go to the Transkei;

- Until 1976 when the number of Crossroads houses was frozen at 3000, families were hesitant to build houses of their own because of continual threats by authorities to demolish the whole camp.

Mrs Patience Zanga, who has lived in Crossroads since its inception, said that three families, a total of 21 people, shared her four roomed house.

Each family occupies one of the three bedrooms. A front room serves as a communal room for cooking and relaxing.

Two of the families did not build houses for themselves because they feared the government would destroy the homes.

study were derived from only one tradition, and therefore the analysis would seem to be a culture-historical reconstruction. spread associated with the simulation of the m to indicate that this is the most

Iron Age pottery. Fission and movement have been associated with

totem changes in Sotho groups (Legassick, 1969; Monnig, 1967). Totems indicate group membership, as do pottery styles, (Huffman, 1972; Schapiro, 1962) and totemic change may be paralleled by changes in pottery. If totemic change is used as a model, fission should be associated with a rapid change in pottery styles and not a gradual divergent evolution. This suggestion should also be tested against the archaeological record.

The analysis of the radiocarbon chronology indicated that the fluted and bevelled complex dispersed rapidly although individual cultures showed a slower rate of spread. A number of problems are associated with the analysis and

I would like to thank Professor T.N. Huffman for reading and commenting on the numerous drafts of the paper. Miss C.S. Harcourt helped edit the manuscript and Mrs J. Howard-Tripp typed the final drafts.

I would like to express my special thanks to Dr D.S. Wilson who introduced me to evolutionary ecology and helped to debug the programmes.

'Crossroads saved by prayer'

307 Age
12/1/79

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The reprieve of Crossroads was a crossroad in the history of this country if ever there was one. Dr Piet Koornhof said in Pretoria last night.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development was addressing more than 5 000 people at the SA Christian Leadership Assembly.

Against a background of bitter divisions within the Ned Geref Kerk about Sacta, Dr Koornhof shared a platform with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, and said last night's session was a



DR PIET KOORNHOF, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

'great occasion . . . never to be forgotten.'

Dr Koornhof said recent decisions to reprieve Crossroads and Alexandra

near Johannesburg had resulted from the 'tremendous power of prayer' of people in South Africa and abroad.

Dr Koornhof urged that South Africa should become 'a living symbol not of Western civilisation but . . . of Christian civilisation.'

Christ did not tolerate a pietistic approach to Christian leadership, he added. He is concerned with proper food and employment, housing and education, with the widows and the fatherless, with a full place in the community and the opportunities of his fellow man.

Chief Buthelezi strongly attacked 'certain sections of Western liberalism'

which had made the name of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Zimbabwe Rhodesian premier, a 'swearword.'

Quoting from his words in an Inkatha document, he said the movement was in a position to paralyse industry or take up arms.

VIOLENCE

But, Chief Buthelezi said, he would pursue every opportunity to bring about liberation peacefully.

He would encourage any step to stop the escalation of violence regardless what side of the colour line it came from.

Squatters may have doubled

17/7/79 CT
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By LIZ MCGREGOR

THE population of Crossroads has increased by at least half and possibly doubled in the past year.

The chairman of the W. Cape Administration Board, Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, said yesterday the final results of a survey by his board last week were not yet available. But initial indications were there were "a lot more" people living in Crossroads than was originally estimated.

The survey was carried out to determine which Crossroads residents would qualify for resettlement according to the new dispensation announced by Dr. Koornhof in April. Those who qualified would be resettled in a township being built nearby. The township provided for 2 570 sites — enough for 20 000 people.

Mr Steyn du Plessis of the Urban Foundation said indications were that 11 or 12 people lived in each house at Crossroads.

In 1976, the number of houses at Crossroads was frozen at 3 000.

In a Crossroads survey last July, the University of Cape Town's Urban Problems Research Unit estimated that about 20 000 people were living in the squatter camp.

Mr Brian Rees, director of the unit, said yesterday he had it on good authority that last week's AB survey revealed there were between 30 000 and 40 000 people.

Squatter camp gets 6-month reprieve

Political Correspondent

CROSSROADS residents are to be given six-month temporary residence permits allowing them to live in the Western Cape till the government decides which of them will be allowed to live here permanently.

This further reprieve for the thousands of residents in the squatter camp has been ordered by Dr Piet Koornhof's Department of Co-operation and Development.

It seems designed to end the arrest, prosecution or removal of Crossroads residents without permission to be in the area till a final decision is reached on which of them will qualify for the new township to be built near Nyanga.

The decision could exempt Crossroads residents with temporary permits, or their employers, from the new R500 fines for employing or doing illegal black labour. While this is being assumed in some quar-

ters, no official confirmation was available yesterday.

The move follows the survey of all Crossroads houses being undertaken by the Western Cape Administration Board. Officials are compiling a list of all residents of the camp, including the thousands of lodgers, and only these people will qualify for temporary residence permits.

The board's chief director, Mr C MacLachlan, said yesterday each resident would have to apply personally for the permit, which would be valid for six months from the date they report. He would not announce the places where applications could be made till after discus-

sion with the Crossroads Committee.

"We can't do them all at once, as we can only handle a certain number a day."

The permits will be granted under section 10 (1) (d) of the Urban Areas Act, which provides for residence permits to be given to blacks without birth, employment or residence qualifications entitling them to be in an urban area.

The section empowers labour bureaux to issue residence permits with "due regard being given to the availability of accommodation in a black residential area".

Mr MacLachlan said the system used would prevent blacks from other areas claiming they lived in Crossroads to obtain a temporary permit. The survey was nearly complete and occupiers of houses could be asked to certify that a person lived there.

When Dr Koornhof announced in April that many Crossroads residents would be rehoused in a new township, he said housing would be offered to people falling into four categories:

○ Those legally entitled by birth or the length of time they had lived or worked there to be

○ Contract workers and their families;

○ Families where the breadwinner is not a contract worker, but earned his living in some other legitimate way, such as craftsmen or people rendering an informal service in the Crossroads community;

○ Hardship cases such as people or families who had been uprooted or deserved special consideration because of other circumstances.

Last night the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on labour, Dr Alex Boraine, said the reprieve had come "in the nick of time and is to be warmly welcomed".

ON PAGE 7

Appeal to AGs
Residents told of permits

The Argus

JULY 18 1979

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Humane reprieve

DR PIET KOORNHOF took over what was then the Department of Plural Relations at a time of mounting mistrust and anger among urban blacks. It would be euphoric to believe he can transform relations between the blacks and whites. But he is having a good try.

One of his most significant decisions was to reprieve the Crossroads squatter camp near Cape Town. In spite of opposition even among his own Nationalist colleagues he bent the rules to avoid a confrontation that could have had bitter consequences for all races. Dr Koornhof has said himself that the decision to save Crossroads was in fact a 'crossroads in the history of South Africa.' Now he has followed up the original reprieve with new concessions to the resi-

dents, granting them six-month residence permits to stay in the Western Cape until the Government decides further about their future.

In the end what is being called into question is the whole migrant labour system, including regulations that give preference to coloured workers in the Western Cape. These have roots in ideologies that are not working out practically or in terms of basic human requirements.

But Dr Koornhof has injected a new, more humane and sympathetic spirit into the way his department is approaching certain key issues. It is to be hoped that this will be taken up by his officials in their everyday dealings with the people over whom they have so much control.

Residents told of permits

18/7/79
ET

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Staff Reporter

CROSSROADS residents who were noted in a survey on the squatter camp carried out by the Western Cape Administration Board will be issued with temporary six-month residence permits at a Labour Bureau office in Nyanga on Monday.

This was announced last night by the Board's director of labour, Mr P S Petersen, at a meeting attended by about 60 Crossroads residents at the Nxolo Primary School.

Mr Petersen said out of a total of 2 495 shacks, the owners of 2 378 had replied to the survey and he appealed to the owners of the remaining 117 shacks to report to officials as

soon as possible.

"The longer the survey takes, the longer the residents are going to be unprotected," he said.

The system used for the survey was to have Crossroads committee-members present in order to identify actual residents. In this way it could be ensured that no one from the nearby townships of Langa and Nyanga could claim qualification for Dr Piet Koornhof's dispensation.

The system in issuing permits would be to have the whole family present when they were told to report to the Board's Nyanga offices.

Further reprieve for Crossroads

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CAPE TOWN — Crossroads residents are to be given six-month temporary residence permits allowing them to live in the Western Cape until the government decides which of them will be allowed to live here permanently.

This further reprieve for the thousands of residents in the squatter camp has been ordered by Dr Piet Koornhof's Department of Co-operation and Development.

It seems designed to end the arrest, prosecution or removal of Crossroads residents in the area without permission, until a final decision is reached on which of them will qualify for the new township to be built near Nyanga.

The decision could exempt Crossroads residents with temporary permits, or their employers from the new R500 fines for employing illegal workers or doing illegal labour. While this is being assumed in some quarters, no official confirmation was available yesterday.

The move follows the survey of all Crossroads houses being undertaken by the Western Cape Administration Board. Officials are compiling a list of all residents of the camp, including the thousands of lodgers, and only these people will qualify for temporary residence permits.

The board's chief director, Mr C. MacLachlan, said yesterday that each resident would have to apply personally for the permit, which would be valid for six months from the date they report.

Mr MacLachlan said the system used would prevent blacks from other areas, claiming they lived in Crossroads, from obtaining a temporary permit. The survey was nearly complete and occupiers of houses could be asked to certify that a person lived there.

When Dr Koornhof announced in April that many Crossroads residents would be rehoused in a new township, he said housing would be offered to people falling into four

categories.

Those legally entitled by birth, or the length of time they had lived or worked there, to be in the Western Cape;

Contract workers and their families;

Families of which the breadwinner was not a contract worker but earned his living in some other legitimate way, such as craftsmen or people rendering an informal service in the Crossroads community;

Hardship cases such as people or families who had been uprooted or deserved special consideration because of other circumstances.

The board's survey has shown that the population of Crossroads has increased by at least 50 per cent and possibly doubled in the last year.

The chairman of the board, Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, said that although the final results of the survey were not yet available, initial indications were that there were "a lot more" people living in Crossroads than was originally estimated.

— DDC.

Crossroads permits issue to start soon

THE issuing of temporary residence permits to Crossroads residents who are not qualified to stay in the Peninsula will begin on Monday, the Administration Board's Director of Labour, Mr P S Pietersen, said today.

The purpose of the six-month permits, Mr Pietersen said, was to protect residents from further prosecution for being unlawfully in the area while it is established who will be housed in the new township to be built near Nyanga.

Only those residents who are not already qualified to be in the area under Section 10(1)(a) or (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act will be given the permits being issued under Section 10(1)(d) of the Act.

'We are not repeating permission to be here,' Mr Pietersen said. 'Contract labourers, for instance, are entitled to be here under Section 10(1)(b).

'It is mostly the unlawful dependents of people legally here who will be given permits.'

Mr Pietersen said the documents of those requiring permits would be endorsed. 'Permitted to remain in the prescribed area of the Cape Peninsula for the purpose of classification.'

The Crossroads survey by the Administration Board, which is now nearing completion, will be used to classify residents according to categories laid down by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, in April.

SURVEYED

Dr Koornhof said housing in the new township would be offered to the families of those legally in the area, of contract workers, of those who earned a living in some other legitimate way and of those who deserved special consideration through hardship or being uprooted.

Mr Pietersen said the temporary residence permits would be issued at a special office in Nyanga, on the basis of survey

forms. He said all but 117 of the total 2 495 houses in Crossroads had been surveyed.

Whole families will have to present themselves at the office. They will be warned a few days in advance when it is their turn.

'If we can process 200 to 300 families a day, it should take about two weeks to finish. It is merely a formality of making the endorsement if they appear on the sur-

vey form,' Mr Pietersen said.

He appealed to employers of Crossroads residents to assist by allowing them time to present themselves at the Nyanga office.

Mr J C B Eyssen, liaison officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development, said from Pretoria there would be no prosecution during the six-month period of employers of Crossroads residents who up to now have been illegally in the area.

No prosecution for employers

Political Correspondent

NO ACTION is to be taken against employers of Crossroads residents for the next six months while the position of each person in the squatter camp is being considered.

This assurance was given yesterday by the Department of Co-operation and Development and by the Western Cape Administration Board.

The six-month temporary residence permits being issued to Crossroads residents will, therefore, enable them to continue in employment or to seek work.

Employers need not fear the new R500 fines for employing illegally black workers who live elsewhere in the Peninsula.

The permits are being issued from Monday while the government decides which of the residents will qualify for the new township to be built near Nyanga. Officials expect it will take about two weeks before all permits have been issued.

"Employers who employ Crossroads residents with this six-month permit will not be prosecuted during the validity of the permit," Mr F H Botha, chief western Cape commissioner of the Department of Co-operation said.

Mr S P Pietersen, director of labour at the Western Cape Administration Board, said the same would apply in the case of a Crossroads resident who qualified for a permit but had not yet been issued with one.

Those who claim to live in the squatter camp will be checked against a list of names taken in the Administration Board's survey of Crossroads, which is nearly complete.

Mr Pietersen said the inhabitants of about 200 houses would be called each day to a temporary office in Nyanga where the permits would be issued. Notices would go out today to the first batch of residents to go to Nyanga on Monday.

These will include notices to employers that this is being done, and Mr Pietersen appealed to employers to co-operate in giving their workers time off so the process could be completed.

It appears from the system being followed that Crossroads residents who have been fired recently by employers fearing the R500 fine can safely apply for re-employment provided they remained in the camp and had their names included in the survey.

Crossroads residents appeal to Koornhof

Staff Reporter

CROSSROADS residents will appeal to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to clarify their position.

Mrs Regina Ntongana, chairman of the women's committee, said yesterday they would ask their lawyer, Mr Mike Richman, to ask Dr Koornhof to come to Cape Town and explain their position to them.

She said a mass meeting had been called for Sunday morning so that the six-month reprieve, announced by Dr Koornhof this week, could be fully discussed by all the residents.

"The people have many questions to ask. We are very confused," she said. "What about all these people who have lost their jobs because of the new fine — Koornhof must tell us what is going on like he did before."

Dr Koornhof's secretary, Mr G Stander, said in Pretoria yesterday that Crossroads residents "knew they had an open door to Dr Koornhof and could approach him on any issue".

Cape 'illegals' cannot stay

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

APPLIED EXAMPLES

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Most Crossroads' residents will never have permanent residence status in the Peninsula — even if they fall into one of the categories of the new dispensation announced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

And "illegal" residents will only be allowed to work in Cape Town on yearly contracts.

Mr S P Pietersen, director of labour at the Western Cape Administration Board, said yesterday Crossroads residents were there illegally — those who did not have section 10 (1) (a) and (b) rights in terms of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, or who were not migrant workers under contract — would get only Section 10 (1) (d) rights in terms of the Act.

"Employers who wish to renew a contract will have to prove to us that there is no coloured person who could fill the position. Otherwise the worker will have to return to Transkei."

If the contract was not renewed, the worker would lose his or her right to stay in Cape Town.

It is not known how many Crossroads people have Western Cape residence rights at present but a survey 18 months ago disclosed that only 105 families had "legal" status.

Categories of people who qualify to move to the new township are:

- Blacks who qualify to live and work in white urban areas in terms of section 10 (1) (a) and 10 (1) (b) of the Bantu Urban Areas Act;
- Contract workers and their families who live illegally at Crossroads to be together;
- Families where the breadwinner is not on contract but "is earning a living for them in some other legitimate way".

From Monday, Crossroads residents may report to a temporary office in Nyanga where they will be issued with a permit to stay in the area for six months.

Residents who have Section 10 (1) (a) or 10 (1) (b) rights and migrant workers who are here under contract will not require the permit.

However, the wives — and children over the age of 16 — who have come here illegally to join their husbands must apply for the permit.

Mr Pieterse said the permit meant that for six months employers would not be fined for

mitted acquired an item of new plant for R60 000 19.6. Depreciation is provided at 12½% p.a. line. A 25% initial allowance is granted for uses, wear and tear being 20% on the reducing Tax rates were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, ble income amounted to R45 000 and R50 000 vely, for the financial years ended 31.12.19.6

the balance on deferred tax account in respect plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming

deferral method

liability method?

the tax charge will be disclosed in the statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7,

deferral method

liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

the answer to 2. be affected by the existence extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, 9.7 financial year?

the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a ble loss, which can be set off against the taxable From other sources of R50 000? Draw up the statement assuming the deferral method is used.

to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

the income statement for the 19.8 financial year

a) liability method

b) deferral method

the tax rate remains 42%

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Hope is power, squatters told

Staff Reporter

THE American civil rights activist, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, told a crowd of more than 200 at Crossroads last night that those who oppressed black people challenged God's right to create people of different colours.

"I realize you are suffering and I identify with it. But I am impressed by your spirit — where there is hope, there is power," he told a lively audience in the Nxolo Community

Centre.

Wrapped in a karoos and holding a rawhide shield and spear — hand-made gifts from the people of Crossroads — Dr Jackson said: "Our enemies maim our legs. Our enemies rob us of our education and they humiliate us, but as long as we maintain hope, we will survive."

The former aide of civil rights leader Dr Martin Luther King said that he had encountered a "vibrant spirit of de-

termination" in Crossroads.

Earlier, the co-chairman of the Crossroads Committee, Mr Johnson Nxobongwana, welcomed "the great-grandson of Mother Africa", and said the liberation struggle in Crossroads and in South Africa was one of the mind.

"We are prepared to fight, not with arms, but with our minds. We know that the power is ours, even if we don't have arms."

"We are a poor people, a

poor people in this country, although this is one of the richest countries in the world. The riches and wealth are kept away from us."

At a press conference in a City hotel earlier, Dr Jackson said economic sanctions and boycotts against South Africa were redemptive, not punitive, and aimed at bringing change in this country.

"I stand opposed to theological and economically to the

apartheid system. I will continue to militate against oppression because I hate to see people suffer."

However, he would reconsider advocating sanctions against South Africa after investigating labour practices of American corporations operating in South Africa, he added.

Of the guerilla war in SWA/Namibia: "These acts of violence will continue as long as the arbitrary judicial process continues."



The Rev. Jesse Jackson, centre, looks on as the co-chairman of the Crossroads Committee, Mr Johnson Nxobongwana, emphasizes a point at last night's meeting in the Nxolo Community Centre. On the right is Mr Wallace Mqogi.

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217/79
S.E.

By LIZ MCGREGOR

THE MAJORITY of Crossroads residents will never have permanent residence status in the Peninsula — even if they fall into one of the categories in the new dispensation announced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

RESULTS

The regression line for the Urewe culture had a slope of 0.54 with the origin at 92 years (Fig.4). This gave a rate of expansion of 0.57 Km/year.

The slope for the Urewé to Silver Leaves expansion at 34 years. The overall expansion rate was (rate of expansion corresponded fairly well with simulation (Table 2) with moderate to high rate 0.040) and medium population densities (5-10/ha).

The slope of the regression for the Kwal 0.096 with the origin at 138 years (Fig.5). considerably slower than the values derived from (Table 6).

The values for the rates of expansion de-
chronology are considerably faster than the v
model (Table 1) and this coupled with the evi-
the rate of expansion for a single culture an
support for a discontinuous spread model of t

DISCUSSION

The regression analysis of the Early In

The director of labour at the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr S P Pietersen, said yesterday that Crossroads residents who were here illegally — those who did not have Section 10 (1) (a) and (b) rights in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act or who were not migrant workers presently under contract — would get only Section 10 (1) (d) rights in terms of the act.

This means that "illegal" residents will be allowed to work in Cape Town on yearly contracts only.

"Employers who wish to re-new a contract will have to prove to us that there is no coloured person who could fill the position. Otherwise, the worker will have to return to Transkei."

If the contract was not renewed the person would lose his or her right to stay in Cape Town.

It is not known how many Crossroads people have Western Cape residence rights at present, but a survey 18 months ago disclosed that only 105 families had "legal" status.

Categories of people who qualify to move to the new township are:

● Black people who qualify to live and work in white urban areas in terms of Section 10 (1) (a), and 10 (1) (b) of the Bantu Urban Areas Act.

● Contract workers and their families who live illegally at Crossroads to be with the breadwinner.

● Families in which the breadwinner is not on contract but "is earning a living for them in some other legitimate way"

He said that no more than two families would be allowed to stay in each of the 2570 houses being built at the new township. At the present site there are between two and eight families living in each house.

From Monday Crossroads residents may report to a temporary office in Nyanga, where they will be issued with a permit to stay in the area for six months.

Residents who have Section 10 (1) (a) or 10 (1) (b) rights and migrant workers who are here under contract will not require the permit, as they

and rates of expansion were derived from the results.

The sites and associated dates used in the present study are shown in tables seven, eight, and nine.

could have acted as nuclei for further expansion. Because more than one

THE RADIOCARBON CHRONOLOGY

The rates derived from the simulations have shown that the fission model provided the fastest rates of expansion. The fission model was also characterised by a lower rate of expansion for a single culture than for the whole tradition. A comparison of the rates of expansion derived from the models with values derived from the radiocarbon chronology should provide a test of the appropriateness of the two models.

GOAL 1

Early Iron Age radiocarbon dates provide estimate of the period during which a site was occupied. Radiocarbon dates have an estimate of variability which is usually about 100 years. It is estimated that the rate of spread could be as high as 1000 years per century. Radiocarbon dates are here legal in the United States and a curve fitting technique was used to provide a best fit straight line, derived from the dates (1970), between distance and date.

"If, after the six months has expired, we find that the person is not included in one of the categories of people allowed to stay, the employer will have to dismiss him or her."

Residents who qualified for rehousing in the new township would acquire the rights of a migrant worker and could then be registered by his or her employer.

er (C9377). If dates were obviously more the Early Iron Age in an area they were

Ciskei squatters in homes denied

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24/7/79 AD

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Floods
cold
claim

EAST LONDON — The East Cape death toll from a weekend of cold and floods rose to 14 yesterday with the discovery of the bodies of two men near Peddie.

Mr Camagu, a teacher at the Hlosini School, was found drowned in a stream at Feni Location. Another man died of exposure in the location.

The youth who drowned when he was washed off a causeway over Secombe Creek in East London on Saturday has been identified as Richard Devereaux, 15, of Buffalo Flats. He attended Buffalo Flats Primary School.

His body has not been recovered.

A second death was reported from the Grahamstown area yesterday. Mr Sam Tana, 45, of a farm near Salem drowned.

Peddie experienced 25 mm of rain and the national road bridge over the Fish River between Grahamstown and King William's Town was closed when the flooding Gorge River, which joins the Fish above the bridge, caused the approach road to start collapsing.

The bridge was closed to traffic a few years ago under similar circumstances.

Traffic between Grahamstown and King William's Town may either use the coast road via Port Alfred or the Committees Drift road.

Stock, crop and proper ty losses in East Ca

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The squatters from Silvertown, near Zwelitsha, who were left destitute by rain damage at the weekend, yesterday launched a demonstration at the headquarters of the Ciskei Government at Zwelitsha to urge the government to build houses for them.

The demonstrators called for among other things, the resignations of the Minister of Interior, Chief L. Magoma, and his Secretary, Mr J. Marais.

The demonstrators' case was spelt out on placards they carried which said: "Where is the R1 m for houses?" "Mr-goma follow Sebe policy or resign."

The demonstrators numbered about 300.

Members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS) did not act on the matter although the demonstration seemed to transgress the terms of the Ciskei Emergency Proclamation R252.

Mr C. X. Sebe, secretary for the CCIS, was however on hand.

Other Ciskei officials who accompanied Chief Magoma were Mr Marais, Mr C. Attwell, the new Secretary for Works, Mr J. Bloker, surveyor, and Mr P. All at

South African Government for the erection of houses "but the money was sent back to the central government by the Department of Interior."

He said officials of the department explained their action by saying there was no land available for the erection of the houses.

In an earlier interview, the Secretary for Interior, Mr Marais, who was asked the same question, had said he could only guess the money referred to was a request he had made to the Ciskei Department of Works for the erection of infrastructure in the Ciskei.

"It is a request I make annually as Secretary for Interior, but its fulfilment always depends on whether that department has the necessary money."

When I contacted him



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Some of the demonstrators show their placards outside the Ciskei Government offices yesterday. Another picture page 13.

School torn to shreds

EAST LONDON — The wild weekend storm left the 55 pupils of Bernita School near Kwelela without a roof over their heads yesterday when it ripped their tent school to shreds.

Yesterday the primary school pupils had classes in the tent frame on a chilly slope on the farm Blackhill belonging to Mrs R. Fieberger. It has been a stiff battle

to get a roof over the pupils' heads.

The children's parents pooled their resources and erected a mud-brick building themselves. But the building was not approved by the Divisional Council of Katraria building inspectors.

The school is run by the Emmanuel Mission and is administered by Mr Bill Peasley who is responsible for 11 mission schools in

The demonstration was described by a senior government official as symptomatic of the angry mood of Ciskeians, relating to land and housing matters in the Ciskei. The mood for the confrontation with the Department of Interior was possibly set and nurtured during the weekend.

Commenting to the Daily Dispatch on Saturday on the plight of the Silver-town squatters, who had to flee from their waterlogged shacks, Mr C. Solyelelwa, Mdantsane Deputy Mayor, said:

"While I am not absolving the South African Government from blame in this matter, I wish to register my strongest objection that the Minister of Interior and his Secretary have chosen to stay aloof while the Chief Minister is running round organising the people's safety."

"This is a matter for the Department of Interior and the two men should have been involved in the organisation of shelter for the unfortunate people."

When a government official who is very close to the Ciskei Government was asked what the significance of the reference to the Rlm was in the placards, he said the money was apparently given to the Ciskei by the

the East London area.

Mr Peasley said the Mission planned to erect an asbestos building for the school and the plans have gone to the Divisional Council for approval.

But until they manage to obtain a tarpaulin to cover the empty tent frame and the asbestos building is completed school for the Bernita schoolchildren is going to be a cold affair. — DDR.

allegation of the returned money, Mr Marais said: "But my department gets its money from the Ciskei budget and does not receive any special grants directly from Pretoria. That allegation is preposterous."

A deputation from the demonstrators was taken to a site about 8 km from Zwelitsha, on the

The deputation was told by Chief Magoma that when houses were available at the new permanent township of Phakamisa, where surveys have been completed recently, the squatters would be the first to be given accommodation. — DDR.

run into tens of thousands of rands. In Grahamstown the town clerk has estimated damage in the town to be about R100 000. In Port Alfred storm damage will also run into thousands of rands.

The Kowie River came down strongly and when it met the incoming tide it flooded its banks. Six boats were swept away.

More than 160 mm fell in the town and telephone communications were disrupted.

Border road, rail and air transport officials reported no major service disruptions in the area. — DDR.

Pictures, details, pages 10 and 11.

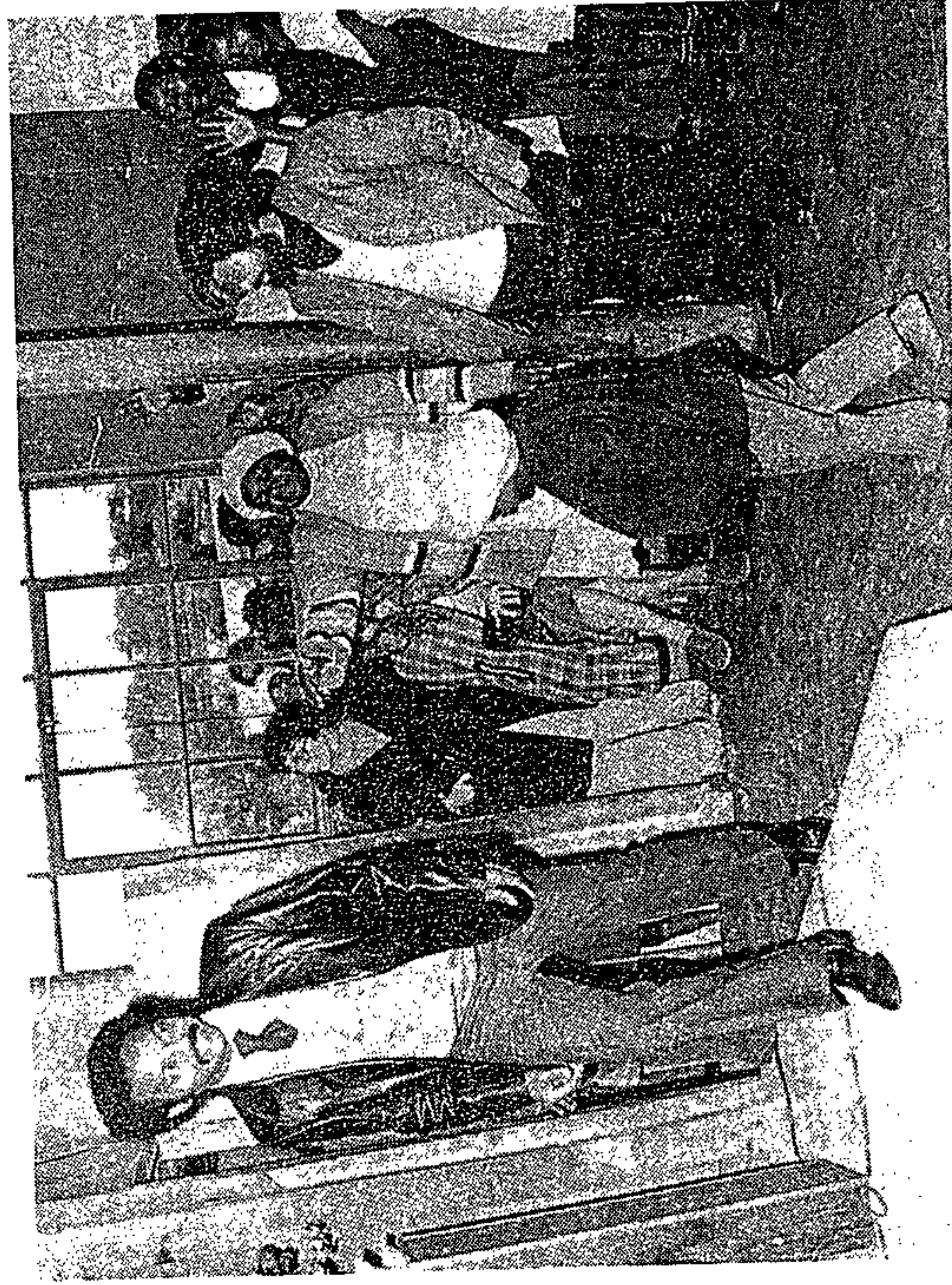


Pupils attend their class under open skies yesterday after their tent school was blown away. Another picture page 11.

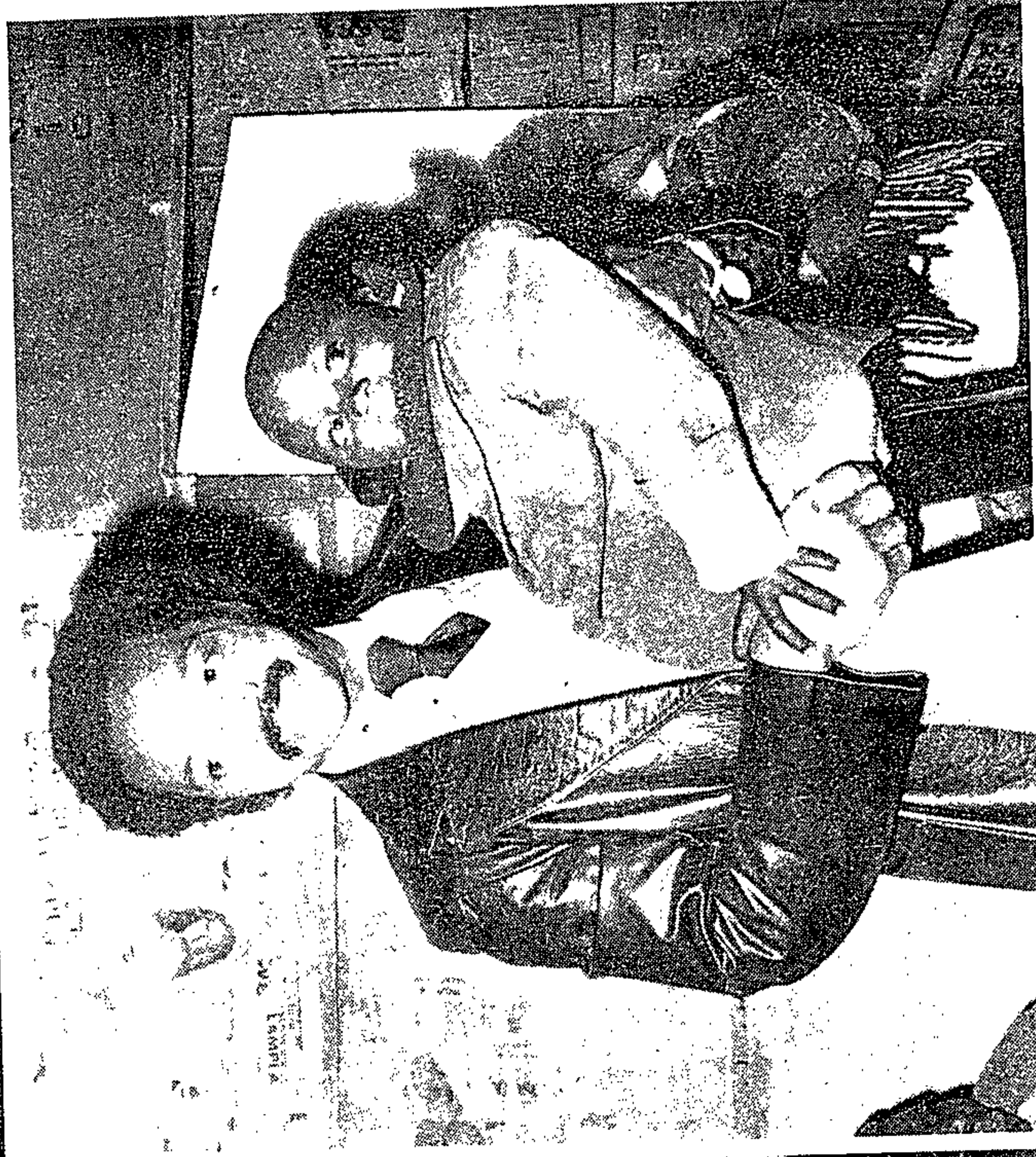
307

Crossroads greets Jackson

American gets feel of a shanty town



Crossroads residents greet Rev Jesse Jackson.



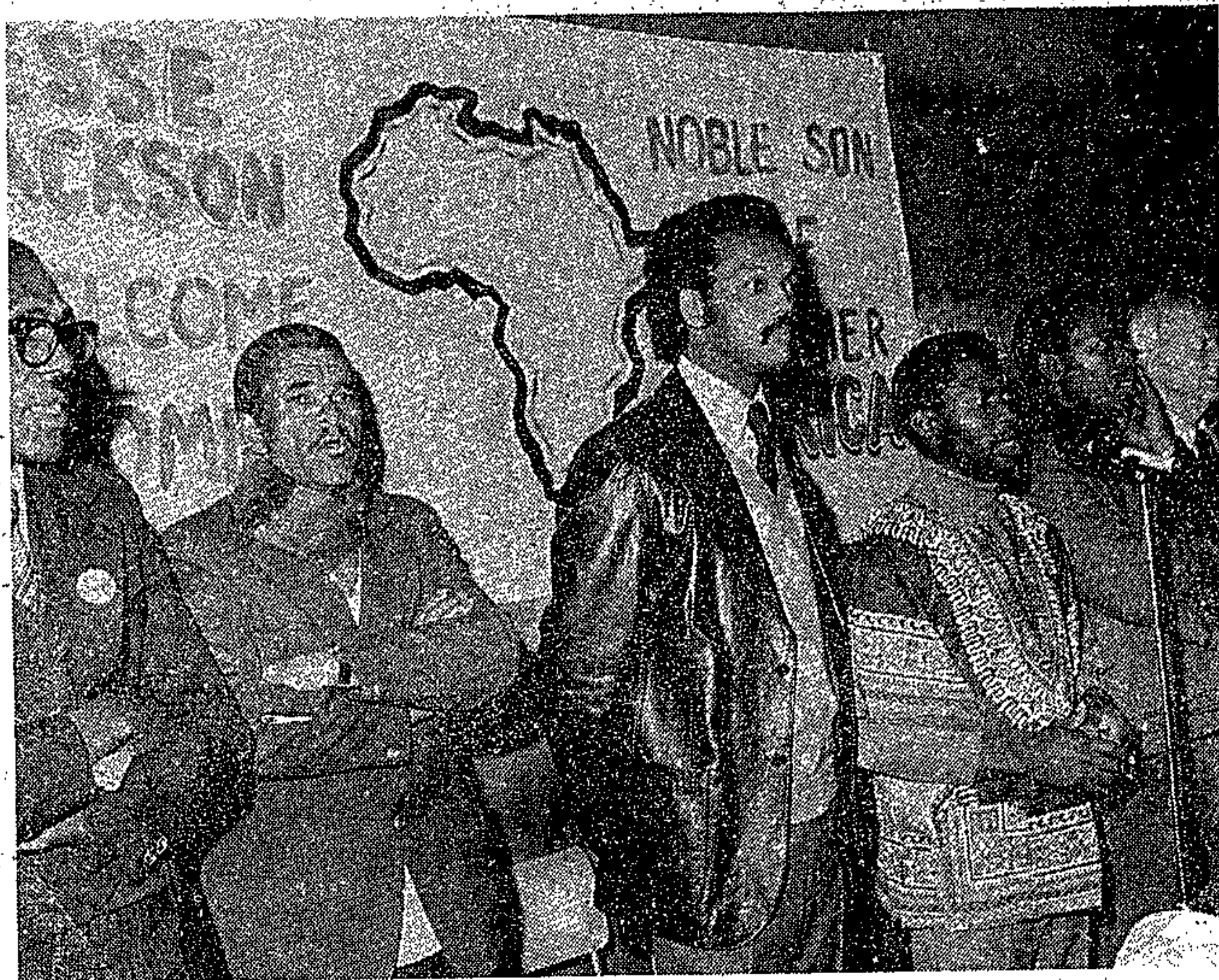
Rev Jesse Jackson holds one of the young ones on his visit to the shanty town village of Crossroads.

21/06/78

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A mother smiles as Rev. Jackson chats to her child.



Rev Jackson (centre left) with a map of Africa placard welcoming him.

Crossroads issue of permits starts smoothly

density would increase in the central area until all the potential site territories were being utilised. In the central area population limiting factors would operate to balance recruitment (birth, immigration) and loss (death, emigration).

This simple ecological model has some implications...

that population often approaches capacity. It has been suggested that population regulating mechanisms in Early Iron Age communities density grew the number of (Calhoun, 1952; Christian, higher levels of stress in the community and the occurrence of new groups. In population density stabilisation from an implicit assumption have moved a short distance.

The social stress threshold, and the lack of factor limiting population. This also may be true for human populations an increase the natal area would have factors that controlled

THE issuing of six-month residence permits to Crossroads residents who do not have permission to be in the area was going 'according to plan,' the chief director of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr A MacLachlan, said today.

Mr MacLachlan said families in the first 300 houses had been notified to report yesterday and the board's special office at Nyanga was open until late last night.

When the office opened at 8 am today, there was a

queue of about 100 people waiting to have documents endorsed.

The endorsement, made in terms of Section 10(1)(d) of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act, protects residents from further prosecution for being unlawfully in the area while it is established who will be housed in the new township to be built near Crossroads.

The permits will be valid for six months. They are being issued on the basis of the recent survey conducted by the Administration Board.

The survey was complete 'apart from a few stragglers,' but collating of the information had not yet begun, Mr MacLachlan said.

He said no complaints had been received about employers refusing Crossroads residents time off to get their permits.

evaluated, and it is probable that some of the dates are not associated with Iron Age occupations (Huffman, in press), and (2) quantile ranges are sensitive to processes associated with settlement proliferation as well as archaeological research strategies (Collett, in prep.). However, within one of the Early Iron Age traditions the bevelled/fluted complex (Urewe, Lelesu, Kwale and Silver Leaves cultures), a North to South temporal ordering of the first appearance is supported by the radiocarbon chronology, and the fission model is contradicted by this ordering. On the other hand a continuous spread process would have made changes in pottery styles unlikely since group isolation does not occur, and social pressure would have enforced group norms. Therefore, the spread and diversification of the Early Iron Age probably could be explained best by a model that combines a discontinuous expansion with a sequential occupation.

In the present paper two simple ecological models will be described, one a continuous spread and the other a discontinuous spread with sequential colonisation of new areas. Mathematical modelling of both mechanisms will be shown to produce different rates of expansion, and by comparing these with rates derived from the Early Iron Age radiocarbon chronology it will be shown that a discontinuous spread model produces more realistic rates of expansion than a continuous spread model.

ECOLOGICAL MODELS OF DISPERSAL MECHANISMS

Continuous Spread. Dispersal processes that give rise to continuous spreading have been linked to two variables, population growth and the existence of territories or home ranges (Emlen, 1973). A territory or home range, a site territory in archaeology (Higgs and Vita-Finzi, 1972), has a fixed carrying capacity under a specified system of exploitation. As population increases the carrying capacity is approached, population limiting factors will come into operation and movement out of the area would become more advantageous to individuals because it would increase their reproductive fitness. The group would split into two or more sub-groups, and all but one of these would move away some distance and settle. An imaginary boundary enclosing the settlements would appear to move outward (Fig.1). If population continued to grow, the boundary would continue to move outwards, and population

Squatters' tragedy upset top official

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Mr F H "Frikkie" Botha, outgoing Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, said yesterday that watching the demolition of squatters' shacks in Bellville South two years ago was his most disturbing experience in years with the department.

Mr Botha, who has a reputation as a hardliner, retires next week at 65 as the top man in black administration in this area.

"What upset me most about the squatter situation at Modderdar, Werksegenot and Unibell was that we had allowed a lot of circumstances to develop to such an extent that in the end we had to demolish," he said.

"It had to be done and I think it is a great pity that there were certain elements who almost encouraged the squatters to stay where they were — for in the end it was the poor black people who had to suffer.

"But I am also criticising my own department in saying

that we should have been much stricter in applying influx control.

"What I also found upsetting and shocking in the squatter situation was that the black people had taken the law into their own hands like that, because that is not the way I know the black man. I told them so at the time."

Asked if he did not think the demolitions had had the effect of creating a wave of resentment and bitterness, and a worsening of black-white relations, Mr Botha replied: "No, I think they realise they were in the wrong and that they had acted unlawfully."

Mr Botha said if "effective steps" had been taken, there would be no Crossroads today. Asked what steps he had in mind, he replied that the provisions of the anti-squatting legislation should have been enforced more strictly.

Asked if the squatter problem was not basically attributable to the fact that his department had not kept up with the housing needs of blacks in the Western Cape, Mr Botha

conceded that natural population growth and "resettlement" of blacks from this area in the homelands had not proceeded at the rate anticipated.

"I was very worried that, as a result, the black residential areas here were deteriorating and I accordingly wrote to the department in the early 1970s about this. The department's attitude has changed since and a definite programme has been approved — but we have a terrific backlog to make up."

Asked whether he thought the Government's coloured labour-preference policy for the Western Cape was realistic when industrialists had claimed that in certain types of work black labour was indispensable, he replied: "I appreciate that some employers make out a good case for black labour."

"That is why black labour is still provided — but while in the peak year, 1975, we allowed 102 000 blacks into this area under contract, this figure had dropped last year to only 60 338.

"Because the coloured people have no homeland of their own we must protect their employment opportunities. On the other hand, we still abide by the policy as stated by the late Dr Verwoerd — that black labour must not be withheld to the extent of causing economic disruption."

Questioned on his hardline image, Mr Botha, a product of the pre-war Special Service Battalion which was noted for its rigid discipline, said: "If you went to the majority of black people in Cape Town they would perhaps say I'm a hardliner — but that I've been straight and honest with them.

"And if I may say something to the blacks it is this: I have had to address them on many occasions in regard to policy matters that have obviously not pleased them, but I cannot remember one occasion where blacks, although they may have argued the point with me, ever insulted me or chased me out of a meeting.

"I shall always admire them for that."

13

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switserland, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomaate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandelings voorgeleë in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).



About 800 Crossroads residents and friends attend a three-hour service in the Noxolo School hall yesterday. While some of the younger members of the congregation found they needed a nap, others were agog with concentration.

Crossroads folk join hands in unity service

By YAZEED FAKIER

MORE THAN 800 Crossroads residents and black and white visitors chanted and joined hands in solidarity at a unity service at the squatter camp yesterday.

The service, held in a solid steel and canvas structure in

the grounds of Noxolo School, lasted for three hours while the congregation, most of them standing, braved the sweltering heat.

The two main speakers, the Rev W Gill of the Methodist Church in Guguletu, and the Rev Moses Moletsane of St

Cyprian's Anglican Church, Langa, delivered moving speeches.

Mr Gill told the gathering that God had a message of promise for the afflicted people, but for the freedom of people God required that they do something.

He said the future of the black man was in his own hands. What mattered was what the black man was going to do about his future.

"So is the future of Crossroads in the hands of the people of Crossroads," he added.

Mr Moletsane told the residents that he found it disappointing that while nations overseas were moved by the spirit of the people of the camp, they were walking around like "blind and indifferent people".

"Some even allow them-

selves to be used by other forces," he said. "Let us open our mouths, for the liberation of the black man is not a long way away."

Mr S Dyakala, who hosted the event, asked those present to join hands as a sign of solidarity. Then the congregation

joined hands and chanted traditional, rhythmic hymns.

The Rev J Cochrane of the Congregational Church, who led the closing prayer, said the meeting should remember, among others, Steve Biko and Robert Sobukwe — "those who went before us".

THE R1M PUZZLE

Indaba Reporter

ZWELITSHA — Observers here are wondering how the Silver-town squatters gained information of a R1 million Ciskei housing allocation.

The squatters launched a demonstration at the Ciskei Government complex when rain flooded their shacks.

What was striking about the demonstration was the demand for an explanation by the squatters relating to the R1 million allocation.

Nobody outside the Cabinet or Government bodies dealing with such matters could have known about the allocation said to have been received from Pretoria by the Department of Interior and returned by the officials of the Department because they said there was no land on which to build houses.

But the Secretary to the Minister of the Interior, Mr. J. Marais, whose resignation was demanded by the squatters, denied such money had been received. He said allegation was preposterous as the department received money from the Ciskei budget and not from Pretoria directly.

No official statement was subsequently made to confirm Mr. Marais' denial.

The demonstrators seemed to be forcing a confrontation between the Chief Minister Chief Sebe and the Interior Minister, Chiel L. Maqoma, with placards stating: "Maqoma follow Sebe policy or resign."

Chief Sebe has not defended Chief Maqoma publicly since the demonstration and Mr. Marais has lost his post as Secretary for Interior. He said in a statement he had been withdrawn from the Ciskei Government service at his own request.

Chief Maqoma has been criticised for not being on hand at the demonstration to take control of the situation "as Minister of Interior."

Mr. C. Sotvelelwa

Mdantsane deputy mayor said: "While I am absolving the South African Government from blame in this matter, I wish to register my strongest objection that the Minister of Interior and his Secretary have chosen to stay aloof while the Chief

Minister is running round organising the people's safety.

"This is a matter for the Department of Interior and the two men should have been involved in the organisation of shelter for the unfortunate people," he said.

en verskeie regerings betrokke ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gemaak met die Algemeen aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae gram ontvang van die Algemeen Gereformeerde Kerken in Holla

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Program, het met 'n aantal ins in Natal en Transvaal insluit en industriële firmas in Natal

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Jaarlikse Konferensie, Na en Raadsvergadering van tuut vir Rasseverhouding

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Society of Friends, St

Negende Wêreldkongres van Verhandelings voorgelê bygewoon van die Raad logiese Vereniging as van Suid-Afrika (Augustus)

Professor J.B. du Toit
Mnr A. Flederman
Professor R.F. Fuggle
Mnr G.J. Gerwel
Eerw. D. Guma
Professor A. Paul Hare
Dr Gertrud Heydorn
Mnr F.A. Jacobs
Mnr H.M. Jimba

Regter J.H. Steyn
Mnr R. Tobias
Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Mev. S. Walters
Professor F.A.H. Wilson

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiezing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte was daar 'n uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

Crossroads 'mayor' has a landslide win

307
August 13/8/79

THE people of Crossroads voted overwhelmingly at the weekend in favour of Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana as chairman of a new executive committee to represent the community.



Mr. Johnson Ngxobongwana

Mr Ngxobongwana, 48, who was chairman of the Noxolo committee at Crossroads, polled 5 837 votes in the election which began on Friday and ended yesterday.

The vote confirms his status as unofficial mayor of the squatter camp where about 20 000 people live.

His two rivals received fewer than 100 votes between them. Mr Richard Ndidimba received 32 votes and Mr Jackson Mcobololo 25. There were 21 spoilt papers.

12 MEMBERS

The result was announced to a crowd of about 300 at Noxolo School by Mr Liza Ntloko, chairman of the youth committee and an election supervisor, about 6 pm yesterday.

Mr Ngxobongwana said afterwards that the elec-

tion was meant to unify the community under one chairman. The Noxolo and Sizamile committees, which previously represented Crossroads between them, were dissolved on Friday.

This week Mr Ngxobongwana will appoint an executive committee, probably of 12 members, from the Crossroads working committee.

The working committee of 20 members was made up from the Noxolo and Sizamile committees, the women's committee and the youth committee. It will continue to function in conjunction with the executive committee.

WATCH RENTS

Mr Ngxobongwana said in an interview that his aim was to organise the community and attend to its problems.

Among his priorities was to see that rents in the new township to house Crossroads residents were not higher than people could afford to pay.

He said Crossroads was trying to administer itself like other townships and he hoped the Government would accept the new executive as representative of the people.

Mr Ngxobongwana, who has been at Crossroads since 1975, is married and has six children.

TAKE OATH

He will address a meeting at the Noxolo School on Sunday after taking an oath of office.

The chairman of the Sizamile committee, Mr W Mcaphukiso, did not stand for election.

Drie stigterslede:

Mr J.G. Benfield
Mr H.L. Kennedy
Mr P.C.T. Watson

seventien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (*dui stigterslede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Durniny
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

All Glenmore needy to get rations

307
16/8/79
A

GRAHAMSTOWN -- The Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Queenstown, Mr P. J. Hitge, gave his assurance yesterday that all needy families in the Glenmore resettlement camp would in future receive proper government rations.

Reacting to allegations by the Glenmore Action Committee that no single adult at Glenmore had received a proper Government ration since the inception of the camp, Mr Hitge agreed that there had been "some problems" identifying people who qualified for rations.

Distribution of food by World Vision, a private international church welfare group, may have made it more difficult for officials to identify needy cases, Mr Hitge added.

However, there was no question of the authorities disapproving of the World Vision feeding scheme, which has distributed an average two tons of food a week in the impoverished settlement camp.

Meanwhile, Prof Michael Whisson of the Glenmore Action Committee, who last week accused the authorities of "totally inadequate" distribution of rations among

children at Glenmore, said that his team had started weighing babies in the camp to identify those who were underweight and who therefore had to receive Government rations.

Of the first 100 babies weighed, 20 per cent had been noticeably underweight, he added.

Mr Hitge promised that all ration claims would be dealt with on merit and denied that a family with a wage earner or pensioner would be automatically disqualified from receiving Government rations.

"It will all depend on their particular circumstances," he said. "Each case will be analysed on its merits and if we find that there is only one bread winner in a family and that his family cannot possibly exist on his earnings, we will certainly distribute rations".

A recent survey showed that only 40 of Glenmore's 3 000 residents were in full time employment -- earning R80 a month.

Another 180 shared 80 jobs on a half-time basis earning R40 a month. Slightly more than 200 pensioners receive R25 a month.

The Government would not shirk its responsibility regarding Glenmore, Mr Hitge said. —DDC

tuut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

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13

c) Ander lede:

Mr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mr N. Daniels
Mr Achmat Davis
Professor R.J. Davies
Professor J.J. de Vries
Mr Koenig de Villiers
Dr F.D. du Plessis
Professor J.J.F. Durand
Professor J.J. du Toit
Mr A. Flederman
Professor R.F. Fuggle
Mr C.J. Gerwel
Mr J. J. Guma
Professor A. Paul Hare
Dr Gertrud Heydorn
Mr F.A. Jacobs
Mr H.M. Jimba

Mr R.W. Middelmann
Erw. M.T. M. Molotsane
Professor
Sheik A. A.
Mr Victor
Professor
Mr A. Ph
Professor
Mr W.J.
Mr Frank
Mr P.M.
Regter J.
Mr R. T.
Professor
Professor
Mev. S.
Professor

d) Teo Ete-Fallows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

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Leave Crossroads

Squatters where they

are, says World Bank

INSTEAD of bulldozing slums . . . building high-cost public housing . . . policies should be designed to meet needs of the majority at low cost.

RESIDENTS of areas such as Cape Town's squatter camp at Crossroads should be allowed to continue living in them and developing them, a report by the World Bank contends.

The report deals with what the World Bank terms the 'unprecedented explosion of urban population and labour force in developing countries'—which includes South Africa.

The report estimates that, by the year 2000, 40 cities in the developing countries will have more than 5-million inhabitants compared with 12 such cities in the industrial countries.

About 18 of these cities are expected to have more than 10-million inhabitants each, while Mexico City may reach

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population of 30-million.

The impetus for urban growth is inexorable, even with vigorous decentralisation measures, the report says.

LOW COST

Apart from easing pressure on urban areas through national policies for population planning and development of rural areas, the cities of the developing world should reverse biases that favour the better off who tend to view the growing slum as an infringement, the report says.

Instead of bulldozing slums, banning street vendors and traditional modes of transport from public places, and building high-cost public housing, subways and limited access highways, all of which primarily serve the wealthier residents, policies should be designed to meet the needs of the majority at low cost.

The report says the dimensions of the employment challenge are unprecedented.

Although population growth may have reached a peak in the early 1970s, the earlier growth will add more than 500-million people to the labour force in developing countries between 1975 and 2000.

BETTER ACCESS

Given the already high levels of under-employment and absolute poverty, the scale of the task of expanding productive employment and income opportunities cannot be over-dramatised.

The report calls for better access by the developing countries to the markets of the industrial nations. It also urges the need for population policies especially in Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa.

It advocates more concessional assistance for low-income countries and an expansion of official medium term lending to middle income countries.

The report says that the number of people living in 'absolute poverty' in the developing countries by the end of the century could range from 300-million to 700-million or more (compared with some 800-million at present).

Although the elimination of absolute poverty in the world is not a realistic prospect by 2000, substantial progress could be achieved through a combination of higher growth, improved income distribution and reduced fertility, the report says.

Koornhof 'opens door' on lease plan

Political Correspondent

The West Coast Association and the Cape Union have agreed to open the door to the extension of the West Coast Union to the West Cape Union.

The West Coast has continued to be excluded from the West Coast Union, but Koornhof, the leader of the Cape Union, has said that this was not the case.

He said, however, that the Cape Union was not the only one to be excluded from the West Coast Union, but that the Cape Union was the only one to be excluded from the West Coast Union.

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Mr. Koornhof, Mr. J. G. Green, said yesterday. Koornhof had stated that the West Coast Union Advisory Committee would be making recommendations about the area.

Dr. Koornhof emphasized that the West Coast Union was not a political party, but a political party.

He said, however, that the Cape Union was not the only one to be excluded from the West Coast Union, but that the Cape Union was the only one to be excluded from the West Coast Union.

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CT. 191 79

Koornhof's appeal on 'squatter problem' (307)

Staff Reporter

THE Western Cape was the core area of South Africa in which the heart of the non-black population beat, and whites should co-operate with the government in its efforts to enforce policy, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Piet Koornhof, told a National Party meeting in Tulbagh last night.

He emphasized that the Crossroads solution had been made on an *ad hoc* basis to provide a solution to an immediate problem in a humane fashion and did not represent a major government policy shift.

He told an audience of about 150 people that homeland leaders stood with him in a desire to eliminate the "evil" of squatting. This could be done in the following ways:

- Whites should not employ "illegal" black labour.

- The government was attempting to create job opportunities for blacks in the "black states" to help elimi-

nate the drift to urban areas and the consequent squatting problem.

- White land-owners should evict squatters from their land, calling on the police to help if necessary.

If white land-owners allowed 10 people to squat on their land today, "then tomorrow there will be 100, and next week 1 000".

If allowed to get out of hand, squatting became an insurmountable problem, Dr Koornhof said.

The Western Cape was the core of the interests of South Africa's white and coloured people, and the coloured labour preference policy should be strictly observed.

The government believed in humane but firm solutions to squatting and illegal labour problems. Illegal employment of black labour should be eradicated in order to continue the upward trend in coloured living standards in the Western Cape.

CT 3/1/79

Squatters 'all 367 taken care of'

Staff Reporter

ALL of the squatter families left homeless when City Council bulldozers knocked down derelict buildings in the Malay Quarter last week had been "taken care of", the chairman of the council's housing committee, Mrs Eulalie Stott, said yesterday.

About 20 coloured people had been rehoused by the council in a nearby building and the blacks had been taken to Langa, where the Department of Co-operation and Development had made arrangements for them, she said.

Mrs Stott could not say whether the blacks would be rehoused in Langa or told to leave the peninsula.

She condemned what she referred to as "not altogether fair" publicity given to the incident.

The City Council had, in consultation with the National Monuments Council, decided that certain buildings in the area should be restored, and

others, including the buildings in question, were due to be demolished, she said.

The windows and doors had been bricked up, and no one was aware that people were living in them. Only when the bulldozers began their operations did the people emerge.

It seemed that they had gained entrance by making holes in the roof.

The inhabitants had no right to be living in the buildings, she emphasized.

She had arranged for them to be rehoused in a nearby building, which is due for restoration, and ablution facilities had been provided.

Mrs Stott said she had telephoned the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, about the blacks involved.

He had suggested that she speak to the local commissioner, who said the blacks should go to Langa with their possessions. This had been arranged.

Eliminate squatting 307 says Dr Koornhof DD 3/9/79

TULBAGH — The Western Cape was the core area of South Africa in which the heart of the non-black population beat — and whites should co-operate with the government in its efforts to enforce policy in this regard, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, told a National Party meeting at the weekend.

He emphasised strongly that the Crossroads solution was made on an ad hoc basis to provide a solution to an immediate problem in a humane fashion, and did not represent a major government policy shift.

He told an audience of about 150 people that homeland leaders stood with him in a desire to

eliminate the "evil" of squatting. This could be done in the following ways:

"Whites should not employ 'illegal' black labour.

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problem, Dr Koornhof said.

The Western Cape was the core of the interests of South Africa's white and Coloured people, and the Coloured labour preference policy should be strictly observed.

Dr Koornhof said the government believed in humane, but firm solutions to their problems of squatting and illegal labour.

He said illegal employment of black labour should be eradicated in order to continue the upward trend in Coloured living standards in the Western Cape.

"We must solve the problem in a humane fashion, but must not fail to act decisively," he said.
— SAPA.

Squatters to go — but 'bulldozers are out...'

THREE THOUSAND families living in Crossroads illegally will eventually be repatriated, Dr G de V Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, said today.

Dr Morrison said the families would not be left in the bush. Their repatriation would depend on the provision of housing and work in their homelands.

'Bulldozers are out. Dr Koornhof and I have committed ourselves to that.

'But we have to have some control over influx,' Dr Morrison said in a telephone interview.

'If we provide accommodation in the Peninsula for the 3 000 families here totally illegally, it's just going to compound the problem.'

Dr Morrison said some of the families might be moved to Peddie in the Ciskei.

The Government had stopped the Glenmore scheme and was investigating the creation of growth points at Peddie and Alice.

The development of Peddie would take 'some

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

● See Page 6

Squatters

(Continued from Page 1)

time' and it was not possible to give a timetable for the repatriations.

They would not be made immediately.

The Government was trying to house blacks, legally in the Peninsula by building houses in the new township at Nyanga announced by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, in April.

HOUSING TENDERS

Tenders for the first phase of 1 600 houses would close at the end of November. A total of 2 800 houses would be built in the next two years.

Some of the houses would be used for the natural increase in population in the three townships.

The first houses for blacks here legally should be available by November next year, Dr Morrison said.

In his April statement Dr Koornhof said people who qualified under Section 10 (1) (a) and (b) of the Urban Areas Act would be housed in the new township, as well as contract workers living with their families, families with breadwinners earning livings legitimately in other ways and people deserving special consideration.

Housing would not be provided for those who wanted to return to the homelands, criminals, vagrants and families with no visible and legitimate means of support.

The total population of Crossroads is officially 24 000 people.

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

Desember 1978

PERSONEEL

Terwyl professor G.F.R. Ellis met navorsing- en studie-verlof is, dien dr Robert Schrire as sy plaasvervanger op die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Raad van Beheer.

Die vaste personeel bestaan uit die Direkteur, professor Hendrik W. van der Merwe, M.A. (Stellenbosch), Ph.D. (Kalifornië), die Administratiewe Assistent, mev. H. Albertyn en 'n deeltydse sekretaresse, mev. B.J. Chapman.

Gedurende die jaar is mejj. Norma Cornell en Ruth Rutherford as tydelike klerklike assistente en mej. Judith Cornell, B.A. (Universiteit van Kaapstad) as deeltydse navorsingsassistent in diens geneem. Twee ere-

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Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is linge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-lei, in die besonder oor verhouding taal-groepe.

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE

Die program van die Sentrum staan Akademiese Advieskomitee wat in Direkteur (Voorsitter), die Pri

CAPE TOWN — The government is to resettle 3 600 families living at the Crossroads squatter camp in Cape Town to Transkei and Ciskei when houses and jobs are available for them.

About 15 000 people will be involved in the move and the South African Government is investigating Peddie, Alice and Middledrift in the Ciskei as potential sites for the resettlement.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George Morrison, in an interview.

In a report-back to the Cape congress of the National Party, the MP for Aliwal North, Mr Johan Greeff, also reported that Dr Morrison had told a closed discussion group that the government "will not leave a stone unturned" in overcoming the problem of squatting in South Africa.

Mr Greeff also said the government's policy of removing black spots in the so-called white areas would continue.

"The government must do its best to exchange black spots in white areas and to make those areas white," Mr Greeff reported.

Dr Morrison said there were 24 902 people — 4 494 men, 4 999 women and 15 409 children — living at Crossroads.

Among those people were 3 598 families with no legal rights to be in

Squatters to be resettled in Ciskei, Transkei

27/9/79
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Cape Town.

Dr Morrison estimated there were between four and six members a family which means that between 14 400 and 21 600 people will be repatriated from Crossroads.

He said: "The repatriation will depend on houses and jobs in the Ciskei and Transkei for the people involved."

The government was investigating the possibility of resettlement at Peddie, Alice and Middledrift which is scheduled to be the new industrial growth point in the Ciskei.

"Bulldozers are out. Dr Koornhof and I have committed ourselves to that."

"But we have to have some control over influx," Dr Morrison said. "If we provide accommodation in the Peninsula for the 3 000 families here totally illegally, it is just going to compound the problem," he said.

The Deputy Minister also disclosed that the government is to spend nearly R28 million on

rehousing Crossroads residents in a new township between Langa and Nyanga.

A total of 2 800 houses is to be built, with full infrastructure including roads. The first 1 600 houses have already been put out to tender and should be completed by October or November next year. A further 1 200 will be built later.

Mr Greeff said Dr Koornhof had told the group discussion on the Co-operation and Development portfolio that these people would only be repatriated "after provision has been made for them".

Dr Koornhof said provision would be made for the families of men legally living in Cape Town to join them but he added "this total is not much".

Mr Greeff said the point had been made in the discussions that the number of squatters was rising everywhere and that "crime figures were increasing as a result of unemployment."

The delegates felt that priority should be given to resettlement and that this programme should not be delayed any longer.

Mr Greeff said Dr Morrison had stressed the need for negotiation with homeland leaders over resettlement.

Dr Morrison had also emphasised that "squatting is an area which should never be seen in isolation. It occurred throughout the country and he gave the assurance that his department would not "leave a stone unturned in overcoming the problem".

Meanwhile, angry Crossroads residents yesterday demanded to meet Dr Koornhof to challenge him on the announcement that about half the Crossroads community will be "repatriated" to the homelands.

They said the government would be "killing the people of Crossroads" by implementing the planned "repatriation". — PC-DDC.

Crossroads demand for new talks

CT. 21/9/79
307

Staff Reporter

ANGRY Crossroads residents yesterday demanded to meet the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to challenge him on his announcement that about half of the Crossroads community will be "repatriated" to the homelands.

Dr Koornhof's Deputy Minister, Dr G de V Morrison, revealed yesterday that 3 598 illegal Crossroads families are to be expelled from the Peninsula to the homelands. This means that roughly half the Crossroads population, about 12 000 people, will have to leave.

According to an official census of the Crossroads population, there are 24 000 men, women and children resident.

Dr Koornhof yesterday gave the assurance that no previous agreements made with Crossroads residents would be broken, and said people would not be repatriated until employment and housing had been provided.

'We stand together as a community'

However, the chairman of the Crossroads residents' committee, Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, said he was angered by the announcement, because it "was not our agreement with Koornhof".

"Crossroads will be angry. Even sending 20 people to Peddie is too many. We stand together as a community. They cannot send half of us away", Mr Ngxobongwana said.

He said there was little food, no employment, no doctors and few schools in Peddie, and added that the situation was no better elsewhere in the homelands.

He said that in the light of the announcement, the Crossroads Committee would demand to see Dr Koornhof.

Mrs A Luke, the secretary of the Crossroads women's committee, said the government should "cool down" on the Crossroads issue.

"Every day new people are coming into Crossroads and Cape Town because they starve in the homelands. The government must cool down and come and discuss and solve the issue by talking to the people."

"Nobody is 'illegal' in Crossroads. We are all people who want to live with our families and earn enough money to feed them. It is our right", she said.

CT 27/7/74 (307)

Koornhof 'opens door' on lease plan

Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has opened the door for the eventual extension of 99-year leasehold rights to Western Cape urban blacks.

The Western Cape has consistently been excluded from the leasehold system and Dr Koornhof told the Cape National Party Congress that this was still the policy.

He said, however, that a change would only be made if recommended by a local advisory committee under his department and agreed to by National Party MPs in the area.

He also emphasized that the Western Cape remained a coloured and white labour preference area and that everything possible would be done to apply influx-control measures.

Reporting on a closed discussion the previous evening, the

MP for Aliwal, Mr Johan Greeff, said yesterday Dr Koornhof had stated that the Western Cape Urban Advisory Committee would be making recommendations about the area.

"Dr Koornhof emphasized that the 99-year leasehold system would not be made applicable to the Western Cape.

"He said he would not apply the system to the area before he had discussed the matter fully with Western Cape MPs. He would attempt to get consensus on the issue," Mr Greeff said.

A majority of Nationalist MPs in the area have in the past pressed strongly for the removal of Crossroads. Dr Koornhof held lengthy discussions with them last year before announcing his new deal for the squatter camp.

SEPTEMBER 27 1979

Crossroads: 367

No shifting of qualified people

NO Crossroads residents who qualified for rehousing in the new township at Nyanga would be repatriated to the homelands, Dr G de V Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, said today.

Dr Morrison gave this assurance following a statement yesterday that 3 000 families living illegally in Crossroads would eventually be resettled.

This did not apply to families who met accommodation requirements announced in April by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

UNDERTAKINGS

'In my interview with The Argus yesterday I made certain statements which may unintentionally have created wrong impressions,' Dr Morrison said.

I would like to emphasise that I did not in-

tend to suggest anything in conflict with the undertakings given by Dr Koornhof to the Crossroads committees.

Dr Morrison said the 3 000 families he mentioned included people who did not live in Crossroads when Dr Koornhof made his April statement, as well as people who did not qualify in terms of the agreed criteria.

Some of the families, he said, did not even live in Crossroads but had falsely tried to pass themselves off to officials and the Crossroads committees as inhabitants.

CRIMINALS

Others were excluded from rehousing in the new township in terms of Dr Koornhof's categories.

These were some criminals, people with no visible and legitimate means of support and people who accepted offers of housing and employment in Transkei.

No one would be forced to accept such offers, Dr Morrison said.

Crossroads residents reacted angrily yesterday to the repatriation statement.

It was estimated that half the official population of Crossroads of 24 000 could have been affected.

The chairman of the Crossroads executive committee, Mr Johnson Ngobongwana, said the committee would seek a meeting with Dr Koornhof to discuss the issue.

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

RSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

INLEIDING

die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Intergraspelestudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor 'n amptelike gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de ag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

Telefoon: 65-4145; 69-8531 uitb. 766

SENTRUM VIR INTERGRASPELESTUDIES

JARVERSLAG
1978

Squatters: New town for R28 m

Political Correspondent

THE government is to spend nearly R28 million on rehousing Crossroads squatters in a new township between Langa and Nyanga.

A total of 2 800 houses is to be built, with full infrastructure including roads.

The first 1 600 houses have already been put out to tender and should be completed by October or November next year. A further 1 200 will be built later.

This information was given to a closed discussion group of the Cape National Party congress by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, on Tuesday night.

Reporting back to the congress yesterday, the MP for Aliwal, Mr Johan Greeff, said Dr Koornhof had also stated that tightened control measures should prove effective in preventing a further influx of illegal blacks into the area.

Dr Koornhof was standing by his promises to Crossroads residents, but those families which were "completely and totally" illegal in the Western Cape would be repatriated.

"As far as Crossroads is concerned, he stated clearly he was earnestly trying to solve this difficult question to the best advantage of the residents, the Western Cape and South Africa as a whole," Mr Greeff said.

"He said the congress should not expect him to break undertakings he had given to Crossroads residents: we have their co-operation and must appreciate it. We must ensure we work in an orderly way to ensure satisfaction, peace and quiet.

"He and his department gave no undertakings of any nature to black people who are totally illegal in the area.

"There are such people and they will have to be repatriated to their homelands as provision can be made there for them. This requires orderly repatriation."

Dr Koornhof said only black people who qualified to live in the Western Cape under section 10 (1) (a), (b) or (d) — the last being the section under which exemption has been granted to many residents — would be eligible for rehousing in the new township.

Provision would be made for the few men legally in the area who had illegally been joined here by their families.

"In the meantime, Crossroads has been proclaimed a black area. This enables the government to maintain law and order and to prevent further squatting there.

"Dr Koornhof will, as far as possible, prevent people from other states obtaining work in South Africa while we still have unemployed people," Mr Greeff said.

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As 'illegals' will be moved

Dr Morrison said it was possible some of the families would be moved to Peddie in the Ciskei. The government had stopped the Glenmore scheme and was investigating the creation of a growth point at Peddie and another at Alice.

The development of Peddie would take "some time" and it was not possible to give a timetable for the repatriations. They would not be made immediately.

Dr Morrison said the government was trying to accommodate blacks legally in the Peninsula by building houses in the new township at Nyanga announced by Dr Piet Koornhof.

Tenders for the first phase of 1 600 houses would close at the end of November. A total of 2 000 houses would be built in the next two years.

Some of the houses would be used to house the natural increase in population in the existing three black townships.

The first houses to accommodate blacks legally should be available by November next year, Dr Morrison said.

In his April statement, Dr Koornhof said people who qualified under Section 10 (1)(A) and (B) of the Urban Areas Act would be accommodated in the new township, as well as contract workers living with their families with a breadwinner earning a living in a legitimate way in the normal sector, and people deserving special consideration.

3 000 Crossro

AS MANY as 3 000 families living in Crossroads illegally will eventually be repatriated, Dr G de V Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-Operation and Development said yesterday.

Mr Morrison stressed that the families concerned would not simply be thrown out into the bush. Their repatriation would depend on the provision of housing and work opportunities in the homelands.

"Bulldozers are out. Dr Koornhof and I have committed ourselves to that. But we have to have some control over influx," Dr Morrison told POST

"If we provide accommodation in the Peninsula for the 3 000 families here totally illegally, it is just going to compound the problem, he said.

CROSSROADS

Thousands to go?

A survey conducted by the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) indicates that out of a total population of 24 000 at Cape Town's Crossroads squatter camp, 3 598 families (or roughly 18 000 souls) are "totally and unacceptably illegally" in the Peninsula and will have to be repatriated to Ciskei or Transkei "in due course."

This was confirmed to the FM by Dr George Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, at the conclusion of the National Party's Cape congress in Cape Town.

Morrison explained that in terms of a statement on April 5 this year by CAD Minister Piet Koornhof, the categories of squatter camp residents who would qualify for resettlement in a new R27m township in nearby Nyanga East would be:

- Families whose heads of household held section 10 (i) (a) and (b) rights (of whom Morrison disclosed there are 650 breadwinners);
- Contract workers living (illegally) in

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ing. This is partly due to the programmes which can be. Nevertheless, there will a be resolved without prior benefits which have to be process, these two factor

A very large proportion than this. Any further benefits of different

2.4 An Informal Method

complained to him about the phenomenon. Morrison said the Crossroads situation had been discussed "in committee" at the Cape congress of the National Party. Nevertheless, his course of action had been endorsed by the committee. Dr Koornhof could not be reached before the FM went to press. A great deal depends on his clarification of the intended move, of which there is clearly no indication in his April 5 statement of "reprieve." In a way, his Prime Minister's credibility is at stake, as well as his own.

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LTA SURVEY

This year LTA is celebrating its 90th anniversary. To mark the occasion, the FM has made an in-depth study of the giant civil engineering and contracting group. This will appear with next week's FM in the form of a Special Survey. Don't miss it.

homelands, probably at Alice and Peddie in Ciskei. "No bulldozers will be used."

Morrison told the FM the 3 598 families were unacceptable for accommodation in the Western Cape because "their heads of household are possibly keeping 4 000 legal section 10 jobless blacks out of work."

He said the household heads of the 3 598 families were engaged in "scrounging" jobs — "like gardeners and caddies" — and were undermining the wage levels of legitimate work-seekers. Many, he said, had set up ersatz cafes outside their homes in Crossroads in order to convey the impression that they were gainfully employed.

Morrison added that tougher influx control enforcement and increased penalties (R500) for illegal employment of blacks in the Peninsula had had a marked effect on the number of "illegals" entering the area.

An extraordinary side-effect of the tighter regime, he said, had been a "surprising" increase in the influx of Ciskeians in the East Rand Administration Board area, the chairman of which had

The following method for guiding the choice of L...

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It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used

been

itself to

the camp with their families (Morrison said this category comprised about 500 households);

- Families where the breadwinner is not a contract worker in full-time employment "but earns a living for them in some other legitimate way" in the informal sector (38 families, says Morrison); and
- Persons or families "who by reason of having been uprooted or through other circumstances deserve special consideration with a view to avoiding hardship" (no figure mentioned by Morrison).

According to the Deputy Minister, however, Koornhof mentioned a fifth category of Crossroads dweller: "Families which have no right at all to be in the Peninsula."

Careful perusal of Koornhof's statement indicates that if the Minister had such a category in mind, he did not mention it.

Specific exclusions noted in his statement are:

- Criminals convicted of offences severe enough to result in forfeiture of section 10 rights;
- Vagrants or families and persons with no visible and legitimate means of support who may be a burden on the community; and
- People who may want to return to Transkei or Ciskei.

Morrison said he was unaware of the residential track record of the 3 598 families recorded in the WCAB survey, but assumed they were recent accretions to the camp's population. He gave the assurance they would not be repatriated until alternative jobs and housing were made available for them in the Eastern Cape



Squatters . . . no bulldozers, but

B E V E R A G E S

"Ah my Beloved, fill the cup that clears
Today of Past Regrets and Future Fears"
Omar Khayyam



GINGER BEER

Judy Morris, Port Elizabeth

- 10 bottles (750 ml) water
- 1 t cream of tartar
- 4 cups sugar
- 1 1/2 heaped t dry yeast
- 1 1/4 (20 ml) bottles Jamaica
Ginger

Mix all together and leave for 6 hours. Then bottle in screw top bottles. Leave for a couple of days to mature. Keep it in fridge when mature.

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MOM'S GINGER BEER

Sharon Young, Rondebosch

- 16 bottles water
- 3 1/2 lbs sugar
- 2 lemons
- 2 pkts cream of tartar
- 2 oz braised ginger
- 2 cakes yeast/2 pkts dried yeast

Mix yeast with 1 cup lukewarm water. Mix all the ingredients (except the yeast) together in a large saucepan and boil. Cool and add the yeast. Leave overnight, strain, bottle - tie the corks down. Leave for a week before drinking.

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IRISH COFFEE

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Heat Irish Coffee Glasses, or goblets. Put 3/4 tot Whiskey in goblets and 2 t brown sugar. Pour hot percolated Mokka Java (or Macaroni) into glasses. Top up with whisky.

Assurance to 'legal' squatters

CAPE TOWN — No resident of the Crossroads squatter camp would be repatriated if he or she qualified for housing in the new Crossroads area, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, said yesterday.

This assurance came after a statement that 3 000 families living illegally at Crossroads would be resettled.

The categories under which a person qualified for housing were announced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in April.

Dr Morrison said: "I made certain statements which may, unintentionally, have created wrong impressions.

"I would like to emphasise that I did not intend to suggest anything in conflict with the undertakings given by Dr Koornhof to the Crossroads committees."

The 3 000 families he had mentioned included people who did not live in Crossroads when Dr Koornhof made his April statement, as well as people who did not qualify in terms of the agreed criteria. — Sapa.

add rum and vanilla essence. Leave to cool and then add Mainstay. Bottle (preferably strained through a muslin cloth).

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COFFEE SPECIAL

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Pour together into coffee glasses, hot milk and strong coffee. Top with following: fresh cream mixed with a good instant coffee, a few drops of vanilla essence and fine sugar.

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GRANADILLA DRINK

Mrs Futter, East London

- 3 cups sugar
- 12 granadillas
- 3 cups water
- 3 t tartaric acid

Boil water and sugar to a thin syrup. Turn out the pulp of the granadillas. Then to this, add 3 t tartaric acid. Pour hot syrup over and allow to cool. Strain and bottle. (Squeeze the pulp to get all the juice out.)

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WESTLEIGH PUNCH

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 large tin of pineapple juice
- 1 large bottle cold ginger ale
- 1 medium tin of orange juice
- 1/2 cup cold water
- 1 small tin lemon juice
- 1/2 cup Cinzano Blanc
- 1/2 cup sugar

Mix all together, let it stand 1/2 hour before using, in the refrigerator. Serve in Punch bowl, garnish with a few slices of orange or lemon cut very thin.

---000---

CAPPUCINO COFFEE

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Use a strong brew of good percolated coffee. Heat milk but do not boil. Pour equal quantities of coffee and milk into cups, pouring in together. Whip in a spoonful of cream till frothy. Sprinkle a little chocolate and cinnamon on top of cream.

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ORANGE HEALTH DRINK

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

(Delicious in Hot Weather)

- 10 oranges
- 2 pkts citricacid (small pkts)
- 2 lemons
- 1 pkt epsom salt
- 3 pts boiling water
- 1 pkt tartaric acid
- 5 lbs sugar
- rind of 8 of the oranges

Mix dry ingredients, orange rind, fruit juice and boiling water. Allow to stand for 6 hours. Strain and bottle (6 large bottles). To use, dilute small quantity of orange with cold water or soda water.

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Squatters for Transkei: Minister explains who will qualify

From PETER HONEY UMTATA — There would be no resettlement of Crossroads squatters in Transkei without prior negotiations, Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

"South Africa can negotiate with us with this very strong condition: that those to be settled here are proved beyond doubt to be Transkeians," he said.

The Prime Minister was reacting to news of a South African Government plan to resettle 15 000 people from

Town's Crossroads camp in Transkei and Ciskei when houses and jobs became available.

Transkei had its own housing and employment shortages, said Chief George, and the resettlement of more people in Transkei would aggravate the situation.

The South African Government had not made any approaches regarding resettlement since he became Prime Minister seven months ago.

"Our attitude is well-known by the South

African authorities, and that is that no people will be settled here unless they are Transkeians," he said.

A dispute over the Crossroads resettlement erupted a year ago when the South African authorities began constructing a town in the Bolotwa-Gwatyu area for the repatriation of Crossroads families.

The plan was abandoned after discussions between Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima and the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

CAPE TOWN — No resident of Crossroads squatter camp would be repatriated if he or she qualified for housing in the new Crossroads area, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G. Morrison, said here.

The categories of those who qualified were announced in April, by the Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof. The assurance was given after a statement that 3 000 families, living illegally at Crossroads, would be resettled.

Dr Morrison said: "I made certain statements which may unintentionally have created wrong impressions.

"I would like to emphasise that I did not intend to suggest anything in conflict with the undertakings given by Dr Koornhof to the Crossroads committees."

The 3 000 families he had mentioned included people who did not live in Crossroads when Dr Koornhof made his April statement as well as people who did not qualify in terms of the agreed criteria.

Some of the families, he said, did not even live in Crossroads but had falsely tried to pass themselves off to officials and the Crossroads committee as inhabitants.

Others were excluded from rehousing in the new township in terms of Dr Koornhof's categories, these were criminals, people with no visible and legitimate means of support, and people who accepted offers of housing and employment in Transkei.

No-one would be forced to accept such offers, Dr Morrison said. — SAPA.

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

INLEIDING

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

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Work halts on township at Glenmore

207

Argus Bureau August 2/10/79

PORT ELIZABETH. — The controversial plan to develop a black township at Glenmore near Grahamstown to resettle thousands of Eastern Cape squatters has been suspended indefinitely and the Department of Co-operation and Development is investigating alternative schemes to solve the area's squatter problem.

The chief director of the Eastern Cape Administration Board (ECAB), Mr Louis Kock, has confirmed that the ECAB had received ministerial instruction to suspend further developments at Glenmore.

Temporary

He said the ECAB had submitted a report on the position of 500 families already housed there in temporary accommodation to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The report was to be considered when the Minister decided on the future of the people already at Glenmore.



Dr Piet Koornhof —
still to decide.

It contains recommendations by the ECAB on the future of the people resident there.

Mr Kock would not elaborate before a decision had been taken.

He said no official reason for the suspension

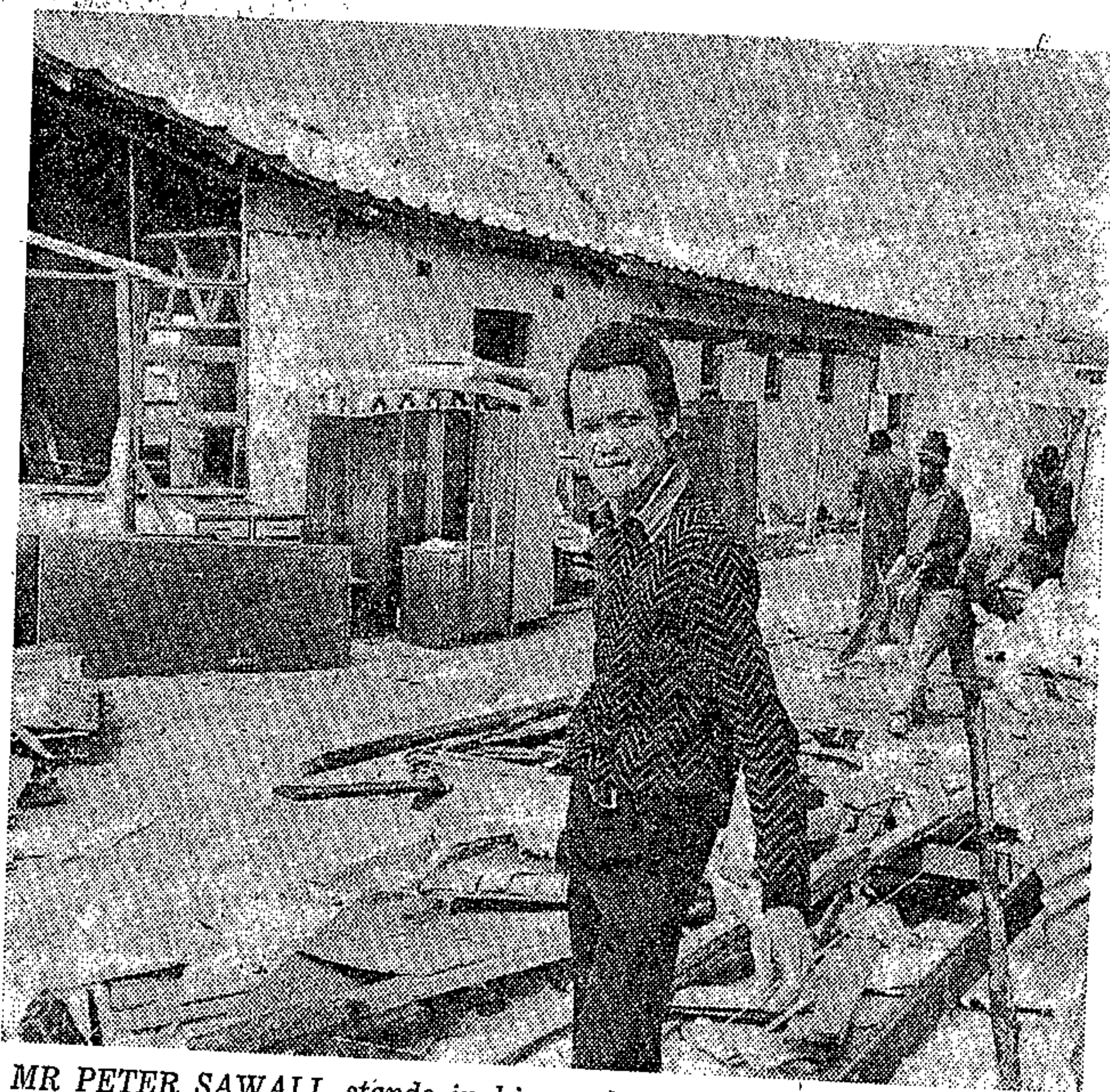
of Glenmore's development had been given. The decision was taken after the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G. de V. Morrison, visited the site two weeks ago.

However, it is common knowledge that among factors that have recently affected development plans at Glenmore are the provision of water and the lack of job opportunities — a situation anticipated by many people who criticised the resettlement scheme when it started early this year.

Rehousing

Mr Kock said there were still thousands of squatters in the Eastern Cape who had to be rehoused and that his department was preparing a complete report on the squatter situation in the Eastern Cape for the Department of Co-operation and Development with a view to a decision on a new development strategy.

Investigations were to be launched by the department to establish if alternative housing schemes to the Glenmore project could be developed near Alice and Peddie, both in the Ciskei, Mr Kock said.



MR PETER SAWALL stands in his garden while Kraaifontein Municipality workers demolish the shack he and his family have lived in for four years. Behind Mr Sawall is the unfinished house he has been building.

Family of ten homeless as shack is razed

307

Angus 3/10/79

A KRAAIFONTEIN man today lost his battle to remain in a shack on his property while building a permanent house alongside it.

Municipal workers using crowbars tore down the three-bedroomed shack Mr Peter Sawall, 33, shared with his wife and three children and his mother and three sisters.

Mr Sawall, of 64 Snell Street, Scottsville, has been building a permanent home for four years, working at weekends.

He hoped to complete it by next April.

'I don't know where we'll sleep tonight,' Mr Sawall said, surveying the wreckage of the shack and the shell of the unfinished house.

BEGAN CAMPAIGN

He believed Kraaifontein Municipality was making an example of him because he began a campaign to allow squatting families to remain on their properties until they had completed their houses.

C L de Koker, said the Department of Community Development had told the municipality to give priority to the squatters and it could not wait another year for them to finish their houses.

HOMES AVAILABLE

Alternative housing was available in a sub-economic scheme, costing between R41 and R55 a month, but some squatters resisted the move, said Mr de Koker.

Squatters paid rates only.

Mr Sawall said he had been arguing with the municipality for about three months to be allowed to complete his house before the shack was demolished.

He had taken the matter up with the ratepayers' association and members of the Coloured Representative Council.

Action on new Crossroads plan

argus
8/10/79
307

IMPLEMENTATION of the plan for the new Crossroads moved closer today as the Administration Board began registering unlawfully employed residents.

Employment is one of the main criteria for rehousing in the new township to be built at Nyanga, in terms of the announcement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in April.

The department's chief commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, said today all residents included in the recent survey would be asked to report to the Administration Board's offices in Langa.

'We want to establish who is employed and who is not,' he said. 'As a temporary measure we will try to find employment for those unemployed at present.'

Those residents employed would be registered and their reference

books endorsed, Mr Bezuidenhout said.

'This is something that can't be done overnight,' he added.

About 40 residents issued with 'call in notices' last week were expected to report to the offices of the Administration Board today.

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b) liability method?

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Families advised to split claim

SOME of the first Crossroads residents called in by the Administration Board to establish their employment status say they were advised to send their wives and children to the homelands.

Employed residents, who are not qualified to be in the Peninsula under the Urban Areas Consolidation Act were given a form to be completed by their employers.

The employer must state how long and in what capacity he has employed the resident.

MERITS

On the strength of the replies — and treating each case on its merits — the Administration Board will begin registering in employment Crossroads residents now illegally employed.

One man was told yesterday his pass would be fixed up but he was encouraged to send his wife and four children to Transkei and demolish his house in Crossroads.

SICK MOTHER

When another man told a board official his wife was now in Transkei with her sick mother, the official said he should write to her immediately, telling her not to return to Crossroads.

He was advised to move to bachelor quarters in Langa.

The chief director of the Administration Board, Mr A Machachlan, was not available for comment.

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Registration at Crossroads

Staff Reporter

THE registration of Crossroads residents "unlawfully employed" but eligible for housing in the proposed new township would take about four months to complete and until then no action would be taken against those not qualifying, the Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape said yesterday.

The commissioner, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, confirmed that the registration of those residents who were entitled to remain in the Peninsula — in terms of the Koornhof agreement — began early this week.

Mr Bezuidenhoud said the department was investigating each case on its merits and would not deviate from the letter and spirit of the agreements with the Crossroads committee concluded earlier this year by the Minister of Co-

operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Crossroads residents who did not fall into the categories of those allowed to remain in the Peninsula — said by the department to number about 3 000 families, or half the Crossroads community — would not be told to move until the registration had been completed.

Mr Bezuidenhoud he said he could not confirm reports that some Crossroads residents called in by the Administration Board this week had been advised to send their families to the homelands.

Regarding employment of people qualifying to remain in the Peninsula, Mr Bezuidenhoud said the Administration Board would, "if at all possible, try to find employment for them, although it will be very difficult".

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307 The Cape Times, Monday, October 15, 1979 3

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Clarity sought on Crossroads

Staff Reporter

THREE representatives of a committee recently elected by Crossroads residents will meet the Western Cape chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr T Bezuidenhout, today to clarify the registration of Crossroads residents.

In terms of the plans for Crossroads announced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, a general survey and consequent registration of certain categories of Crossroads residents was to be carried out.

The three-man delegation is to seek clarification of the registration process on behalf of Crossroads residents, and will then report back to residents.

• Meanwhile, Crossroads is to have its second election in a month to choose an executive committee, after complaints by the chairman of one of the previous representative committees that elections held last month were unfair.

A total of 10 500 Crossroads residents voted in last month's

elections, organized by the two committees representing residents till then, with the aim of electing one consolidated executive committee to represent Crossroads residents.

Dr Koornhof has been asked to recognize the committee as the spokesmen for the Crossroads community. There have been no community council elections in Crossroads, and none are planned.

Mr S Mcaphukiso, chairman of one of the previous representative bodies, the Sizamile committee, complained that he had not been informed of the election.

After discussions between legal representatives of Crossroads residents and religious leaders, the existing executive committee, elected last month, will be dissolved and new elections held.

The previous committees, the Sizamile committee and the Noxolo committee, disbanded before the elections, forming an interim committee of 16. Of these, 12 candidates were elected.

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GLAMOUROUS
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MAJOLICA

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size
cabbage
onions
carrots

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well; then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

New chief backs squatter control

Staff Reporter

CT. 16/10/79

THE new chief of the West Cape Administration Board, Mr T Bezuidenhoud, yesterday backed strict influx control as the best solution to the squatter problem.

He said that a "large physical survey" of squatters in the Western Cape is being conducted by Administration Board officials.

The purpose of the survey is to provide the board with information essential to the "squatter problem", he said.

Mr Bezuidenhoud was appointed head of the Administration Board 2½ months ago after working as chief secretary to the Owambo government in SWA/Namibia.

He feels that the issue of squatting must be "carefully studied", and that humane solutions must be found.

Unemployed a 'big problem'

"Squatting and people without work create a very big problem. When the situation becomes too bad one must expect unrest and dissatisfaction.

"Therefore it is best to keep people out (of the Western Cape) and see that influx control is strictly adhered to."

He said he believed the humane way to ensure adherence to the influx control regulations, thereby eliminating squatting and urban unemployment, was the "development of the black states".

Focussing on Crossroads, he said the Administration Board would attempt to provide employment for those unemployed Crossroads residents allowed to remain in the Peninsula in terms of the "Koornhof agreement" by offering them work in the construction of the new township.

"I am of the opinion that people should be treated as human beings. However, the law must be applied", he said.

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---o0o---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:

1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---o0o---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in
bite-size pieces (4 cups) 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
2 cups diced apple 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin dressing
orange sections, drained 2 t soya sauce
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained 1 t lemon juice
and broken in large chunks

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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New chief backs squatter control

C.T. 16/10/79

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Staff Reporter

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Operation Crossroads calling (307)

THE American Embassy announces its annual Operation Crossroads Africa (OCA) competition which provides black South African professionals with an opportunity to visit the United States for six weeks to meet and work with professional colleagues from the USA and other African countries in order to exchange ideas, improve cross-cultural understanding, and establish enduring professional linkages.

Some OCA participants have individual programmes, while others are involved in group projects.

During 1980, there will be group projects in the following areas: personnel management, creative writing and art, secondary school guidance counselling, civil engineering, journalism, non-formal education, rural development, and technical and vocational education.

Applications for individual programmes are encouraged from all professions, but especially in mathematics and science education, community health and law programmes.

Applicants should have professional credentials and experience. Preference will be given to applicants who hold supervisory or policy-making positions. There is no age restriction, although preference is given usually to applicants under 45 years of age.

Further information and application forms can be obtained from the Cultural Affairs Office of the American Embassy in Pretoria, or from the American Cultural Centres in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg.

The closing date for receipt of applications is November 16, 1979.

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**Squatter
shacks:
Start to
clearing**

Staff Reporter

THE Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr. Timho Bezuidenhoud, yesterday confirmed that the shacks belonging to 82 Table View squatters had been demolished in the past two days. Mr. Bezuidenhoud warned that the operation marked the start of a concerted campaign to clear illegal squatter camps in the Peninsula.

He said the Tableview squatters, who had erected their zinc shanties in dense bush, were being housed in interim quarters in Langa until it had been decided what to do with them.

Each case was in the process of being investigated individually and he could not yet say whether the families involved would be sent back to the homelands.

He emphasized that there had been no "trouble" during the demolitions and said the squatters had been visited early this week and told to prepare for the demolitions. They were asked whether they were prepared to be accommodated in temporary quarters in Langa and all had agreed, said Mr. Bezuidenhoud.

He said the demolitions would continue at the same pace as a comprehensive "squatter survey" he is conducting progressed and was updated.

He is to visit the Hout Bay squatter camps during next week to assess the extent of squatting in the area.

The demolitions are being supervised by the West Cape Administration Board.

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SQUATTERS

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E Cape perplexities

If government policymakers had their way, the flow of people to the towns would long since have stopped. But rural poverty and unemployment have gained the upper hand. In the Eastern Cape, people continue to flock in and, in the absence of proper planning, squatter camps are mushrooming.

The Eastern Cape Administration Board (ECAB) has counted 7 600 squatter families in its area, although director of Community Development Kobus Meintjes believes there are probably more. The Institute of Race Relations' regional secretary, Val Sullivan, says that in East London alone there are thousands. She tells the *FM* that people are squatting on just about every bit of free land around East London and all along the border of the sprawling Ciskeian dormitory town of Mdantsane.

Meintjes believes that most of the PE squatters come from rural areas looking for work. In East London, however, much of the squatting is a result of overcrowding. The Duncan Village township was declared a coloured area over 10 years ago and, since then, no new houses have been built there for Africans. The population, has swelled from about 30 000 to an estimated 90 000 and has spilled over into squatter communities. Well over half the squatters are qualified to be in the area.

Others, says Sullivan, come from the Mdantsane, over 20 km away. She explains that many move closer to town because of the high cost of transport.

Most of the PE squatters, however, are not qualified under section 10 of the Urban Areas Act. They find sporadic work in the holiday resorts or in town. Says Boet

Erasmus, ECAB chairman: "The farmers like a pool of unemployed workers to draw on when they need them — as long as they are not too close." He complains that farmers charge up to R5 a month just for the land, without laying on any services at all.

Although there are strict rules against illegal squatting, ECAB claims that people are not pushed out unless alternative accommodation is available. "Otherwise, they just move further into the bush," says Meintjes. "Only if the owner of the land complains do we take action."

East London squatters were regularly bulldozed and burnt out before ECAB took over from the East Cape administration board which used to control the area. The Parkside squatter camp was burnt out entirely last December. Each time their houses were destroyed, the squatters just moved further into the bush. Harassment stopped late last year because, says Sullivan, the board found that many people who were legally entitled to be there had nowhere else to live.

Erasmus complains that conditions of people squatting on farms are very bad. But an East London paediatrician found that the Parkside squatters were well organised. Most of them were employed and their babies were better nourished than many children from Ciskei.

"The basic problems are a shortage of jobs and houses," she wrote in a recent issue of *SA Outlook*. "Squatter demolition and repatriation may satisfy the obsessive tidiness of some bureaucrats, but can only aggravate the real problems by disorganising and impoverishing people who are at least fending for and sheltering themselves."

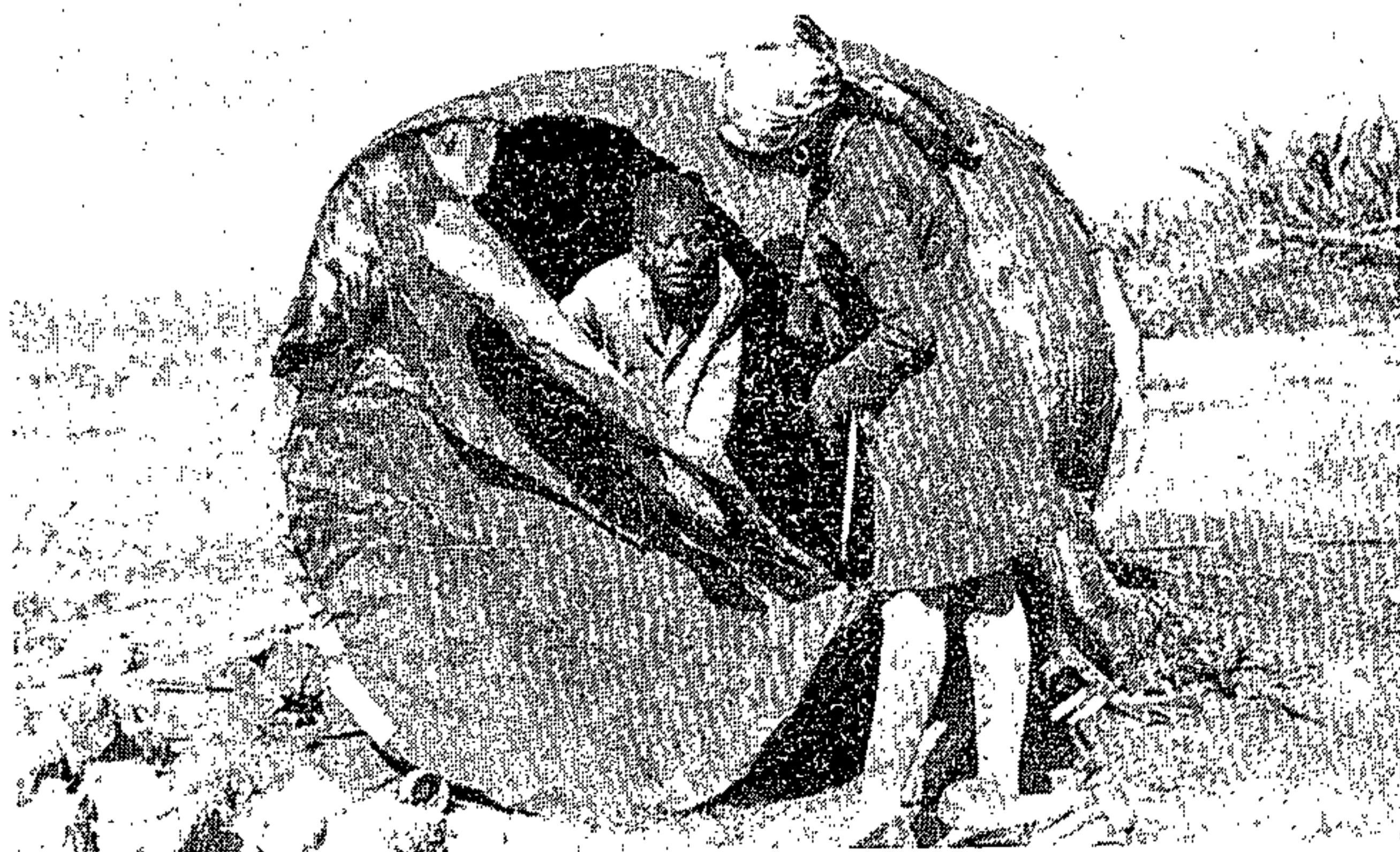
But ECAB has very little room for manoeuvre. Housing is only built for people with section 10 rights, and the board

has a battle finding funds even for that. PE has a waiting list of nearly 12 000 families. Although 1 400 houses are planned there, this cannot even keep up with the natural population growth.

"We have much enthusiasm but no funds," says Meintjes. Urban renewal schemes, involving over 1 000 houses are under way in seven different towns, and a further 3 100 houses are being built in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage. ECAB also allows site and service schemes, unlike many other boards in SA, and in the face of disapproval from the Department of Community Development, its source of finance.

Sites are allotted to families, with a R9-a-month charge for services, and the board allows people to build under its supervision. "But many squatters cannot even afford that much," says Erasmus.

All this, of course, is only for people with section 10 rights. The rest, says Meintjes, must qualify somewhere — and that somewhere is where, eventually, they will have to return.



Squatters . . . "basic problems are shortage of jobs and houses"

After SUNDAY POST's expose earlier this year of the evils of forced resettlement, the Government announced that there would be no more forced removals. But, as SUNDAY POST found on a recent visit to the Eastern Cape, this promise does nothing for the people who have already been dumped. And for those who have not yet been moved, the uncertainty remains.

Uncertain future for Silver City

THE uncertainty over the future of Grahamstown's black townships is reflected nowhere more clearly than in Silver City, a collection of pre-fabricated tin homes that were erected as "temporary" accommodation more than three years ago.

The government has been wrangling over the future of nearby Fingo Village for more than 20 years, trying to get up the courage to move the people out of Glenmore near the Ciskei.

Many of the people in Silver City were forcibly moved in 1976 from a part of Fingo Village that was declared an Indian area when the government first planned to resettle the villagers. Others came from nearby Dead Horse Kloof.

When they were moved the Administration Board said that they would only leave Silver City to go to a resettlement camp.

But now that Dr Koornhof has hinted that Fingo Village might be saved, and the development of Glenmore has been halted after massive opposition, the future of the Silver City people is even more uncertain.

There are more than 219 families living there, 152 of them in single-roomed tin huts (two of which were blown away completely in recent strong winds).

The five metres of space between each unit and its back-to-back neighbour is occupied by two tin toilets, one for each unit.

The families haven't much chance of moving anywhere else in Grahamstown, as the housing backlog, which began building up when the government froze black housing in the city in 1965, is now 3 500.

So they sit, and wait, and wait...



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IF THE South African Government tries to move the bulk of the Crossroads townships people to the homelands, it will face a vigorous backlash in the United States Congress.

The issue has been raised in the House of Representatives twice in the past two weeks by Representative Andrew MacGuire of New Jersey, one time chairman of the congressional Ad Hoc Monitoring Group On South Africa. Clearly South Africa's critics in Congress are preparing for concerted action on the issue.

Speaking during a wide-

-ranging debate on international Human Rights Day on December 10, Mr MacGuire referred to Crossroads where he said 20,000 people lived in a squatter town because they were forbidden to live elsewhere.

RESPONSE

Crossroads was an imaginative, self-created response by people who refused to accept the official South African policy of destruction of the family. But, to the South African Govern-

ment, it was a threat to the conservative order of things. It seems now that the situation of the minority in the homelands and the Crossroads townships is becoming more and more precarious.

It said that Dr George de V. Rooyen, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, had said that most of the people would be removed to the Ciskei or to Transkei.

DEAL

Despite the fact that the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koenig, had said he wanted to deal humanely with the people of Crossroads and despite the fact that South Africa was worried about its image, "one way or another Pretoria aims to rid itself of Crossroads".

Mr MacGuire told his colleagues that this and other actions by the Nationalist Government indicated the recent statements by the Prime Minister "merely represent a skillful attempt to

SA critics plan concerted action on Crossroads

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That skillfully considered a regular meal in as it should be, she said to heal and an air of great digestion, learn to cook on what is a more humane face on what is a humane society."

In hot weather, do not hesitate to mix some wine for a refreshing outdoor drink. It is serving it as an appetizer muscatel. To tenderize any meat - and add flavour - two before cooking. Always warm before a Curry tends to kill any table wine; but a can be sipped with it. Do not blunt your taking spirits. Preserve left-over wine in a bottle with oil and use for cooking. To remove ring stains left on polished wood glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped oil. Then repolish. Rinsed glassware in warm water with a little this will make the glass sparkling bright. Wine is Harmony. What melody the the Connoisseur in a glass of bird Andre L. Simon.

Crossroads: 700

attend meeting

CT 29/10/79

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Staff Reporter

THE Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-Operation and Development for the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, addressed about 700 members of the Crossroads community yesterday afternoon.

He told residents that if a satisfactory future was not prepared for the children, they would "spit on our graves".

Mr Bezuidenhout was speaking at a meeting organized by the executive committee of Crossroads to have the registration of Crossroads residents explained.

Residents are required to register for permits entitling them to move into a new township being built nearby.

Yesterday's meeting followed discussions between the

Crossroads committee and Mr Bezuidenhout.

Mr Bezuidenhout said the people of Crossroads "must not be misled by outsiders" and must obey the executive committee.

He told residents that no one who qualified for registration permits in terms of four categories stipulated recently by the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, would be forced to return to the homelands.

The chairman of the Crossroads executive committee, Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, welcomed Mr Bezuidenhout and said: "I am very glad you came all the way here alone to address this meeting. You have proved your co-operation by accepting our invitation."

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28/10/79

'WE WANT TO MOVE'

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THE 600-ODD RESIDENTS of Riebeeck East's black location are all in favour of mass resettlement.

But they don't want to be moved in white GG trucks to some godforsaken place in the Ciskei — a possibility which is at present being discussed at Ministerial level.

Instead they want the whole location to be re-sited on a drier and more healthy hillside near Riebeeck East.

At present it stands on a steep hillside above the small white village, and whenever it rains, water seeps into the houses from under the floor.

It's because of this, say residents, that chest complaints are common.

In fact the sister in charge of the local clinic, Sister Rose Mapapu, says she believes the tuberculosis rate in the black community there is one of the highest in South Africa, and blames this on the damp, overcrowded and difficult conditions under which they live.

Difficult because although there are more than 127 families there, only about thirty people have permanent jobs in the town.

And they work for wages that a local clergyman Rev John van Rooyen, described as "slavery" and "modern serfdom".

A spokesman for the community, elderly Mr Albert Kalani, said men employed as gardeners or cowherds earned from R15 to R20 a month.

Women working as domestic servants were paid on average R10 a month by their white employers, most of whom were themselves pensioners.

These wages did not include rations.

He said his wife, who had worked for the same employer for 30 years, earned R8 a month, and was given a midday meal every day. This was a full time job.

With their homes collapsing almost on top of them, the residents of Riebeeck East location want a better site, says their leader, Mr Albert Kalani, right



Mr Kalani said that from these wages people had to pay for food — much of it brought in from Grahamstown 40 kilometres away — school fees, clinic fees, clothing, fuel, and R2,60 a month rent to the Administration Board.

Those who had no permanent jobs did piece work for farmers. Many youngsters drifted away to the mines or to Port Elizabeth.

Mr Kalani said that the only services provided by the Administration Board were two taps — both situated right at the bottom of the hill — to serve the whole location, and five pit toilets which were erected last year, as only a few of the houses had their own toilets.

"This is a dirty place,"

he said. "There are no bins for the rubbish, and people use a number of spots on the edge of the location to throw away their rubbish."

He said one man was employed by the Administration Board to clean up the streets. The Administration Board however told SUNDAY POST that there were bins, and it was part of this man's job to empty them.

Mr Kalani said pensioners had a particularly hard time in Riebeeck East.

He took SUNDAY POST to widowed Mrs Anni Nkuzana, who said she received the government pension of R47 every two months.

Most of it went on her account at one of the local shops, she said.

Her diet was samp for

supper, and sometimes cabbage at lunchtime. She had no milk with her samp as this was difficult to get in Riebeeck East.

"Meat you can forget," she said. "Even if I could afford it, there is no butchery here. The only thing is for someone to kill a sheep and share it out."

But although money is a problem, it's the dampness of the houses which brings the bitter complaints from residents.

After the heavy rains that washed out the Eastern Cape in August this year, parts of the location looked like a disaster area.

Whole houses collapsed, leaving only forlorn squares of mud to show where the wattle and daub structures once stood.

In other houses walls caved in and roofs were sagging to the ground.

And for a long time afterwards some floors were just a muddy mess, and water lay in patches on top of linoleum.

Mr Dirkie Botha said one interior wall of his home had collapsed and the other walls were crumbling. He had dug ditches to lead the water down the hillside and away from his house but that didn't help much.

"This sort of thing happens every year," he said. "If it had just been the storm, it would have been all right. But it's the springs that come out from under the ground that weaken the walls."

Mr Kalani said he called a mass meeting of res-

(301)

28/10/79 Sunday Post



The bedroom of a Riebeeck East home where a wall collapsed after soaking rains.

idents earlier this year. They agreed that they would like to be moved to another site near Riebeeck East, he said.

"We asked the Administration Board to speak with the Municipality of Riebeeck East to give us a piece of land, but so far we've had no answer.

"We'd really like to move."

A spokesman for the Administration Board said that the future of the location, along with Grahamstown's Fingo Village and the Fort Beaufort location, was being discussed at Ministerial level and he was unable to say whether it might be moved, or, if it was, where to.

A spokesman for the Albany Divisional Coun-

cil, which operates health services in the area, said it was not true that the location had one of the highest TB rates in the country. Figures released in Parliament proved this, he said.

"We have been working there and I don't think it's any higher than anywhere else."

Church praises Dr Koornhof

Staff Reporter

THE Cape Synod of the Ned Geref Kerk has expressed appreciation to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, for his efforts to find a solution to the problems of Crossroads, and called for urgent measures by the government to prevent the establishment of similar squatter areas.

The synod's missionary commission reported yesterday that, after the demolishing of the Modderdam squatter camp in the winter of 1977, the church had asked the government to take weather conditions into consideration and to be more circumspect, as great distress had been caused. The government had reacted favourably to this request.

Ned Geref Kerk councils at Langa and Nyanga were asked to aid squatter families, and the missionary commission of the synod undertook to finance

such aid.

Meanwhile, Crossroads had developed. A plan to erect a prefabricated building as temporary church premises could not be brought to fruition as the authorities would not give sanction. An evangelist was at present performing services among the squatter community at Crossroads on behalf of the Ned Geref Kerk.

● After recommendations of the missionary commission, the synod yesterday agreed to hand over control of its theological school for coloured students to the Ned Geref Sendingkerk.

● The synod's missionary commission reported that nearly R312 000 had been collected in voluntary contributions to the Andre Brand Fund, established by Nasionale Koerante, after the death of a Ned Geref Kerk missionary, the Rev Andre Brand, and his wife, at Que Que in the Rhodesian war in October 1977.

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the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of linear programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

Raid probed

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — A Port Elizabeth advocate and an attorney have visited the Parkside squatter camp to investigate whether there is a prima facie case against officials who burnt shacks in a dawn raid two weeks ago.

Advocate D Chetty and Mr H Fitchat interviewed the homeless victims and drew up lists of the possessions they lost in the raid.

The East London City Council's action committee met urgently on the matter and later reprimanded officials concerned with orders never to burn shacks.

Advocate Chetty and Mr Fitchat have been commissioned to investigate the matter by a committee formed by the Institute of Race Relations, the Border Council of Churches and the Catholic Justice and Reconciliation Commission, whose aim is to help families who have been left homeless by the raid.

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There are various reasons why it is expected to achieve. that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

- (c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford — so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement — of determining basic priorities — one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes — the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved — drug therapy against behavioural therapy — one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage — that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".⁹

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the



IN COLONY

Squatters homeless after shacks burned

Off to find a new place to live. These women were leaving the squatter camp after it had been raided and their shacks burnt. Another picture, page 11.

EAST LONDON — Several families have been left homeless following a dawn raid on their squatter camp in Parkside by East Cape Administration Board officials.

Several squatters interviewed — some with babes in arms — said they fled when the officials pounced and returned to find their shacks burnt to the ground, together with all their belongings.

A Daily Dispatch team visited the camp and later telephoned the East Cape Administration Board's chief director in Port Elizabeth, Mr Louis Koch.

He was not available and the matter was referred to the director of community resettlement, Mr J. F. Meintjies, who said he could not comment but would investigate the case and would supply the

information to Mr Koch who would comment.

Mr Koch could not be contacted last night.

A 50-year-old widow, Mrs Iris de Bruin, said she was asleep in the shack she shared with a pensioner, Mrs Rosy Laing, when the camp was raided.

"We heard the noise and knew it was a raid so we fled, leaving all our belongings behind. We returned to find our shack burnt to the ground," she said.

"I don't know where we are going to sleep tonight."

Mrs Deborah Shochie, 48, whose husband left her six years ago, said she had also lost all her belongings in the raid.

Her six grown children also lived with her and her daughter, Alechia, had

been left homeless with her two-month-old baby.

Mr Richard Soyana, 52, has also been left homeless with his wife and two daughters, Lindi, 15, and Elsie, 14.

He also lost all his belongings and was preparing to bed down under the trees for the night.

Mrs Doris Salani, 26, whose husband is in jail, said the raid had come unexpectedly but she managed to save some of her furniture.

When the Dispatch team visited the camp, several women, men and children were leaving the camp with zinc sheets, cardboard and a few belongings they managed to salvage.

They said they would look for a new camp to squat. — DDR

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for 'cardiovascular

diseases and neoplasms in women in years of age during which been chosen is entirely if lower or higher

Two aspects of these Firstly, whilst bearing these rates are also decrease in the mortality by a decreasing incidence primary, secondary, decrease the fat

Secondly, it should be important for comparative underlying population are also of importance contribute a comparative example 'coloured' files of the two videos an indicator The changes in the for the purposes

The expectations Although data have not considered the

different expectations of life have been seen of life at birth, and (2) e₄₅ — the expectation of life at Characteristically women have a better expectation of life Fig. 6 indicates that this is so for both whites and 'coloured' so marked is this difference that at e₄₅ 'coloured' female expectation of life than white males. What is perhaps of that the gap between the expectation of life for males and ing. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the ties, although it is particularly marked in the latter for deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at e₆₀ has become 6,9 years in a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years

EAST LONDON — The East Cape Administration Board yesterday denied their officials burnt or demolished any shacks during the raid on the Parkside squatters on Tuesday.

In a statement yesterday, the board's area manager here, Mr. P. Sutton, said his officials participated in the raid, but categorically denied they burnt or demolished the shacks.

It is now a question of municipal security. The board also participated in the raid and that city councillors have made urgent representation for the matter to be placed on the agenda for Monday night's Action Committee meeting.

The Deputy Town Clerk, Mr. L. Kumm, confirmed that municipal security police had participated in the raid.

"But I am not prepared to say who did what at this stage," Mr. Kumm said.

Shack burning denied

"Councillors have called for a full report on the matter and I'm not prepared to discuss it any further until it has been dealt with at the Action Committee meeting on Monday."

Mr. Sutton said that the board's area manager here, Mr. P. Sutton, said his officials participated in the raid, but categorically denied they burnt or demolished the shacks.

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The Deputy Town Clerk, Mr. L. Kumm, confirmed that municipal security police had participated in the raid.

"But I am not prepared to say who did what at this stage," Mr. Kumm said.

but we have looked to the root cause of the problem before it is solved.

"I deplore any methods used to demolish the shacks and I hope we will be able to thrash out the whole matter on Monday."

In February this year, Mr. Snodgrass told the Coloured Management Committee who were objecting to the hiring of a municipal security constable to control squatting that the city council was legally bound to control squatting.

"We have been told it is our responsibility and if we do not control it it will be controlled for us and we will be prosecuted," he told the CMC.

The councillor with the housing portfolio, Mrs. Elzabe Kemp, said yesterday she did not have the

full details of the raid despite attempts to investigate the matter.

"I have been able to get some information but not enough to comment on the matter and I'll just have to wait for the meeting on Monday to hear the full story," Mrs. Kemp said.

Asked whether municipal police were responsible for burning the shacks in the light of Mr. Sutton's denial, Mrs. Kemp said: "I do not know for sure who burnt the shacks. As you know council took a decision last time that no shacks should be burnt. We'll discuss the matter on Monday."

Mrs. Kemp recalled the council decided not to demolish or burn any shacks, and to take a survey of who the squatters were and where they

were. "But we also made it very clear we could not allow any new shacks to be built."

Meanwhile, it was learnt yesterday nine people were arrested in the raid but it could not be established exactly what they were being charged with.

A spokesman for the offices of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Development here confirmed they had dealt with cases but nobody had been charged under the Squatters' Act.

One woman had paid an admission of guilt fine and Mrs. Val Sullivan of the Institute of Race Relations here confirmed they would be paying the fines of the other four women and four men this morning.

The Border Council of Churches is to provide the homeless squatters with clothes and blankets. — DDR

Transkei won't take squatters

307 2/11/79 DD

UMTATA — The Transkei Government has blocked attempts to repatriate 2 400 squatter families from the Crossroads squatter camp outside Cape Town to Transkei.

It has told the South African Government that the 12 000 to 15 000 people involved are not Transkeian citizens.

Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, told me in an interview: "We will not accept any definition of Transkeian citizenship other than our own."

He also said his government would resist any attempt to dump people who were not Transkeian citizens in his country.

Earlier this year, the South African Government submitted a list of 3 000 Crossroads families to the Transkei Government, claiming that they were Transkeian citizens.

However, after thorough examination of the list, as well as the alleged home districts of the families concerned and negotiations with the tribal authorities, the Transkei Government has told the South African Government that only 20 per cent of the list are Transkeian citizens.

It has also told the South African Government that it will not

accept the other 2 300 to 2 400 families.

Mr Koyana said that following talks with the South African Government earlier this year, in which it was said the repatriation was urgent, the Transkei Government checked through all 3 000 names of the families on the list.

Many of these names had been listed under Glen Grey and Cala but in fact they found out that they had originally come from places like Dordrecht and Burgersdorp which were white farming areas.

Mr Koyana said: "About 600 to 700 families have been identified. They have got homes to which they can go any day, or they have a mother or father who is Transkeian."

But the remaining families were not Transkeian and they would not be permitted to resettle in the country.

It was because people who were not Transkeian were being resettled in Transkei that various schemes, including the controversial Bridge Farm scheme, had been stopped by his government.

"Those people we have accepted as Transkeians we will certainly take, as long as they are properly

treated and as long as they are transported with all their possessions.

"They are people with current homes. There is no question of anyone being repatriated who has been away for a half a generation or so," the minister said.

So far, none of the Crossroads families had been sent back to Transkei.

Mr Koyana also said: "It was clearly understood that those who were at work would retain their jobs. There was no question of anyone losing their jobs."

Referring to Transkei's policy on citizenship, Mr Koyana said: "As far as we are concerned our standpoint has been that we will define who our citizens are."

"We do not accept the view that people are citizens here because they speak Xhosa, because there are Xhosa-speaking people all over the sub-continent, including in Lesotho, Bophuthatswana, Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and other areas," he said.

Transkei's citizens were people who were born in the country or had direct links with the country. Anyone else had to apply for citizenship even if they were Xhosa-speaking.

65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

ALL CAUSES

	W		A	
	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967

completed. Attempts were made to sex the animals on the basis of horn-core sections; this method holds some promise for future work but did not produce very conclusive results in this collection. When the cattle material was divided into age classes on the basis of dental material, it was found that, although all ages, including neo-natal specimens, were present, the peak of the slaughtering pattern lay in the adult, breeding age 42 months or older.

A number of measurements were taken on the cattle material to comment on the size of the cattle present. It was found that measurements fell within the range of those of cattle of unimproved b Nguni; there is no evidence to suggest that these Iron Age cattle are older than present-day cattle.

A number of very well preserved clay animal figurines have been found in the course of the excavations at Greefswald. The cattle figurines are both humped and straight-backed animals, which is what one would expect in a herd of Sanga type cattle. Larger humps usually occur in bulls; most Sanga type cows have relatively straight backs.

The clay figurines include two sheep figurines; the presence of this species was also proved by the finding of a horncore and several terminal phalanges. We have no evidence of the type of sheep and goat likely to have been present at Greefswald; it is however very likely that the sheep would have been of a hairy, fat-tailed variety. An attempt was made to define the sex of goats on the basis of horncore structure; this produced somewhat more satisfactory results than with the cattle and indicated a slaughter ratio of roughly 2 males to one female.

The distribution of age classes among the sheep/goat group indicated a slaughtering peak in the adult age classes.

The presence of domesticated dogs in pre-European communities has never been proven on the basis of osteological material, the only exception being the complete juvenile skeleton buried with a "strandloper" at Cape St. Francis. A number of canid remains were found at Greefswald relatively late in the excavation programme; these remains were studied and described in conjunction with all other canid material available at that time. This resulted in a sample of eight relatively well-preserved specimens.

Measurements indicated that the material studied did not belong to either

Canis/...

Canis mesomelas or *C. adustus*, and that most measurements fell below those for *Lycaon pictus*, the Cape Hunting Dog. On the basis of this evidence, and the fact that the P4:M1+M2 measurements corresponded to those of African dogs measured by Pether in 1934, all eight specimens were assigned to *C. mesomelas*.

Squatters to meet on township plan

ABOUT 5 000 Crossroads residents are expected to attend a mass meeting in the squatter camp on Sunday to discuss plans for the new township being planned for the community.

Members of the Crossroads executive committee, led by the chairman and unofficial mayor of the camp, Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, were shown the plans at a meeting this week with senior government officials.

At Crossroads yesterday, Mr Ngxobongwana declined to disclose details of the plan, and said that whatever he had to say about them would be said at the meeting in Crossroads on Sunday. The meeting is scheduled for 9am at the community's Nxolo School.

He believed that the meeting, a major one for the Crossroads residents, would attract about 5 000 people. They would be shown the government's plans for discussion.

The Crossroads executive committee met officials from the Departments of Community Development and Co-operation and Development this week in Nyanga and have two weeks to report back.

The plans being considered are understood to include one, two and three bedroomed houses with proposed rents of between about R24 and R34 a month.

form to the pattern of Later Stone Age bone work. Of interest in this assemblage is the presence of a large number of bone points and "link shafts" which suggest frequent use of the bow and arrow. An interesting adaptation occurs in the form of bone points which have a thin point of iron inserted into a V-shaped groove in the one end. This suggests a modification of an old tool pattern and possibly a scarcity of the relatively new commodity, iron.

Many of the bone points and link shafts are decorated, which might suggest personal ownership marks. However the quantity of finely worked bone is so large, and finished tools were frequently found in such large conglomerations, that it would appear to be possible to talk about specialist bone tool makers "manufacturing" bone tools for trade within and possibly without the community.

It is highly possible that the worked ivory was produced for trade.

All stages of the manufacturing process are present - unmodified tusk, sawn tusk with chisel marks, off-cuts of tusk, ivory splinters and completed bangles. It is of particular interest to note that ivory was only found on K2.

In addition to formal bone tools, 69 informal bone tools were also identified.

Direct evidence for trade, or at least for external contacts, exists in the form of cowries (*C. annulus*) and three other marine species of mollusc. All except three of the cowries were found on K2. The presence of large

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Transkei won't take squatters

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EDITORIAL OPINION

Illegal destruction

The citizens of East London are entitled to an explicit explanation of the municipality's role in the destruction of squatters' property at Parkside this week.

The Eastern Cape Administration Board had denied categorically that it burnt or demolished any of the shacks.

Its action, presumably as a result of a complaint to which it was legally bound to respond, was to evict the squatters and, in the case of those who had no authority to be in the area, to make arrests.

The East Cape Administration Board insists that was the full extent of its action and that it did not interfere with the squatters' personal possessions or the structures in which they were living.

Yet dwellings were burnt down and personal possessions were lost.

The Deputy Town Clerk of East London, Mr L Kumm, has confirmed that municipal security police took part in the raid.

When he was asked by this newspaper whether municipal police had burnt down the shacks his reply was: "I am not prepared to say who did what at this stage."

Mr Kumm explained that the incident would be discussed at an Action

Committee meeting of the East London City Council on Monday night.

The public therefore must wait at least until then. But, of course, Action Committee meetings are not open to the press or the public. Consequently we appeal to the Mayor to release a full statement immediately after the meeting.

Interference with people's private property and personal possessions is just as illegal as squatting itself. Any official who has exceeded his authority should be prosecuted.

It is a basic tenet of law that there must always be protection of the individual no matter what crime he is accused of.

A man can be arrested for murder, for example, but no-one is entitled to destroy his possessions or burn down his abode.

Similarly with squatting, which is a lesser crime in terms of law. Certainly a squatter can be evicted or arrested if he defies regulations. Certainly an order can also be obtained, in such cases, to demolish an illegally constructed dwelling. But the materials remain his, as do the contents of the dwelling.

No-one has the right to destroy them.

Delegation to meet Mayor on squatters

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EAST LONDON — A delegation from the Institute of Race Relations and the Border Council of Churches is to meet the Mayor, Mr Donald Card, on Monday morning over the Parkside squatter raid.

Mr Bunny Stevens and Mrs Val Sullivan will be the institute's representatives. The Border Council of Churches has not named its representative.

The delegation would inform the Mayor of the scores of telephone calls they had received from people protesting about the burning of the squatters' shacks at Parkside.

"We also hope to convey our concern over the matter," Mrs Sullivan

said.

The Catholic Church's Justice and Peace Commission met here last night to try to see what could be done for the squatters.

Meanwhile, the chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, has reiterated that his board's officials in East London were not responsible for burning the shacks.

According to a SABC report, Mr Koch said his officials were in the raid, but did not burn the shacks.

Mr Koch was not available for further comment when the Daily Dispatch rang his office yesterday.

The East London Deputy Town Clerk, Mr L. Kumm, has admitted municipal security police were involved in the raid but has refused to elaborate. — DDR

Editorial opinion page 6

that the two mortality ratios are relevant for the purpose of distinguishing between whether one uses Whites or own race sufficient similarity in the underlying mortality rates for the various race consideration.

THE people of Crossroads have rejected the current version of a proposed new housing scheme which the Department of Community Development and Co-operation intends building for them because, they say, the rents would be too high.

Details of the scheme were shown to 800 residents at a meeting at Crossroads yesterday.

The lowest rental for a house in the new scheme is R24,61 and the highest R97,71.

The average worker in Crossroads earns about R25 a week.

- districts in which the ratio of i.e. balanced-sex districts. There ratio of 224.
- other districts which have a similar ratio of 231.

The median mortality rates for the latter two sets of districts are very close to each other. If we divide the 30 districts into mining and non-mining and apply the median test,⁵ regarding the two sets as samples, we find that the hypothesis that the two samples are drawn from the same population is rejected at the 5% level of significance. In other words, mining district mortality rates are significantly lower than those for non-mining districts. This reflects the fact that migrant workers in mining are carefully selected for health. Interestingly, it appears that migrant workers in other sectors are no more healthy than settled urban dwellers, although they may still be more healthy than the population from which they are drawn.

Squatters reject plan for housing scheme

Argue still 301

Before the plan showing details of the scheme was unveiled, there was excitement among residents.

But when the rents were announced there were groans of disappointment.

"We find it difficult to pay R7 a month. How can we be expected to pay such high rents?" said one of the men at the meeting.

Mr J Nxobongwana, chairman of Crossroads, said he had arranged with his executive committee to travel to Kroonstad to meet people who can provide reasonable houses for

the residents of Crossroads.

"The kind of houses that I am going to fight for will be yours forever because you will buy them and pay R7 a month for the piece of land that they will be standing on," Mr Nxobongwana told the people.

In order to make the journey, his committee would need R2 000 in addition to the R1 000 they had. Every resident was asked to contribute 50 cents.

Mr Nxobongwana and his group are to leave Cape Town tomorrow morning.

estimated to be underenumerated by about 10%.⁶ ratio for the balanced population districts for median mortality ratio of 247 which is now quite coloured people. On this basis it can be suggested among settled urban Africans and coloured people

SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

Whites, coloured people and Asians, three indicators divided by average family size to give an indicator.

income per capita would be found by dividing mean but means are not supplied in the relevant Population variable INC.

living room (HDENS)⁷

calculated from the information available. In employment as a percentage of total people (EMP)

1/2/79
301 DD
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Concern over Potsdam

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, is concerned about the conditions of the approximately 5 000 people living in the Potsdam resettlement camp, about 10 km outside Mdantsane.

"We are worried about those people. Very worried," Chief Sebe said in a recent interview.

On page seven of today's Daily Dispatch, Charles Nqakula describes the conditions at Potsdam which have given rise to Chief Sebe's concern. — DDR.

Shack burners scolded

EAST LONDON — Municipal security police had been severely reprimanded and ordered never to burn squatter shacks again.

This was revealed here last night by the Mayor, Mr Donald Card, following Action Committee discussions on the dawn raid on Parkside squatters.

But Mr Card added: "Our investigations showed our men were not the only ones involved in the burning."

He refused to elaborate.

East Cape Administration Board officials were also involved in the raid but according to the chief director of the board in Port Elizabeth, Mr Louis Koch, and the area manager in East London, Mr P. Sutton, their officials were not involved in burning the shacks, although they participated in the raid and

arrested nine people.

Mr Card said the committee also decided to try to prevent people from removing rubble from the tips. They would try to fence off the tips because people were removing things with which they built their shacks.

Mr Card said only three shacks were burnt and that most of the people in the camp were not squatters, but merely vagrants.

"I did my own probe into the camp and was amazed to find that these people were mostly vagrants encouraging crime in the area."

"They were selling dagga and two dozen 44 gallon drums of illicit liquor were destroyed during the raid. It was quite a ridiculous state of affairs and people were gambling even while we were doing our inspection."

Mr Card said the Action Committee had decided to hand the matter over to the police.

He said while they were carrying out their inspection they were criticised by residents from houses near the camp and from businesses for not taking action against the squatters who they said were boosting crime in the area.

He said there was also a complaint from the East London Sports Field Board about the squatters removing things from the dressing rooms at the Parkside Stadium and for damaging the concrete wall around the stadium.

"The big thing about this whole affair is that these people are not squatters but vagrants from as far afield as Mdantsane and because of this, the matter has now been handed over to the police." — DDR

Victims of squatter camp raid speak out

(307)
7/11/79



MRS SOCISHE . . . has six children to support.



MR. MVENI . . . brother arrested in raid.

EAST LONDON —Eleven victims of the Parkside squatter camp raid claimed yesterday they had been squatting for a long time and that their shacks had been burnt down.

Ms Doris Cummings, 32, told how she came to East London more than two years ago when her father died at their home in Chalumna.

"My mother could not make ends meet and I came to look for work here," she said. "I lived for 18 months in Durban Flats doing odd jobs and I have been living here for six months."

She collects discarded goods at the tip for re-sale in the townships.

She claimed she had her bed, mattress and all her clothes burnt in her shack.

Mr David Simbomvana Maweni, 44, is a registered worker, but said ill health had forced him out of work for about three years.

He said his shack was burnt down together with his bed, mattress and all his clothing when he and his wife fled during the raid.

"We have been squatting since 1971 and I don't know of dagga sellers in the camp. Of course people will come in here to sell dagga just like they will go into any place. But it does not mean they live here."

Before squatting he lived with his brother in Spoenzana but the house was too small so he had to shift out.

Mr Moffat Mveni is expected to be released from prison this morning when

the Institute of Race Relations pays his fine. He had been working as a security guard and had been jobless for the last three months.

He was living with his wife, Regina, and she claimed their shack with their bed and belongings were burnt out when her husband was arrested during the raid.

His brother, William, was with them when the raid took place but he managed to flee.

Mrs Nocawa Limekaya said she had been squatting since 1971 and she had tried to get other accommodation without success.

She said her shack was also burnt out and she lost some of her belongings.

Her daughter, Nomakwezi, lives with her common-law husband, Play Harold, in an overturned car after their shack was burnt down.

They claimed their bed, mattress, cooking utensils and clothing were all thrown into the fire.

Mr Richard Soyana and his common-law wife, Evelyn Mbusi, have been living in the bush for 20 years and their two children, Linda, 18, and Elsie, 15, were born in the bush.

He said he was a registered worker and had worked as a security guard and lately as a casual labourer.

"My shack was burnt down and I lost a jacket, a pair of shoes, two shirts and two trousers in the fire. My wife lost two skirts, one pair of shoes and underwear."

"I can point out the man who set alight my shack."

Mrs Deborah Socishe, 48, said her husband was living with another woman in Mdantsane and had ordered her out of the house with her six children.

"My shack was burnt out and I had lived six months in that shack," she said.

Mrs Socishe said her daughter, Nomathemba, 13, was at a mission school and her other children supported her.

Ms Charlotte Nomathemba Mngupane, 50, came from the Ciskei to East London in 1949 and lived as a boarder in Duncan Village for several years.

She said she had been a registered worker and had been doing odd house jobs for some time.

Her shack she had been occupying for two years had been burnt down together with all her possessions.

She said she shared the shack with Mr David Maweni who had suffered a nervous breakdown and could not work.

Ms Adelaide Lisa, 50, said the shack she shared with Mr Jackson Mgesi was burnt down and she was arrested but her fine was paid by the Institute of Race Relations.

She had lived in the shack since January, 1979, and had lost all her belongings in the raid.

Ms Lisa said she had been a registered worker and had worked for Mr Woods, of 17 Rhodes Street, Quigney, until 1959 when she was put off because of ill health. She is still under treatment at Frere Hospital.

She lived at Godlo Street in Duncan Village with a cousin who later left the house and she had to leave because she could not pay the rent.

Mrs Evelyn Fani came from Greenfields last year and squatted at the Parkside camp while eking a living out of selling bottles.

She said her shack was burnt and she was arrested for living in the area without a permit. Her fine was paid by a niece.

Doris Salani said "her shack was burnt down and she was left homeless with her daughter, Sinkonzi, 2."

She said she had some time to remove some of her property from the shack she had been living in for two years.

Her husband is in prison.

Shack burning: action planned

EAST LONDON — A committee formed here is studying the possibility of bringing legal action against the officials responsible for burning shacks during the raid on Parkside squatters.

The committee has been formed by the Institute of Race Relations, the Border Council of Churches and the Catholic Justice and Reconciliation Commission to help the families who have been left homeless by the raid.

In a statement yesterday the committee also called on the East London City Council to consider as a matter of urgency the plight of the people left homeless by the raid.

"We urge the council to try to provide alternative accommodation or if they cannot, to allow the people to provide the shelter for themselves."

"It is understood there are a certain number of houses vacant in Duncan Village through people being moved to Mdantsane. We urge the council to make an effort to

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain an objective. But what tools are available to aid the choices themselves? Can anything be said on the question of to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essential problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

- (c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to conform. The most that where decisions are primarily

Advocate Chetty and Mr Fitchat return to the camp this week for further investigations.

They have been commissioned to investigate the matter by a committee formed by the Institute of Race Relations, the Border Council of Churches and the Catholic Justice and Reconciliation Commission to help the families who have been left homeless by the raid.

DDR

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essential problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".⁹

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

Squatter burnings inquiry

EAST LONDON — A Port Elizabeth advocate and an attorney have visited the Parkside squatter camp to investigate whether there is a prima facie case against the officials who burnt shacks there in the dawn raid two weeks ago.

Advocate D. Chetty and Mr H. Fitchat interviewed the homeless victims and drew up lists of the possessions they lost in the raid by municipal security police and East Cape Administration Board officials.

The raid erupted into a row when the area manager of the board, Mr P. Sutton, denied his officials burnt any of the shacks and the city council's Action Committee met urgently on the matter and later reprimanded the officials concerned with orders never to burn shacks again.

sense, a question of techniques".

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

14/11/79 AD

Squatter raid (307) officials slammed

14/11/79

EAST LONDON — The officials who burnt down the shacks of the squatters in Parkside were condemned at the Coloured Management Committee meeting last night "for their barbaric act."

"I shall never forget the utter despair on the faces of those men who were arrested and later returned to find their shacks burnt down," the chairman, Mr Dody Nash said.

"It was an expression I'll never forget all my life," Mr Nash said and moved that council be told that no action should be taken against squatters in Coloured areas in future without the CMC being consulted.

The CMC was a legally constituted body and the East Cape Administration Board could not violate the area controlled by the CMC.

Mr A Green said the fines paid by the squatters should be refunded or allocated to any charitable organisation.

"Fines derived from trespassing offences in Coloured areas should be handed to the CMC as traffic fines for infringements in the municipal area are allocated to the city council," Mr Green said.

Mr Green rejected the city council statement that only three shacks were burnt and said squatters were not responsible for illegal liquor and dagga in the camp.

Mr J. Temmers suggested a charge should be laid against those responsible for burning people's property. — DDR

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be.

10

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on the other, then it is better to withdraw funds from the second and spend them on the first. By simply looking at the amounts spent on each programme, the intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on each programme will depend on what we consider the benefit to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis (see below). For example, if it can be shown that preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all health expenditure, it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of expenditure are small compared with the benefits from other kinds of expenditure. In the share of the budget allocated to it.

Intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest inconsistencies. By all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used, of expenditure on a particular objective is, intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the difficulty of attributing to a particular type of expenditure a value.

Squatters claim demolitions

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant. It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold *	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws	-	++	+++	+++	0

* Added to test scoring method

Potsdam — township of grief

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — It is not but a group of schoolchildren huddle around a fire.

There is a big, black pot on the fire and teachers tell me soup is being boiled for the children. I further learn the big pots are an incentive for regular school attendance by some of the children.

These children belong to Chief D. M. Jonglanga's tribe and this is the story of Potsdam, which Chief Jonglanga, the Ciskei Minister of Education, calls "a transit camp."

It has been in existence for ten years.

The first residents of Potsdam stayed at Mdantsane for many years. Not Mdantsane as we know it today, but the area which was made up of several farms.

When the farmers were bought out they left behind their farm hands, who had to fend for themselves.

The labourers moulded a pastoral life for themselves, based on the availability of good agricultural and grazing land.

The South African Government's resettlement plans claimed the area and they had to make way for the establishment of Mdantsane. They had to resettle at Potsdam, some ten kilometres from Mdantsane in the Fort Jackson area.

Their refusal to move was dealt with sternly by the government and some of the people appeared in court on several occasions.

The story of the residents' resettlement was related to me by Headman Melford April, 39, and his sub-headman, Mr Kaiser Ludidi, 66.

The government did not make available to them any land where they could

be resettled. They were told to seek work on farms in the Border area.

An interview was eventually sought with Paramount Chief Veille Sandile, head of the



SUB-HEADMAN LUDIDI

Rarabe tribe, who asked his Chief Counsellor, Mr Isaac Sangotsha, to take the deputation to Mr C. Hoidt, a high ranking official in the Ciskei at the time.

The upshot was the establishment of the Potsdam Settlement.

A further shock awaited the people when they arrived at Potsdam in 1969. They were told they could not own land to plough and could not keep livestock. The stipulation is still in force and

Headman April said some residents consequently starve.

There are a number of people who work in East London and provide their families with food.

Headman April said some residents consequently starve.

There are a number of people who work in East London and provide their families with food.

Officially it's to be a game reserve. That's Potsdam where 5 000 Ciskeians live in poverty and squalor and are denied the right to continue their rudimentary pastoral way of life because they are not allowed to cultivate or keep livestock. There are claims of starvation in the area 10 kilometres from Mdantsane, and that children are dying of pellagra. **CHARLES NQAKULA** visited the area. This is his report of the area officially regarded as a "transit camp".



HEADMAN APRIL

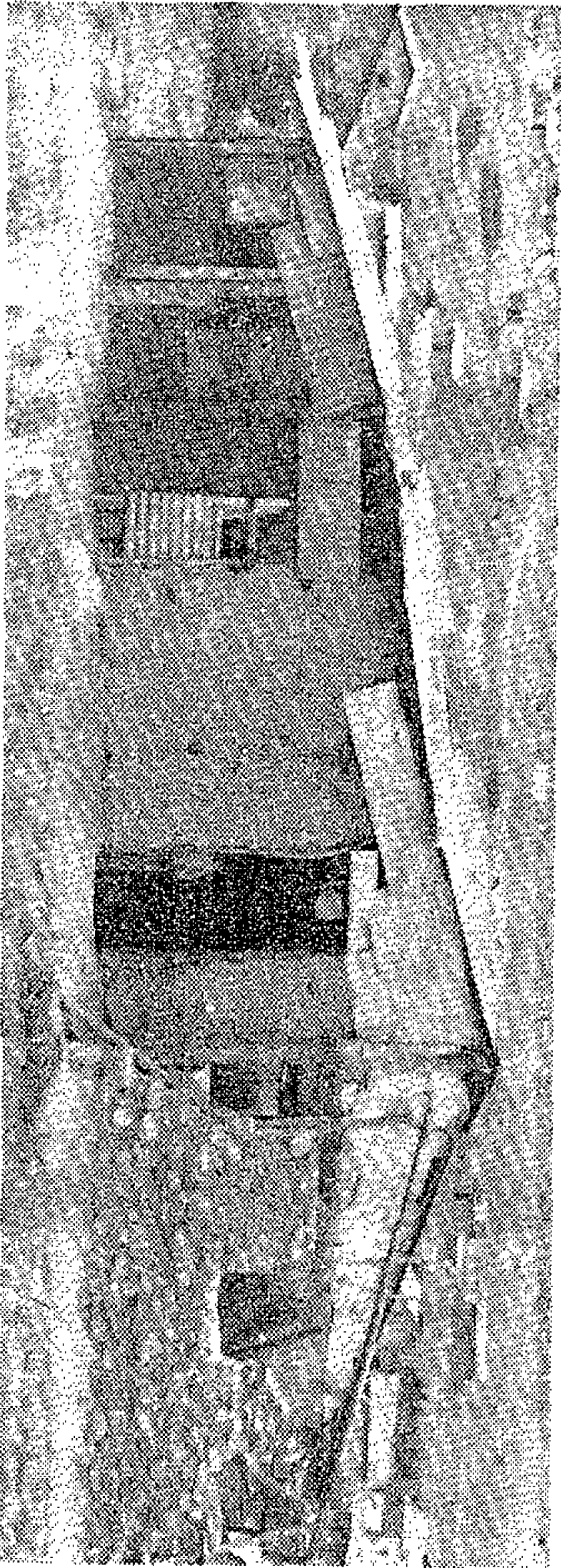
It is, however, still difficult to provide the family with food, keep children at school and go to work every day when transport alone is R1,10 a day between Potsdam and East London.

To supplement the little food they get at home, children go to school to get soup, for which they

she saw the number of pellagra victims in the settlement.

Cecilia Makwane Hospital nurses, who conduct a mobile clinic in the settlement, said pellagra had claimed the lives of a number of old people in the settlement.

The residents collected money to build a two-



A makeshift house — but one of the better ones in Potsdam where 5 000 people live.

people of Potsdam live tell the story of a township's grief.

There are a number of good houses but the majority of the approximately 5 000 people are living in squalor.

Their fate took a turn for the worse when more people who had been ejected from farms as far as Komga, Moolplaas and around East London were also settled at Potsdam.

Chief Jonglanga said there was a time when the labour inspector forced the election from some farms of 30 families a time. "And they left behind their ploughed melle fields and their stock, to go and starve along the road," he said.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said the Potsdam people would be moved to the area where Chief Jonglanga was to be settled, which is believed to be between the Chalumna and Ncora Rivers.

Chief Jonglanga added that the negotiation also related to his own resettlement as a chief, "but the Potsdam people's resettlement could be achieved earlier than my own resettlement".

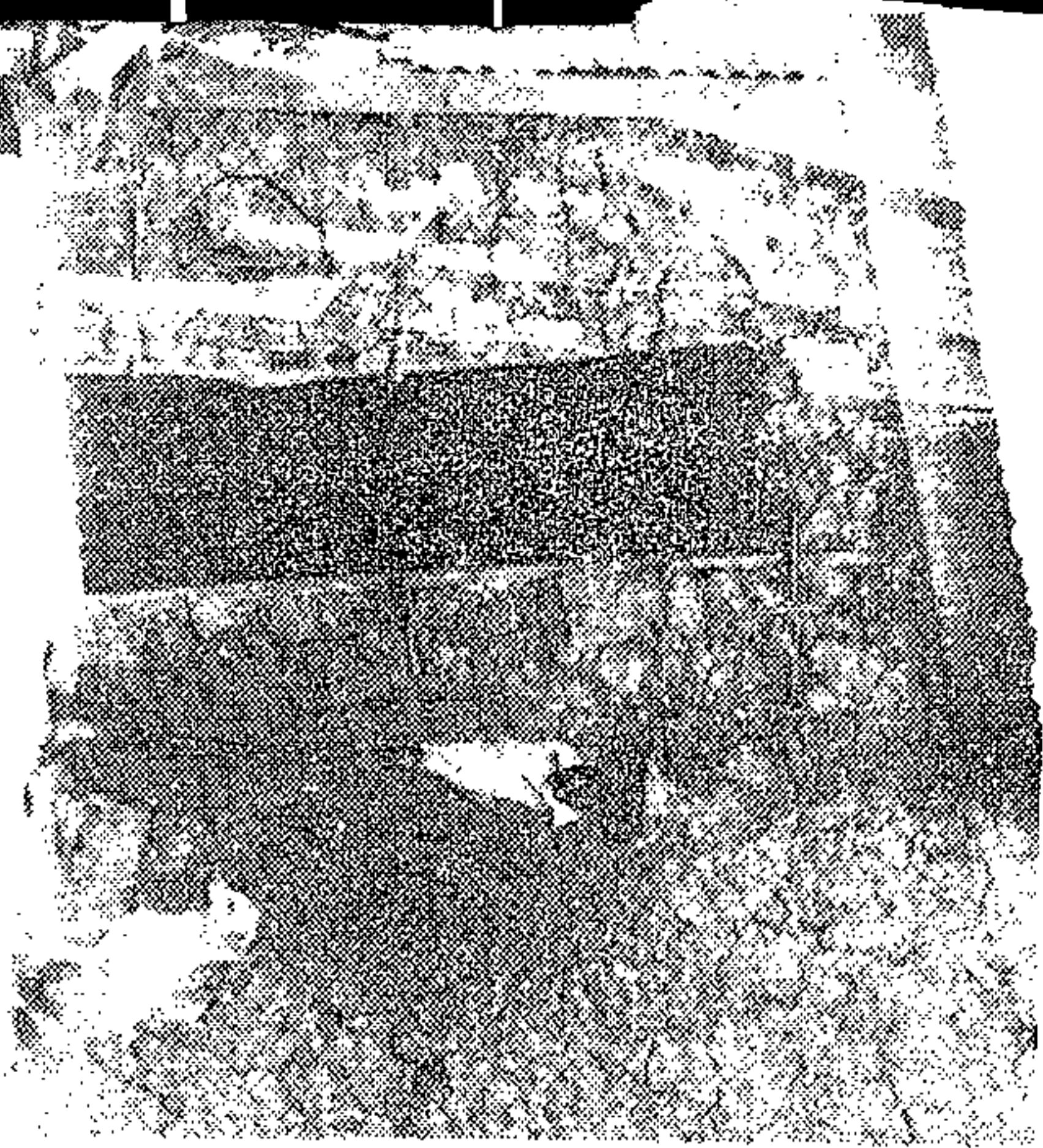
Meanwhile, the Ciskei Government continues with its two-day a week mobile clinic at Potsdam and also maintains a school there which has 893 children (662 at the Lower Primary with the rest attending higher primary.)

But that also causes frustration for the residents as they can only take their children as far as Std 5.

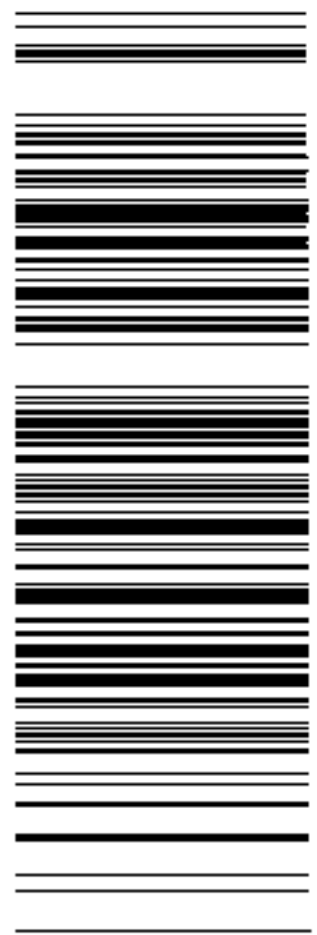
Beyond that, they have to take their children elsewhere and they must pay for school, lodging and boarding fees.

The most reliable source of income for the majority of residents is the old age pension.

NDHE AY0.10... signs of pellagra.



Mr Mbethi Kofi, 27, can no longer search for work. He has no money to get transport. He is seen in front of his makeshift home.



10/12/79

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Dr Piet Koornhof (left): masterful duplicity; and the bulldozing of Modderdam, near Crossroads
Divided and forgotten, the illegal squatter camp which was the rallying point of anti-Apartheid in South Africa now faces closure. OLIVER PALGRAVE reports.

Final instalment of Crossroads?

EARLIER THIS YEAR many people in South Africa and elsewhere breathed a sigh of relief and joyously hailed a reprieve for Crossroads, the illegal squatter camp which had been threatened with demolition by Government bulldozers. The victory, however, was a strange one. The euphoria came almost exclusively from the people and organisations who had campaigned on behalf of the camp — but not from Crossroads itself.

Whilst Cape Town reporters wrote of "tears of joy" in the camp, others found anger, confusion and internal hostility that had not previously been apparent. Overnight, the courageous unity which had done much to capture the acclaim and backing of international support groups, collapsed. Whether intentional or not, the plan put forward by Dr Pit Koornhof, the Minister responsible for black affairs, to rehouse most of the squatters, shattered their united front.

Six months have now passed, and critics of apartheid have turned their backs on this community and sought out new issues with which to embarrass the Government, but it now seems that three-quarters of the families in Crossroads are about to be evicted from their homes and deposited in the poverty-stricken homelands. Koornhof is apparently confident that he can inflict this fate with impunity.

Having deprived Crossroads of the external assistance upon which it now depends, his task should be simple. The 18,000 victims have been divided by his diplomacy and forgotten by the world.

Crossroads came into being as a makeshift home for over 20,000 people as a result of the chronic housing shortage in the official black townships, and because the wives and children of migrant workers found the forced separation from their menfolk financially and emotionally intolerable.

In defiance of the overcrowded, crime-ridden townships, not to mention the poverty of the Transkei, Crossroads evolved into a vibrant, superbly-run community. Schools, churches, self-help schemes, home industry, a medical clinic and endless committees can all be found behind the chaotic sculpture of scrap wood and corrugated iron.

It may be a shanty town, but families have at least stayed together — albeit illegally — and a degree of autonomy has been achieved, normally unheard of in the black ghettos of South Africa.

The existence of the camp has long been a thorn in the Government's side. As an illegal community it has challenged the authority of the State and served as an embarrassing reminder of the Government's failure to implement policies which

blacks simply cannot and will not obey. Worse still, it hit the international headlines the second the authorities threatened to bulldoze it.

Following the mobilisation of anti-apartheid groups throughout the world, Crossroads soon replaced Soweto as a synonym for oppression in South Africa. Its fate came to be seen as a critical test case for the policy towards urban blacks. The Government, conscious of the erratic manoeuvrings of its critics, responded by stalling.

The bulldozers were set aside and a less spectacular course of action was adopted — intimidation. Throughout 1978 pressure on the camp was stepped up with a view to evicting as many squatters as possible before demolition took place. Night time "pass raids" were carried out with devastating effect. Hundreds were arrested; babies died from the effects of tear gas, and a man was shot dead.

During the day, Government officials would surround the camp, cutting off access to water taps and preventing people from leaving for work. As a result, jobs were lost, rent arrears accrued, and the shacks of the penniless victims were singled out and dismantled.

As the deadline for demolition approached, an Opposition MP telephoned Dr Koornhof, shortly to be appointed the Minister for black affairs, and warned

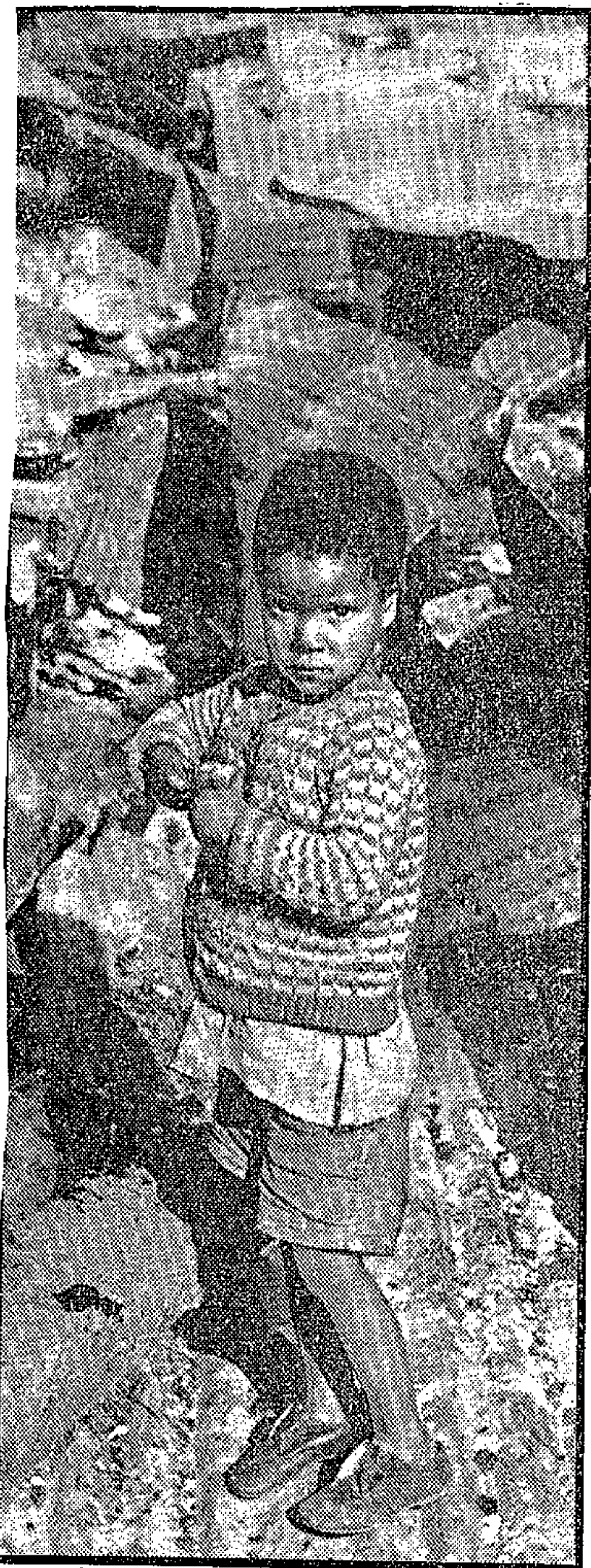
him he would be the first Minister to be responsible for a demolition on his first day of office.

Anxious to avoid an unnecessary uproar, and doubtless eager to protect his liberal reputation, Koornhof decided to negotiate. An elected delegation of seven members from Crossroads, two community workers, and three external advisers were chosen to represent the camp.

From the start, the negotiations were one-sided. Delegates were sworn to secrecy, thus preventing accountability to their constituency, and the original requests of the camp — above all that the community should not be split up — were thrown out, apparently because they would "confuse the issue."

Transcripts of the meetings reveal Koornhof's intriguing style of diplomacy. Though he repeatedly stressed the need for trust and cooperation, discussions or questions were barely tolerated. Frequent references to his guidance from God impressed the highly-religious Crossroads representatives, so too did an interesting game of charades in which he was actually reprimanded in front of them by another Minister for his softness and insistence on compromise.

But his paternalism did not pass entirely unnoticed. "What Koornhof does is break you down," one delegate said later. "He hammers you one moment and then is



nice to you. Eventually you are so relieved with the man being nice to you that you don't have to fight with him, and you somehow try to see his point of view. The whole thing is brilliant."

Once Koornhof had made it clear that there would be no discussion of the proposals, some felt there was little point in continuing with the talks. This position was hotly contested by their senior advisor, a professor from the University of Cape Town, who convinced them a favourable deal might still be reached.

Soon Koornhof and the academic were meeting daily for breakfast, and with the assistance of the camp's legal advisor, a rehousing plan was formulated.

The delegates finally agreed to this on the understanding that most of the community would be included, and presented their people with a fait accompli.

The response was none too favourable. People were confused by the vagueness and ambiguity of the deal, and were furious that their request to remain undivided had been dismissed. The chairwoman of the women's committee attempted to set their unease at rest. "In Crossroads we have had a big struggle, a big fight," she said. "Now God has sent Koornhof. Never mind what kind of people he is from. What he has said has been written down. The whole world knows about it. If he

turns his back on us he will make his Government a liar. Koornhof is really trying to help us. Why can't people believe that?"

But what neither she nor anybody else in Crossroads realised was that Koornhof had simultaneously conceded to Right-wing pressure to raise the penalties for employers of illegal workers. As a result, thousands in the camp would lose their jobs and thus become ineligible for places in the new township which they had been promised.

This duplicity has aroused little indignation from the usual critics, and contrary to the chairwoman's belief, nobody has denounced the South African Government as a liar.

Koornhof's handling of the whole affair has been masterful. Not only did he succeed in disarming his critics but he actually employed them — in the case of the Crossroads advisors — as unwitting instruments of his strategy. With their assistance he managed to transform a highly-embarrassing issue into a diplomatic triumph, and to emerge as the torchbearer of a new philanthropy within the Nationalist Party.

The only people to remain unimpressed are the 18,000 still fighting for their survival.

Oliver Palgrave, who lives in London, was until recently

The genesis of a clenched fist

I WAS born in 1950 in the early Soweto of Orlando (East and West), Shantytown, White City Jabavu, Pimville and Moroka. Today's Soweto, the sprawling dirt- and vice-polluted giant matchbox city, was more or less my age when my environment began to register in my consciousness.

Half-way through those first four years the loneliness of being the only child, and away from my parents for most of the time, was suddenly soothed by the arrival of a younger brother, Diliza, who would one day find himself in chains, en route to Robbens Island — thus inspiring A Pilgrimage to the Isle of Makana for our magazine, Staffrider.

In 1954 my parents got their own matchbox at Mzimhlope, a part of Orlando West II, and the four of us — mother, father, myself and Diliza — moved there.

I remember the menacing saracens in 1960. We were not allowed to leave the house and at night we slept on the cold floor. It was then that I first heard the sound of real gunfire. It was then that I first saw the black man standing his ground with a clenched fist in front of the barrel of a gun (fortunately, no one was shot that I knew of at Mzimhlope). It was then that I had my first faint acquaintance with the name of South Africa's recently resigned President. It was then that I saw pictures of dead or dying black men, women and children after they had been mowed down with bullets at Sharpeville. It was also in that period that I saw pictures of a row of coffins containing the remains of Coalbrook victims, lined up next to the gaping earth. Then that a slogan, "Release Mandela," was imprinted in my mind.

Later, with growth, I would ask and try to answer the why of it. Why did all these things happen? Why did a man called Patrice Lumumba sit in the back of a truck, hands bound behind his back, his hair being pulled from his scalp by men surrounding him with jackboots?

I entered puberty and launched on an adventurous growth. Adventurous because it was hard, as it still is, to grow in the dog-kennel city. On Saturday and Sunday mornings there was always a corpse covered by wind-blown papers in Mohale Street, which passes my home on its way from the station to the hostel for migrant workers. From time to time someone that I knew would stab someone else that I knew, fatally. Occasionally someone would hang himself. My friends started going to the Van Ryn place of detention for juvenile delinquents or to "Number Four," and returned to relate their episodes. I knew prison long before my turn came to pay a visit there.

To save me from all this my standard five and six teacher, Samuel "Maviyo" Ngcobo who had trained a keen eye on me, advised my parents to send me to boarding school.

In 1969 the police seemed



by MTUTUZELI MATSHOBA

me. Maybe because I had spent five years away in the Cape and they wanted to teach me the discipline of Soweto that I had been missing. I re-adapted, and that was the year of my first and last visit up to now to Number Four, although police stations were like to-lets, as they are to all blacks here, to me. Their pull is like that of the call of nature. Twice that year I engaged in fistcuffs with reservists (the same people who inspired Call Me Not A Man) because they were showy and pushy when they gave you the shakedown and wanted your pass.

Fort Hare, across the Tyume River from Lovedale, old adventurous friends listening to Strini Moodley Harry Nengwekhulu and Steve Biko talking, liquor parties, soccer, a strike and no return in the following year 1973. No regrets. After all, science was too abstract for me. I wanted to know more about human beings.

June 16, 1976 exploded in my face. Memories of old were revived, my life was so full that I knew that if I did not spill some of its contents out I would go beserk. I started scribbling and burning the scraps of paper on which I wrote, torn between writing or heading for the beckoning horizons, my country become my enemy. The moment I had been waiting for since the standard eight composition had not yet arrived.

It came when The Voice newspaper asked for literary contributions in 1978. I met Mothobi Mutloatse there and handed him my first story: My Friend, the Outcast. Mothobi's remark after reading it was: "Keep on writing, Mtutu. Don't stop until you get what you want to say off your conscience."

I want to reflect through my works life on my side of the fence, the black side: so that whatever may happen in the future, I may not be set down as a bloodthirsty terrorist. So that I may say: "These were the events which shaped the Steve Bikos and the Solomon Mahlangu, and the many others who came before and after them."

Mtutuzeli Matshoba still lives in Soweto. This autobiographical note is from his book of short stories. Call Me Not A Man, recently banned in South Africa, but available at £2.25, from Third World Publishing Ltd, 151 Stratford

Destroy Shacks Coloureds told

EAST LONDON — A number of families have been instructed by the Eastern Cape Administration Board to demolish shacks behind their houses in Duncan Village.

Notices were served by officials to the Coloured section of Duncan Village. Residents claimed yesterday that some of their backyard shacks were registered.

Among the families who were ordered to demolish their shacks were Mr and Mrs M. Gopie, of Metuisti Street. They are occupying a two-roomed house and the family numbers 20. They had three shacks.

Mrs Margaret Gopie, 36, a mother of four children whose ages range between 5 and 13, said she received a notice to demolish the shacks on Tuesday. The notice, which gave 10 days' grace was signed by the senior housing officer of the Eastern Cape Administration Board in Duncan Village, Mr N. Nel.

Mrs Gopie said when she received the notice she was surprised because they were living in a Coloured section. In most of the houses served with the notices the shacks were mainly used by blacks, she said.

Mrs Gopie said the shacks in her yard were occupied by her family, her grandmother, Mrs Ammy Beeton, who is 109 years old, and her sisters-in-law. One of the shacks was used as a kitchen. Mrs Gopie said after she received the notice to demolish the shacks she

went to see Mr Nel. She said she was told by Mr Nel she should demolish the shacks. She was also told to go to the Parkside Coloured housing office.

She said an official there drew up a list of her family, excluding her sister's four children. "He said I should take the list back to Mr Nel, because he could not help as there were over a thousand people from some hundreds of families who were on the waiting list for houses," Mrs Gopie said.

The official also advised her to demolish the shacks and have the whole family occupy the two rooms, she said.

Mrs Gopie said she was told by an official at the Parkside Coloured housing office that her grandmother and her father, Mr Charles Beeton, 62, should go back to Mount Frere, Transkei.

Mrs Gopie said she could not take them back home because of their ill health. They had been in East London since 1972 and were all getting treatment at Frere Hospital. They also got a pension from the Welfare Department. Mrs Cathrine Beeton was discharged from Frere Hospital yesterday. She has to go for a check up on Monday.

Mrs Gopie said she would not demolish her shacks unless alternative accommodation could be found for her family.

The Chairman of the Coloured Management Committee, Mr Peter Mopp, said the demolishing of any shelter

was an inhuman act and could never be justified unless alternative accommodation could be provided.

Mr Mopp said the Coloured community in East London was experiencing a grave housing shortage and did not expect the Eastern Cape Administration Board to add to the problem.

Recently attempts were made to solve the squatter problem. "Now it would appear that moves are afoot to create a new squatter problem."

Mr Mopp said it was a disgrace to South Africa to force a 109-year-old woman to become a squatter.

The Director of the Eastern Cape Administration Board, Mr J. H. Swanepoel, told the editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr G. A. Farr, in a telephone discussion yesterday evening that if the Gopie family were Coloureds he would have this case investigated by the board's local personnel and the Area Manager, Mr P. F. Sutton, not later than Monday.

"It has never been my board's attitude to treat people inhumanely. Proof of this was the manner in which we solved the squatter problem in Duncan Village. Many of the squatters had expressed their appreciation of the manner in which we dealt with them."

Mr Swanepoel categorically denied residents' claims that some of their backyard shacks were registered.



Some of the Gopie family of 20.

Old age attributed to hard work

EAST LONDON — Mrs Ammy Beeton, who believes she is 109 years old, attributes her old age to working hard in her youth.

She cannot remember when she was born in Mount Frere.

She is the second daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Isaac Fortein, and has four sisters and a brother.

Mrs Beeton has one son, Mr Charles Beeton, 62. She married at the age of 15.

When she was young,

Mrs Beeton has weak eyes and is slightly deaf. She needs help walking even though she uses two sticks.

Mrs Beeton was a staunch member of the Salvation Army.

She has eight grandchildren and 21 great-grandchildren. She lives with her granddaughter, Mrs Margaret Gopie in Duncan Village.

—DDR

MRS BEETON

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Christmas will be just like any other day of the year for Mrs Adelaide Lisa, Mrs Gladys Yekeni, Mrs Violet Ngupane, Mrs Evelina Fani and their children.

EL squatters face a bleak Christmas

DD
20/12/79

EAST LONDON — Christmas Day will be like any day of the year for the squatters of Duncan Village and Parkside. However, they hope that this festive season they will not be raided by the authorities, as was the case last year.

Squatters interviewed at random in the bushes said they hoped a good samaritan would come forward and help them so they could also enjoy the Christmas season. Mothers hoped something could be done for their children.

"I would be pleased if the charity organisations which used to help us would come during the festive season and give some gifts, especially to our children," said Mrs Adelaide Lisa, 51, a mother of three.

Squatters said they were praying that something would be done for them next year. "We have no other hope except God," Mrs Gladys Yekeni said.

Mrs Nosayini Limekhaya, 59, who lives with her daughter, said they did not know what the New Year would bring, or if it would be as hard as 1979. "But even if we have nothing we hope they (the authorities) will not trouble us during the festive season", she said.

Mrs Debora Socishe, 48, a mother of five children, said she had forgotten it was the Christmas season.

Two weeks ago her daughter, Alica Hombakazi, died leaving a four-month-old baby girl, Tamela.

Mrs Nolusapho Selana, 23, a mother of two, will not be with her husband, Mr Wellington Selana, because he is in jail.

Mrs Selana said she was desperate. She had been to the welfare offices in East London but was told to go to Mdantsane.

"What I need is help for my children. I don't know how to spend Christmas," she said. The festive season was as unreal to her as "stars in the sky."

Squatters said they had not been visited by charity organisations recently. They were last visited when their shacks were burnt down. Food, blankets and clothes had then been supplied. — DDR



MRS LIMEKHAYA . . . hopes for a trouble-free Christmas.

DECEMBER 24 1979

Angus 24/12/79

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Crossroads: 'Happy' New Year?

CHRISTMAS at Crossroads this year is a time of hope and apprehension. The dark cloud of imminent demolition which hung over the community last year has lifted, but a haze remains.

A statement in April by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, opened the prospect of a new family life in a conventional township

for the majority of people there.

Temporary residence permits to those not qualified to live in the Peninsula provided them with protection from prosecution until January 31 next year.

People are worried, however, about what will happen when they expire.

Doubt has been thrown on the sincerity of the Government in carrying

out Dr Koornhof's plan by persistent reports that Administration Board officials are trying to separate working husbands from their families.

Residents have rejected the blueprint for the new township on the grounds that proposed rents are too high. Negotiations are continuing between Crossroads representatives and the departments of Community Development and Co-

operation and Development.

At Crossroads, the year was marred by increasing tension between two representative committees — one under 'mayor' Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana and the Sizamile committee, led by Mr William Mcaphukiso.

Following an outbreak of violence at the squatter camp in November, the Sizamile committee was dissolved.

Looking ahead, chairman of the Crossroads women's committee, Mrs Regina Notongana, has a simple wish.

'We know the law is always against us. But our wish is that God will make the law share our feelings.'

She added: 'We don't know what January is going to bring us. We hope it will bring us peace, not worry.'

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a mixture of
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bunch of herbs
used, removed

K.U.V., P.A.A.R.L., T.E.L.L.S. U.S.

That skilfully chosen wine turns a meal into a banquet. Taken regularly in moderation, as it should be, wine is everywhere considered a most pleasurable aid to health. It brings good digestion, good humour, and an air of gracious living.

Learn to choose wines well, so that they blend with each occasion, every course. Learn to add the zest of wine to your cooking. It tickles up the delicate flavour of almost any dish.

For storing wines, use a cupboard in a quiet, cool corner of the house, or under the stairs. Corked bottles must lie flat so that the cork remains moist; screw capped bottles may stand upright. Place the sparkling wines in the lowest, coolest racks, then the white, then the red, and finally the dessert wines at the top.

Cool down white wines in the refrigerator but do not over chill them. This would ruin their delicate flavour and bouquet. About an hour in the refrigerator is enough. Rosé, the same treatment. Red wines should be served at room temperature, that is at about 60 degrees, overseas. In South Africa however, it is no sin to cool them in the hot summer. White wines should be uncorked just before serving, and the red wines an hour before serving.

Wine glasses should always have a stem; and should be held by the base or stem when drinking in order that the colour may not be obscured nor the temperature affected (unless that is deliberately intended in the process of wine-tasting). When serving wines at table or elsewhere never fill the glass more than two-thirds full so that the vacant space can gather and hold the fragrance.

In hot weather, do not hesitate to mix soda water with ordinary wine for a refreshing outdoor drink. It's an age old custom in Europe. In really hot weather, try chilling sherry before serving it as an 'appetizer' muscatel.

To tenderise any meat — and add flavour — soak for an hour or two before cooking. Always warm before adding to hot food. Curry tends to kill any table wine; but a sweet muscatel wine can be sipped with it. Do not blunt your palate before meals by taking spirits.

Preserve left-over wine in a bottle with a thin film of fresh oil and use for cooking.

To remove ring stains left on polished wood by bottles and glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in cigarette ash and oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

André L. Simon.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT

No. 2866

28 December 1979

PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL SQUATTING ACT, 1951.—IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 3C (1) IN THE AREAS OF JURISDICTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SOMERSET EAST AND DIVISIONAL COUNCIL DIAS, PORT ELIZABETH

Under the powers vested in me by section 3C (1) of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act 52 of 1951) I, Stephanus Jacobus Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, hereby declare that any person who intends engaging the services of a person of the Coloured group as defined in section 12 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), in the areas of jurisdiction of the Municipality of Somerset East and the Divisional Council Dias, (i.e. that portion within the Magisterial District of Port Elizabeth) so that such person will be brought into the areas of jurisdiction of one of these local authorities, shall first obtain a certificate in which it is stated that proper housing is available for such person whether within the area of jurisdiction of that local authority or of any other local authority or will be provided by the employer concerned.

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

DEPARTEMENT VAN GEMEENSKAPSBOU

No. 2866

28 Desember 1979

WET OP DIE VOORKOMING VAN ONREGMATIGE PLAKKERY, 1951.—TOEPASSING VAN DIE BEPALINGS VAN ARTIKEL 3C (1) OP DIE REGSGEBIEDE VAN DIE MUNISIPALITEIT VAN SOMERSET-OOS EN AFDELINGSRAAD DIAS, PORT ELIZABETH

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 3C (1) van die Wet op die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plakkery, 1951 (Wet 52 van 1951), verklaar ek, Stephanus Jacobus Marais Steyn, Minister van Gemeenskapsbou, hierby dat enigiemand wat in die regsgebiede van die munisipaliteit van Somerset-Oos asook die afdelingsraad Dias, (daardie gedeelte van sy regsgebied wat binne die landdrostdistrik Port Elizabeth val) 'n persoon van die Gekleurde groep soos omskryf in artikel 12 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), in diens wil neem wat sal meebring dat sodanige persoon binne die regsgebiede van een van die betrokke plaaslike owerhede gebring word, vooraf 'n sertifikaat van die plaaslike owerheid moet verkry waarin verklaar word dat behoorlike huisvesting vir sodanige persoon beskikbaar is, hetsy in die plaaslike bestuur se regsgebied of in die regsgebied van 'n ander plaaslike bestuur of deur die betrokke werkgewer verskaf sal word.

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

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

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SQUATTERS - Cape
1-1-80 - 31-12-80



Four of the squatters who have moved into makeshift shelters in the bush after their shacks were demolished. Clockwise from left: Mr Clarence Mattysen, Mrs Dorothy Cloete, Mrs May Khan and Mr Ronnie Mattysen.

Squatter shac

CT 9/1/80

307

By RICHARD WICKSTEED

THE homes of more than 20 squatters living in a tiny community on privately-owned mountain land adjoining Kirstenbosch have been demolished.

The squatters claimed last night that uniformed officials had come to the camp on Monday and knocked down their shacks. They thought that the officials were law enforcement officers of the Municipality's Parks and Forests Department.

However, a spokesman for the department night denied any knowledge of the demoli-

tion.

Some of the squatters say they have been living on the land for the past eight years with the permission of the owner, and could understand the demolition.

Two of the squatters, brothers Ronnie Clarence Mattysen, said they had lived on the land for eight years with the permission of the owner, whom they named as a Mr Wiehahn.

They said Mr Wiehahn had allowed them to erect their huts on his land and had given them corrugated iron for building purposes in exchange for their keeping the land clean.

Shacks demolished

clearing firebreaks. Speaking from the ruins of one of the houses, with Christmas decorations, cardboard and black plastic strewn around, the brothers told the Cape Times of their ordeal. 'Just before Christmas, our shacks would be demolished in seven days, but when we came home from work on Monday we found the ruins of our houses lying around the bush,' Mr Clarence Mattysen said. A spokesman for the Parks and Forests De-

partment yesterday denied that his men had performed the demolitions. 'We are quite aware of the fact that it is private property and we wouldn't operate there,' he said. Most of the squatters are from the Knysna/Mossel Bay area and the north-western Cape and came to Cape Town in search of work. Because of the acute housing shortage in Cape Town they were unable to find accommodation and moved into the bush. Some are professional plumbers, carpenters and spray-painters and others perform casual work.

The deserted ruins of an upper-Newlands squatter shack, one of several demolished on Monday. About 20 squatters, of whom some have lived in the area for up to eight years, were left homeless.



CT 9/1/80

Vrygrond hut fire: ³⁰⁷ Two jailed

Staff Reporter

A BROTHER and sister from Vrygrond who set their neighbour's hut alight and started a blaze that destroyed their own hut, were each sentenced to 18 months, nine months of which was suspended for five years, when they appeared in the Regional Court yesterday.

Cassiem Hendriks, 28, and Galiema Hendriks, 23, both of Flood Crescent in Vrygrond, were found guilty on one count of arson but were acquitted on a second count. They had pleaded not guilty to both charges.

Evidence was that on April 12 last year the two poured petrol over the hut of Mrs Gail Nelson and set fire to it soon after they had been involved in a fight with another family in the area.

Nobody was in the hut at the time. The ensuing blaze spread

to their own hut where they lived with their mother, and a hut alongside it which belonged to their half-blind brother. All three huts and their contents were destroyed.

Passing sentence, the magistrate, Mr J H Krige, took into account that Vrygrond was an area with a high crime rate where crimes involving arson and assault were not infrequent but, he said, residents had a right to be protected against this sort of crime.

He accepted that the Hendriks's own property had been destroyed and that they had been set upon and injured by a group of angry residents after the fire.

Cassiem Hendriks admitted six previous convictions for housebreaking and theft.

Mr A J F Louw appeared for the State, and Mr H Mohamed for the defence.

Council destroyed Newlands shacks

ST 10/1/80

Staff Reporter

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CITY COUNCIL officials demolished shacks belonging to about 20 squatters on the Newlands mountainside early this week, the City Engineer, Mr J G Brand, confirmed yesterday.

Mr Brand said the council's squatter control section had demolished the shacks.

The council was compelled by law to prevent illegal squatting, he said. In terms of regulations, the Newlands squatters had been served with eviction notices about two weeks ago.

Ignored

He said the squatters had ignored eviction notices and their shacks would again be destroyed if they were re-erected.

At least one of the shacks demolished on Monday was built on land owned by the City Council, it was learned yesterday.

Mr W Wiehahn, a City property broker named by the squatters as the owner of the land on which the shacks were erected, said yesterday he doubted that the land on which the squatters were living was administered or owned by his company.

However, he said, the squatters travelled over land owned by his company to get to their shacks. To his knowledge, they had never caused any trouble.

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the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal mortality also being of importance. Within the category of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most important causes of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high death rate from enteritis and diarrhoeal diseases in the young and circulatory diseases in later life. What is also of interest is the relatively large number of symptoms and ill-defined conditions, particularly in the African community (22,5%). This provides some indication of the provision and utilisation of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. In general, the Asians have a spectrum of mortality intermediate between the whites on the one hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other.

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table II provides the proportional contribution of the major circulatory diseases for the whites, Asians, 'coloureds' and Africans. Whilst Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Circulatory Disease in the white and Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Diseases are the major cause of Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' and African communities.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the second most important cause in the white community is suicide, whilst that for the 'coloureds' is homicide. For Africans, the latter is the main cause in this category.

The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful to calculate an expectation of life for urban Africans as this group is subject to a large measure of migration. The characteristically better expectation of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities. However, what is of interest is the ratios of the expectations of life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured' ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e₄₅ as compared to e₀ for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e₀ and males at e₄₅. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

'Officials' demolish Cape squatter shacks

RDM
10/1/80 (307)

CAPE TOWN. — The homes of more than 20 squatters living in a tiny community on privately-owned mountain land adjoining Kirstenbosch have been demolished.

The squatters claimed last night that uniformed officials had come to the camp on Monday and knocked down their shacks. They thought the officials were law enforcement officers of the municipality's Parks and Forests Department.

However, a spokesman for the department last night denied any knowledge of the demolition.

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They said Mr Wiehahn had allowed them to erect their huts on his land and had given them corrugated iron for building purposes in exchange for their keeping the land clean and clearing firebreaks.

Speaking from the ruins of one of the houses, with Christmas decorations, cardboard

and black plastic strewn around, the brothers told of their ordeal.

"Just before Christmas officials gave us eviction orders, saying our shacks would be demolished in seven days' time. They didn't come in seven days, but when we came home from work on Monday we found the ruins of our houses lying around in the bush," Mr Clarence Mattysen said.

A spokesman for the Parks and Forests Department yesterday denied that his men had performed the demolitions.

"We are quite aware of the fact that this is private property and we wouldn't operate there," he said.

Most of the squatters are from the Knysna/Mossel Bay area and the North-Western Cape, and came to Cape Town in search of work. Because of the acute housing shortage in Cape Town they were unable to find accommodation and moved into the bush. Some are professional plumbers, carpenters and spray-painters and others perform casual work. — Sapa.

Ngubani ufatis e Monis? Ufatis e Monis yifek
Record Self Raising Flour, Record Cake Flour, R
Record Unsifted Flour, Record Wheatie Treat Flo
Mille pack Mealie Meal; Fatis e Monis icecream
Fatis and Monis Macaroni, spagetti, shells, ri
Princess macaroni, spagetti, shells, rings, ri
Checkers, Poto! Gold, Pick 'n Pay macaroni, sp
Wrench Town Bakery, Observatory; Good Hope Bal
Somerset West.

imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehille
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Ufatis e Monis uphikelele ukuthi akukho ngxabano
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Umbutho walapha ekapa oyi National African Feder
kanye nabasebenzi.

Umbutho oyi Women for Peace Movement ucele ukuba
Bacele ukuba imveliso zakwa Fatis e Monis zingab
Abafundi base U.C.T. bayenzile eyabo intlanganis
bageshwe. Yaye akufunekile bayithenge imveliso yale

Umbutho oyi South African Council of Sports SACOS
!zikolo ezinonxibelelwane kanye nabo ukuba zixhas
Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders Association
ukuba angayithengi imveliso yalefektiri de bavume
Fatis e Monis ingathengwa.

Abafundi batha abasebenzi mabaphinde bageshwe kun
zikolo U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College
abafundi base University nakwano kolegi abangaphel
Ayanda amanani abantu abazibandakanyileyo nabasebenzi kwiveki ephiliileyo kubekho
"Sithapha sonke yaye injongo zethu zinye."

abamnyama xa bebemengaphandle kwefektiri. Abasebenzi bali ukwahlulwa, omnye wabo utha
lokugala logwayimbo indoda imela icala losebenzi ezame ukubohula ababala kubantu
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abamnyama. Nangona batha bagrogri swa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni aba basebenzi
Nangona aba bagxothileyo ingabantu bebala uninzi lwabo bagwayimbiileyo ngamagoduka abantu

lento kunyanzeleke ukuba kuphungulwe abasebenzi.
Ifektiri ibalula into yokuba omatshini ekusetyenzwa ngabo bathathe indawo yabantu yiyo
thi kusetyenzwe phantsi kwazo. Ifektiri leyo ilali oluthathethwano neUnion.
amaphapha anika Union igunya lokuba benze uthathethwano ngemeko ezibetile ekunoku-
ngokuba yi (Food and Canning Workers Union) bathi abo bagxothileyo bebesayinile
Abasemagunyeni kumbutho weUnion onamalungu ayi 10 000 (amawaka alishumi) obizwa

ziya kwenza uqushululu efemini.
8 ngemini. Umphathi wefektiri leyo utha ezizinto bazifunayo zingaphezulu kwamandla yaye
thethwano lokuba kunyuswe imali ibeyi - R40 ngeveki yaye kusetyenzwe iyure ezisi -
kukuba bebenamalungu eTrade Union ibe izama ukwenza uphando nothethwa
abahlali ebebesebenza nabo. Bathi unobangele wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi bahlali,
ebellile South benogwayimbo. Into ebangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwabasebenzi
Inyanga ngoku sele izakuphelela abasebenzi abangama - 88 bakwa Fatis e Monis efektiri

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

following indices were calculated:

Crude Mortality Rates.

Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used:

England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 or a developing one.

Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age groups for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

Proportions of Causes of Death.

Infant Mortality Rates.

Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.

Competing Mortality Risks.⁸ This is the mortality experience of a population under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a particular cause of death were eliminated. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

Calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for recent years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

Squatter shacks are demolished

CAPE TOWN — The homes of more than 20 squatters living in a tiny community on privately-owned mountain land adjoining Kirstenbosch have been demolished.

The squatters claimed that uniformed officials came to the camp and knocked down their shacks. They thought the officials were from the municipality's parks and forests department.

However, a spokesman for the department has denied any knowledge of the demolition.

Some of the squatters say they have been living on the land for years with the permission of the owner, and could not understand the demolition.

Two of the squatters, brothers Ronnie and Clarence Mattysen, said they had lived on the land for eight years with the permission of the owner, whom they named as a Mr. Wiehahn.

Speaking from the ruins of one of the houses, with Christmas decorations, cardboard and black plastic strewn around, the brothers told of their ordeal.

"Just before Christmas officials gave us eviction orders, saying our shacks would be demolished in seven days' time.

"They didn't come in seven days, but when we came home from work on January 8 we found the ruins of our houses lying around in the bush," Mr. Clarence Mattysen said.

Most of the squatters are from the Knysna-Mossel Bay area and the north-western Cape and came to Cape Town in search of work.

Because of the acute housing shortage in Cape Town they were unable to find accommodation and moved into the bush. Some are professional plumbers, carpenters and spray-painters and others do casual work. — SAPA.

These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15).

A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.¹² An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution¹⁰ by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.¹¹

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
					0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
					943	761	3765	3145

XVI

SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

Squatter camp may get a clinic

2028

1967

16632

12847

18348

13062

THE Divisional Council of the Cape is considering granting permission for the establishment of a temporary clinic at Cross roads.

The Empilisweni Sacla Clinic Committee applied for permission to establish the clinic to help to meet the primary medical and health needs of the community.

The emphasis will be on preventive medicine, the idea being to complement existing services.

The Administration Board of the Western Cape has asked for the council's comments but has also advised that there is no objection in principle to the establishment of a temporary structure.

CONTROL

The Divisional Council has agreed to hand over the control and ownership of the area to the Administration Board and the transfer is expected to be effected by the middle of this year.

The application for the clinic, however, is subject to certain protective conditions.

One requires the consent of the Minister of Co-operation and Development and the Administration Board of the Western Cape.

NCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

- Abavikeli, 32.
- see Health Education
- Abel-Smith, B., 117, 123.
- Access to health services, see Health Services, access to.
- accident fund, 36.
- accidents, see also Industrial Health, industrial 33, 36.
- mortality from 66ff, 92.
- Addington, 132.
- Addo, 264ff, 290.
- clinic 268ff.
- Adler, Taffy, 6, 35.
- African languages, 286; Xhosa, 166.
- aged, 29, 194, 339.
- pensioners, 334 note 1, 335.
- agents polyvalentes, 32 Mofambique.
- see also Health Education.
- agriculture, 211ff.
- see also Farming.
- air and vector-borne diseases, 95.
- alcohol, 389.
- alcoholism, 15, 19, 37, 281.
- ambulance service, 258, 270, 335.
- see also Transport.
- antibiotics, 204, note 1.
- see Drugs.
- apartheid, 144, 149, 154.
- see Racial Distribution.

Permit extensions for Crossroads

THE Administration Board of the Western Cape, which has given Crossroads residents a 12-month permit extension, would try to complete the extensions by the end of this month when the residents' temporary permits expired, the Director of Labour, Mr P S Pietersen, said yesterday.

He said about 10 000 residents were issued temporary residence permits in January last year. Adults, their dependants and people over 16 years were granted permits.

After consultation with the

Crossroads Committee in the near future, the Administration Board would establish a temporary labour bureau at an office in Nyanga, next to Crossroads.

Extensions for 30 families would be processed daily by AB officials.

The extensions would be stamped on reference books, temporary documents and travelling passes, on which the previous "residency stamp" had been placed.

Crossroads residents would be given extensions till the new squatter-resettlement scheme was completed.

see Health Insurance.

wife Obstetric Unit.

Indicators (AIDES), 32.

F, 298.

- Boston (Harvard) Standards (malnutrition), 2, 3, 40.
- see Malnutrition.
- Botha, P.W., 391.
- Botswana
- Family Welfare Educators, 32, 151ff.
- see Health Education.
- Brazil, 31.
- Britain,
- see U.K.
- Broad spectrum conditioners, 246 (of health).
- Brodie, J., 7, 55.
- Bryant, John, 234, 325.
- Buchan, T., 51.
- Buchanan, J., 338.
- Budgeting, 238.
- programme/objective, 231ff, 246.
- provincial, 363ff.
- see also Health Expenditure.
- Buhrman, V., 48.
- Build a Better Society (BABS), 32.
- bureaucracy, 218.
- Burney, Peter, 18, 29, 30.
- Caesareans, 381.
- see Maternity.
- Canada, 191, 193.
- Cape
- Divisional Council, 16, 20.
- Divisional Council clinics 268, 270ff.
- Eastern Cape (see Eastern Cape)
- Flats, Ch.15.
- municipality, Ch.15.
- peninsula, Ch.15.
- province, 319ff, 335, 363.
- Town, 2, 81, Ch.15
- M.O.H. Report 365.
- cardiovascular diseases, 62ff.
- mortality from, 66ff.
- Care Groups, Ch.13, 30ff.
- attitudes to health, 306ff.
- geographical distribution, 302.
- influence on community, 301.
- relationship with community, 309ff, 312.
- socio-economic status, 297, 305ff, 313ff.
- training of, 294ff.
- work in community, 295.
- see Health Education.
- Carlson, Rick, 145.
- causes of death
- see Mortality.
- causes of illness
- see morbidity.
- censuses, Ch.2.
- U.K., 110.
- Central government, expenditure on health
- see Health Expenditure.
- centralisation
- of medical care, 191ff, 195.
- decentralisation, Ch.15.
- cerebrovascular diseases, 83, 94.

Thousands' to testify at corruption trial

ALLEGATIONS of Corruption against inspectors of the Western Cape Administration Board relating to Crossroads temporary residence permits were being investigated by police, the Magistrate's Court, Athlone, heard yesterday.

Detective Warrant Officer A G Rodrigues was being cross-examined during a bail application by six Crossroads residents facing a total of 274 allegations of theft.

The State is opposing the application.

Warrant Officer Rodrigues said he did not

know how many inspectors were being investigated, 'but there are a few'. They were not under arrest.

PERMITS

The alleged corruption involved stamping temporary residence permits in the reference books of people not entitled to be at Crossroads.

Warrant Officer Rodrigues said the six Crossroads residents applying for bail were alleged to have stolen pass books, travel documents, permits and money following the issue of temporary resi-

dence permits six months ago.

People gave them money in order to get the correct stamps in their books,' he said.

Answering a question from the magistrate, Mr J D Huggett, Warrant Officer Rodrigues said the final charges against them would not be theft.

Warrant Officer Rodrigues said in his evidence in chief that he had been brought into the case 'about a week ago.'

He said corruption committed in Crossroads had resulted in the population

increasing since permits were issued from 10 000 to more than 40 000.

Cross-examined by Mr L Bozalek, for the applicants, Warrant Officer Rodrigues said he had obtained these figures from Warrant Officer J P F van Wyk of the security police.

1 000 STATEMENTS

W O Rodrigues said security police had taken more than 1 000 statements in the case. There was no specific reason why the security

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

police had begun the investigation.

He said 'a couple of thousand' statements still had to be taken and a team would be appointed this week to take them.

W O Rodrigues estimated it would take a month to six weeks to take the statements. No statements had been taken since the arrest of the applicants last week.

He agreed it could take weeks, even months to hear a trial involving thousands of witnesses.

KEPT SECRET

In spite of the large number of statements taken, Warrant Officer Rodrigues believed the investigation had been kept secret from the applicants.

There had been 'no special reason' for arresting them last week, about five months after the investigation began.

He said people who had already made statements had been threatened. Their lives would be in danger if the applicants were granted bail.

The applicants are Mr Zanemvula Fikile, 31; the chairman of the Crossroads executive committee Mr Johnson Ngxobowana, 40; Mr Jeremiah Ndaba, 47; the chairwoman of the women's committee Mrs Regina Ntongana, 38; Mrs Agnes du Toit, 38; and Mr Nelson Hala, 45.

The hearing continues.

Mr B Halliday appears for the State, Mr H Gischen and Mr L Bozalek of Mallinck, Ross, Richman and Cloenberg appear for the applicants.

Coloured squatters plea rejected

307
M. F. Indaba
1/2/80

Indaba Reporter

PORT ELIZABETH — The East Cape Administration Board rejected two requests by East London Municipality to resettle Coloured squatters in Duncan Village and an offer from a private company to remove refuse in the township.

It was announced by Ecab that there was no alternative accommodation for black families living in the 41 houses requested for Coloured occupation.

An offer from a private refuse removal company to remove and dispose of refuse in Duncan Village was also rejected. Instead, the board's present refuse removal service will continue with certain amendments.

Among these amendments, the Board approved the replacement of refuse trailers by new trailers with reinforced sides and canvas covers.

A sum of R15 000 has been allotted for replacing individual refuse drums with standard refuse containers. Staff shortages will be alleviated by reorganising foremen and shifts.

A site in Sandile Street in Duncan Village was also approved at the meeting as a sorghum beer outlet.



**in the
courts**

CAPL Tinks 6/2/80 (307)

Bail application for Crossroads six opposed by State

Staff Reporter

A SECURITY policeman yesterday told an Athlone magistrate that potential witnesses in a case of alleged corruption involving six Crossroads residents had moved away from Crossroads because they were afraid.

Warrant Officer J P F van Wyk was giving evidence opposing an application for bail by the six people involved.

They are Zanemula Fikili, 31, Johnson Ngxobongwana, 40, Jeremiah Ndaba, 47, Regina Ntongana, 38, Agnes du Toit, 38, and Nelson Hala, 45.

274 charges

They face a total of 274 charges involving theft of pass-books, permits, travel documents and money.

More than 1 000 statements were taken by the police in connection with the case and thousands more are expected to be taken.

Warrant Officer Van Wyk said potential witnesses had told him they would be "dead men if they came to court".

He said many of them had been threatened and had moved

away from Crossroads because they were afraid. They were now widely dispersed and the police would have to track them down.

He added that the position in Crossroads was such that even the police did not go there except in groups.

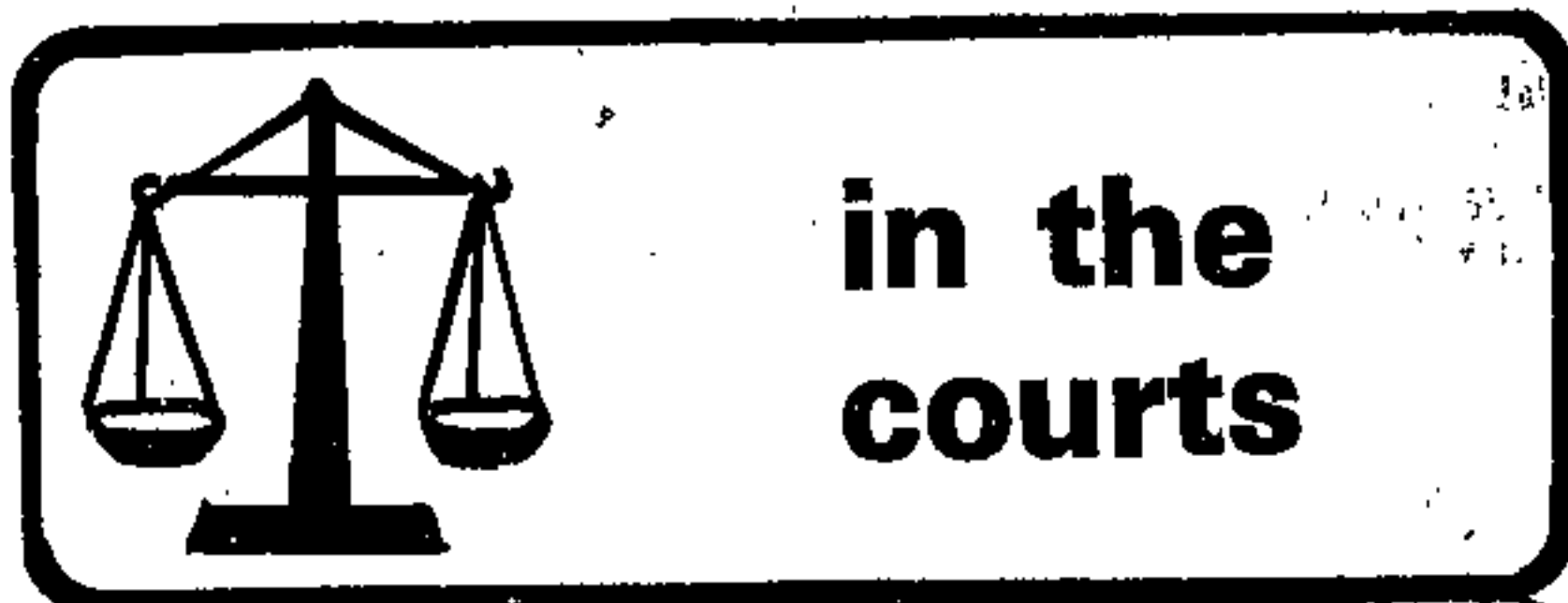
He said if the six accused were released on bail there could be widespread intimidation. There was also the possibility that they would flee to the Transkei.

Mr Lee Bozalek, for the defence, asked Warrant Officer Van Wyk if he did not think that the chance of getting a house in Crossroads would be enough to keep them from fleeing.

He said Warrant Officer Van Wyk was "completely exaggerating about intimidation" and had provided no names or proof.

The application hearing continues today.

Mr J D Hugget was on the Bench. Mr B Halliday appeared for the State. Mr L Bozalek and Mr H Gischen, both of Mallinck, Ress, Richman and Closenbergh, appeared for the applicants.



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W		A		C		B	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

Traffic hindered: Man fined

Court Staff

A ONE-LEGGED man told a magistrate yesterday that the police had assaulted him and that he was "standing here for nothing".

Edward Patrick Langford, 48, of Cape Town, was found guilty of causing a traffic obstruction near the Sea Point aquarium on December 18 and was fined R10 (or 10 days).

He was acquitted on charges of refusing to give his name and address to a policeman, resisting arrest and assaulting a policeman.

Obstruction

Langford pleaded not guilty to all the charges, saying that he could not have caused an obstruction as "the road there is wider than Adderley Street".

He said he had been travelling slowly along Beach Road, Sea Point, in his specially-adapted car and was looking for parking.

Someone shouted at him to drive faster and he shouted back: "Save petrol."

When he saw a police van behind him, he put his arm out of the window and indicated to the driver to pass him.

Langford said he drove another 500 m to the pavilion before the police van pulled over in front of him.

A policeman walked up to his car, put his arm through the window and pulled the keys out of the ignition, but Langford grabbed the keys back. The policeman then tried to handcuff him, punching him in the process, but he pulled away, Langford said.

He denied that he had punched the policeman.

Mr F A H Juhl was on the Bench. Miss B Barnes appeared for the State. Mr J Kudo appeared for Langford.

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)
(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

TABLE I

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
			2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91	
			5,18	12,59	7,51	6,16	4,10	
			0,43	1,03	0,69	0,58	0,45	
			152	1170	809	3472	715	

support of the Divisional Council was essential for the work to continue and to reach the scale it has today.

All the clinics provide a comprehensive primary health service, with preventive, promotive and curative aspects. The work at Addo clinic is outlined here as a representative example of the Divisional Council clinics.

The clinic is open all day. Most patients come in the morning, filing, bookwork, etc. being done in the afternoon. Certain days in the week are devoted to a particular function: e.g. Tuesday to child welfare (weighing, immunisation and minor ailments, advice given where necessary, and milk powder (Lactogen and SMA) sold at cost); Wednesday for ante-natal clinic; and Thursday for family planning. On every second Thursday, the doctor comes to examine new patients in the afternoon.

Treatment for T.B. is given free at the clinic, together with a limited amount of home visits.

The white sister used formerly to attend aged or infirm T.B. patients at home. black pensioners in the old-age local Addo clinic. The D.C. however found curtailed home visits. This means home, although up to 3 postnatal visits.

Maternity services are provided at the clinic where there is a small labour room at night and at weekends. The response of the sister to the clinic is that of those who live in the locations would be sum (e.g. R5) for transport to the clinic unless relatives of theirs possess transport. Many deliveries, even on farms, are assisted by untrained midwives or relatives. At Bontrug, the nurses do home deliveries.

A good deal of other district work of a preventive and promotive nature is done by the sisters, depending partly on their particular interests, and almost exclusively by white nurses. This includes visiting schools for

Heaf testing, BCG vaccinations and prophylactic treatment, and other immunisations which may not yet have been given. There have also been campaigns to visit every farm for the same purpose. X-rays for T.B. contacts and suspects are done at 6-monthly visits of the State Health Mobile Unit, emergency cases being done in between at the Divisional Council's expense at the Kirkwood district surgeon. One sister at Sunland gives family planning education to groups of farm workers and school leavers. Pap smears cannot be done at State expense.

Charges at the clinics are 20c per visit for minor ailments; family planning, and T.B. treatment are free. A charge of R6,00 is made for the comprehensive maternity service including antenatal clinics, delivery and postnatal checkups.

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Monday, February 9, 1980

Threat to kill mayor — evidence

Staff Reporter

A STATE WITNESS in the trial of six Crossroads residents had threatened to kill the chairman of the Crossroads executive committee in November last year, an Athlone magistrate heard yesterday.

Mr Raymond Dunga, a Crossroads resident, was giving evidence for the defence in an application for bail by six Crossroads residents, who are facing 274 charges of theft.

The six making the application are Zanemula Fikili, 31; Johnson Ngxobongwana, 40; Jeremiah Ndaba, 47; Regina Ntongana, 38; Agnes du Toit, 38, and Nelson Hala, 45.

They face a total of 274 charges involving theft of passbooks, permits, travel documents and money.

Mr Dunga, a member of the Crossroads home guard, claimed that Mr Ruben Mvana, who had earlier appeared for the State, had accosted him with a pickaxe and threatened to kill him outside Noxolo School in Crossroads. Mr Mvana had told him that he would also kill the chairman of the executive committee and unofficial mayor of Crossroads, Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana.

Assaulted in faction fight

Earlier, Mr Mvana alleged that he had been assaulted by Mr Ngxobongwana in a faction fight outside Crossroads last year, during which two men were killed.

According to Mr Dunga, Mr Mvana had been expelled from Crossroads by the community at a public meeting for assault and causing disturbances and for "not complying with the rules of Crossroads". He denied Mr Mvana's claim that Mr Ngxobongwana had threatened him with death at the meeting after he had asked for the committee's annual report.

The prosecutor, Mr B Halliday, dismissed Mr Dunga's evidence as "fabrication". Under cross-examination, Mr Mvana admitted that he had not been present while the meeting was in session.

In his summary, Mr Halliday said he opposed the application for bail as a list of the names and addresses of state witnesses had been found on one of the six accused. Even though most of the witnesses had since moved out of Crossroads, the six would easily be able to intimidate their families into releasing their new addresses.

In the defence summary Mr Lee Bozalek and Mr H Gischen said it was "inconceivable" that the accused would be able to obtain the new addresses of 90 state witnesses.

The magistrate, Mr J D Hugget, postponed his decision on the application till February 15.

2.1.1. Specialist and Hospital Services

Specialist services are available in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage. Patients needing hospitalisation are referred to the Kirkwood nursing home, the Provincial Hospital in Uitenhage or the Livingstone Hospital

Camp 307 permits are being renewed

THE Administration Board, Western Cape, has issued an urgent appeal to employers of Crossroads residents not to discharge residents whose temporary permits have expired.

The board has also requested that employees do not send employers to the board's offices in Langa at the Labour Bureau because a temporary office has been established at the Nyanga Administration office adjacent to Crossroads for the purpose of renewing temporary permits.

The director of labour for the Administration Board, Mr P S Pietersen, said that at a meeting of officials of the board, the chief commissioner and the Crossroads Committee it was pointed out that employees were being dismissed from their jobs because their temporary permits expired on January 31, this year.

RENEWALS

The board is in the process of renewing these permits to allow Crossroads residents to remain in the Cape pending the eventual solution of the Crossroads problem.

Mr Pietersen said it was expected that the renewals would take about three months.

We are calling in Crossroads residents to the temporary offices at Nyanga in an orderly manner and renewing their permits, he said. These permits will be valid until March 31 next year.

Theft case: Bail for 3 squatters

THREE of the six Crossroads residents facing 274 allegations of theft involving reference books were granted bail by an Athlone magistrate yesterday.

Bail applications for the six, who allegedly took reference books from people and promised for a fee to have temporary residence permits stamped in them, were made on January 26.

According to the evidence of a security policeman, Detective Warrant Officer J P F van Wyk, they were found in possession of hundreds of reference books. Each had been accompanied by between R10 and R30.

ENDORSEMENTS

According to some witnesses their pass books were later returned with the necessary endorsement, but in '99.9 percent' of cases the books were not seen again.

The three who were refused bail yesterday were Mr. Johnson Ngxobongwama, 40, who faces nine counts of theft; Mr. Zanemula Sikile, 31, (30 counts); and chairman of the Crossroads woman's committee, Mrs. Regina Ntongana, 38, (128 counts).

R150 BAIL

Bail of R150 was granted for Mr. Jeremiah Ndaba, 43, (13 counts); R300 for Mrs. Agnus du Toit, 38, (90 counts) and R100 for Mr. Nelson Hala, 45, (4 counts).

The cases were postponed to February 27.

A seventh Crossroads man, Mr. Sipopana Cobollo, 43, appeared in the Athlone court yesterday on two charges of theft relating to reference books.

He was granted bail of R100. He will appear again on February 27.

10. DECISION MAKING AND OPTIMALITY IN THE PROVISION OF HEALTH CARE¹

INTRODUCTION

If a community is to make the best use of the resources that it commands, it needs to establish what its ultimate objectives are and their rank order of preference and then to allocate the resources in a manner that enables the achievement of these objectives, with the minimum amount of effort. In most free enterprise societies, the production of goods and services takes place in both the public and the private sectors of the economy and a large number of different decision-making processes contribute to the overall allocation of resources. The diversity of the decision-makers, of their objectives and of their interests, together with the problems that are connected with the transmission of information from one party to another, makes it extremely unlikely that the ultimate results from the process will be in any way optimal from the social viewpoint. Even a decision made in terms of majority rule on a 'one man one vote' basis will only yield a socially desirable decision under fairly restrictive conditions.²

In a capitalistic market the activities of both the two sectors and the positive actions taken in one sector make it extremely unlikely that it will be delivered in such an economic manner as to argue a case for delivery of health care, i.e. rather than for the best. It looks at the particular problems of decision-making, first through the market and then in the public sector. The paper concludes with a discussion of some possibilities that might improve the system.

THE MARKET MECHANISM AND SOCIALLY OPTIMAL RESOURCE ALLOCATION

The bulk of the economic decisions made by the private sector are made at the individual level, or by very small groups of people and emerge

almost spontaneously. The market system provides meeting places for those selling and those buying goods and services. The set of relative prices that emerges from the market reflects the ultimate compromise between the pattern of goods and services desired by those members of the community operating in the market and that proposed by the suppliers. This market determined pattern of goods and services is, however, very unlikely to be closely related to the pattern that is actually desired by the community as a whole, due to a number of inherent shortcomings in the market mechanism itself as a decision-making medium, namely:

1. There is no way a man can record the strength of his desire for goods and services that are not currently supplied to the market.
2. A person's actual ability to register market votes is limited by his financial resources. Consequently, the votes of a rich man, who may have relatively weak preferences for a particular commodity, could well outweigh those of a poor man with extremely strong desires or feelings.

3. The benefits and costs of certain decisions taken in the market may well fall on people who have no say in the decision, and whose interests are neglected at the time the decision is made.

**Squatters 304
complaint,
but none
are found**

Staff Reporter

IT HAS been claimed that squatters from the dense bush north of Edgemoor and Monte Vista are making life unbearable for residents of these two Goodwood municipal areas, and that Graaff's Trust, owners of the land from which the squatters came, should clean up the area.

This was stated in a letter sent to the Trust by the Goodwood municipality recently.

Yesterday, Graaff's Trust combed the area - and found no squatters.

Mr J A B Loggie, property manager of Graaff's Trust, said the complaint was investigated yesterday.

"We used four-wheel drive vehicles and the only people we came across were five policemen training their dogs," Mr Loggie said.

"They told us that they had been patrolling the area for years and confirmed there were no squatters around. It is quite possible though that people come there after dark," he said.

But back in Goodwood, the Mayor, Mr Joe Simon, maintained that squatters and bush dwellers are causing great distress and making life unbearable for residents.

They emerged at night and used water taps outside private homes at will and were often drunk and unruly, the mayor said.

Goodwood police could not give any information on the matter yesterday.

This paper contains one such exercise.

It looks at the particular problems of decision-making, first through the market and then in the public sector. The paper concludes with a discussion of some possibilities that might improve the system.

extent reflects the distribution of income in the community. If one was to alter distribution, for example, by redistributing from the rich to the poorer members of society, one would also alter the set of market prices. The gain in income by the poor would mean that their set of preferences would be more adequately backed up by money votes and consequently would have a greater impact on the ultimate decisions made in the market.

6. The market also operates on a relatively short time horizon and discounts benefits or costs that are expected to accrue in the future very heavily.

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS

(Note: There are no tables for division because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I

INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

III

ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
NO.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

CASE 71-43 22/2/80
Squatter
complaint
but none
are found
(307)

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Hell let loose would be a mild description of the agitated state of mind of Border farmers who now realise they have been fooled, or deceived, over the removal of illegal squatters in the white corridor.

After legislation had been passed empowering the Government to apply Chapter IV of the Native Trust and Land Act, which would have made it impossible for the position to deteriorate, the Secretary for Bantu Affairs pleaded for the acceptance of certain recommendations. This was agreed to.

These were that the recommendations of the Pike Commission be accepted and that the position be pegged as at the time of the report; and that squatters on farms be drafted and absorbed in Zwelitsha. No new licences were to be granted and the law was to be changed to prevent any further encroachment in the corridor.

At that time (1943) the squatter position was: Cathcart, 986; Stutterheim, 4 475; Komga, 6 518; East London, 3 555. The total of 16 534 in 1943 could be multiplied tenfold in 1980 — and that would be a very

conservative estimate of the number of illegal squatters still in the corridor.

As time dragged on, with nothing being done, the Minister of Bantu Affairs made an approach to the farmers with a view to land being found — compensation land as it were — to accommodate all the people displaced from their illegal squatter lands. A series of meetings was held, the first at Kei Road under the Eastern Agricultural Union and others at Frankfort, Braunschwieg, Izeli, Potsdam and Hanover. These meetings were addressed by a senior representative of the Department of Bantu Affairs, Mr Koos de Wet.

I quote from records in my possession and from minutes of associations and boards, of Mr De Wet's address:

"I have been sent here by the minister to plead with you to make land available as compensation land on which to settle all the people displaced from the white area. The land we are asking for is neither released, schedul-



Mr C. Miles Warren, the writer of this article, was MPC for Cathcart, 1937-1940, and MP for King William's Town, 1940-1966. He lives now at Stutterheim.

ed nor quota land, but it is impossible to free you of this menace unless you are prepared to give us land.

Asked by questioners at every meeting how long it would be before the transfer could be completed, Mr De Wet replied: "Within two years." And this statement was confirmed by the then Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr De Wet Nel, in the House of Assembly on numerous occasions.

It was ultimately agreed that land should be made available and the following areas were then taken up by the government on the express understanding that the land was to accommodate displaced persons from the white corridor:

Frankfort, Braunschwieg, Izeli, Hanover, Potsdam, all farms west of the national road above and below Berlin, including Amalinda outspan, eight farms in the Mount Coke area down to Fort Pato, and a number of farms in the upper Punzane area. This was a very substantial area of country that was not scheduled or released.

At a later stage the Select Committee on Bantu Affairs was called together to consider the purchase of the whole of the German settlement area of Keiskamahoek for the express purpose of accommodating displaced persons from Mgwali, Wartburg, Cenyu-Umlungisi and lower Kubuse.

At that meeting it was specifically stated that if the farmers agreed to this, the farm, Fort Meriman, would revert to white territory.

A brief look at what has been done in the past 35 years will be of great interest and justify the hard feelings that are rampant.

The illegal squatters in the following places are still there and in great numbers: Mooiplaas, Kwenxurha, Tainton Village, Kwelerha, Newlands, Mgwali, Wartburg, upper Kubuse, lower Kubuse, and on black-owned plots throughout the four districts, with some white plots still being used as squatter haunts.

What of the land

specifically set aside for accommodating these people? Well, it is gradually being filled up with people being displaced from Cape Town, Uitenhage, and other far-flung areas.

Would we be justified in asking: Have we just been fooled and deceived? We have been led to believe over the years that when a government promise gives a solemn promise it will keep it.

That is not the end of the tragic position. The government has mounted the escarpment and bought the unscheduled and unreleased land adjacent to Gazella and Amabele, plus the farms Glen Avon, Stanhope, Farm Union and all land west of the Frankfort road to the national road, plus portions of farms in the upper Kubuse area.

Now the last straw to break the camel's back: The government wants that so-called finger of land known as Woodlands and Clifton Hill to be incorporated into the black state. One wonders what the adjacent farmers would have to say if their farms were brought into

immediate contact with densely populated squatter country, with only the railway line and the national road as the buffer zone.

We have been advised that the Van der Waal commission are to visit this area this month and that we had to prepare memoranda to submit to them. It is nearing the end of the month and there is no sign of any commission coming. Nor has there been any intimation whether or not the bodie that have submitted memoranda will be allowed to put their cases before a person, with support by oral evidence.

One might reasonably write at the end of this pro pudor (for shame)! For the future the three feet six inches of railway line will be the buffer between the black and white territories. The national road, all power lines, all main telecommunication lines, will run through black territory. Wonderful architecture for the defence of our country.

* The Van der Walt and the Greeff commissions are concerned with the boundaries of, and land for, the Ciskei.

(307) C 28/2/80

Crossroads theft case postponed

SEVEN Crossroads residents and a Langa man charged with theft were yesterday remanded to March 3 by an Athlone magistrate to enable them to discuss the financial and other implications of their defence.

Five were granted bail at earlier hearings, but by yesterday none had deposited the required sums.

Mr Norman Snitcher, representing all eight, asked for yesterday's postponement so that the accused and their relatives would be able to discuss the defence and its financing.

The accused are: Mr Johnson Ngxbongwana, 40, of 1085 Crossroads (nine counts of theft); Mrs Regina Ntongwana, 38, of 1196 Crossroads (128 counts); Mr Zanemvula Fikele, 31, of Zone 24, Room 776, Langa (30 counts); Mr Jeremiah Mfanyana Ndaba, 47, of 122 Crossroads (13 counts); Mr John du Toit, 31, of 2374 Crossroads (six counts); Mr Nelson Bonisile Hala, 45, of 2216 Crossroads (four counts); Mrs Agnes du Toit, 38, of 2374 Crossroads (90 counts); and Mr Sipopana Jackson Cobololo, 43, of 696 Crossroads (two counts).

Mr Cobololo's bail is set at R100, Mrs Du Toit's at R300, Mr Hala's at R100, Mr du Toit's at R100 and Mr Ndaba's at R150.

The magistrate was Mr J D Huggett. Mr B Halliday prosecuted.

Permits

307

case:

ARGUS
6/3/80

Two more get bail

BAIL was fixed in the Athlone Magistrate's Court today for two Crossroads residents facing allegations of corruption. The two were previously refused bail.

For Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, 40, who faces nine allegations of fraud involving temporary residence permits, bail was fixed at R150.

Mrs Regina Ntongana, 38, was granted bail of R300. She faces 128 allegations of fraud.

Ten Crossroads residents have now appeared in court in connection with fraud allegations. All but two — Mr Bonelele Ngevu, 35 (269 counts), and Mr Zanemvula Fikile, 31 (30 counts) — have now been granted bail.

TRIAL DATES

Trial dates were fixed for nine of the residents who appeared today. The dates were:

Mr Fikile, April 17;
Mr Nelson Hala, April 23;
Mr Sipopana Cobololo, April 23; Mr John du Toit, April 24; Mrs Ntongana, April 28; Mr Jeremiah Indaba, May 12; Mr Ngxobongwana, May 16; Mrs Agnes du Toit, May 26; Mr Geoffrey Ntongana, June 2.

Mr Ntongana, 42, appeared for the first time today in connection with eight allegations of fraud. He was warned to appear again on June 2.

Mr Ngevu is to appear again on March 10.

Mr J D Huggatt was on the Bench. Mr B Halliday appeared for the State. Mr N Smitsher appeared for the nine accused.

Squatters to ignore notices

AKG 45 11/3/80

307

AT a meeting in Crossroads last night, more than 800 residents unanimously decided to ignore notices sent to them by the Western Cape Administration Board, advising them to obtain further permission to stay in the camp.

Residents complained that actions by the board officials were contrary to what the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, had promised them when they were given six months to stay in Crossroads last year.

The vice chairman of Crossroads, Mr. Oliver Mmani, said the solution should come from the people themselves because the committee did not want to influence their decision.

EXECUTIVE

Most of the executive members of the Crossroads committee — including Mr. Johnson, Nxobongwana — were not at last night's meeting.

After a long discussion the more than 800 people present decided that notices sent to them by the board should be ignored until Dr. Koornhof was asked by the Committee of Crossroads to clear the matter with the board and the residents of Crossroads.

The major grievance of residents appears to be the

three months or one month extensions they are given, when they are summoned by the board to obtain further permission to reside in Crossroads.

It was also claimed last night that many people called before the board were not given extensions at all but were told to return to their homelands.

EXTENSIONS

Residents maintain that when they were given six months to stay in Crossroads last year, Dr. Koornhof promised them that when this term expired they would be given another extension of a year.

The Western Cape chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr. Timo Bezuidenhout said today he was aware that there were complaints about the way the granting of further permits was being carried out. 'I have told the board officials that everybody whose name appears in the survey that was conducted last year and has a permit should be given an extension of a year,' he said.

R28 000
CAPE TOWN 12/3/80
wanted for
squatters (307)

Municipal Reporter

THE City Council's executive committee was asked yesterday to provide R28 000 to pay the cost of moving squatters' furniture and belongings when they were given council houses.

In a report to the committee yesterday, the deputy city engineer, Mr C J Freeman, said the director of housing had complained that squatter families who were allocated houses could not afford to hire transport to move their belongings.

In order to help, the council's rangers had provided transport to the new houses but this was now happening so frequently that he was making up to three rangers and their vehicles available for four hours a day.

Because of the increased rate of rehousing squatter families and the demolition of their pondoks, the rangers were too busy to be spared for removals and he could no longer help the director of housing.

Mr Freeman requested the council to make R28 500 available so that labour and transport could be hired.

twists and turns at Crossroads

For water — a sweaty trudge to the taps

A MODEST hope has been dashed at Crossroads — where 20 taps provide water for 24 000 people.

The residents will not, after all, get more water points with push-button taps. Officialdom has decided that 20 conventional taps are sufficient.

Residents have accepted the decision philosophically. After all, what additional hardship is there anyway in rotating a tap 20 turns left and 20 turns right when you have trudged a long, long way through the sand dunes in the blazing heat to fill your bucket.

50 IN QUEUE

And if you have to queue — often as many as 50 people — it's no good complaining. It won't help.

Sometimes it requires eight trips a day to one of the 10 water points to get enough water for cooking, washing and drinking.

At Crossroads the residents have developed water-carrying to a fine art.

There is, of course, the traditional method — a 12 kg bucket on the head.

SMALL FRY

But heavy containers cannot be balanced on the thin necks and scrawny shoulders of the small fry, who are roped in to help.

The youngsters roll the bucket. They lose some water that way — but every drop that reaches home helps.

The more innovative have built pushearts. They are often bizarre, but always functional.

Almost as precious as the water are the containers. The dumps are searched daily for paint drums which are cleaned out and put to immediate use.

COST OF A BUCKET

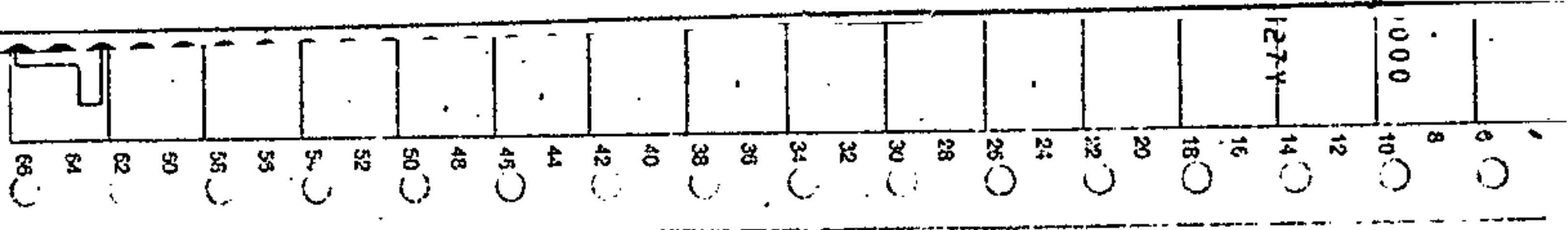
An alternative is a plastic bucket from the supermarket. But even the cost of this can make a dent in the housekeeping money of a Crossroads family.

And so life goes on at Crossroads.

Those 10 supply points, their 20 taps with revolving handles — 20 turns clockwise, 20 turns anti-clockwise, untempered times a day and far into the night.

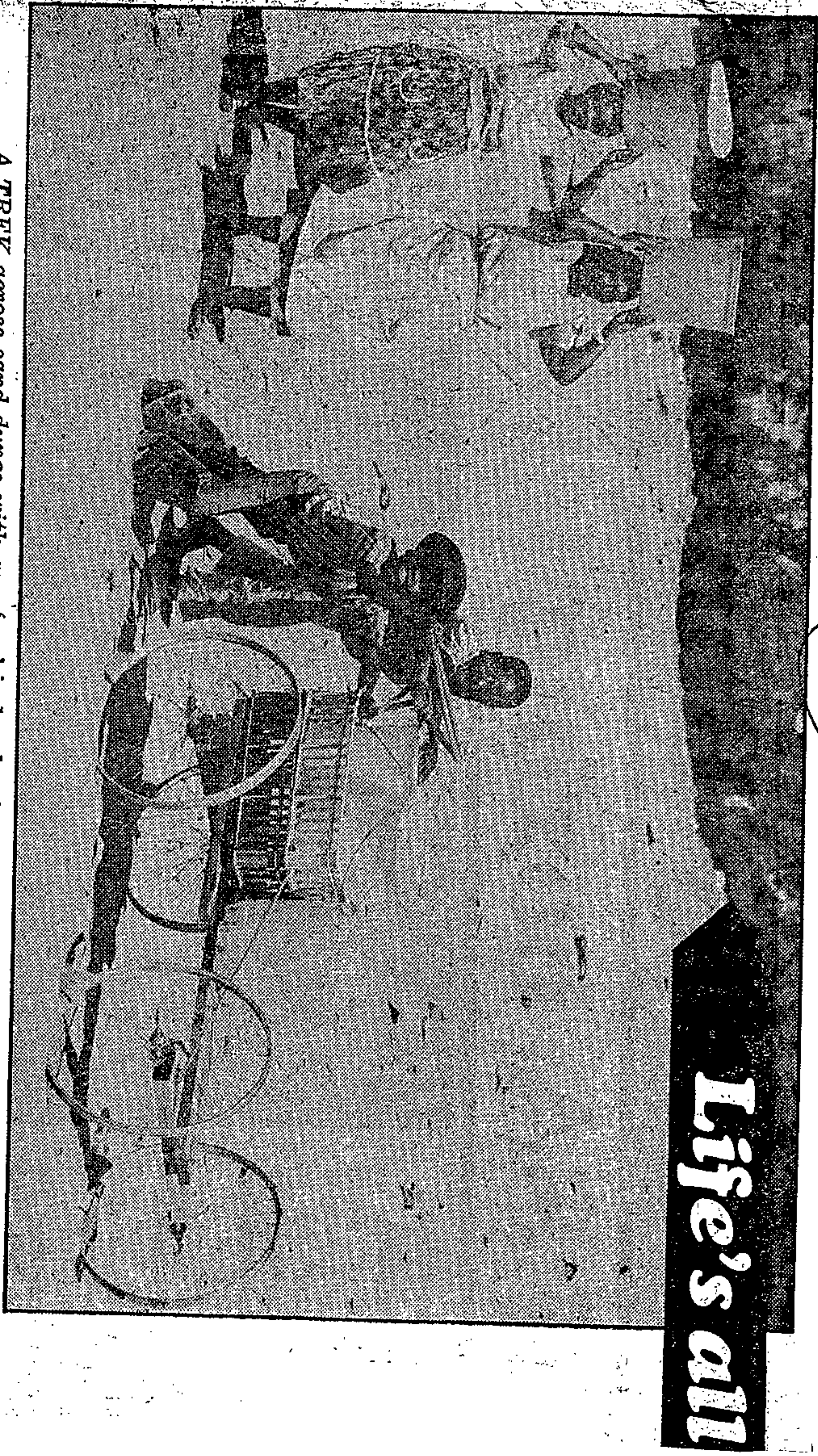


BIG BUCKETS for mothers and small ones for children. Women queue waiting to fill their buckets.



307

20/03/80



A TREK across sand dunes with my 'car' is hard going — especially if you have no tyres.

→ 307

Concern over mothers in jail

Staff Reporter

IN February this year the Athlone Advice Office helped 30 squatters and attended to 100 permit problems and 24 contract workers.

There were 91 people with miscellaneous problems and 157 people who had previously been helped by the office returned for further help. Of these, 87 were unemployed.

In its report for February, the office states that it is concerned about new extensive raiding for illegal residents in the black townships. The office was particularly concerned about women with young children, who spent "a night or two in jail" before appearing in court on pass offences.

"This intensification is reflected in our greatly increased figures for court appearances by our legal panel," the report says.

The Athlone Advice Office, which operates under the auspices of the Black Sash and the South African Institute of Race Relations, assisted 15 people at the Langa Commissioner's Court during February.

There had been many complaints about the way this month's re-registration of Crossroads residents was being done, the report said. There was "a great deal of unhappiness" among the 200 people who, instead of receiving the promised one-year extension, had been refused this and were only given three-month extensions.

Increased fines

The number of permit problems seen by the office had continued to rise dramatically and this was directly related to the increased fines for the employment of illegal workers. In February 1979, the office saw 20 such cases. This month there were 100. In June 1979, when the question of increased fines was first mentioned, the numbers had doubled to 50. The figures were largely made up of illegal live-in domestic workers.

"We continue to press for a compassionate solution to this problem," the report said. "These women are housed and employed. They are almost always the sole support of children and aged parents upcountry."

The local unemployment figures for women — 196 registered unemployed women as opposed to 4 127 men — did not indicate that "illegal" women were depriving qualified women of desperately needed jobs. The office urged the authorities to allow employers to register their illegal workers.

The Athlone Advice Office had heard of six permits granted and 21 refused.

The report said that because of the "coloured preference area" policy in the Western Cape, it was extremely difficult for a black person to find a job other than as a labourer or a domestic worker. Would-be employers had to apply for clearance certificates and had to establish that the job could not be performed by available "coloured" labour, the report said.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
12010	LOMER	DIPLUMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP	YEAR : 1	AS AT 29 02 80	12010	1
1409808	GURRING	113101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)	1409808	1
159075H	ELEERS	CHARLES PETER	113101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)	3
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS						2
DEAN						REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UUCT

Koornhof's answers on Crossroads

Staff Reporter

THE MINISTER of Manpower and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has released answers to questions put by the Cape Times about the giant Peninsula squatter camp, Crossroads.

In April last year, Dr Koornhof announced a "reprieve" for Crossroads. Virtually everyone living at Crossroads, including the families of migrant workers and people living and working illegally in the area, was given a new dispensation to stay in the Peninsula and a new township was planned to rehouse them.

However, doubt and confusion has arisen amongst many residents as to the implementation of plan. These questions were put to Dr Koornhof:

CAPE TIMES:

Evidence given in the Athlone Magistrate's Court during the trial of eight Crossroads residents on charges of fraud and theft is that there are now about 40 000 people in Crossroads. The new township being built to accommodate Crossroads residents has only 2 800 sites — accommodation for 25 000 people. What will happen to Crossroads people who cannot be accommodated?

DR KOORNHOF:

From the socio-economic survey conducted by the Administration Board in conjunction with the Crossroads Committee during 1979, it was established that the population of Crossroads numbered 23 465. I find it most difficult to accept a figure of 40 000. Crossroads cannot accommodate that number. It is already filled to capacity. The houses are numbered and the sites checked. Just recently it was pointed out to the Crossroads Committee that several structures were being added to and they were requested to ensure removal of the additions.

In the event of sufficient land not being available to house residents entitled to resettlement on the basis of my statement of 5/4/79, ways and means to solve the problem will be explored.

CAPE TIMES:

With regard to the above-mentioned trial:

- Do the authorities have any knowledge of any Administration Board inspectors who are involved in fraud and corruption?
- If so, will they be charged in court and when?
- If they were involved, why have they not been charged when the State was able to bring the accused Crossroads residents to court weeks ago?
- Why were the security police brought in to handle a fraud and theft case?

DR KOORNHOF:

It is alleged that irregularities took place. Investigations are being instituted by the SAP. The matter is therefore *sub judice* and I regret I cannot comment at this stage.

CAPE TIMES:

Do the authorities intend to exclude from the new township people whose names were illegally added to the official Crossroads census? If so, what method will they use to determine which these are?

DR KOORNHOF:

If people's names were in fact illegally added to the official Crossroads census, the matter will be investigated and steps decided upon. I must point out, however, that the basis for dealing with the Crossroads matter is set out in my statement of 5/4/79.

CAPE TIMES:

Why has there been such an overwhelming security police and ordinary police presence during the processing of Crossroads residents requiring 12-month extensions to their permits?

DR KOORNHOF:

I am not aware of overwhelming police presence during the renewal of 12-month extension permits. It was, however, brought to my attention that the police were in fact investigating alleged irregularities.

The presence of the police has, however, been resolved to the satisfaction of all concerned.

CAPE TIMES:

Why have the demands that impartial observers be present been rejected?

DR KOORNHOF:

I deny that impartial observers were rejected. At present, Mr Kweza of the Urban Foundation, who is considered impartial and the Crossroads Committee and the Administration

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
15026	M.A./L.L.B.				
15026	SCHWEITZER	ANTONY GIDEON	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2- (61)
15026	SMITH	ROBERT TRAVERS	105104	LATIN I	F (41)
15026	SMUTS	PETER MESSIER	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(54) 1
15026	SMUTS	GRAHAM THEODORE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(54) 1
15026	SONNENBERG	GRAHAM LOUIS	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(54) 1

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARIS

YEAR : 2

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 2

15026

UCT

22/3/80

301

CAPE TIMES:

What are the proposed rents for houses in the new township? Crossroads residents have been told they will be between R24 and R34. At present they pay R7 a shack and the rent is shared between all the families who share the shack?

DR KOORNHOF:

The socio-economic survey mentioned above indicates that at a sub-economic loan of one percent interest many of the Crossroads residents would be in a position to afford the proposed rentals. However, this question of ability to pay, or otherwise, is being further investigated. At this stage, there are sufficient families to be settled under the phase-one scheme who will be able to afford the proposed rentals.

In order to assist families to pay the proposed rentals there would be no objection if more than one family is accommodated in a dwelling.

CAPE TIMES:

What is the name of the new township to be? The secretary of Community Development, Mr L Fouche, has said it is to be called Nyanga Two. This is in contradiction to an express undertaking by Dr Koornhof that the new township would be known as "New Crossroads".

DR KOORNHOF:

The new housing scheme for the resettlement of Crossroads residents will be situated within the section two of the existing proclaimed Nyanga residential area; hence the reference to "Nyanga Two".

I have no objection, however, if the Crossroads residents wish to identify that particular area as "New Crossroads" and that it be named as such. In fact, I prefer this name.

CAPE TIMES:

Besterecta, the construction firm which has been awarded the contract to build the new township has been recruiting labour in the townships. Why were Crossroads residents not offered this employment as it was promised they would be?

DR KOORNHOF:

Besterecta was approached by my officials with the request to employ residents. Crossroads residents who are in the possession of temporary permits to remain in the Peninsula and who wish to be employed on this housing project should register as work-seekers at the Administration Board's Labour Bureau at Langa so that they can offer themselves for vacancies with that firm.

CAPE TIMES:

The Crossroads Committee has heard a rumour that the new Crossroads will be taken over by the Administration Board and declared a black township to which whites will have no right to enter. Is this true?

DR KOORNHOF:

The proposed take-over as a black residential area is a fact. It was envisaged in my statement of 5/4/79. After all, how can the Administration Board and my department accept full responsibility for Crossroads whilst it is the property of the Divisional Council?

This matter was also discussed with the Crossroads Committee at a meeting held on February 28 this year and they were advised that the rumour as to entry is unfounded and that organizations or individuals who are in a position and willing to render services to the community will be allowed to enter.

CAPE TIMES:

Communication between residents and authorities is so bad that residents are forced to rely on rumours regarding plans and decisions. This has created insecurity, suspicion and a lack of trust. Why has this situation been allowed to develop?

DR KOORNHOF:

The allegations that residents are forced to rely on rumours regarding plans and decisions affecting the community are unfounded as regular meetings are being held between my officials and officials of the Bantu Administration Board and the Crossroads Committee.

It was recently decided that fortnightly meetings will be held to establish a closer liaison.

CAPE TIMES:

Have pass laws been more stringently applied recently or have any other steps been taken to prevent blacks from entering the Peninsula illegally?

DR KOORNHOF:

I have already dealt with this matter in my statement of 5/4/79 where I emphasized that in order to prevent a recurrence or another Crossroads situation the stepping up of control measures would be absolutely necessary.

In this regard, I wish to point out that in order to deter employers from employing blacks illegally and by this means reduce the illegal entry of person, penalties have been severely increased.

Crossroads replies to Koornhof

By LIZ MCGREGOR

CROSSROADS RESIDENTS are deeply concerned at the high rentals quoted for the houses in the new township. They say only a tiny minority will be able to afford to move there unless the rents are drastically reduced.

The Crossroads Committee last night rejected some of the answers given by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to questions put to him about Crossroads by the Cape Times.

The points they made were:

● Dr Koornhof said there were enough Crossroads families who could afford to fill the 1662 houses being built for them, as phase one of the plan to rehouse Crossroads people.

COMMITTEE: The rents for these houses are R24,61 for a one-bedroomed house, R33 for a two-bedroomed house and R34,71 for a three-bedroomed house. Many Crossroads people are unemployed, while most have problems trying simply to feed and clothe their families. They cannot afford such high rents.

● Dr Koornhof denied that the committee's request for impartial observers to be present at the processing of Crossroads residents requiring 12-month extensions to their permits had been rejected.

COMMITTEE: We were told to suggest an impartial observ-

er that would be acceptable to both us and the authorities. We suggested Mrs Noel Robb of the Black Sash. This was rejected with no reason given and, the next thing we knew, a Mr Kweza from the Urban Foundation was acting as the impartial observer;

● Dr Koornhof said he had made it clear in his initial statement about the Crossroads "reprieve" last April that the new Crossroads would be declared a black residential area. This had been agreed to by the Committee.

COMMITTEE: We never agreed to this. It is totally contrary to the spirit of our negotiations with Dr Koornhof. If the new Crossroads were to be declared a black area, whites would have to get permissions to visit us. We want people to be able to come and go as they like. We have many white friends.

At a meeting last night between high-ranking officials of the Western Cape Administration Board and the Crossroads Committee it was agreed that a survey of those Crossroads residents who had been excluded from the original survey would be held towards the end of next month.

The committee was warned that Crossroads would be proclaimed a township in the near future, and it would then come under the control of the Administration Board.

UCT

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* TOTAL

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AR 6/27/3/80

Takeover at Crossroads

THE Western Cape Administration Board will assume full control of Crossroads next week and will administer the squatter camp as an urban residential township.

This was in accordance with the statement on Crossroads by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in April last year, the department's chief commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, said today.

He said the imminent control of Crossroads by board officials had been discussed with the Crossroads executive committee on Monday.

Mr Bezuidenhout said the takeover would be published in the Government Gazette on April 3.

Crossroads, currently administered as an emergency camp by the Divisional Council, would be deproclaimed an emergency camp in the Government Gazette tomorrow.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS				AS AT 29 02 80		PAGE 1		15026	
STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL				
111062V	BARBER	MARY ANN	105104	LATIN I	3	(52)	1	111062V	
116983F	DAMENELL	DAVID ASHLEY	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS		1	116983F	
137001P	ELLS	DENNICK ALICE	103201	GOVT AND LAW I	2	(68)	1	137001P	
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	13	(55)			
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2	(65)			
137345N	GAARD	DIANA ALECIA	105104	LATIN I	7	(36)	3	137345N	
133987N	GOVE	DAVID GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	ABS		3	133987N	
110635E	GRIFFSEL	PAUL PETERICH	105104	LATIN I	ABS		1	110635E	
132210G	GRUSS	MARC ALAIN	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(59)	1	132210G	
119010J	HADJON	PETER BRIAN	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	12	(62)	1	119010J	
139814X	ISMAIL	ANNAH	103201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II	ABS		7	139814X	
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I					
110261W	JANSEN	COLLEEN BENITA	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	3	(53)	1	110261W	
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2	(60)			
139836W	JAY	EDWIN ANDREW	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2	(62)	1	139836W	
1305390	KIRKPATRICK	JOHN RUCE	105201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	3	(51)	1	1305390	
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	13	(52)			
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	3	(56)			
137606P	KOEN	STEPHEN JOHN	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP		(54)	1	137606P	
			105104	LATIN I	ABS		3	137243C	
137243C	MAHAIS	MELANIE	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS				
			201405	STRUCT & INTERP OF ACCTS	F	(42)	1	117171K	
			105104	LATIN I	ABS		3	135970U	
			107201	ENGLISH II	ABS				
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IABS					
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS				
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP		(52)	1	133096V	
			105201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	3	(56)	7	134565W	
			103201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	3	(52)	1	131836A	
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IF		(49)	1	133011E	

UGCT

80 genoemde Wet deur die Afdelingsraad van die Kaap op 'n perseel bekend as Kruispad, te Kaapstad, opgerig is, met ingang van 1 April 1980 nie meer 'n noodkamp vir doeleindes van artikel 6 van genoemde Wet sal wees nie.

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R-
G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking.

(Lêer A1/3/2/13/101)

by the Divisional Council of the Cape, under section 6 (1) of the said Act, on a site known as Crossroads, at Cape Town, shall, with effect from 1 April 1980, no longer be an emergency camp for the purposes of section 6 of the said Act.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of Co-operation.

(File A1/3/2/13/101)

No. 556

28 Maart 1980

AFSKAFFING VAN NOODKAMP GELEË TE KRUISPAD IN DIE GEBIED VAN DIE AFDELINGSRAAD VAN DIE KAAP, TE KAAPSTAD

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 6 (5) van die Wet op die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plakkery 1951 (Wet 52 van 1951), verklaar hierby dat die noodkamp vir Swartes, wat kragtens artikel 6 (1) van

No. 556

GC 6895

28 March 1980

ABOLITION OF EMERGENCY CAMP SITUATE AT CROSSROADS IN THE AREA OF THE DIVISIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CAPE AT CAPE TOWN

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf and by direction of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, under the powers vested in him by section 6 (5) of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act 52 of 1951), hereby declare that the emergency camp for Blacks established

307

Squatters'

CAPE TIMES
31/3/80

demand to

Koornhof

By LIZ MCGREGOR

CROSSROADS RESIDENTS have demanded a and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to register high-handed treatment which they claim to have Administration Board officials.

Dissatisfaction with the Administration Board came to a head with the announcement in the Government Gazette on Friday that the squatter camp had been proclaimed a black township. This means that it will now be administered by the board.

Till now, Crossroads has been administered as an emergency camp by the Divisional Council.

Crossroads residents are angry at the succession of events concerning the change of status of the squatter camp being effected, they claim, without their being consulted.

The squatters claim that they were "treated like children" by Administration Board officials, their objections and queries brushed aside and arrangements made without consulting them.

"Dr Koornhof is the person who put us in touch with the Administration Board; we had never dealt with them before. We had grave reservations about co-operating with these people, but he said he hoped there would be co-operation between us," one of the residents said.

The Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, last night rejected the residents' claim that there had been a breakdown in negotiations.

"I'd like to emphasize that it was mentioned in Dr Koorn-

the Administration Board would eventually take over the administration of Crossroads and that has been adhered to. I just want to help where I can and they know that," he said.

At a mass meeting in Crossroads yesterday, residents expressed extreme dissatisfaction at the attitude of Administration Board officials and authorized the Crossroads executive committee to seek a meeting with Dr Koornhof to communicate their dissatisfaction to him on the issue of the change of status.

□♦♦♦□

To page 2

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From page

307

Later, at a meeting of the Crossroads executive committee, it was proposed that if Dr Koornhof did not respond to their request, they should refuse to co-operate with him so that he would not "gain credibility" by claiming that he was acting with their support.

The meeting with Dr Koornhof, if granted, would be the first since the minister's historic "reprieve" for Crossroads was announced nearly a year ago.

A spokesman for the residents said: "Dr Koornhof's officials are pushing their line without heeding our words, so we shall have to communicate with him ourselves."

"We agreed to go on with negotiations because he said both parties would consult and co-operate. But now we see that they just want puppets who will do what they want us to do. If they break that spirit of co-operation, then we must make it public. They must not get credibility from working with us."

The executive committee is to draw up a statement to present to Dr Koornhof at the meeting, in which their grievances will be detailed.

Virtually the entire community, estimated at between 23 000 and 40 000 people, was to be allowed to stay in the Peninsula and a new township would be built near the present site to rehouse them. While the township is being built, residents have been issued with temporary permits.

er of Co-operation
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Agg. Expenditure
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change it
(CMTA use)

Leaders stir the dust over Crossroads plan

307

AKGus
31/3/80

THE Crossroads executive committee has called for a meeting with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, to discuss complaints about the way in which the plan to rehouse the squatter community is being implemented.

The committee's action followed the announcement that the Western Cape Administration Board would take control of Crossroads from the Divisional Council on Thursday.

Committee members said they were not consulted by the Government about the date of the takeover.

At a meeting last Monday senior officials of the board and the department told the committee the WCAB would administer Crossroads under township regulations, but no mention was made of when it would assume control.

BLACK SUPERVISION

The view was expressed at a meeting of about 300 residents that board officials should not enter Crossroads until the residents told them they could.

Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, unofficial mayor of the camp, said Crossroads wanted to be free to administer itself. It wanted to be supervised by black people, not whites.

'I hope that Crossroads is the way to freedom for the black man in South Africa,' he said.

NEGOTIATION

Mr Ngxobongwana said the agreement with Dr Koornhof included negotiation over Crossroads, but there had been no negotiations.

'The board arranges everything and then tells us. We are not prepared to accept anything from the board if it tries to do it without negotiations,' he said.

'The Government had the power to do whatever it wanted from the start.

But if it doesn't co-operate, we must let the world know that we are not co-operating,' one speaker said.

Committee member Mr D Ndabaninzi said that if the board took over, the people would like some guarantees concerning Dr Koornhof's statement last April.

'We are not prepared to go a step further without meeting the Minister,' said Mr O Memani, acting-chairman of the committee.

307

Impasse over pay office stymies meeting

Staff Reporter

A MEETING between the Crossroads Committee and Western Cape Administration Board officials ended in deadlock last night after a confrontation about where rentals were to be paid.

The issue arose after a notice was distributed to Crossroads residents, telling them that as from April 3 — the date when Crossroads was proclaimed a township — all rents had to be paid at the Administration Board office in Nyanga.

Formerly, residents paid their rents — which amount to R7 a shack — at the Divisional Council office across the road from the squatter camp. Last night's meeting ended in deadlock when the Crossroads Committee refused to proceed with the meeting till they had received an answer to their request that Crossroads residents continue to pay their rents at the camp, and Administration Board officials insisted they could not decide till the matter had been discussed by the board's executive committee.

Not consulted

The chairman of the Crossroads Committee, Mr M Memane, said that the board continually made decisions on issues affecting Crossroads without consulting his committee.

"We have come to this meeting tonight with just this one request from Crossroads. If we don't get an answer to our request, we will walk out. We will not proceed further with this discussion."

The Chief Inspector of the Administration Board, Mr S P Pietersen, said that it cost a great deal of money to put up an office in Crossroads to collect rent there.

"We are going to rehouse the people of Crossroads, so we can't be involved in extra outlay to put up offices."

No separate office

He said the Nyanga office collected rentals from Guguletu and Langa, and the board could not erect a separate office for one township. It would be impossible to use a mobile office to collect rents in Crossroads because mechanized cash registers were used and these could not be accommodated in a

Mr J Ngxobongwana, a member of the Crossroads Committee, said it was up to the board to make the necessary arrangements.

"We have come here tonight to ask you to let the people of Crossroads pay their rent where they always have. There are several things you have done and then told us about afterwards. For the first time, do what we ask you to do," he implored.

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Squatter dispute on rental payments

307
Aggs
9/4/80

IN the first confrontation since the take-over of Crossroads by the Western Cape Administration Board last week, the Crossroads executive committee has demanded that residents be allowed to pay for services at the squatter camp itself and not at the nearby board offices.

The R7 a month service charge, now known as a site rental, used to be paid to a Divisional Council office at Crossroads. It first became payable at the nearby Nyanga offices of the WCAB from April 3, when the board assumed the administration of Crossroads.

At a meeting with officials in Nyanga last night, the chairman of the Crossroads committee, Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, said the shifting of payments had not been discussed with the committee.

WILL NOT TELL

"We will not tell a single person of Crossroads to come and pay rent here. They will come and pay here as you asked them to," he told the board officials.

Mr O Memani, vice-chairman of the committee, said members had come to the meeting with the sole aim of requesting that Crossroads people continue to pay rent in Crossroads.

WCAB officials said it would be difficult for the board to accede to the

request, as it did not have the facilities to receive rentals in Crossroads.

"To provide offices at Crossroads would mean additional expenditure," the board's director of labour, Mr P S Pietersen, said.

He agreed, however, to have the request put to the next meeting of the Administration Board next month.

NO CATCH

The Western Cape chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, said there was no 'catch' in asking the people of Crossroads to pay rent at the Nyanga offices.

He said he could not accept the objection raised by Mr Ngxobongwana that residents could be robbed on the way to pay their rent.

Mr Ngxobongwana said the board had done many things without discussion. The committee had now told the board what it wanted and would await the reply.

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14/4/80 1211 307 Mny Dispatel

Pigsty families to move to engine room

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— From pigsties to a sewerage engine room.

That is the next chapter in the life of the inhabitants of "pigsty colony", overlooking the industrial area here.

The Nyangani family, residents at the pigsties for the past seven years, could have a better future as Mr John Nyangani's employer, a local tanning factory, intend building a new house for the family.

But the other 11 families who live there will move to a disused sewerage engine room, about two kilometres away.

The sties, which are situated on the municipality's sewerage farm, were no longer in use when families moved in many years ago.

The director of housing for the borough council, Mr C. J. van den Berg, said yesterday: "I don't know how the people got into the pigsties, but they have been staying there for many years."

The Nyangani family's accommodation problem

causes schools causes working come, a sequenc predic'a whether everyone from wha trol, thos arrangen meinder sponses luck or n opportuni tered and on the bu tions as a tion while

was not known to Mr Nyangani's employers, Mr S. Dorrington, the managing director of King Tanning, said last night.

"It has come as a shock to us to learn of their plight through newspaper reports. We do not discuss that sort of thing with our employees," he said.

"But John will leave those pigsties within a couple of weeks because we are building a new house for him on the farm," Mr Dorrington said.

The tanning company hires the sewerage farm from the council to irrigate its effluent (waste water). Mr Nyangani is in charge on the farm.

The council is also considering means of alleviating the problem of the other families who share the pigsties with the Nyangani family.

"The old sewerage engine room will be converted into little flats as a short term measure to accommodate the people who work for the council," Mr Van den Berg said.

The people he was referring to are Transkei

Mrs Eunice Nyangani, right, and three of her children: Mbuyiselo, 18, Nomazizi, 14, and Stonki, 5, in front of their home that used to be a pigsty.



nationals from Mount Frere and work at the sewerage farm.

Some families have already moved into the engine room, where there are no partitions and no privacy at all.

But, the pigsty families are not unduly worried about their existence.

"We lead a life of bliss here. No police worry us and we pay no rent," said Miss Nompumelelo Duda.

— DDR.

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(assign to each of) the five people a wa four fish. The boat owner is then an emp paying employees, and he bears the risk o size of the total catch. With uncertainty of fi performance, the allocation of risks depend whether the boat owner rents his boat to fis

We want to keep our jobs (301) say Table View squatters 19/4/60

Labour Reporter

BREADWINNERS of about 70 former Table View squatters who face endorsement out of the Peninsula have one wish in common — to be allowed to keep their jobs.

'We want to work. We all have work here, but there is no work in the Transkei,' some of the men and women said.

Mr Atwell Landelo, 28, said their Table View homes were demolished

last November. Temporary accommodation was provided by the Administration Board in the Langa main barracks.

'The board gave us monthly permits to stay here. But now they don't want to give us another permit. They want to give us train tickets,' Mr Landelo said.

The chief director of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr A A Louw, said only those of

the squatters who refused rail warrants would be endorsed out.

Rail warrants were offered after it was established where the individual came from; that there was accommodation for him in the homeland, and that he was acceptable to the homeland.

Mr Louw said the normal procedure of obtaining employment on contract would be available in the homeland.

Fraud

in camp

census

alleged

THE Crossroads census which was taken last year to determine which were legal residents of the camp was done 'to try to control a serious situation', an Athlone magistrate heard today.

Mr C M Theron, chief inspector of the Administration Board based in Langa, was giving evidence in the trial of Mr Zanemvula Fikile.

Mr Fikile, 31, of Zone 29, Room 776, Langa, pleaded not guilty today to 29 counts of fraud by pretending to people that he was able to obtain the necessary validation for their travel documents or reference books, which would enable them to reside legally in Crossroads, and inducing them to give him their document or book with a sum of money.

ALTERNATIVE

He also pleaded not guilty to an alternative charge of theft by false pretences. The amount of money involved is R311.

Mr Theron said he was in charge of the census which took place at the Nxolo School in Crossroads from July 2 to July 12 last year, following the dispensation by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P J G Koornhof.

(Proceeding)

Mr M S Knox is on the Bench. Mr B Halliday is appearing for the State.

(307) (204)

Travel document fraud 18/4/80 alleged *Argo*

A CROSSROADS resident told an Athlone magistrate today she was under the impression that, as she was in hospital at the time of the Crossroads census, she would have to pay to be registered.

Miss Nancy Hoza was giving evidence in the trial of Mr Zanemvula Fikile, 31, of Langa, who has pleaded not guilty to 29 counts of fraud, alternatively theft by false pretences.

Miss Hoza said she missed being registered in the Crossroads census because she was in hospital. While she waited to see whether there would be another census Mr Fikile came to her house.

He asked her whether her pass had been 'fixed' and when she said it had not he told her to give him her travel document and money to have it done.

NO STAMP

A travel document handed in as an exhibit was identified by Miss Hoza as her own. She said there was no stamp on it since she left it with Mr Fikile.

A schedule of the duties and whereabouts of Administration Board inspectors involved in the census was handed in as an exhibit by Mr C M Theron, chief inspector of the Administration Board in Langa.

Mr Theron indicated on the schedule which inspectors appeared in court this week in connection with allegations of corruption.

Mr M G Knox was on the Bench. Mr B Halliday appeared for the State.

Mr N Snitcher appeared for Mr Fikile.

(Proceeding)

310

343

→ cont.

Just the open veld as 'home'



Thirty at "home" with her daughter and their dog.

23/4/80

Boxes — that's all the shelter for mother, child

301

MOST people who live in or around Chiawelo in Soweto know about Thirty Rambau, "the woman who lives in the veld". But only one family has shown any concern for her and her four-year-old daughter, who lives with her.

Throughout scorching sunny days, heavy storms and icy winter days —

Thirty has lived on for two years in the veld with only a few boxes serving as shade. With her is her daughter, Hela, and a vicious dog which is master and protector of this small domain. With this dog around, nobody would dare come closer than 10 feet.

Thirty Rambau is a healthy looking and liv-

**By SUZETTE
NXUMALO**

ely Venda woman of about 40. She smiles and speaks a lot, but most of what she says does not make sense.

A POST team found Thirty sitting in front of the bits and pieces of scrap items which form her "home". She rushed towards us shouting, "Maringa's shop" indicating a nearby shop. We later established that "Maringa" was her maiden name and that she always refers to the shop as hers whenever strangers come round.

Any attempt to draw her into conversation with the team failed as Thirty rambled on about things not related to the conversation.

Mr Donald Netshidaulu (26), the son of the shopowner from whom Thirty gets most of her meals, told POST that Thirty had a house where she lived with her husband and four children more than ten years ago.

"They had a house next



Mr Donald Netshidaulu.

to my home and everything looked fine until Thirty was sent to hospital. Her husband sent the children to the country and changed houses. He then got sick and went to his home in the country where he died. When Thirty came back from hospital, she did not have a place to live and my family offered her accommodation in a backroom."

According to Donald, no sooner had Thirty settled in her new home than a romance began between Thirty and a man who lives nearby. All efforts to stop the affair failed until Thirty got pregnant.

"We took her to hospital after the birth of the child because she had not been attending any clinic for pregnant people. Then she went

to live with the father of the child who later chased her away."

From that time, Thirty has been living near the Netshidaulu store where she always gets something to eat. Occasionally she goes to Klip-town where she begs for something for herself, her daughter and their dog.

POST visited the man who is alleged to have fathered Thirty's child. He seemed rattled by the visit but denied having had any relationship with Thirty. He admitted that he had lived with her but claimed she had been a boarder in his house and had paid rent. He refused to answer any further questions.

Meanwhile, Thirty lives on without any chance for a better life.

~~(307)~~ (307)
argus 24/4/80
**Gave man
R10 to be
registered,
court told**

A CROSSROADS woman who was in Transkei 'reaping meales' when the census was taken last year gave evidence in the trial of Mr Zancemvula Fikile in the Athlone Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Mr Fikile, 31, of Zone 29, Room 776, Langa, has pleaded not guilty to 29 counts of fraud, alternatively theft by false pretences.

Mrs N Nonyondla said when she returned from Transkei, she heard there had been a census which she had missed. She approached Mr Ngxobongwana for whom she had voted, and he told her to ask her boyfriend why he had not registered her when he registered himself.

Before she was able to do this Mr Fikile came to her home, she said, and asked her whether she had been registered.

Mr Fikile said: 'I doubt whether you will succeed in getting registered, unless we can come to an agreement.'

He told her to give him her reference book and R10, which she did. Later she also gave him the books and some money belonging to her two lodgers who were away at the time.

She and her lodgers, after not hearing from Mr Fikile, went with other Crossroads residents to Cape Town to lay a complaint.

Mrs Nonyondla said she was shown a reference book and identified Mr Fikile from the photograph.

The trial was postponed to May 12. Mr Fikile is in custody.

Mr M S Knox was on the Bench. Mr B Halliday appeared for the State. Mr N Smitsher appeared for Mr Fikile.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT**

No. R. 852

25 April 1980

AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS FOR
THE ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL OF
THE EMERGENCY CAMP FOR COLOURED
PERSONS AT WILLISTON, MAGISTERIAL DIS-
TRICT OF WILLISTON

I, Stephanus Jacobus Marais Steyn, under the powers
vested in me by section 6 (1) of the Prevention of
Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act 52 of 1952), as
amended, hereby approve the following amendments

DEPARTEMENT VAN GEMEENSKAPSBOU

No. R. 852

25 April 1980

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES VIR DIE
BESTUUR EN BEHEER OOR DIE NOODKAMP
VIR KLEURLINGE TE WILLISTON IN DIE
LANDDROSDISTRIK WILLISTON

Ek, S'tephanus Jacobus Marais Steyn, kragtens die
bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 6 (1) van die Wet
op die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plakkery, 1951
(Wet 52 van 1951), soos gewysig, heg hierby goed-
keuring aan onderstaande wysigings wat deur die

STAATSKOERANT, 25 APRIL 1980

No. 6959 II

which have been made by the Municipal Council of
Williston to the regulations published under Govern-
ment Notice 506 dated 5 April 1957, as amended, by
Government Notice R. 657 dated 31 March 1978.

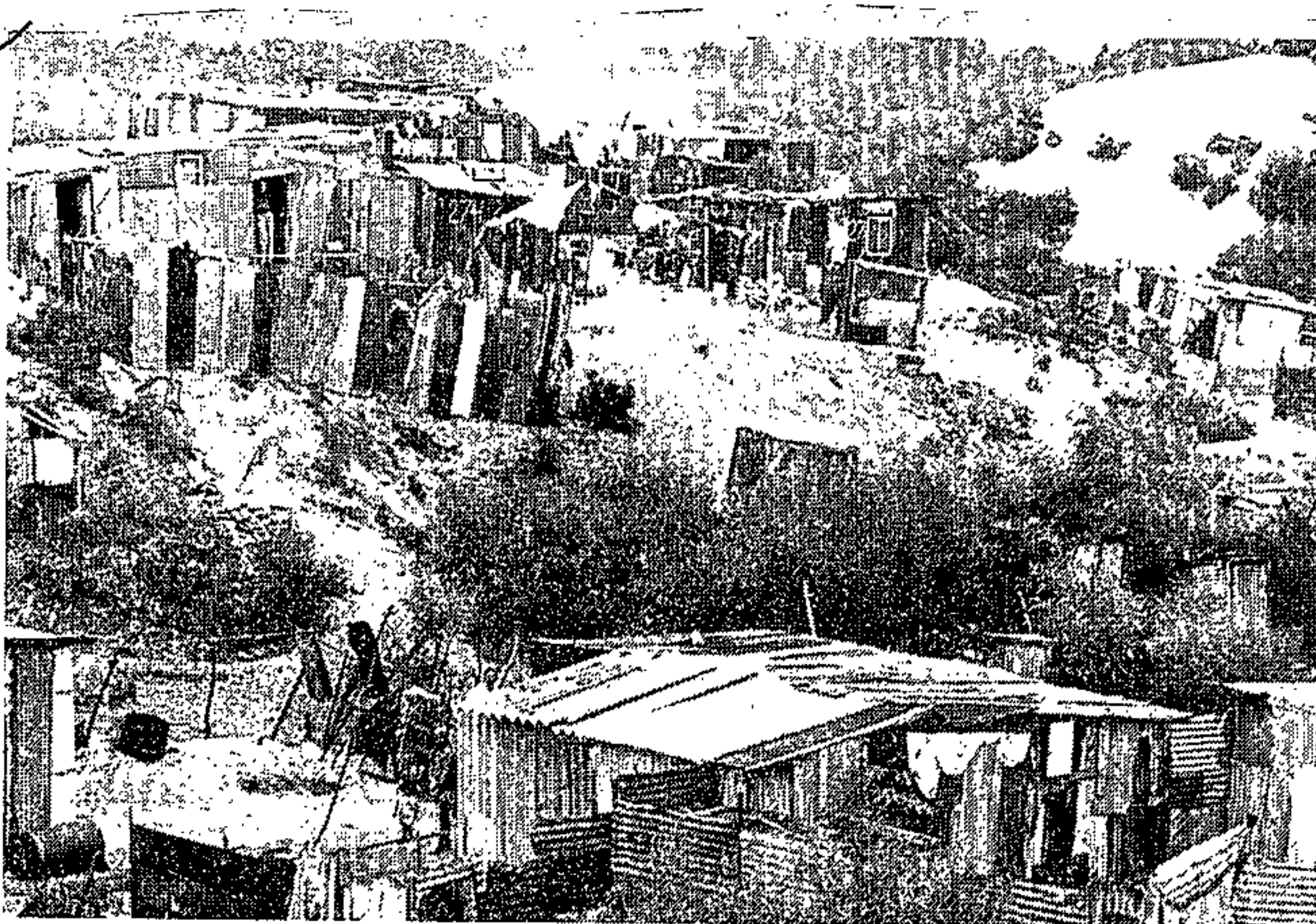
The substitution in regulation 32 of Chapter I of
the said regulations for the expressions "R3,50, and
"R1,00" of "R5,00" and "R2,00" respectively with
effect from 1 March 1980.

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

Raad van die Munisipaliteit van Williston aangebring
is aan die regulasies afgekondig by Goewerments-
kennisgewing 506 van 5 April 1957, soos gewysig, by
Goewermentskennisgewing R. 657 van 31 Maart 1978.

In regulasie 32 van Hoofstuk I van genoemde regu-
lasies, vervang die uitdrukkings "R3,50" en "R1,00"
onderskeidelik deur "R5,00" en "R2,00" met ingang
van 1 Maart 1980.

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



Crossroads . . . facing increased control

too, by having a set amount to spend each day."

American Express plans to make increasing use of worldwide communications facilities to collect data on lost and stolen travellers' cheques, adds Maslanka.

As for the future, he sees American Express expanding with the travel industry. And he sees the travel industry — at present reckoned to be the world's second largest — becoming the world's largest industry by the 1990s.

CROSSROADS *Fm* Moving house

This month Crossroads was officially declared an urban black township. Until now it has been administered as an emergency camp by the Divisional Council of the Cape. Its new status means the township will fall under the Western Cape Administration Board, and will be subject to all regulations governing the administration of black townships.

In reality, deproclamation as an emergency camp means increased government control of Crossroads and its residents, who have submitted a memorandum of grievances to Minister of Co-operation and Development, Piet Koornhof. They have also requested an urgent meeting with him, the first since last April's "reprieve."

According to Timo Bezuidenhout, chief commissioner for the Western Cape, Koornhof is "keen" to meet the people, and a meeting will probably take place now that Parliament has reconvened. "No planning is being done without consultation with the community," adds Bezuidenhout. The proclamation of Crossroads as a township "was agreed to by the Crossroads committee at the time."

Nonetheless, insecurity is growing in the camp, particularly over the issuing of permits to remain. (Crossroads committee members have been arrested on charges of theft and fraud.)

There is also considerable concern over the issuing of entry permits. Entry into the township will now be regulated as with any other black township. For example, whites have up to now had free and easy access to the community. This will end and residents fear that the movement of friends, community workers, and other visitors will be restricted.

Bezuidenhout denies this: "Movement will not be restricted at all. Permits will be easily obtainable."

Housing plans envisaged for Crossroads' residents appear to the F/M to be totally inadequate.

New Crossroads, to be located at Nyanga Two, makes provision for only 2 575 houses, which would accommodate about 25 000 people. Population estimates for the present squatter camp differ widely, and range from 23 000-40 000 people. The committee is concerned that residents who do not get houses will be endorsed out.

But the burning issue is whether the residents will be able to afford the proposed rents. At present, rentals are R7 a shack, and are usually shared between more than one family. Residents of New Crossroads will have to pay R24,61 for a one-bedroomed house, R33 for a two-bedroomed house.

So it is likely that illegal squatting will continue.

On top of all this, the Crossroad Committee — which has had the credibility to speak for the community to government over the past few troubled years — is to have its powers curtailed.

According to Bezuidenhout, "There is one community council in Cape Town

representing the three townships, and eventually Crossroads will fall within the scope of the council."

Does this mean that the Crossroads Committee will become the Peninsula equivalent of the Committee of Ten?

Arrows 28/4/80

Squatter

'fixed' (307)

papers, court told

THE chairman of the Crossroads women's committee, Mrs. Regina Ntongana, pleaded not guilty in the Athlone Magistrate's Court today to 124 counts of fraud, alternatively theft by false pretences.

It is alleged that Mrs Ntongana, 38, of 1196 Crossroads, pretended to various people she was legally able to obtain the valid stamps and travel documents or reference books which would enable them to live in Crossroads legally, thereby inducing them to give her money and/or bottles of liquor.

R1 512

The amount involved is R1 512 and four and half bottles of brandy.

Mr C. M. Theron, chief inspector of the Administration Board, Western Cape, outlined the procedure taken during the census in Crossroads last year.

Latecomers, who had missed the census were able to have their names entered at the Nxolo School in Crossroads and later at his office, he said.

Members of the Crossroads committee had to verify that these people lived at the camp.

AT OFFICE

Mr Theron said he knew Mrs Ntongana, whom he had seen at the school and at his office.

None of those people who had laid a charge against Mrs Ntongana was included in the census, he said.

Mr Simon Mtandeki told the court that although he was in Crossroads at the time of the census he did not give his name in as there was the rumour that the motive behind the census was to send them all back to Transkei.

He later went to see Mrs Ntongana to ask her to fix the travel documents.

She told him to give her the documents and as much as he could afford. He gave her R4.

There were others at the house whom he saw giving Mrs Ntongana their travel documents and money.

Mr M. S. Knox is on the bench. Mr B. Halliday appeared for the State and Mr H. Pollard appeared for Mrs Ntongana.

X-Roads people meet

Post 30/4/80

304

MORE than 1 000 people attended a meeting at Crossroads, Cape Town, on Monday night at which it was decided that the Minister of Community Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, would be asked for an assurance that the inhabitants of the new Crossroads would be granted permanent residence in the Western Cape.

Dr Koornhof was to meet the executive committee of Crossroads last night.

GRIEVANCES

At Monday night's meeting between the residents and members of the executive committee, the members were also asked to inform the Minister of the community's main grievances.

They are:—

- The way permits were granted this year. It was alleged that while some residents were given 12 months extensions others were given only six months or three months. More than 600 residents were still not registered, it was claimed.

- The removal of the rent office from Crossroads. The executive committee has been asked to request that the office be re-sited once more in Crossroads.

- Crossroads workers were not being employed in the construction of the new Crossroads.

— Sapa.

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Pigsty families are 'happy'

By RAY JOSEPH

THERE'S no place like home ... even when home is a pigsty.

That seems to be the feeling of 10 black families living in derelict sties near King William's Town.

After their "plight" was revealed by the Sunday Times, local officials investigated and found that the "Pig People" are happy.

But alternative accommodation, perhaps in a sewerage works, is to be provided ... if they want to move.

King William's Town's director of housing and estates, Mr Chris van den Berg, said this week:

"We are trying to do something and we have come up with several alternatives."

Five of the men work at the municipal sewerage farm. One temporary solution, for the families of these men, would be to make flats out of an engineroom at the old plant.

"But we have a very problematic situation. These people have been living there for 10 years and longer. They

have adapted to that lifestyle and are entirely happy," said Mr Van den Bergh.

Although the case of the pigsty people had been a matter of concern to the municipality for many years it would, nevertheless, be wrong to move the people against their will.

"We're looking for an all-round solution. It is just not a question of moving them ... there are several other problems which come in.

"We have found that, in many cases, many of the ladies living there are not the

proper wives of the men working for us."

These people, he said, would have to be provided with accommodation elsewhere. "The problem is that their income is not very high and they will have to pay rental.

"Also these people are of the Baca tribe, which is not readily accepted by other blacks. At one stage we housed them in another township ... but they came back to the pigsties of their own free will.

Squatters' fear on homes

Argus 30/4/80 309

FEARS that the majority of Crossroads residents might not be accommodated in the new township being built at Nyanga have been expressed by the squatter community's executive committee at the highest level.

The committee met the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in Cape Town last night — a year after the historic announcement of a constructive solution to the problem of Crossroads.

In a memorandum presented to Dr Koornhof before the meeting — from which the Press was excluded — the committee said there had never been true consultation in planning the new township.

RENTALS

People were promised that they would be able to afford the new houses, but the proposed rentals (starting from R24 a month) would be too high for most of the community.

There were meant to be 2 575 new homes for Crossroads people. However, the Secretary for Community Development had said the 1 662 houses at Nyanga Two would accommodate residents from all the local townships.

FEAR

'If the majority of the community cannot be accommodated in the New Crossroads, then what is to happen to them? We are fearful that they will be repatriated,' the committee said.

'This is a very real fear because on many occasions during this year husbands were asked to sign papers to send their wives and families back to the homelands.'

SURVEY

The committee had understood that results of a survey conducted by the Administration Board would be made available for joint planning of houses which people could afford.

'We have repeatedly asked for the results of the survey in order to get a true picture of our community as regards employment and income.'

'We feel that unless we are given the information which we co-operated in obtaining in good faith, we can go no further in co-operating with any as-



Dr Piet Koornhof

Land tenure for blacks wanted

A PLEA for some form of land tenure or home ownership for blacks living permanently in the Peninsula has been made to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, by the Cape Town Community Council.

The Minister assured members of the council that the matter was being studied by the Government, council chairman Mr E B Lubelwana said in a statement issued after their meeting.

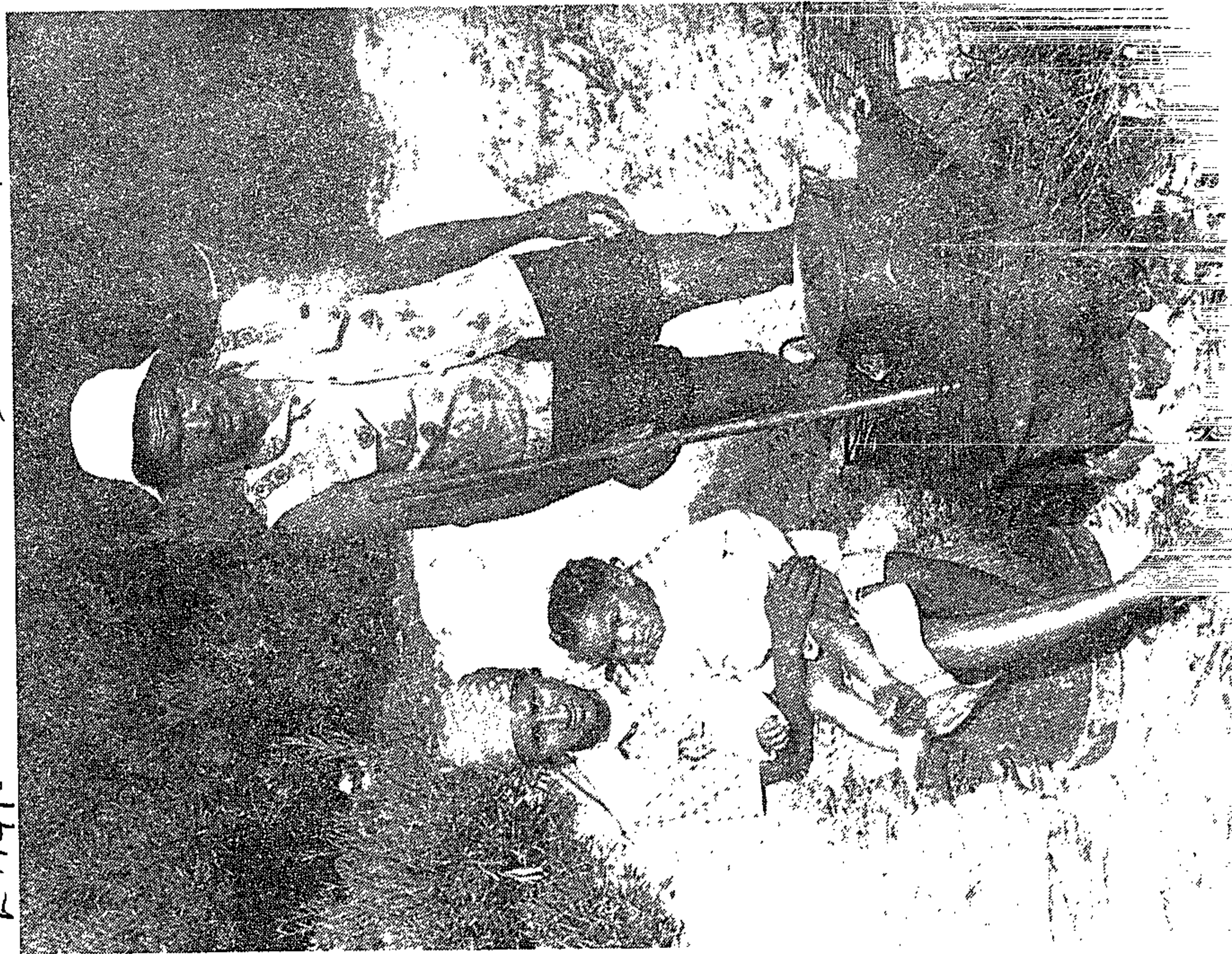
PREFERENCE

The council expressed concern at the coloured labour preference policy, which deprived blacks legally in the Peninsula of employment opportunities.

It said unnecessary hardship was created when people who did not consider themselves attached to a homeland had to submit citizenship certificates in terms of the Status of Transkei Act be-

WORKERS MUST LIVE IN BUSH

S. Tind (extra) 27/4/80



A GROUP of workers employed by a Rylands Estate man's company, Aquamarine, are living in the bush in caravans and tents near Strandfontein and claim that they sometimes work for 22-hour stretches lashing cargo on ships for R14 a week.

But the manager of Aquamarine, Mr Mike Martin, says that although the men worked for 22 hours, from 8 am last Sunday morning to 6 am Monday morning, it was not true that he paid them only R14 a week.

"I pay them R15 a week plus eight rand subsistence even in weeks that there is no work for them to do," Mr Martin told the Sunday Times.

The conditions under which the men live, some with families, were brought to the attention of the Sunday Times by a man who said he was "appalled" at their living conditions and rate of pay.

On an Sunday Times investigation of their conditions, I found two old two-berth caravans parked near a smallish tent deep in the bush off the main road leading to the camping grounds more or less opposite the first aid station at Strandfontein.

In the one tent live Mr

Vernie Floors and his pregnant wife, Bernadine.

Mr Floors says that he and his brother, Bokkie, originally from Fort Beaufort, were living at Redhill, near Simonstown, when they came to work for Mr Martin.

Both said they had never earned more than R14 per week and, in fact, sometimes get paid only R10 a week "when there is no work on the ships".

Mr Jan Jacobs, 40, and his pregnant wife, Agnes, 36 live with their three children, Peter, 10, Ralph, 6 and Senette, 2, in a two-berth caravan.

By NORMAN WEST

He said he was working in Port Elizabeth for the same firm when he and two other men were brought to Cape Town by Mr Martin.

All the men, interviewed independently, insisted they never received more than R14 per week and that they were never sure what payment their boss would give them in cash each week.

When they were picked up for work by Mr Martin, which could be one day a week or some weeks not at all (as happened this week) they get paid sometimes R6 and sometimes R7 extra per working day.

"They have to budget on an average pay-packet of R10 a week, they told me, because they were never

Mr Jan Jacobs, 40, helping his wife, Agnes, with the cooking on an open fire.
The couple and their three children live in a two-berth caravan.

307

27/4/80

sure what they would receive come Friday.

"The money is too little to eat regularly and to buy clothes. We cannot afford gas for the gas stoves in the caravans and have to cook outside. When it rains we simply don't eat cooked food because we can't make fire outside.

Little privacy

"It is also very cold in the tents and in the caravans and obviously one has little privacy if you have to live with your wife and family in a two-berth caravan," they told me.

Mr Martin said that he, in fact, paid his workers a basic wage of R15 a week plus eight rands subsistence allowance, a total of R23 a week during weeks that they don't work at all.

"On days that they work, I pay them an extra R7. You must understand that I have a very small business and I also have to canvass for work. When there is no work on the ships, I still have to pay my men, even though I have no income then.

"I hire those caravans for them for a total of R70,99 per month. So I pay for their accommodation as well," Mr Martin told me.

He denied that the workers had to trudge long distances for water or to ablution blocks, as they claimed.

"They only have to walk about 500 metres," said Mr Martin.

New fears at Crossroads

CAPE TOWN — The Crossroads' executive committee fears that the majority of the squatter community might not be accommodated in the new township being built at Kyanga near here.

In a memorandum presented to Dr Piet Koornhof, before the Minister of Co-operation and Development, meeting with him here on Tuesday, the committee said there had never been true consultation in planning the new township.

People had been promised they would be able to afford the new houses but the proposed rentals starting from R24 a month would be too high for most of the community, they said.

There were meant to be 2 575 new homes for Crossroads people. However, the Secretary of Community Development had said the 1 662 houses at Nyanga Two would accommodate residents



DR KOORNHOF

from all the local townships.

"If the majority of the community cannot be accommodated in the new Crossroads, then what is to happen to them? We are afraid they will be repatriated," the committee said.

"This is a very real fear because on many occasions during this year husbands had been asked to sign papers to send their wives and families back to the homelands."

— SAPA.

21/10/79 5/5/80
Cape Peninsula: Black squatters (307)

597. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many Black squatters (a) were in the Cape Peninsula at the end of 1979 and (b) had permission to remain in the area;
- (2) whether any squatters in the area were assisted to return to their places of origin during 1979; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 23 776;
(b) 1 207 heads of household.
- (2) Yes, 234 adults and 106 children.

9/05/80
 Self-build
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THE second phase of the new Crossroads rehousing scheme may include a 'self-build scheme under control,' according to a statement issued by the Crossroads executive committee.

The committee was reporting on their recent talks with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

The scheme would accommodate those unable to afford housing in the first phase of 1731 dwellings now being built, and would be planned by Dr Koornhof's department and the Crossroads residents.

'Dr Koornhof stressed that all this would happen provided there was co-operation', the executive said.

The committee was unhappy about unilateral decisions taken by the Department of Community Development in planning the first phase and was concerned that residents would not be able to afford rentals — from R24 a month.

CAN AFFORD

Dr Koornhof informs us that according to the socio-economic survey conducted by the Administration Board in July 1979, 1731 families will be able to afford the new housing, the committee said.

The Minister agreed to make the results of the survey available to the committee. An administrative committee consisting of board officials and Crossroads representatives would be set up to investigate cases of people left out of the survey.

NO PERMITS

This committee would also deal with people who did not receive a 12-month renewal of their temporary residence permits, while an appeal committee would

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CROSSROADS *Fm 9/5/80*
Smiles all round 307

Twelve representatives of the Crossroads community met Co-operation and Development Minister, Piet Koornhof, last week — and came away smiling. According to

some of those present, he had agreed to almost all their requests.

The meeting was the first between the democratically-elected Crossroads committee and Koornhof since last April when the Minister granted a reprieve to the beleaguered squatter camp.

Delegates gave this version of what took place:

Koornhof told the Crossroads representatives that the 1 731 houses being built for the residents formed the first phase of a projected plan that envisaged a total of 2 575 houses — all at affordable prices. He added that a survey had shown there were 1 731 families in the camp who could afford rents between R24 and R54 a month.

And, in a significant policy switch, he said that phase two of the plan would include a controlled self-help scheme that would cater to the needs of those who could not afford the conventional housing provided in phase one. He also allayed

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fears of repatriation by assuring the community that everyone would be accommodated in the new Crossroads, with the exception of those in the categories that the community and the Minister had agreed on last year.

But Koornhof went even further. He promised to establish an appeal committee as the highest body to evaluate the cases of those who were being sent home. The committee would consist of Timo Bezuidenhout (chief commissioner of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape), a member of the Urban Foundation, a member of the Peninsula Administration Board, and three Crossroads committee members. A local liaison committee would also be established to deal initially with matters of concern.

NO
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This promise offered relief to worried residents, particularly those who had lost their jobs as a result of employers' insecurity over Crossroads' permanence, or those whose employment position had been jeopardised by the issuing of temporary 12-month permits. Koornhof assured them that any employer would be able to register any Crossroads resident for work.

1. As Crossroads has officially been declared a township, it is subject to the same rules and regulations regarding white entry permits as any other township and this was a major bone of contention.

But Koornhof said there would be no

3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

problem with the issuing of entry permits for whites and, according to an observer, went so far as to say that he eventually intended to abolish the permit system.

However, most significant is the future of the Crossroads committee, a body that has successfully run the affairs of the community over the past five years and also functioned as the official representative body in deliberations with government.

This was a position the community was not going to abandon lightly. "We want to feel satisfied with those who administer Crossroads. This we prefer to do ourselves. We are certain that we are unable to work with any officials of the board who have been involved with raids against us," was the committee's statement. Koornhof assured them that the community could still control their own affairs if the people wished it — but in conjunction with approved officials.

Koornhof could not be contacted for comment before the FM went to press.

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2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

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A CROSSROADS committee member, Mr Bonelele Ngevu, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment by an Athlone magistrate yesterday after changing his plea from not guilty to 265 counts of fraud to guilty to 265 counts.

This is the first of nine Crossroads fraud trials in which judgment has been given.

Ngevu, 35, of 2295 Crossroads, was acquitted on one count. More than R3 000 and two bottles of brandy were involved.

At a previous hearing, Ngevu said an Administration Board inspector had asked him to collect reference books and money from residents who had missed a census taken last year and who were still to be registered.

Ngevu said he trusted the inspector because he was a Government official. The inspector told him he would receive R2 of every R10 he brought in to him, but he had been given only R4.

A number of people had asked for their books back and he had returned their books and given them money from his own pocket as the inspector had the money they had given him, Ngevu said.

The magistrate, Mr M S Knox, said this was a mitigating factor, however, not everybody had been given their money or books back.

The 265 counts were taken as one for sentence. Ngevu had no previous convictions.

Mr B Halliday appeared for the State.

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1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Hout Bay shack dwellers warned

10/05/80 HK4145



DOZENS of families will be left homeless next week if the Divisional Council carries out a threat to demolish extensions to shacks in the squatter camp above Hout Bay harbour.

At least 14 shack owners have been given notice to demolish unauthorised structures and remove the building materials.

They were warned that the Divisional Council would otherwise do the demolition itself.

Residents have made no move to dismantle their homes themselves, although the notice of one week expired on Thursday.

They are expecting the council to move in on Monday.

One of the residents said owners had been told

307
Dozens of families may be homeless

that their own shacks could remain standing, but all extensions in which other families lived had to come down.

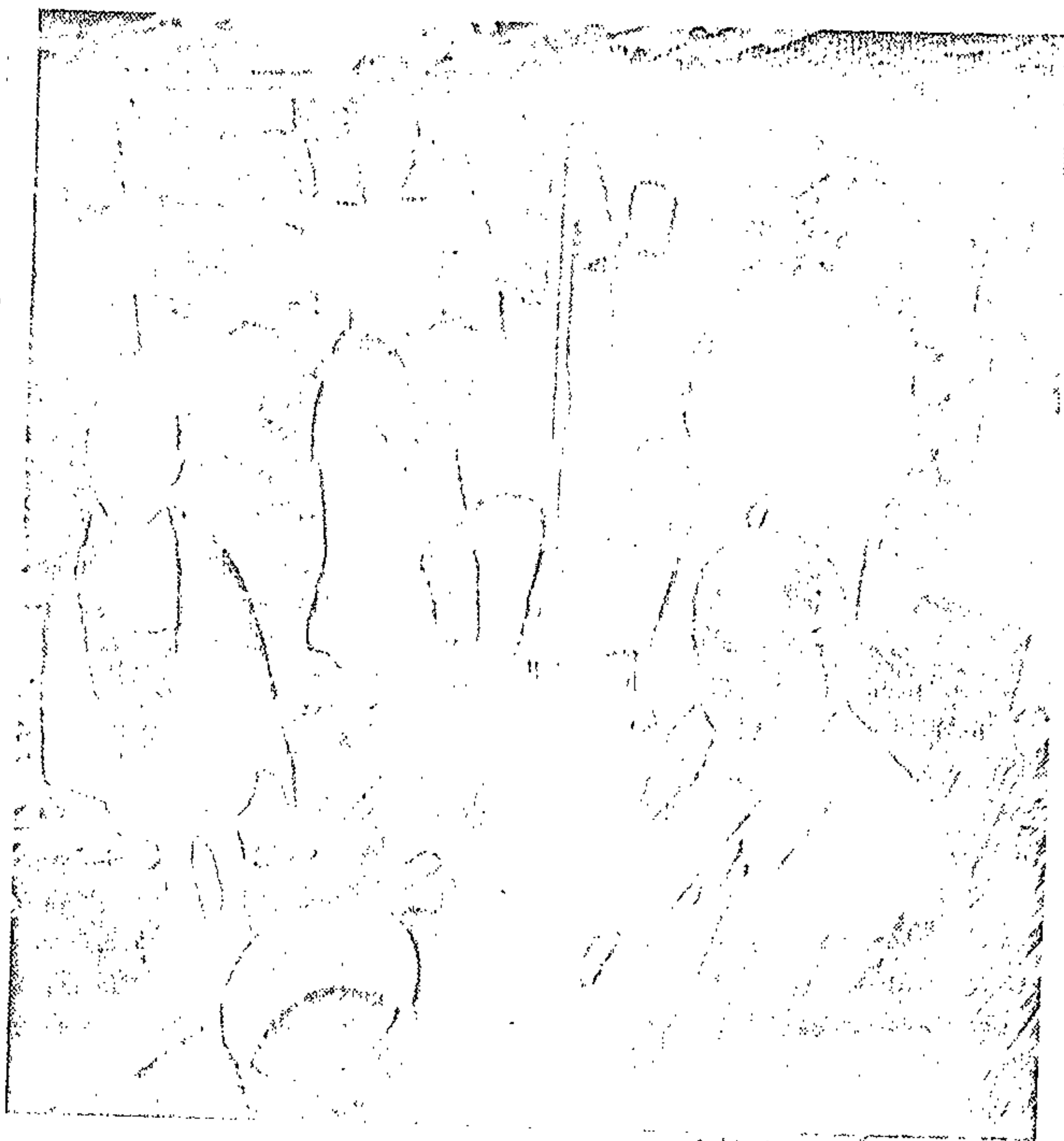
As many as 40 people occupied one 'shack.'

He said most of the men in the squatter camp worked in the Hout Bay fish processing factories or on ships.

'We have nowhere to go if they pull our houses down,' he said.

The pro forma notices served on the owners carry the signature of the Secretary of the Divisional Council, Mr W R Vivier.

Mr Vivier said yesterday, however, that he knew nothing about the matter. He refused to furnish any information without a written request.



IN wet winter weather, Mr John Macingwane was today completing the dismantling of the shack extension which was his home. With him are his wife, her sister, and a five-year-old child who stayed with them, as well as the child's grandmother.

13/05/80 Mount Bay squatters (30) RAZE OWN homes

Most people, however, seem to be waiting helplessly for the Divisional Council to move in to demolish a has been threatened.

A community worker said the Divisional Council had served notices on other groups of squatters in the Mount Bay area, including many coloured people. No alternative accommodation was available.

Sister Ann Andrews, an Anglican lay minister, said about nine shacks housing 16 family units on Princess Street had been demolished by the council last week.

SOME residents of the squatter camp above Mount Bay harbour have begun to dismantle their homes in accordance with a Divisional Council order to demolish extensions to shacks.

One dejected family standing among their meagre possessions in the cold and rain today was that of Mr John Macingwane.

Mr Macingwane, a gardener who has lived at the settlement for a year, said he did not know what to do. He had nowhere to take his wife, her sister and the young child staying with them.

'MAKE A FIRE'

Another resident Mr James Qabazi, was tearing down part of the house in which eight people lived. He said he would 'make a fire' at the council.

REC'D 7/5/80

Eglin move to help ^{30*} Hout Bay squatters

SOME way should be found to provide nearby married accommodation for breadwinners in continuous employment who live at the squatter camp above Hout Bay harbour, the Progressive Federal Party MP for the area, Mr Colin Eglin, said today.

'Many of the men have been in the employ of the fishing companies for a number of years and their wives have been with them for a considerable period of time.

'One doesn't want them to live in shacks. But the only married quarters available at the moment are on the other side of the Peninsula, at Nyanga.'

DEMOLITION

Mr Eglin visited the squatter camp yesterday afternoon. His visit follows the State's demolition of extensions to shacks, the charging of 18 women with being in the Peninsula illegally and the threatened demolition of remaining shacks.

He said he would take up the possibility of legalising the presence of the women and establishing official married quarters in the area with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

'I shall ask for withholding demolition of any squatter home where a breadwinner is in continuous employment, with a view to seeing whether the question of married quarters can be resolved,' Mr Eglin said.

FINED

Five women from the squatter camp appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court yesterday. Four of them were fined R60 (or 60 days), suspended on condition they leave the Peninsula during this week.

Betty Magwa, 33, from Hanover in the Cape, told the court her young son was receiving daily treatment for TB at the Hout Bay clinic. She was fined R30 (or 30 days) and ordered to leave the Peninsula.

Last week five men from the camp were convicted by a Wynberg magistrate of harbouring their wives. They were cau-

20/05/80 A2445

Hout Bay shack (307) extensions demolished

SQUATTER families living in the hills above the Hout Bay harbour watched today as Divisional Council workers, who had been 'waiting on the weather to improve,' swiftly demolished the extensions to their shacks.

Within 30 minutes, the workers—using crowbar and shovels—had broken down all the 'illegal' extensions.

This action by the Divisional Council was a sequel to an abortive demolition attempt last week, which was stopped because of bad weather.

SECOND ATTEMPT

The Divisional Council indicated last week that it would again attempt to demolish the shacks once the weather improved.

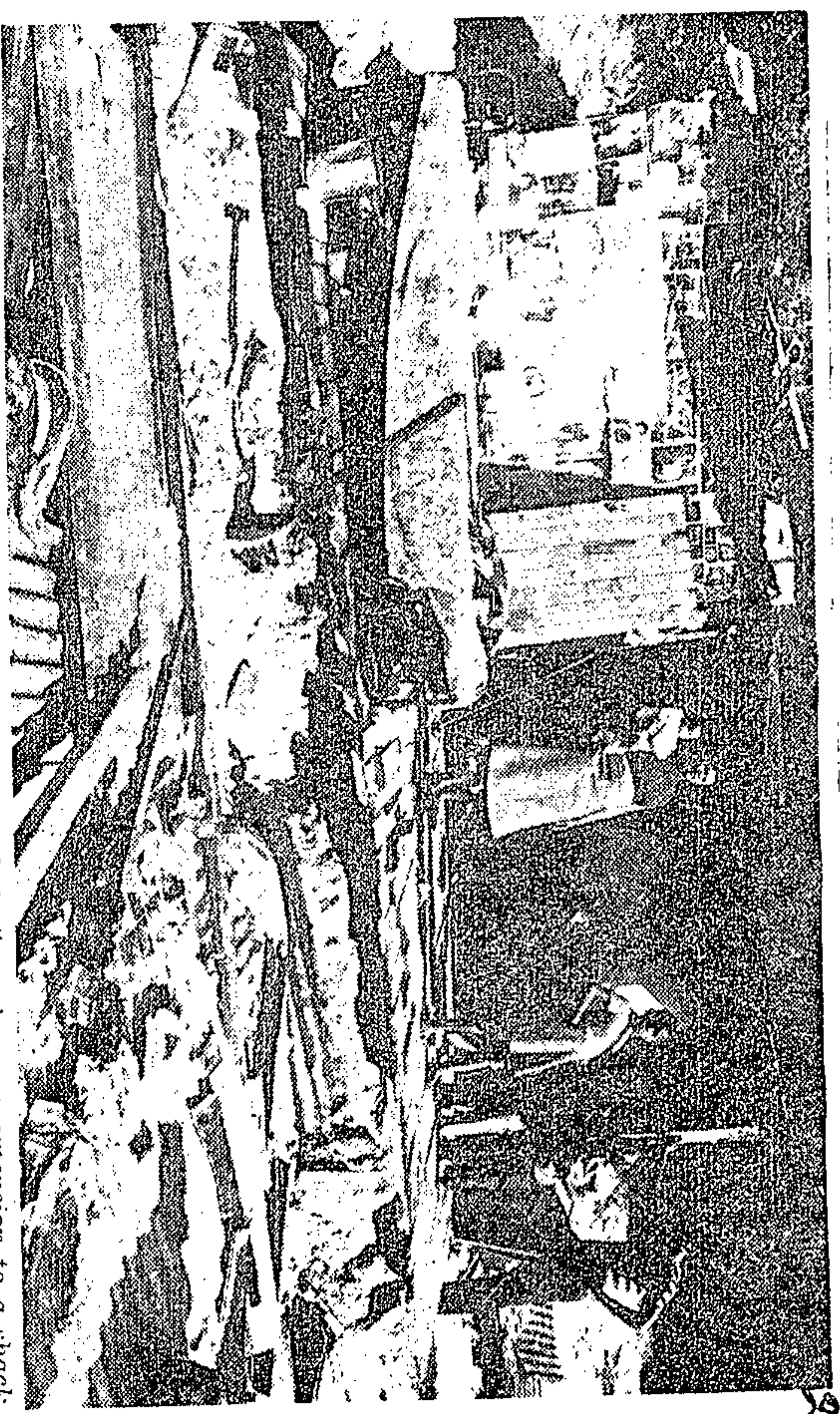
By the time newspapermen arrived at the site today the workers had already completed their demolition and were loading their crowbars and shovels onto three vans.

While some squatters surveyed the damage to their shacks, others were feverishly making plans to find a sleeping place for the night.

RETURN

Mr Alpheus Matshaya said Divisional Council workers came to the camp early yesterday and said they would return later in the week to demolish the extensions.

He said they had been told that if they reconstructed the extensions once they had been broken down, the Divisional Council would return



A HOUT BAY squatter family stand in what used to be their 'home' — an extension to a shack which was demolished by Divisional Council workers today.

and break down the entire structure.
No Divisional Council spokesman was available for comment today.

In mitigation of sentence, Mr H Pollard, for Ntongana, said she tried, in her position of chairman of the committee and as a social worker in the community, to help those people in Crossroads who had missed a census last year to get the necessary endorsements. — Sapa

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Court hears of 5 months in bed after cop's assault

A CROSSROADS man told the Supreme Court, Cape Town yesterday that he was in bed for five months as a result of injuries caused by a policeman during a raid at Crossroads in 1978.

Mr J Ngxobongwana is suing the Minister of Police for R3 000 damages.

Mr Ngxobongwana, chairman of the Crossroads Community Committee, said he was addressing a crowd of about 400 people over a public address system on September 14, 1978, when the police arrived.

He said the police were in uniform.

Mr Ngxobongwana told the court that he silenced the crowd, told them to sit down and he also sat down.

"One policeman came to me and said: 'Here he is.' And he grabbed me," Mr Ngxobongwana said.

He claimed that the policeman caught him by his collar and hit him with his right fist on the temple.

"I asked him why he was hitting me and he just said 'come kaffir'," Mr Ngxobongwana told the court.

The policeman, whom he identified as Botha, continued to hit him several times in the face, on the back and on his chest. Eventually he grew dizzy, Mr Ngxobongwana said.

He said he was taken to the Manenberg police station but was released later that night.

He told the court that he went to Tygerberg Hospital for treatment where he was given medicine, ointment and tablets.

GROOTE SCHUUR

Two days later he went to a clinic in Crossroads and the doctor there took him to Groote Schuur Hospital, Mr Ngxobongwana said.

"I could not talk or eat properly for about three months, Mr Ngxobongwana told the court.

He said his chest was very sore, when he coughed.

Mr Ngxobongwana told the court that he stayed in bed for five months, getting up only occasionally to walk around.

He said he still had a limp from the assault.

"I was a sportsman, a rugby player. I can't play anymore," he told the court.

He said he had not been able to work since the assault and before had worked in the docks as a painter.

(Proceeding)

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NUMBER PRESENT

NUMBER ABSENT

MEAN SCORE

CUMULATIVE MEAN

She said one policeman kicked him. Mrs Zondani said at one stage the police threw Mr Ngobongwana in the air and let him fall to the ground. "I saw blood oozing out of his nose and mouth," she said.

Mrs Zondani said the people were singing hymns when the police arrived and there was no chanting and no one showed the black power fist.

(Proceeding)

Page 3

Mr. J. M. Steyn, Minister of Community Development

307

No. 7023 GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 23 MAY 1980

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

No. 1044 23 May 1980

PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL SQUATTING ACT, 1951.—IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 3C (1) IN THE AREAS OF JURISDICTION OF THE DIVISIONAL COUNCIL OUTENIQUA AND THE MUNICIPALITY OF MOSSEL BAY

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

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

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN GEMEENSKAPSBOU

No. 1044 23 Mei 1980

WET OP DIE VOORKOMING VAN ONREGMATIGE PLAKKERY, 1951.—TOEPASSING VAN DIE BEPALINGS VAN ARTIKEL 3C (1) OP DIE REGSGEBIEDE VAN DIE AFDELINGSRAAD OUTENIQUA EN DIE MUNISIPALITEIT VAN MOSSELBAAI

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 3C (1) van die Wet op die Voorkoming van Onreghmatige Plakkery, 1951 (Wet 52 van 1951), verklaar ek, Stephanus Jacobus Marais Steyn, Minister van Gemeenskapsbou, hierby dat enigiemand wat in die regsgebiede van die Munisipaliteit van Mosselbaai en die Afdelingsraad van Outeniqua 'n persoon van die Gekleurde groep soos omskryf in artikel 12 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), in diens wil neem wat sal meebring dat sodanige persoon binne die regsgebiede van een van die betrokke plaaslike owerhede gebring word, vooraf 'n sertifikaat van die plaaslike owerheid moet verkry waarin verklaar word dat behoorlike huisvesting vir sodanige persoon beskikbaar is, hetsy in die plaaslike bestuur se regsgebied of in die regsgebied van 'n ander plaaslike bestuur of deur die betrokke werkgewer verskaf sal word.

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

Hand Para! The University of Port Elizabeth is closed down indefinitely - by 2800 students and 2800 students are ordered off campus. The teacher's decision is completely correct in the school is and their effort in studying with student action. 7. such educational institution.

Hand Para! The University of Port Elizabeth is closed down indefinitely - by 2800 students and 2800 students are ordered off campus. The teacher's decision is completely correct in the school is and their effort in studying with student action. 7. such educational institution.

Hand Para! The University of Port Elizabeth is closed down indefinitely - by 2800 students and 2800 students are ordered off campus. The teacher's decision is completely correct in the school is and their effort in studying with student action. 7. such educational institution.

the Minister of Police's intention as well as Steyn's 'open door' offer: 'it would appear that the only door he

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(307) Insurance fund calls in assets for cash

Pretoria Bureau

HEAVY withdrawals from the Unemployment Benefits Fund during the past few years have compelled the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner to cash in some of the fund's investments.

The commissioner, Mr A Dreyer, said in Pretoria yesterday that a long term investment of R8-million which matured at the end of last year has been kept as "cash in hand" and not reinvested.

This is in spite of an annual Government grant to the tune of R7-million.

However, the latest figures show a decreased demand on the fund during the past 12 months, with fewer beneficiaries because of the speed-up in the economy.

In March 1979 unemployed beneficiaries totalled 43 844 and the fund's payout for the month R4 088 067.

In March this year the beneficiaries had decreased by nearly 17 000 and the monthly payout by nearly R900 000.

Meanwhile, according to the Department of Statistics, the number of black unemployed has fallen below nine percent for the first time since the black unemployment situation was monitored.

The Department's figures also show that of an economically active coloured population of 900 000, 59 000 (6,6%) were unemployed at the end of March.

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UCT

C.J. 31/5/80
307
327

Judgment later in Crossroads case

Staff Reporter

JUDGMENT was yesterday reserved in the civil case being heard in the Supreme Court in which the chairman of the Crossroads Committee, Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, is suing the Minister of Police for R3 000 damages.

Mr Justice Burger said he would give the judgment at a later stage.

Mr Ngxobongwana is claiming the sum after an alleged assault by the police at Crossroads. He was arrested in a police raid in Crossroads in September 14, 1978, and he alleges he was assaulted by members of the police force.

Constable F J Botha, who arrested Mr Ngxobongwana, told the court earlier that he had acted with "restrained force" after Mr Ngxobongwana had resisted arrest and attempted to escape twice.

The police raid into Crossroads, which involved six platoons of roughly 30 men, police officials and other commanding officers, found Mr Ngxobongwana addressing a crowd of 300 with a loud hailer, the court heard.

Miss M de Swardt, instructed by Mallinck, Ress, Richman and Cloenberg, appeared for Mr Ngxobongwana. Mr C B Prest appeared for the Minister of Police.

2/6/80 AREVUS

Squatters

allege

307

ultimatum

on shacks

SQUATTER families in the hills above Hout Bay harbour say they were today given a week by the Divisional Council to demolish their shacks or face prosecution.

The alleged warning was issued in spite of an assurance by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, in Parliament three weeks ago that no numbered and marked shacks would be demolished unless alternative accommodation was provided.

The squatters were today also visited by officials from the Administration Board who offered train tickets to homelands to those living there illegally.

A squatter said the officials had told them that if they did not accept the offer they would be arrested and charged with being in the Peninsula illegally.

ASSURANCE

Extensions to numbered squatter shacks were demolished by Divisional Council workers three weeks ago, and the squatters were given an assur-

ance that their numbered shacks would not be demolished.

Squatters said Divisional Council officials warned them today that if they did not demolish their shacks by next week, bulldozers would be sent to demolish them.

They had also been told that the Divisional Council would in no way be responsible for their shacks and goods if this action were taken.

A squatter, Mrs Connie Grootboom, said 27 men from the camp had been arrested by Administration Board officials last week, some for being in the area illegally and others for trespassing on private property.

CHARGES

She said the contract workers had later been released. Others would appear in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court on Wednesday and June 11 on charges of being in the area illegally.

Administration Board officials could not be reached today for comment.

2

3/6/86 ARCHUS

Squatters' allegations denied

301

265

MR W R VIVIER, secretary of the Divisional Council of the Cape, said today that no squatters of numbered shacks in Hout Bay had been served with demolition notices.

He said that 'for now and all time, the Divisional Council does not serve notices to squatters with numbered shacks' and allegations that they had received verbal notification were untrue.

WEEK'S NOTICE

Mr Viviers was responding to allegations by Hout Bay squatters yesterday that they were visited by Divisional Council officials who gave them one week to demolish their shacks or face prosecution.

The squatters also alleged officials had told them that if they did not demolish their shacks by next week bulldozers would be sent to demolish them and officials would not be held responsible for damage to squatters' possessions.

Mr Vivier confirmed, however, that owners of unnumbered shacks in Hout Bay had been issued with seven-day eviction notices. He said he could not say how many squatters were affected.

A social worker in the area said the unnumbered shacks constituted about 10 percent of Hout Bay's squatter population.

307

Squatters flee
as board
inspectors call

Resident said many people fled into the bush above the camp after the inspectors arrived in four vans about 9 am.

Miss Mabeline Markham said inspectors had 'promised' to demolish all the shacks in the camp, at night if necessary.

'How can they do that? Our husbands are at sea and we have no place to go,' she said.

'We're suffering. We have children. What must we do?'

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1. Geographical Situation

As shown in Figure 1, the first part of the model is the input layer, which is the set of input variables. The input variables are the 16 input variables that are used in the model. The input variables are the 16 input variables that are used in the model.

The possible connection with the use of a drug to improve the patient's condition is being investigated. However, the patient has

Sisters and Andrew, an American by profession, informed the court about the harboring charges with their wives were due to appear in Wynberg Magistrate's Court on the same day.

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Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika

ANGLICAN lay minister Sister Ann Andrews examines notices to appear in court which were served on squatters in Hout Bay today.

2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

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**Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification
University**

C.T. 10/6/80
Police raids 307

POLICE RAIDS on farm and residential areas in Hout Bay yesterday resulted in the issue of summonses to a number of squatters for illegal residence. About 17 people have been warned to appear for trial in the Langa Magistrate's Court on Wednesday.

23/6/80 AR445

Squatters, (207) huts go at Hout Bay

UNDER a cold grey sky, the Western Cape Administration Board today began removing African squatters and their shacks from the camp above Hout Bay harbour.

It was a low-keyed start to an operation which is aimed at clearing 304 people by Sunday.

The Administration Board had only one lorry on hand to remove the goods and materials of people dismantling their homes.

Mr C Theron, the board's chief inspector, went from door to door of the 25 shacks to find when residents intended demolishing.

He said about five were packing up today. They were being given alternative accommodation in Langa or KTC emergency camp at Nyanga.

SENT AWAY

Nine people who had had to leave the Peninsula had been taken to Cape Town station yesterday.

Among the few men demolishing their homes today was Mr William Ndzuze, father of nine, who has been staying in the camp since 1971.

'They say they will give me a place to build again in KTC until they have a house for me,' he said.

Mr Ndzuze, a petrol attendant in the city, said the arrangement would save him a lot of money in travelling to work.

QUALIFIED

Unlike the majority of squatters in the camp, he and his wife qualify to live in the Peninsula.

The mood among people who do not qualify appeared to be of resignation.

'They say we must break our house down on Thursday. I don't want to move, but I can't do otherwise,' said Mr Stanford Mgijima, 44, a fisherman who has lived in the camp for eight years.

He said officials had told him he would be taken to Langa and they would then arrange a permit for him to work legally in the Peninsula.

Hout Bay squatter camp to be demolished

CAPE TIMES
24/6/80

307

Staff Reporter

THE Peninsula Administration Board will demolish the Hout Bay squatter camp by Sunday.

There are 304 men, women and their children in the camp. Most of the men work at local fishing firms.

The 83 women and 135 children will be sent to their respective homelands.

The majority of the men are unregistered as they are temporary workers. Some have worked for their employers for more than five years without being registered.

The board officials have asked them to demolish the shacks and promised them alternative accommodation. They have also promised to ask the employers to register them.

"We do not refuse to demolish the shacks, but what we want is the assurance of accommodation", one of residents said.



Some of the Hout Bay squatters whose homes will be demolished by Sunday.

They said if they lived in the black townships it would be too far from their work.

Some of the women, in the Peninsula for medical reasons, will be housed in the black townships.

The deputy director of labour, Mr G Lawrence, said arrangements were being made for the unregistered men to be registered with the firms.

He said women who were in the area for medical reasons would not be sent back. Their cases would be individually investigated.

Ticket to Hanover

Mrs Bettie Magwa, a mother of two sick children, aged seven and five months, who is in the Cape Peninsula for medical reasons, has been ordered to leave the area.

Mrs Magwa was given a ticket to Hanover last Wednesday by officials of the Peninsula Administration Board in Hout Bay.

Mrs Magwa came to Cape Town from Hanover, a small town near De Aar, for medical treatment in September last year.

One of her children suffers from tuberculosis and has been in hospital for six months. The child is still receiving treatment.

"I am trying to get treatment for my children, and have no intention of breaking the law," she said. "There are no proper medical facilities in Hanover".

The director of the Peninsula Administration Board, Mr T. Bezuidenhout, has promised to intervene personally in her case.

→ end

301

24/6/80



Mr William Nzuzo, a Hout Bay squatter, demolishes his shack with the help of one of his nine children, Neville. 4.

24/6/80 ARCHUS

Hout Bay squatters 'out by Sunday'

THE action taken by the Divisional Council of the Cape against illegal squatters at Hout Bay was in terms of its policy which had been reconsidered and reiterated on a number of occasions, according to the secretary of the council, Mr W R Vivier.

The removal by the Western Cape Administration Board of the squatters and their shacks from the camp above Hout Bay Harbour began yesterday. The operation aims to clear 304 people by Sunday.

In a 'progress report' on squatter control operations submitted to the Divisional Council's monthly meeting today, Mr Viviers said 235 of 6 271 'unauthorised shacks' had been demolished in areas around the Peninsula.

NOTICES

All the shacks were new and occupied and notices were served on all the occupants. Most of the demolished shacks were in Philadelphia where 75 were demolished.

Seventy were demolished in Philippi, 29 in Hout Bay and 27 in Kommetjie/Noordhoek.

There were more than 9 000 fewer numbered shacks in May than there were in 1975, when the number was 13 716.

Sixty-two had been demolished by the council and six by the owners of the shacks.

Squatting: A story without

Staff Reporter

AROUND a dying fire in a tin sat three of the more than 400 people who have to demolish their homes in Cardos Load, Hout Bay, by Monday.

In the mist which hung over the bay yesterday, they tried to keep warm as they told their story.

"We have nowhere to go — this has been our home for more than 20 years," said 40-year-old Miss Yvonne Mentoer, a domestic servant in Cape Town.

"Where must we go?" asked Mrs Sannie Damples who lives at number 31.

Cape Times 26/6/80 307
The third woman, Mrs Johanna Williams, explained that they were told by an official of the Divisional Council that they had to pull down their homes by Monday or have them demolished.

"Coloured people in the area were informed by this official but Africans were told by the Administration Board inspectors to leave," she said.

The secretary of the Divisional Council, Mr W R Vivier, declined to confirm this yesterday, saying he would reply to "squatter queries" only if these were put in writing.

Miss Mentoer said nobody knew what to do or where to go to.

"We will wait until Monday to see what happens."

More than three-quarters of the people affected are Africans. The men said they had been promised accommodation in Langa while the women and children would have to return to the Transkei.

At least one woman, Mrs Bettie Magwa, has now been exempted from deportation because she has two sick children.

All women in the area for medical reasons

t an end

will be allowed to remain in the Peninsula until their children are well.

When the Cape Times visited the area yesterday, groups of men and women were gathered outside.

"We have not been able to go to work because we are afraid that when we come back we will be without homes," a number of them said.

Most of the men work at local fishing firms. Some were thinking of asking their employers for help but they expected little success.

"We have been working here for years and do not know how we are going to get to the sea from Langa every day," one group of men said.

307

27/6/80

XR

Moreover people living in squatter settlements have not usually come in from rural areas as is generally supposed, but are either former township dwellers or have been born there or lived in the area for a long time.

These two points emerge strongly from a study of informal settlement in the Durban area published by the Natal region of the SA Institute of Race Relations which has collated recent research findings on the subject.

At Dube Farm it was found that fewer than a third of household heads could be considered recent rural migrants, 35% were former township dwellers, 26% had been moving around in the peri-urban area and the balance had been born there. A study of Malukazi revealed that only 15% of inhabitants had come from distant rural areas and 76% were either from urban or peri-urban areas.

Considering the battle to get a house and the lengthy waiting lists -- 8 000 at Umhlanga and 2 500 at KwaMashu -- it seems surprising that those who have succeeded are prepared to give it up.

Complaints

"When asked to talk about the problems that existed at KwaMashu, 64% of the sample respondents referred to the poor relationship that existed between the residents and the community administration, placing this at the top of a list of 10 grievances." It is only fair to point out that the study was completed before KwaMashu was incorporated into KwaZulu. Other complaints were about high rentals, night raids, residential insecurity and communication between residents and the authorities.

Those who had moved out believed that conditions were better in their new quarters, that they had more space and privacy and a place of their own. Rentals were not significantly lower than in the townships. The number of people living in these "informal settlements" around Durban varies from 300 000 to 750 000 depending on the definition of boundaries. And the numbers are increasing. "In Malukazi, a spontaneous settlement lying to the south of Durban and adjoining Umhlanga, the population is estimated to have increased from 14 716 to 27 000 between June 1977 and October 1978 in the short period of 15 months. The number of structures over the same period increased from an estimated 1 650 to 3 525," the report says.

As there are only three water taps for Malukazi's entire population it is no wonder health authorities are concerned. At Inanda, lack of water and sanitation services was the direct cause of a typhoid outbreak resulting in several deaths.

The lesson is obvious. Housing demands cannot be met. Therefore settlements are an inevitable part of the peri-urban scene and should be treated as such by providing and planning for their elementary needs.

HOUSING

Squatters survey

Shortage of accommodation in the black townships is not the only reason people settle elsewhere. Often people prefer to live where they feel there is more space, a higher degree of security of tenure and privacy.

Wednesday, July 2, 1980 3

Ban on press at squatter camp

CAPE TIMES
2/7/80
Staff Reporter 307

THE owners of the site overlooking Hout Bay harbour, where squatters have been ordered to dismantle their shacks, have barred the press and public from entering the property.

Two Administration Board officials stood at the entrance to the site yesterday afternoon and a Cape Times reporter was stopped and told that no one was allowed on to the property without written permission from the attorney representing the land owners, Tucker Development Corporation.

The action is believed to have been taken after the board officials said they were being hampered in their work by the lay minister of the Anglican Church in Hout Bay, Miss Ann Andrews, who was warned off the property by the attorney earlier in the week.

Miss Andrews, who had taken a personal interest in the squatters since the first announcement that they would be removed, said yesterday the decision was probably taken after she instructed one of the squatters, Mrs Christina Bergman, not to demolish her shack till alternative accommodation was provided for her.

In accordance with the Squatters Act of 1976, she said, Mrs Bergman, who shared shack 22 with her family, numbered her shack and informed the authorities that she was the occupier.

"It has been said in Parliament that no squatters will be removed unless other accommodation is found for them," Miss Andrews said.

Housing

She approached Mrs Bergman when she saw her taking down her shack in compliance with the administration's request and was told that no alternative housing had been provided for her. She advised Mrs Bergman to re-erect her shack.

The Peninsula Administration Board's assistant director of labour, Mr Graham Lawrence, said the decision to close the property had nothing to do with the administration, but he suspected the reason may be linked to Miss Andrews.

The attorney representing Tucker Development Corporation, Mr P A Vorster, said the Johannesburg owners had given the board permission to remove the squatters and any one coming on to the property would be regarded as a trespasser.

A number of shacks were still standing yesterday afternoon although many had already been demolished. The board aimed to clear the squatter camp this week.

Property plan: ARGUS 2/7/80 307 Squatters 'in way'

SQUATTERS being removed from the camp above Hout Bay harbour are in the way of a major property development which is about to take off under the authority of the Divisional Council.

The 304 African squatters and a small number of coloured squatters have been living in 25 numbered shacks on part of 86 ha of land bought by the Johannesburg firm Tuckers Land Holdings for R531 750 in 1969.

Services for a new white residential area, Northshore Township, have long been laid on the property and the approach to the camp is on a tarred road.

A spokesman for the owners Mr Hymie Gluckman, said most of the plots in the township had been sold. But the buyers had not yet been able to take transfer of their properties.

An access road of about 0,25 km connecting the new development to Princess Street had first to be completed.

'We will hand over the township to the Divisional Council as soon as the road is finished. Then people can take transfer and build,' Mr Gluckman said.

CONTENTION

Sources in the property trade said it had been a bone of contention between Tuckers and the Divisional Council as to which of them should provide the final stretch of road.

Mr Gluckman said the firm was building the access road and he expected it to be completed 'in the next three or four weeks'.

The owners, however, have disclaimed any responsibility for initiating the removal of squatters from the property.

'They are not being moved at our request,' said Mr Hymie Tucker, managing director of Tuckers Land and Development. The first he knew of the removals was from a newspaper report, he added.

Squatters may have to move again . . .

CAPE TOWN. — Squatters who are being removed from a camp above Hout Bay harbour, near Cape Town, are occupying land zoned for a major property development.

The 304 black squatters and a few coloureds have been living in 25 numbered shacks on land bought by the firm Tuckers Land Holdings.

Services for a new white residential area, Northshore, have long been installed on the property and the approach to the camp is on a tarred road.

A spokesman for the owners, Mr Hymie Gluckman, said most of the plots in the township had been sold, but the buyers had not yet been able to take transfer.

The owners have disclaimed responsibility for initiating the removal of the squatters.

"They are not being moved at our request," said Mr Hymie Tucker, managing director of Tuckers Land and Development. — Sapa.

'Illegal' families a serious problem

CAPE TIMES 3/7/80

307

A SPOKESMAN for a multi-disciplinary advice office which operates once a week in District Six said yesterday the plight of hundreds of families living in the area who were regarded as "illegal", because they were not officially registered, had become a serious social problem on Cape Town's doorstep.

Earlier in the week the Rev Basil van Rensburg, of the Ministers Fraternal of District Six, at whose church in Nile Street the office is situated, estimated there could be as many as 1 000 such families "living in backrooms and in the path of

Chief Reporter

the bulldozer — with nowhere to go."

Most of these people, he said, had lived in District Six all their lives but for various reasons had not been officially registered with the Department of Community Development and were therefore not considered eligible for housing elsewhere.

A practising attorney who is one of the voluntary workers at the advice office said yesterday: "We are only seeing the tip of the iceberg in the cases we deal with, but from what we see every week there is cause

for serious concern about what is going to happen to these so-called 'illegals'.

The spokesman said another cause for concern was the eviction procedure of the Department of Community Development, officials of which first served notices of termination of occupancy and then, after the deadline date, a notice of intention to take possession of the property within a week.

'Will be offered'

"Where previously specific offers of alternative accommodation were made, the notices of termination now only have the annotation: 'Alternative accommodation will be offered to you'.

"No indication is given as to where this accommodation will be. The effect of the notice, therefore, is that people are being told to leave without knowing where, if anywhere, they can go.

"This is having a negative and a distressing effect on the families involved, and it has become a serious social problem."

The spokesman cited the case of a woman of 28 living in Muir Street, District Six, as an example of the type of person causing concern.

"This woman has lived nearly all her life in District Six. She has five children ranging in age from six to 13 years. She is unemployed, receives a maintenance grant of R93 a month and lives with her uncle.

'No room'

"The father of the children lives elsewhere and seldom contributes towards the maintenance. The children cannot live with their mother because there is no room in her uncle's house.

"They live at Manenberg in a poor environment and are exposed to excessive drinking and violence. Their general condition is said to be deteriorating.

"This woman is regarded as 'illegal' and as such is not entitled to a rent-card from the Department of Community Development. She does however have a City Council housing card which she applied for in 1974.

"But she is still waiting for a house.

'Poor condition'

"The house she is in at present is in poor condition and as a result the woman is sickly and has had to visit Groote Schuur hospital periodically for treatment — mainly for respiratory trouble.

"We can do absolutely nothing for this woman except counsel her — and give her a bit of sympathy. The only options open to her are private housing, which she cannot afford; Community Development housing for which she does not qualify, and a council house for which she has been waiting for six years.

"As we understand it her case is not considered serious enough to qualify her for priority council housing.

• "Such a person would in fact be much better off as a squatter."

307

307

→ cont.

Ghost village in the dunes after police raids and demolition

By JOHN BATTERSBY

IT'S bitterly cold at Kardoessloot at night, but the fires are warm and the people, in spite of their insecurity and fear, are friendly.

Until a month ago this shanty village situated on the sand dunes overlooking the Hout Bay fishing harbour, the spectacular bay and Chapman's Peak mountains, was home to 300 or so fishermen, their women-folk and children.

Today it is a shattered community.

Police raids and demolition orders by the Western Cape Administration Board have taken their toll.

Women have been arrested and convicted for being in the Peninsula illegally and men have been arrested and convicted for harbouring their wives.

Several of the corrugated iron and cardboard shacks have been dismantled.

Some of the men have been sent to the men-only compound in the harbour. Their wives and children have been sent either to Langa, a transit camp in Nyanga, or back to

'The ocean

is big ...

says

old man

of the sea

lost the essential ingredient of a complete and contented community.

Men huddled round fires in their shacks discussing their future with a mixture of resignation and despair.

Some of the men, in



Contrast

When I visited Kardoesloot this week and slept the night in one of the wood-and-iron dwellings, it was a stark contrast to the lively community I had visited several weeks earlier.

It had become more like a ghost village. With the majority of women and children gone, it had

with the fishing companies, are being moved to the harbour men-only compound. Others, who work as casual fishermen on the boats, are being moved to Langa and Nyanga.

One of the chief topics of conversation was how they would be able to continue working in Hout Bay and live in the townships, where they

would have to pay rent and more than R30 a month in bus and train fares.

In one shack, a large group of men and a few women and children sat round a smoky fire keeping up their spirits with beer and a radio brought by a visitor from the harbour.

They discussed the day's snook catch — a

bad one — and spoke of the future when they could get a seaman's ticket which would enable them to be fishermen anywhere without the nightmare of registration, permits, passes and red tape.

"The ocean is big," said one old man as he spoke of his experiences in Port Nolloth, Luderitz and Walvis Bay.

One sensed a desperate attempt on the part of these people to achieve some kind of permanence and belonging amid the destruction and insecurity which hangs over Kardoesloot as it lives out its last days.

Resentment

The people were reluctant to talk about their feelings towards the authorities for forcing them to dismantle a community which has taken on a definite character over a period of years.

But their outer layer of resignation and despair, which was manifested in deep sighs and phrases like "Dis baie swaar", and "Dis sieg, baie sieg", could not hide a deeply buried resentment.

My host, Filemon, was a simple but philosophical man with an infectious sense of humour.

A man who has come to terms with being part of a system which says: "I want your labour but I don't want to take political responsibility for you. And wives and chil-

3/6/80
then are out of the question.

I asked Filemon whether he had a wife. It turned out he was one of the few men who did not.

"No I have not got a wife. I am a wise man. I could see that it would eventually come to this and I have seen the unbearable suffering that the womenfolk have to endure. I could not bear to be responsible for that," he said.

Filemon, an African man in his early 50s who was born in Worcester but has lived in Kardoesloot for many years, has seen plenty of hard times before.

Five years ago they demolished my shack here and I had to sleep for nights under plastic sheeting in the wet and bitter cold," he said.

Determined

But Filemon is determined to stay at Kardoesloot until the last. Quite simply, he has nowhere else to go.

His only belongings are his clothes which he is worried about and kept asking me if I couldn't arrange to have them taken to his uncle in Worcester.

Then he would feel free to ride out the present crisis until he could find somewhere else to stay near the harbour.

301
FISHMEN from the doomed shanty village above Hout Bay harbour war in themselves in front of a fire and sip hot coffee in the cold of early morning. The men will spend the day dismantling their homes.

He took me down to the harbour to show me the small fishing boat on which he works, setting off each morning about 5 am.

Filemon was reluctant to talk politics.

"In any case," he said, "life is politics and politics is life. But if I say what I feel I will be locked up. So what is the point?"

We talked late into the night. He is a religious man and an excellent storyteller, and we built up a warm relationship.

Eventually, he showed me to my room, which belonged to the head of the house. This man was away at sea.

I lay in my sleeping bag on the hard cardboard-covered wooden bed and listened to the stream running strongly in Kardoesloot just below the shack.

I wondered what would become of Filemon and the other refugees of a system which destroys family life in the name of Christianity.



MEN from Kardoesloot shanty village dismantle their home in the early morning light.

Anglican summonsed

ARGUS
4/7/80
307

AN Anglican lay minister, Sister Anne Andrews of St Peter's Church, Hout Bay, was served with a summons for trespassing on private property while helping evicted squatters yesterday.

Sister Andrews said today she would continue to aid squatters as long as it was necessary.

Sister Andrews was issued with a summons by an official of the Western Cape Administration Board while she was giving advice to squatters who have been evicted from the Kardoessloot squatter camp above Hout Bay harbour.

In terms of the summons she has to appear in court on July 23 for trespassing on the property of Tuckers Land and Development at Kardoessloot, Hout Bay.

The shanty village is situated on the sand dunes adjoining a proposed township housing development scheme which is expected to get underway in the next few weeks.

Sister Andrews said today she was approached by a board official about 11 am yesterday while she was sitting in her car on the tarred road adjoining Kardoessloot.

He told her she had five minutes to leave the property.

Sister Andrews then spoke to some squatters who needed advice about how to get medical help.

'After about four minutes, I started the car and the official put his hand in the window, turned off the engine and put the keys in his pocket.'

'At first he threatened to arrest me, then he wrote the summons, handed it to me and gave me back the keys,' Sister Andrews said.

Removals from the Kardoessloot shanty village continued yesterday.

Another two shacks were dismantled by their owners at the instruction of the Administration Board.

About half the 300 men, women and children living at the camp have now been removed.

Some of the men have been moved to the men-only compound in the harbour.

Others have moved with their families to the Langa barracks in cases where women and children are under medical care.

Others have been moved to the KTC emergency camp in Nyanga.

Some women and children have been repatriated to the homelands and others are to follow.

1/7/80

301

Hout Bay squatters start leaving

Staff Reporter

SQUATTERS living above Hout Bay harbour yesterday began dismantling their shacks following notice that they be demolished by last Sunday.

The Peninsula Administration Board's assistant director of labour, Mr Graham Lawrence, said rainy weather had delayed demolition work, but the board hoped it would be completed tomorrow.

The board was not demolishing any of the shacks. The work was being done by the squatters themselves in terms of an agreement the board had reached with them.

Most of the men are unregistered. The board has promised alternative accommodation and to ask employers to register

them. Mr Lawrence said the board was assisting between 30 and 40 men to "regularize" necessary documents.

He said while there were also coloured people in the camp, the board was concerned only with the blacks who occupied about 25 shacks.

The men who demolished shacks yesterday loaded building materials and furniture on to administration board vehicles. Six families had been given permission to relocate their shacks at the transit camp in Nyanga. These included families with children who were ill.

Many squatters were anxious to return building materials, furniture and other possessions to homelands and those returning to homelands could include these on rail warrants issued to them.

Eighty-three women and 135 children are returning to homelands. Mr Lawrence said "quite a number" had left on Sunday after being given transport to Cape Town station.

"A few more" would be leaving this week, while others were staying in the Langa transit camp pending departure. Those with children who were ill would be given time for them to get better.

The board was negotiating temporary accommodation for men who were demolishing their shacks. "We have assured them there is no fear of their having to sleep outside," Mr Lawrence said.

He said he was "very pleased" with the co-operation he had received from squatters. He hoped to meet heads of households in his office this week to explain the situation to them and sort out individual cases.

Squatters 'in way' of major property plan

SQUATTERS being removed from the camp above Hout Bay harbour are in the way of a major property development which is about to take off.

The 304 African squatters and a small number of coloured squatters have been living in 25 numbered shacks on part of 86 ha of land bought by the Johannesburg firm Tuckers Land Holdings for R531 750 in 1969.

Services for a new white residential area, Northshore Township, have long been laid on the property and the approach to the camp is on a tarred road.

MOST SOLD

A spokesman for the owners Mr Hymie Gluckman, said most of the plots in the township had been sold. But the buyers had not yet been able to take transfer of their properties.

An access road of about 0,25 km connecting the new development to Prin-

(Continued on Page 3, col 2)

Squatters

(Continued from Page 1)

cess Street had first to be completed.

'We will hand over the township to the Divisional Council as soon as the road is finished. Then people can take transfer and build,' Mr Gluckman said.

CONTENTION

Sources in the property trade said it had been a bone of contention between Tuckers and the Divisional Council as to which of them should provide the final stretch of road.

Mr Gluckman said the firm was building the access road and he expected it to be completed 'in the next three or four weeks'.

The owners, however, have disclaimed any responsibility for initiating the removal of squatters from the property.

'They are not being moved at our request,' (Continued on Page 3, col 2) said Mr Hymie Tucker, managing director of Tuckers Land and Development. The first he knew of the removals was from a newspaper report, he added.

A summons under the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act had been served on the firm, the office of the senior public prosecutor at the Wynberg Magistrate's Court confirmed.

African squatters are being removed from the camp by the Western Cape Administration Board, following a decision by the chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud.

Mr Bezuidenhoud said at the start of the removals that he could not allow squatting, 'especially not there'.

The first action taken against the squatters was by the Divisional Council, which last month demolished 'unauthorised extensions' to the shacks.

Coloured squatters, who cannot be removed under influx control laws, 'say they have been warned to leave their homes by Divisional Council inspectors.

African occupants of shacks have been encouraged to demolish them themselves by Administration Board promises of legalised employment once their families have gone and their houses are down.

The secretary of the Divisional Council, Mr W R Vivier, was not available for comment this morning.

Squatters (307) may have RDM 3/7/80 to move again . . .

CAPE TOWN. — Squatters who are being removed from a camp above Hout Bay harbour near Cape Town, are occupying land zoned for a major property development.

The 304 black squatters and a few coloureds have been living in 25 numbered shacks on land bought by the firm Tuckers Land Holdings.

Services for a new white residential area, Northshore, have long been installed on the property and the approach to the camp is on a tarred road.

A spokesman for the owners, Mr Hymie Gluckman, said most of the plots in the township had been sold, but the buyers had not yet been able to take transfer.

The owners have disclaimed responsibility for initiating the removal of the squatters.

"They are not being moved at our request," said Mr Hymie Tucker, managing director of Tuckers Land and Development. — Sapa.

1/7/80
**Women
squatters'
fears on
permits** (307)

WOMEN squatters rehoused in the Langa barracks are finding it difficult to get their temporary residence permits renewed on medical grounds, in spite of official assurances that no one receiving medical attention would be evicted from the barracks.

Community workers assisting the squatters said that about a dozen women with doctors' certificates were yesterday given one-week extensions.

They were told by an official of the Western Cape Administration Board that they had to find alternative accommodation because the barracks were to be pulled down.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

Women were also told that their doctors' certificates were not acceptable and that they would have to produce certificates from medical superintendents at hospitals where they were being treated, stating that treatment was not available in their homeland.

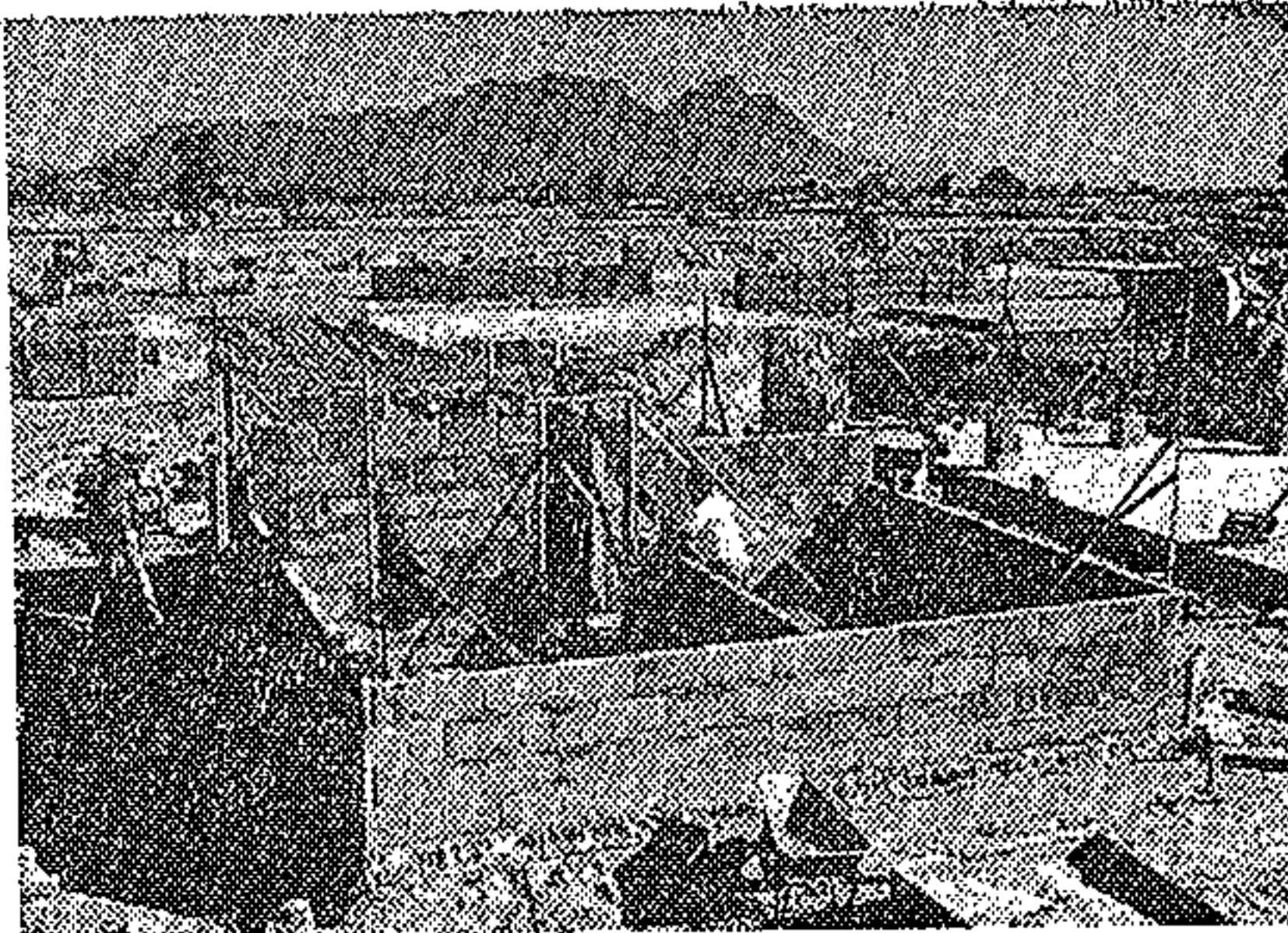
Among those who applied for extensions yesterday was a woman whose husband is seriously ill in Groote Schuur Hospital. A woman advanced in pregnancy was given an extension until the day she is expected to deliver.

NO DETAILS

The chief director of the Administration Board, Mr. A. A. Louw, said he did not have details of particular cases.

Mr. Louw added that the board would comply with an assurance given by the chief commissioner of Co-operation and Development, Mr. Timo Bezuidenhout, earlier this week that none of the rehoused squatters would be evicted while still in need of medical attention.

He was not available for comment today.



WITH Devil's Peak as a backdrop, houses begin to rise from the sand of the new Crossroads site at Nyanga.

ARGUS 4/7/80 Crossroads new face grows

FIRST houses of a New Crossroads housing scheme at Nyanga are nearing completion and the R14-million first phase of the project is on schedule.

By the end of next year 1 731 homes will be standing on the 75 ha site, where Crossroads squatter camp residents are to be rehoused.

The contractors expect to hand over 200 finished houses to the Department of Community Development in October.

TARRED ROADS

Houses would be completed at the rate of five a day with production in full swing, spokesmen for the contractors said.

Roads would be tarred, trees planted and houses

fenced before each lot of 200 houses was handed over.

The huge earth moving and levelling operation on the site has almost been completed and about 20 percent of underground services laid.

One, two and three-bedroomed houses are being built, most of them semi-detached.

They have water-borne sewerage and cold running water. No electricity is provided, although the streets will be lit.

LIGHT AND AIRY

Rooms are light and airy, with ceilings and concrete floors. There are no built-in cupboards. Roofs are tiled, but have no guttering.

Three Nyanga women who were looking at the first dozen houses described them as 'beautiful' and 'a big improvement on the older houses.'

Rentals for the houses will be much lower than anticipated, as a result of the Department of Community Development's new formula for rentals which comes into effect from October 1.

CAPE TIMES 7/7/80 307

Fire destroys squatter shack

A CROSSROADS family lost all their possessions when their shack was burned to the ground by a fire last night.

Mr. Bawani Luthuli, said his wife, Mrs Nomaliso Nuthuli, 32, had been taken away by ambulance to be treated for shock.

"I do not know what caused the fire. Our 2½-year-old daughter and I will have to sleep with friends tonight," he said.

Barracks of filth for ^{Cape Times} 60 squatters 9/7/80

Staff Reporter

307

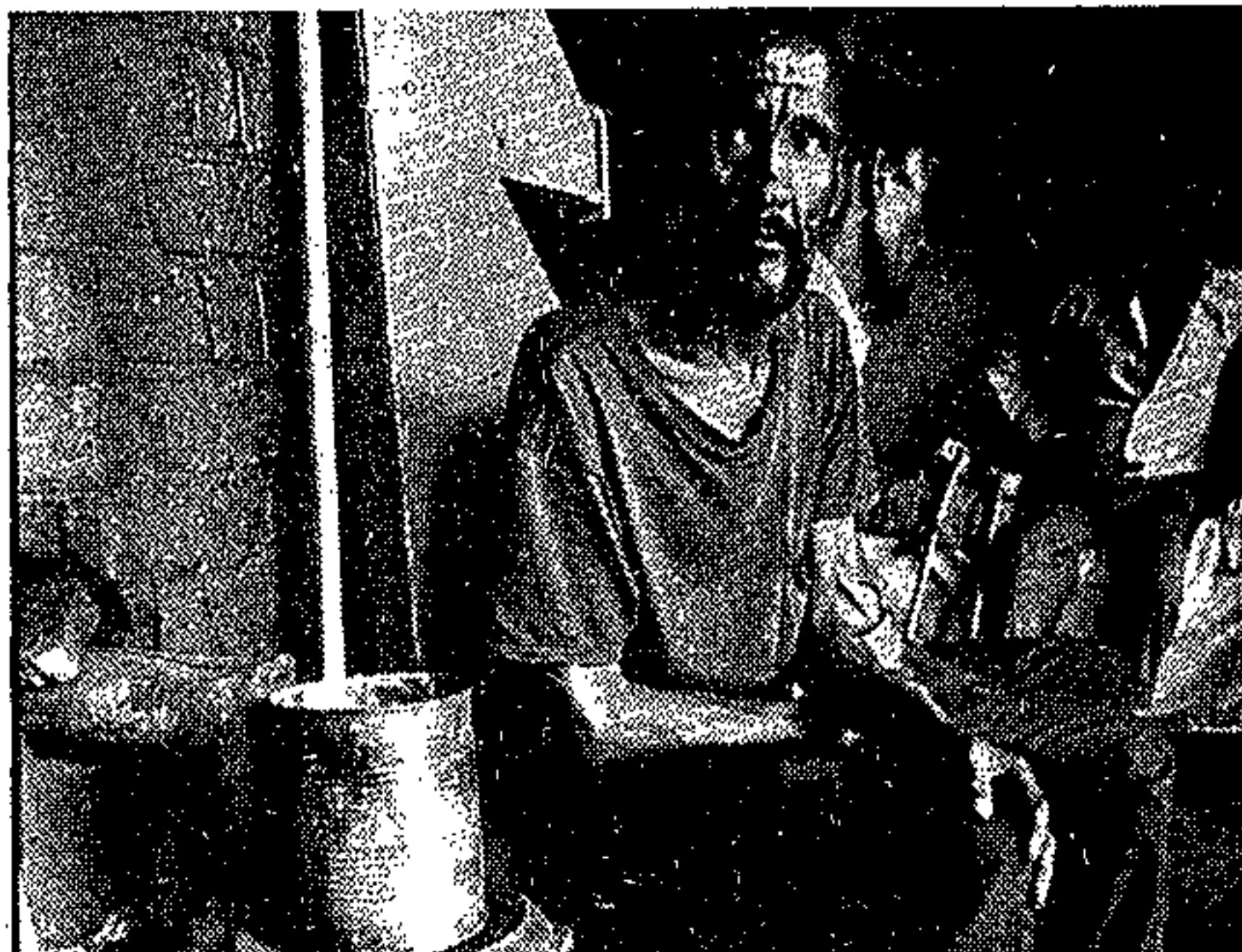
SOME of the 60 Kardoessloot squatters from Heat Bay were moved into Main Barracks in Langa for medical treatment, the chief director of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr A A Louw, said yesterday.

The Cape Times first exposed conditions of squalor and overcrowding among aged and sickly inhabitants at Main Barracks in March. The Cape Times found 48 men, some of them blind and crippled, living in unhealthy conditions at the Main Barracks complex.

The Cape Town Medical Officer of Health, Dr R J Coogan, yesterday instructed the Western Cape Administration Board to improve conditions at the barracks.

Ablution blocks stank of urine. Entrances to some ablutions were ankle deep in water, and human excreta was on the floors.

When it was put to Mr Louw that it was strange that people should be moved into filthy conditions to receive medical treat-



Some of the aged and sickly living in unhealthy conditions at the Main Barracks complex, in Langa. Some of the inhabitants are suffering from tuberculosis.

ment, he said, it was "better than them receiving medical treatment under a plastic sheet in the middle of the bush."

The squatters were moved to Main Barracks to provide some form of basic, temporary accommodation, Mr Louw said. He said he knew nothing of Dr Coogan's instructions to the WCAB to improve the sanitary conditions.

The squatters had been moved into the barracks as they were in the Western Cape illegally. Some would stay temporarily while receiving medical treatment. Once cured, they would be sent back to Transkei and the Ciskei.

Two years ago the Cape Town Medical Officer of Health described the barracks as "a breeding ground for pulmonary tuberculosis." A United States newspaper editor visited Main Barracks in the same year and found conditions "appalling". He said no one should be forced to live there.

CAPE TIMES 10/7/80

Big clean-up for squatters' Langa quarters

307

Staff Reporter

BARRACKS at Langa housing the 60 squatters recently evicted from their shanties in Hout Bay have been cleaned up to the satisfaction of the City's Medical Officer of Health, the chief director of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr A A Louw, said yesterday.

Mr Louw said a special effort was made to clean the barracks yesterday after the MOH, Dr R J Coogan, instructed the WCAB to eliminate the unhygienic conditions at the barracks.

Mr Louw said the buildings at Main Barracks had been cleaned up, and sanitation had been improved. The area surrounding the buildings had been levelled, and workmen had removed rubbish which had accumulated.

Squatters staying 'for a short while'

Mr Louw said he could not say exactly how long the Hout Bay squatters would stay at the barracks, but he emphasized that it would be for a short while.

"The WCAB will continue to clean and maintain the barracks until all the people have been moved out."

Mr Louw said the barracks had been closed in December last year, but the the squatters had been accommodated in them because the WCAB had no other place for them.

On Tuesday, Dr Coogan declared the barracks to be "unfit for human habitation".

Inspection finds improved situation

Yesterday Dr Coogan sent a team of inspectors to Main Barracks to report on the progress made by the WCAB. He told the Cape Times the WCAB had improved the situation in a remarkably short period of time.

Dr Coogan said leaking roofs had been repaired, glass installed in windows and new sanitation piping laid. Temporary toilets had been erected, and refuse and sewage were now being collected twice a day.

The people who were staying in the kitchen blocks of the barracks had been moved into other quarters.

"My staff will inspect the barracks twice a day and give me a daily report on conditions at the barracks until the problem has been satisfactorily resolved," Dr Coogan said.

307

11/7/80



Some of the Hout Bay squatters who live in the overcrowded barracks at Langa. All the people in the picture, as well as others not present, stay in this room.

P.T.O

Langa barracks improved — MoH

Cape Times 11/7/80 (307)
Staff Reporter

CONDITIONS at Main Barracks in Langa where 60 Hout Bay squatters were housed had improved, the Cape Town Medical Officer of Health, Dr R J Coogan, said yesterday.

Dr Coogan said his staff had inspected the barracks and found stagnant water had been cleared, more taps for washing had been installed, and more sewage removed.

However, the buildings would remain a health hazard in spite of the improvements. Dr Coogan said the buildings would have to be pulled down in due course because they were unfit for human habitation.

Squatters approached yesterday still expressed dissatisfaction with conditions at the barracks. Most said there had been little improvement.

The Western Cape Administration Board housed the squatters in the barracks because it had no other accommodation for them after they had been evicted from their shanties in Hout Bay.



Children play outside one of the temporary toilets erected by the Western Cape Administration Board for the people living at Main Barracks in Langa.

No help for squatters claim

CAPT Tunits
12/7/80
307

Staff Reporter

MOST of the men in Main Barracks, Langa, who were evicted from a Hout Bay squatter camp, claim they have not been helped by the Peninsula Administration Board to become registered.

The men at the barracks said the deputy director of Labour, Mr N G Lawrence, promised them he would make arrangements with their employers to register them before the Hout Bay camp was demolished.

Some of the men said they had worked in Hout Bay for many years without being registered. They said only those who were included in a survey in October last year were given assistance by the board.

"The majority of us were not included in the survey because some were at sea and others in prison for pass offences," one of the men said.

The men also complained that it was difficult to go to Hout Bay now for casual jobs as they did not have the money for busfare. Being registered would have enabled them to be accommodated at their employers' compounds in Hout Bay.

One of the men, who did not want to be identified, said he went to the board's offices with his employer to register.

Instead, he said, he was given seven days to get out of the Peninsula. He said he was very shocked by the PAB turn about.

Mr Lawrence yesterday denied the claims. He said the men were being helped by the PAB.

"What they said is incorrect, we are doing as we promised them," he said.

15/7/80 AKU
Permits: ~~AKU~~
Man is 307
sentenced

A CROSSROADS man was today sentenced to nine months' imprisonment suspended for five years when he was found guilty by an Athlone magistrate on 16 counts of fraud relating to temporary residence permits.

Jeremiah Mfanyana Ndaba, 47, pleaded guilty to all counts.

Evidence was that between July 1 and September 30 last year Ndaba stamped the reference books of 16 Crossroads residents for a fee ranging from R10 to R50. He received a total of R345.

Ndaba is married and has four children. He had no previous convictions.

Faces of families losing their homes



MRS K VAN WYK and her three-month-old baby, George, are surrounded by sympathisers as their belongings are moved from their house in Scottsdale.

Evicted — and they don't know why

18/7/80
ARGUS

FIVE families claim that no reasons were given for their eviction from their homes in Scottsdale near Kraaifontein yesterday.

Spokesman for the families all claimed that the rents for the houses, which fall under the Divisional Council of Stellenbosch, had been paid.

The manager of the Scottsdale Housing Office refused to comment, as did Mr G O Hubby of the Stellenbosch Divisional Council.

'The evictions were by court order. I don't think we need to answer any

The families, including some small children, were evicted by a messenger of the court yesterday. Their belongings were placed in the street outside their houses.

Mrs Caroline Charles, 28, of Josephs Avenue, said her goods were carried out of her home yesterday morning.

She said she was told on Monday to be out of the house by 10 pm on Tuesday. She had asked the man who gave her the notice what the reasons were and he had replied: 'It is not necessary to give reasons.'

TUBERCULOSIS

Mrs Charles and her three children, Ellen, 11, Lorraine, 7 and Melanie, 2, have nowhere else to



MRS ELIZABETH FISHER and her two-year-old daughter were among those evicted yesterday.

'I will stay here until I get a reason for being evicted,' she said.

Mrs Elizabeth Fisher, her husband Dan and their four children were evicted from Didi Street. Mrs Fisher said she had tuberculosis.

Mr C Witbooi claimed

from which he was evicted yesterday at his own expense. He shared the house in Didi Street with his wife, three children and a Mr P Robinson.

'We don't owe them anything and don't know why we have been kicked out,' he said.

Hickley and their four children were also evicted.

They said they had paid their rent to a lawyer each month and that the lawyer had paid the council.

'We have no place to go. Where must I go with my three-month-old child?

23/7/80 AR945 (307)

Crossroads talks today

A MEETING is scheduled to be held today between senior officials of the Department of Community Development and the Crossroads executive committee on the New Crossroads housing development.

The meeting was part of usual negotiations between them and would deal with matters of common concern, a spokesman for the department said.

Among concerns of the Crossroads committee are rents for houses in the first phase of the project now under construction, and the nature of the second phase.

The director general of Community Development, Mr Louis Fouché, said last month the proposed rentals for New Crossroads houses would be dramatically reduced under the new formula.

Township rents linked to earnings

By ANDILE NTEYI

THE new rent formula for the Nyanga Extension — the township built for the Crossroads residents — will be based on the earnings of the breadwinners.

This was disclosed in Nyanga East yesterday by the director of development of the Department of Community Development, Mr F Gerber, in a meeting with the Crossroads Executive Committee, Department of Co-operation and Development officials, and Peninsula Administration Board officials.

The rents are: A breadwinner who earns less than R50 will pay R18,20, while a breadwinner earning between R50 and R100 will pay R20,70 and those earning between R100 and R150 will pay R23,20.

He said the rent would be the same irrespective of the number of rooms in a house. The service charge had been included in the rents. This charge would be increased in future, but the rent would always be calculated according to the salary.

The basic rent is five percent of the salary and the rest is the service charge.

It means a person earning R100 a month will pay R5 in basic rent and R10,70 in service charge. The minimum rent will be R2,50 per month.

Mr Gerber said the formula would result in a decrease in the previous rent of R34,34 for a three-bedroomed house, R32,07 for a two-roomed house and R24,61 for a one-bedroomed house.

A total of 2 731 houses will be built, but according to official figures there are about 4 800 families at present living in Crossroads.

The chairman of the Crossroads Committee, Mr W Memani, said the committee could not accept the plan before consulting the residents.

24/7/80 ARGUS

Pledge to help the squatters

SISTER Ann Andrews, a lay preacher at St Peter's Church, Hout Bay, is to go on helping squatters 'as long as necessary.'

She said this yesterday after the Western Cape Administration Board withdrew a summons served on Miss Andrews, for alleged trespass at Kar-doessloot squatter camp near Hout Bay harbour.

The summons was withdrawn at the Retreat Magistrate's Court.

OBJECTION

Mr P A Vorster, Cape Town legal representative of the Tucker Land Development Corporation, Johannesburg, owner of the land, told The Argus 'the company objected to squatters, Miss Andrews, or anybody for that matter, being on the property and interfering and making the job of the board more difficult.'

'These people were not granted permission to be on the property and had not obtained the necessary permission,' he said.

Miss Andrews said her attorney in Johannesburg, Mr H J Bennet, who has been negotiating with a Mr Gluckman to obtain permission to allow pastoral people on to the property, had had indica-

tions that the company sympathised with their problem.

Miss Andrews said that Mr Bennet had contacted Mr Gluckman, who said no instructions had been given to stop people from working on the site. If such an instruction had been given it had been without the company's authority.

Mr Gluckman was not available for comment yesterday.

Miss Andrews said there had been no objection to church people being on the property.

DENIED

Her defence counsel, Mr E Daniels, had been told that the reason for the withdrawal of the charge was because she had apologised. She denied that she had apologised.

Mr Daniels had been told that an inspector had called at the Senior Public Prosecutor's office and had indicated that the board was not prepared to pursue the matter further.

Mrs E Dreyer of the Senior Public Prosecutor's office indicated she had been reluctant to withdraw the charges as she had received complaints about Miss Andrews's activities in the Hout Bay squatter area.

24/7/80 ARUN

Details of rents at New Crossroads

307

DETAILS of the expected rentals for houses in the first phase of the New Crossroads housing scheme were given to the Crossroads executive committee in a meeting with Government officials at Nyanga yesterday.

The rents are pegged to income and not deter-

mined by the size of a house. People with the same income will pay the same rent for a one, two or three-bedroomed house.

A house of any size in the new township will cost R18,20 a month on an income of up to R50 a month, R20,70 on an income of R100, and R23,20 on an income of R150 a month.

This included Administration Board service charges of 'about R13 a month,' which could increase with rising costs.

SURVEY

Mr F Gerber, the Department of Community Development's director of development, said a survey had shown that about 3 800 of the 4 800 Crossroads families had incomes of not more than R150 a month.

A total of 1 731 houses were being built in the first phase of development now under way. In the second phase, which had not yet been planned, provision had been made for another 1 000 houses.

Mr Gerber said he doubted whether everybody could be accommodated in these two phases. The allocation of families to houses, however, would be the responsibility of the Administration Board.

It was logical, he added, that more land would have to be found to provide housing for any families remaining behind after the first two phases had been completed.

Mr Paul Andrew of the Urban Problems Research Unit at the University of Cape Town told the meeting the possibility of some Crossroads residents building their own houses in the second phase should not be ruled out.

Mr Gerber said the authorities believed the second phase of the housing scheme should be

tackled on the same basis as the first.

It was agreed the Department of Community Development would begin planning the second phase and would submit proposals to the Crossroads committee for approval at the next meeting.

25/7/80 ARGUS

Squatters told to quit Langa barracks

(307)

SQUATTERS from Hout Bay and other areas who were rehoused in the Langa barracks by the Western Cape Administration Board have been told that they must leave.

Some women say they were told by a board offi-

cial this week that they must find their own accommodation or leave the Peninsula, as the barracks were being 'demolished.'

The chief director of the board, Mr. A. A. Louw, said he did not want to comment on anything to do with the barracks because of the 'rather negative approach of reporters.'

A document prepared by the Administration Board says the main barracks are shortly to be renovated by private companies and used to accommodate contract workers.

'The board has assisted the families from Table View, Skotsche Kloof and Hout Bay as far as possible, but is now no lon-

ger possible to continue with the provision of accommodation,' it says.

Hout Bay squatters were moved to the barracks on demolition of their shacks after the board had undertaken to provide accommodation while contracts were arranged for the men and while women and children were under medical care.

CLEAN-UP

Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr. R. J. Coogan, insisted on an immediate clean-up of the barracks after The Argus had drawn attention to conditions there. He described them as unfit for human habitation.

Dr. Coogan said requirements would be laid down for any firm renovating the barracks which would 'practically amount to rebuilding them.'

A nursing survey had shown that about 600 people were housed in the barracks, he said.

29/7/80 ARMS 307

Ill squatters may stay

NO squatters who have been rehoused in the Langa barracks will be evicted while still in need of medical attention.

This assurance comes from the Department of Co-operation and Development's chief commissioner in the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud.

Squatters moved to the

barracks from Hout Bay and other areas were served with notices by the Western Cape Administration Board last week to vacate the premises by the end of this month.

However, Mr Bezuidenhoud said no one receiving medical attention would be evicted. The Hout Bay squatters had

been placed in the barracks in order to continue treatment they were receiving.

'If they wish to look for other accommodation on their own, they are welcome to do so,' he said.

'Once they have no need for further medical attention, we will have to reconsider their presence

here.'

The position of people in the barracks not receiving treatment would be investigated. Those with no reason to be in the Peninsula would have to be repatriated, Mr Bezuidenhoud said.

He added that contracts would be arranged for men from the Hout Bay

squatter camp who had been illegally employed. About 40 men had already been given contracts.

About 300 black squatters were moved by the Administration Board from the Kardoessho camp above Hout Bay harbour and their shacks demolished earlier this month.



MRS JOSEPHINA MOVALI turns her back on twisted, blackened sheets of corrugated iron — the remains of the death-fire in which her parents and five-year-old daughter died early this morning, and which made 23 people homeless.

(307) 29/7/80 AR 945 Three die in shack fire

AN Elsie's River family who had long dreamed of owning a brick house in Langa were burnt to death early today when their wood-and-iron shanty became an inferno.

Mr Wallace Mgoqi, a social worker who was trying to find the family the house of their dreams, said the fire broke out just before 2 am in the shack at Malawi Camp, near Halt Road in Elsie's River, where Mr Hassan Movali, 56, his wife Georgina, 65, and their five-year-old granddaughter Emella lay sleeping.

Mr Mgoqi was told of the tragedy by a clergyman and went to the scene.

'I arrived when the fire brigade had extinguished the flames, and the bodies had been removed to the mortuary,' he said.

'A neighbour told me Mr Movali's charred body was found with Emella's corpse clutched to his chest. His wife lay beside him,' said Mr Mgoqi.

According to police, the fire started when a gas lamp fell over.

Mr Movali, who had worked in Cape Town for more than 15 years and therefore 'qualified' to live in the area under Section 10 of the Bantu Urban Areas Act, was employed by a furniture company.

His wife joined him in Cape Town several years ago, bringing their granddaughter with her.

Emella's mother, Josephina, followed later. The couple's other daughter, aged 14, is still in Trans-

the same church. He said it was Mr Movali's 'humble dream' to own a brick house in Langa. Mr Movali had made every effort to find a home, but to no avail.

The problem appeared to be that Mrs Movali did not qualify to be resident in the Cape Town area.

'Just a week ago I made another attempt to get them a house through the Athlone Advice Bureau,

but there was no way the regulations could be changed,' said Mr Mgoqi.

Mr Movali's employer, Mr Neil Turner, visited the smouldering shell to offer his help.

'He worked for me for many years,' he said. 'It's a great tragedy — his main reason for staying in such terrible conditions was to try to get a brick house in Langa.'

'He did everything possible to make a home out of his shack.'

Three other families — consisting of about 23 people — were left homeless last night when their wood and iron shacks at Elsie's River burnt down.

At the weekend two children were burnt to death in a similar incident and a third was admitted to hospital with serious burns.

Mr Mgoqi said he befriended the family because they all attended

'Underpaid' women quit brickyard jobs

By LIZ MCGREGOR

SEVERAL Crossroads women have quit their jobs in a brickyard because they say they were paid 20 cents an hour — R9,20 a week — after they were promised 35 cents an hour.

However, a spokesman for the firm, the Bellville-based brick manufacturer Brick and Clay Products Limited, claimed the women were told from the beginning they would be paid a basic rate of 20 cents an hour.

Seven women interviewed by the Cape Times yesterday claimed they were told when they started working that they would be paid 35 cents an hour which would amount to R16,10 a week.

They said there were initially 20 Crossroads women working at the brickyard but about half had left because their wages were so low.

"We would have worked for 35 cents an hour. All we want is our R16 that the man promised us. If he had told us at first that the rate was 20 cents an hour, we would not have complained — but he promised us 35 cents an hour," said one of the women, Mrs Jesselina Njambatwa.

'On the Friday, we got the same R9'

"When we got our first pay packets with only R9,20 in them, we called the man and complained. He said if we worked right, he would give us a bonus but when the next Friday came, we got the same R9."

"You can't buy anything for R9. We have children to support. We have to pay R7 rent here and then still buy food. You can't do that on R9,20," said another of the women, Mrs Lucy Vango.

The company spokesman, who declined to be named, yesterday denied that the women were ever promised 35 cents an hour.

"There are areas in the factory where females are paid 35 cents an hour but for that job they were told they would get 20 cents an hour as a basic rate. This must have been where the misapprehension arose. These women are the yard complement, the casual labour," he said.

"We offered to pay them a bonus for every 1 000 bricks they sort but they are loath to accept this because then they would have to work for their money. Some are just plain lazy."

"It is not hard work, just bending down to sort bricks from half-bricks."

"It's not that we feel they're cheap labour. We are just trying to give them a chance to earn some money but they would rather stand and talk," he said.

The women said their job was to sort the bricks into different types. They had also had to separate the bricks by hitting them with a hammer if they were joined together.

Women 'had to sort hot bricks'

"A man comes with the hot bricks and we must sort them. They won't let us wait till they get cool. Our hands get burnt and they don't give us gloves to protect them," said Mrs Njambatwa.

"And your back gets so sore from lifting the iron hammer to break the bricks up when they are joined to each other," she said.

The women said they had to work outside no matter what the weather was like and sometimes had to work in pouring rain.

The spokesman denied that the women had to handle hot bricks.

"There might have been the odd occasion when the bricks were warm but there are plenty of bricks they could sort out that have been standing there for days," he said.

He also denied that the women had to work outside in bad weather.

"That's not the truth," he said. "If it rained, they used to come inside and do cleaning jobs in the factory."

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DEPARTEMENT VAN GEMEENSKAPSBOU

No. 1622

8 Augustus 1980

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

NOODKAMP TE OPWAG IN DIE LANDELIKE
GEBIED VAN DIE AFDELING KENHARDT,
LANDDROSDISTRIK GROBLERSHOOP

Kragtens die bevoegdheid aan my verleen by artikel
6 (5) van die Wet op die Voorkoming van Onregmatige
Plakkery, 1951 (Wet 52 van 1951), verklaar ek,
Stephanus Jacobus Marais Steyn, Minister van
Gemeenskapsbou, hierby dat die Noodkamp wat
ingevolge artikel 6 (1) van die voormelde Wet te Opwag
in die landelike gebied van die afdeling Kenhardt,
binne die landdrosdistrik Groblershoop opgerig is en
beskryf is in Goewermenskennisgewing 773 van 7 Mei
1976 met ingang van datum van afkondiging van hierdie
kennisgewing, nie meer 'n Noodkamp is vir die doel-
eindes van genoemde artikel 6 van voormelde Wet nie.

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY

66767 DEVELOPMENT

No. 1622

8 August 1980

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

EMERGENCY CAMP AT OPWAG IN THE RURAL
AREA OF KENHARDT, MAGISTERIAL
DISTRICT OF GROBLERSHOOP

Under the powers vested in me by section 6 (5) of
the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act 52
of 1951), I, Stephanus Jacobus Marais Steyn, Minister
of Community Development, hereby declare that the
Emergency Camp, established in terms of section 6 (1)
of the said Act at Opwag in the rural area of Kenhardt,
in the Magisterial District of Groblershoop and
described in Government Notice 773 of 7 May 1976,
shall, with effect from the date of the publication
hereof, no longer be an Emergency Camp for the pur-
pose of the said section 6 of the above-mentioned Act.

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

1 killed, 2 injured in new violence

By LEW ELIAS and STEPHEN WROTTESELEY

ONE MAN was killed and two were seriously injured last night as violence flared again near Crossroads.

Traffic police cordoned off all entrances to Crossroads as camouflaged riot police armed with shotguns and rifles moved into the area.

There were two incidents last night, one of them near the

spot where two people were stoned by a mob on Monday afternoon, one being killed instantly. The other, Mr Frederick Jansen, 46, died in Tygerberg Hospital yesterday.

In the first new incident

yesterday a petrol-bomb was thrown at a truck outside the Philippi Cash Store in Lansdowne Road at 7.10pm. The truck caught fire, one man was decapitated and another injured.

The dead person was a 45-year-old man known only as Jackson.

The man injured in the truck fire is Mr S Funani of Utterford Farm, Kuil's River. Early this morning he was in a satisfactory condition in Tygerberg Hospital, where he had been treated for cuts and burns.

The name and condition of another man injured in an incident less than two kilometers away was not known early this morning. He is also in the Tygerberg Hospital.

By 8 pm much of the area had been sealed off by traffic police and it was then that violence flared for the second time in an hour.

Riot police moved into Klipfontein Road next to Crossroads after a lorry and a car had been set alight. Members of the Divisional Council fire brigade using a mobile water-supply point followed the police and tried to put the two blazes out.

In pouring rain a strong police contingent moved into the trees opposite Crossroads.

Near blazing car

At the same time other policemen found an injured man lying near the blazing car. He was taken to the Guguletu police station. Police could find no sign of the occupants of the lorry. The other occupants of

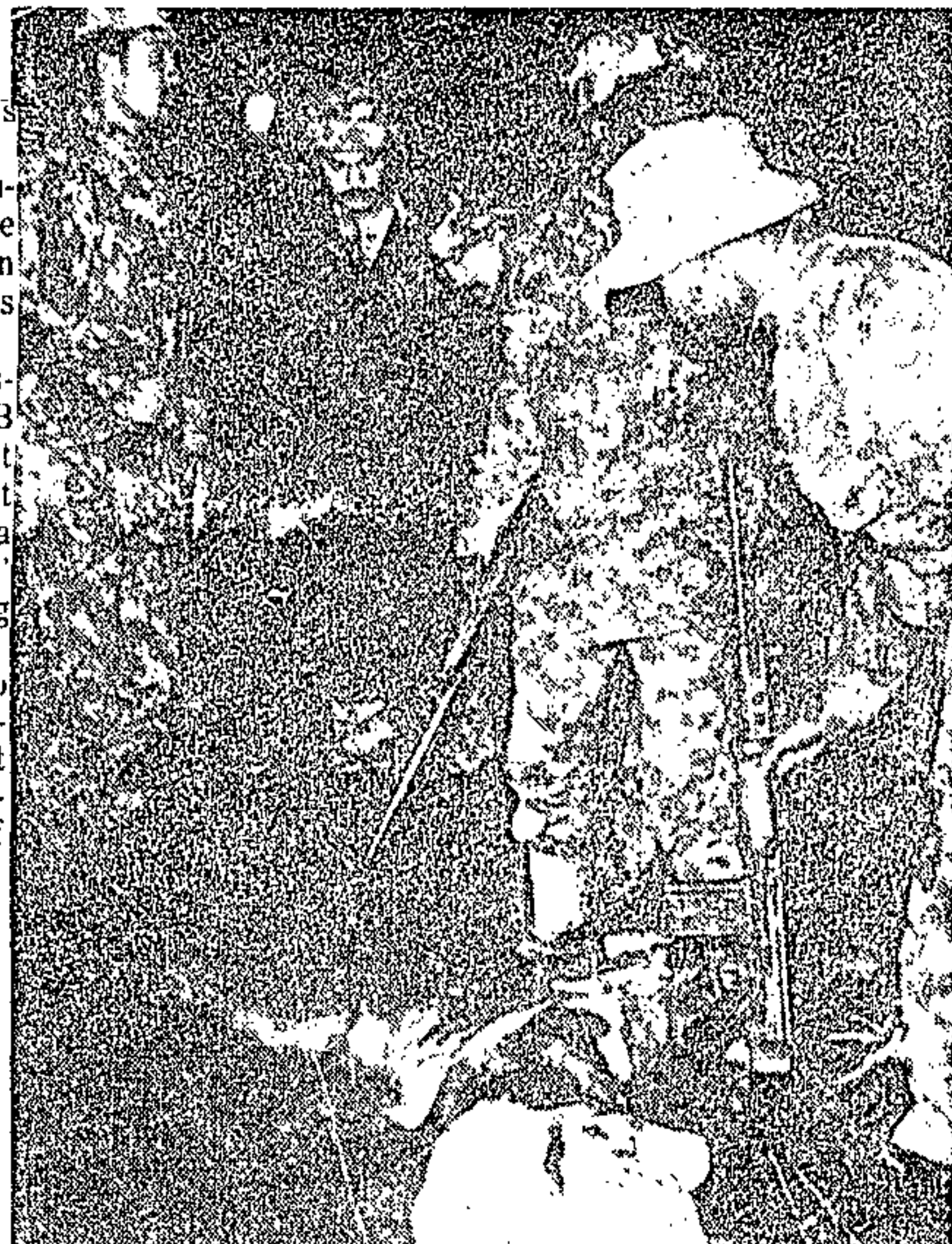
been found by early this morning.

Early this morning the situation was calm, with one police vehicle on stand-by at the main entrance to the Crossroads squatter camp.

• The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier D B Nothnagel, said last night that the two incidents were not caused by skollies, but by a "criminal tsotsi element" roaming around attacking vehicles.

• Mr Frederick Jansen, who died yesterday from wounds received when his bakkie was set alight on Monday, was a building contractor and father of two. He lived in Disa Avenue, Pinelands.

Meanwhile, a Zimbabwean group has offered help to the wife of the other victim of Monday's violence. Mr George Beeton, 59, of McKinley Road, Kenilworth, who died during the attack. Mr Beeton, a contract supervisor for a Philippi firm, is survived by his wife Doreen, three children and four stepchildren.



Riot police examine an injured man found at the side of the road in Klipfontein Road last night after a truck and car had been stoned and set alight.

Crossroads chairman questioned

THE chairman of the Crossroads Residents Committee was detained for a few hours at the Bishop Lavis police station yesterday morning.

Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana said a number of policemen came to his house in Crossroads about 4am. They searched the house and then took him with them, he said.

Mr Ngxobongwana said the police asked him about the incidents near Crossroads during the past few days. He said he did not know the people who were responsible for the violence and he had no power to stop it.

He said he had tried to stop it but was unsuccessful. He did not want to blame the Nyanga East pupils because it was possible that Crossroads pupils were involved.

"Why must I be responsible for what the other people are doing?" Mr Ngxobongwana asked.

15/8/80 *Accus* Crossroads 'Woin't tolerate' arson Victim's widow

RESIDENTS of Crossroads were against violence and would not tolerate stone throwing or arson.

Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, Western Cape chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, was told this yesterday by members of

the Crossroads executive committee. The committee members also said that a test element from other residential areas had tried to involve Crossroads children in the unrest and stone throwing.

Mr Bezuidenhoud said in a statement that the committee had assured

him that they strongly disapproved of this action. They had requested parents to ensure that their children attended school.

The committee was perturbed that the new clinic at Crossroads could not function because medical personnel were not prepared to enter the area.

Real beats no grudge

THE wife and family of Mr Frederick (Fritz) Jansen, 46, a victim of this week's violence at Crossroads, today thanked the people of Cape Town for their 'tremendous' and spirited response to their bereavement.

Since Mr Jansen died on Tuesday, the family has received a flood of bouquets, flowers, telegrams and other tokens of condolence from people of all races and religions, a relative said today.

To the people of Crossroads, Mrs Joan Jansen had this message: 'I bear no grudges because I know they were not responsible for my husband's death. It was the bad elements.'

Mr Jansen, who was a father of five children, was severely burnt in Crossroads on Monday evening after his vehicle had been stoned and overturned.

He was to be cremated at the Maitland Crematorium this afternoon.

Crossroads happy over marriage

C. I. 16/8/85 307

CROSSROADS residents are surprised but happy over the impending marriage of the banned Anglican clergyman, the Rev David Russell, and a former member of the Roman Catholic Dominican Order, Sister Benigna.

Mr Russell and Miss Dorothea Madden, her name before she took her vows, first met while working as community workers at Crossroads a few years ago. The couple are to be married on October 29 in Constantia.

Mrs N Mzinyathi, of Crossroads, said she was surprised by the announcement of the marriage but she was happy. Her

sentiments were voiced by other residents.

Miss Madden has been given a special dispensation by the Holy See and by the Dominican Order to marry.

Mr Z Badela said the announcement of the marriage was the only good news she had heard in a week of violence and murders.

The chairman of the Crossroads Committee, Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, wished them happiness in their marriage but said the marriage should not be a hindrance in their work as community workers.

He said he planned to give the couple a wedding present.

Crossroads fears white reprisals

CAPE TOWN - After a week-long rioting in the coloured town-ship here which has seen passing white motorists allegedly attacked and murdered, there are ominous signs that factions in the white community want to seek revenge for the killings by taking the law into their own hands.

While an uneasy calm now prevails in Crossroads, the sprawling squatter camp which has been the focus of the recent troubles, a leading Afrikaans-language newspaper reported receiving calls from incensed white residents asking why reprisals could not be taken.

Police have now declared a "no go" area for whites in the Nyanga-Crossroads areas and this covers a main route from Cape Town to the local international airport. The authorities

take the view that the roads there are not safe for whites.

The official death toll is five. Two whites and two blacks died as a result of attacks on their cars with bricks and petrol bombs. The fifth — a black youth — was shot dead when he was allegedly igniting a petrol bomb.

Mr Oscar Mpetha and Mr Leon Mqhakayi were arrested at their Nyanga homes at 4 am on Wednesday (August 13) by detectives of the Murder and Robbery Squad.

Mpetha, aged 71, is the chairman of Nyanga Residents' Association and

a national organiser of the Food and Canning Workers' Union.

Mqhakayi is secretary of Nyanga Residents' Association and an organiser of the National Union of Commercial and Allied Workers.

Mr Barnett Ntoto, an executive member of the Gugulethu Residents' Association and secretary of the Western Province General Workers' Union, blames the police for the violence and deaths.

"The police harassment of so-called pirate taxis and provocation of the commuters was a thorn in the flesh of the black people. We have

long warned of the people's frustration," he said, and called for an urgent inquiry.

The current unrest, while it obviously has its roots in apartheid, does seem to have been triggered directly by the police response to the boycott of buses.

Recently the police stopped several "pirate" taxis who were transporting commuters home from work. One of the "pirate" drivers protested and a policeman lashed out at him with his baton.

Soon the entire township, especially the area near Crossroads squat-

ter camp, was gripped in violence.

Ntoto said civic organisations had already warned that violence would erupt if the State came out in favour of City Tramways, whose buses have been boycotted for almost 12 weeks in protest against increased fares.

State action has not stopped at the arrest of illegal taxi operators, who provide one of the main forms of alternative transport for black commuters (and at a charge considerably below that of the buses).

Inspectors from the Department of Transport, armed with semi-automatic carbines, have been patrolling stations and bus terminus. Commuters have been forced out of "pirate" taxis and in some cases allegedly threatened with arrest for refusing to board the buses.

Crossroads is a "victim" community. Since it started life in 1975, when families from scattered camps were rounded up and given permission to build shacks in the bush, Crossroads' 40 000 residents have been hounded by the State.

For a time they enjoyed certain freedoms. They made and enforced their own rules, built their own homes, and ran their own schools, co-operatives, sports clubs and community organisations.

London Observer News Service.

21/8/80

Arkus

307

Crossroads leader's claim dismissed

T.H.E. chairman of the Crossroads committee, Mr Johnson, Nxobongwana, who claimed R3 000 damages from the Minister of Police, has had his claim dismissed in the Supreme Court, Cape Town.

In a reserved judgment handed down today Mr Justice Berger found that Mr Nxobongwana was lawfully arrested and that

his version of kicks, blows and the use of undue force should not be accepted.

Mr Nxobongwana was arrested on September 14 1978 after he was found addressing an assembly outside the Nxolo Hall in Crossroads.

Evidence was that the meeting was called to get money for the burial of a

man who, allegedly, had been shot by police the night before.

Mr Nxobongwana addressed the people, about 300 through a loud-hailer and they sang hymns.

Mr Justice Burger found that it was a gathering with a common purpose and said he was

satisfied that the gathering was illegal.

The reason for Mr Nxobongwana's arrest was because as chairman of the committee of residents, generally known as 'mayor' of Crossroads, he took a prominent part in the proceedings.

Mr Justice Burger found Mr Nxobongwana was not a reliable witness.

His description of various assaults did not confirm with the reports of people who examined him.

He found that no undue force had been used.

It follows that the judgment should be for the defendant with costs. Mr Justice Burger ordered.

Miss M. de Swardt, instructed by Malinick, Less, Richman and Cloenberg, appeared for Nxobongwana. Mr C. R. Prest appeared for the Minister of Police.

Court dismisses R3 000 claim

28/8/80
Cape Times
307
KAS

Staff Reporter

MR JUSTICE BURGER yesterday dismissed a claim by the "mayor" of Crossroads, Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, for R3 000 damages against the Minister of Police for an alleged assault at the squatter camp.

Mr Justice Burger handed down a judgment in favour of the minister in the Supreme Court. He awarded the minister costs.

Mr Ngxobongwana was arrested in a police raid on Crossroads on September 14, 1978. He claimed he was unlawfully arrested and unlawfully assaulted by members of the police force.

The minister of police denied that the arrest was unlawful and said that no more force than was reasonably required was used.

Evidence was that on the

night of September 13, 1978, police raided Crossroads. Residents had heard that a person was shot by police and the atmosphere was tense.

Residents assembled in front of Nxolo School and a community hall the next morning between 7 and 9. Mr Ngxobongwana said they intended meeting in the hall which was being prepared.

Police evidence was that a meeting took place at the time in front of the hall. Mrs Laetitia Zondani, called on Mr Ngxobongwana's behalf, said the aim was to sing hymns and collect money for the burial of the person shot.

Mr Justice Burger said the legality of Mr Ngxobongwana's arrest depended on whether the gathering outside the hall was illegal under the Riotous Assemblies Act. He found that on Mr Ngxobongwana's and

Mrs Zondani's evidence the gathering was illegal.

It had a "common purpose" when the people started singing hymns and were addressed by Mr Ngxobongwana, who said he asked the people to stay calm and assured them the police would not harm them.

Police 'jeered'

Police evidence was that there was gathering, addressed by Mr Ngxobongwana and others, which sang jointly and which jeered and "deliberately" pushed forward women and children to embarrass police in the event of any action taken.

Mr Justice Burger found Mr Ngxobongwana was one of the organizers of the gathering. On whether undue force was used in the arrest, he said Mr Ngxobongwana's evidence had to be assessed.

Mr Justice Burger said Mr Ngxobongwana had not been a reliable witness. His description of various assaults did not conform with details noted by two medical doctors.

Mr Justice Burger's criticisms of Mr Ngxobongwana's evidence included that Mr Ngxobongwana made changes in his evidence-in-chief and under cross examination and was inclined to be evasive and argumentative.

Mrs Zondani, who gave an account of the alleged assault, had also been an unsatisfactory witness. Her evidence initially appeared plausible, but she became vague when pressed for details.

Satisfactory

The evidence of two policemen, Constables F J Botha and R C Burger, had been far more satisfactory. Their story had no inherent improbabilities and fitted in with all the objective facts.

Counsel for Mr Ngxobongwana, Miss M de Swardt, had relied strongly on evidence by Mrs Susan Williamson, of the Women for Peace organization, who arrived on the scene, but was "only there for a few minutes".

She saw Mr Ngxobongwana being "thrown into the air" by policemen. She was unable to observe events further as a policeman warned her to leave.

Mrs Williamson was "a lady of character and a very sincere person". However, her evidence was not sufficiently strong for him to reject the constables' evidence or cause him to accept Mr Ngxobongwana's account of "kicks, blows and the use of undue force".

Miss De Swardt was instructed by Mallinck, Ress, Richman and Closenbergh. Mr C B Prest appeared

Squatter death: Wife to pay wasted costs

5/4/80
C. T. M.
307

A CROSSROADS woman who is suing the Minister of Police and a policeman was yesterday ordered in the Supreme Court to pay wasted costs when the case was postponed.

Mrs Caroline Madosini Ndlela is claiming R13 514 from the Minister of Police and Sergeant Patrick Rory Cleary following the death of her common-law husband, Mr Sindile Herman Ndlela.

She alleged her husband was wrongfully, unlawfully and maliciously, or alternatively, negligently, killed when he was shot in Crossroads on September 9, 1978.

She made the claim for herself and as mother and natural guardian of her two minor children, Victoria Nolithemba Ndlela, 19, and Princess Boniswa Ndlela, 10.

She claimed she and her children suffered loss of support. Mr Ndlela had been a labourer with regular employment. She claimed she suffered R10 081 damages, that Victoria suffered R1 407 damages and Princess R2 026.

Mrs Ndlela yesterday applied for a postponement as she had contacted her attorney late and was not in a position to proceed with the matter.

The defendants did not oppose a postponement, but claimed wasted costs should be paid before Mrs Ndlela be allowed to proceed.

Evidence was that a community worker was used to try and contact her after notice that the case had been set down had been received. She arranged to see the worker, but did not try to contact the attorneys.

Mr Justice Grosskopf found Mrs Ndlela had been highly negligent and that this was the reason for a postponement. He postponed the case *sine die* and ordered Mrs Ndlela to pay wasted costs before the case proceeded.

Mr J J Gauntlett, instructed by Mallinck, Ress, Richman and Closenbergh, appeared for Mrs Ndlela. Mr P L Avenant, instructed by the Deputy State Attorney, appeared for the Minister of Police and Sergeant Cleary.

Opening in African housing logjam

819180 AR 945
(307)
(193)

CROSSROADS, the sprawling shanty town which is home to more than 23 000 people, is stark evidence of the extent of the housing shortage for Africans in the Western Cape.

The New Crossroads housing scheme is a major breakthrough in the logjam which Government ideology imposed on African housing in the Western Cape.

It is intended to house all the squatters in about 2 700 homes within the next few years.

Clearly, however, each of the estimated 4 800 Crossroads families will not have their own homes. Most householders will have to take in lodgers, as they do now.

And New Crossroads will do nothing to relieve the mounting pressure for family accommodation in the established townships of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga.

WAITING-LIST

The Western Cape Administration Board has a waiting-list of 1 500 families requiring houses in the three townships, and the real need is probably much greater.

At present the board is converting 850 hostels for single men in the Langa zones into 1 700 family dwellings. It plans to build 170 houses at Nyanga next year.

Responsibility for housing single contract workers has been shifted on to employers, who have spent many millions on accommodation in recent years, according to a board spokesman.

DEPARTEMENT VAN GEMEENSKAPSBOU

No. 1896

12 September 1980

**WET OP DIE VOORKOMING VAN ONREG-
MATIGE PLAKKERY, 1951**

**TOEPASSING VAN DIE BEPALINGS VAN ARTI-
KEL 3 (C) (1) OP DIE REGSGEBIED VAN DIE
MUNISIPALITEIT VAN GEORGE**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 3 (C) (1) van die Wet op die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plakkery, 1951 (Wet 52 van 1951), verklaar ek, Stephanus Jacobus Marais Steyn, Minister van Gemeenskapsbou, hierby dat enigiemand wat in die regsgebied van die Munisipaliteit van George 'n persoon van die

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT**

No. 1896

12 September 1980

**PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL SQUATTING
ACT, 1951**

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF
SECTION 3 (C) (1) IN THE AREA OF JURIS-
DICTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF GEORGE**

Under the powers vested in me by section 3 (C) (1) of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act 52 of 1951), I, Stephanus Jacobus Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, hereby declare that any person who intends engaging the services of a person

12/9/80

gcy

~~10/11/80~~

7214

12 No. 7214

STAATSKOERANT, 12 SEPTEMBER 1980

Gekleurde groep soos omskryf in artikel 12 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), in diens wil neem wat sal meebring dat sodanige persoon binne die regsgebied van die betrokke plaaslike owerheid gebring word, vooraf 'n sertifikaat van die plaaslike owerheid moet verkry waarin verklaar word dat behoorlike huisvesting vir sodanige persoon beskikbaar is, hetsy in die plaaslike bestuur se regsgebied of in die regsgebied van 'n ander plaaslike bestuur of deur die betrokke werkgever verskaf sal word.

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

of the Coloured group as defined in section 12 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), in the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality of George, so that such person will be brought into the area of jurisdiction of the local authority, shall first obtain a certificate in which it is stated that proper housing is available for such person whether within the area of jurisdiction of that local authority or of any other local authority or will be provided by the employer concerned.

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

Bid to fight removal at Paternoster

15/9/80 Arcus

307

Religion Reporter
OBJECTIONS have been lodged to a Department of Community Development proposal to move about 700 coloured people from their century-old fishing area in Paternoster.

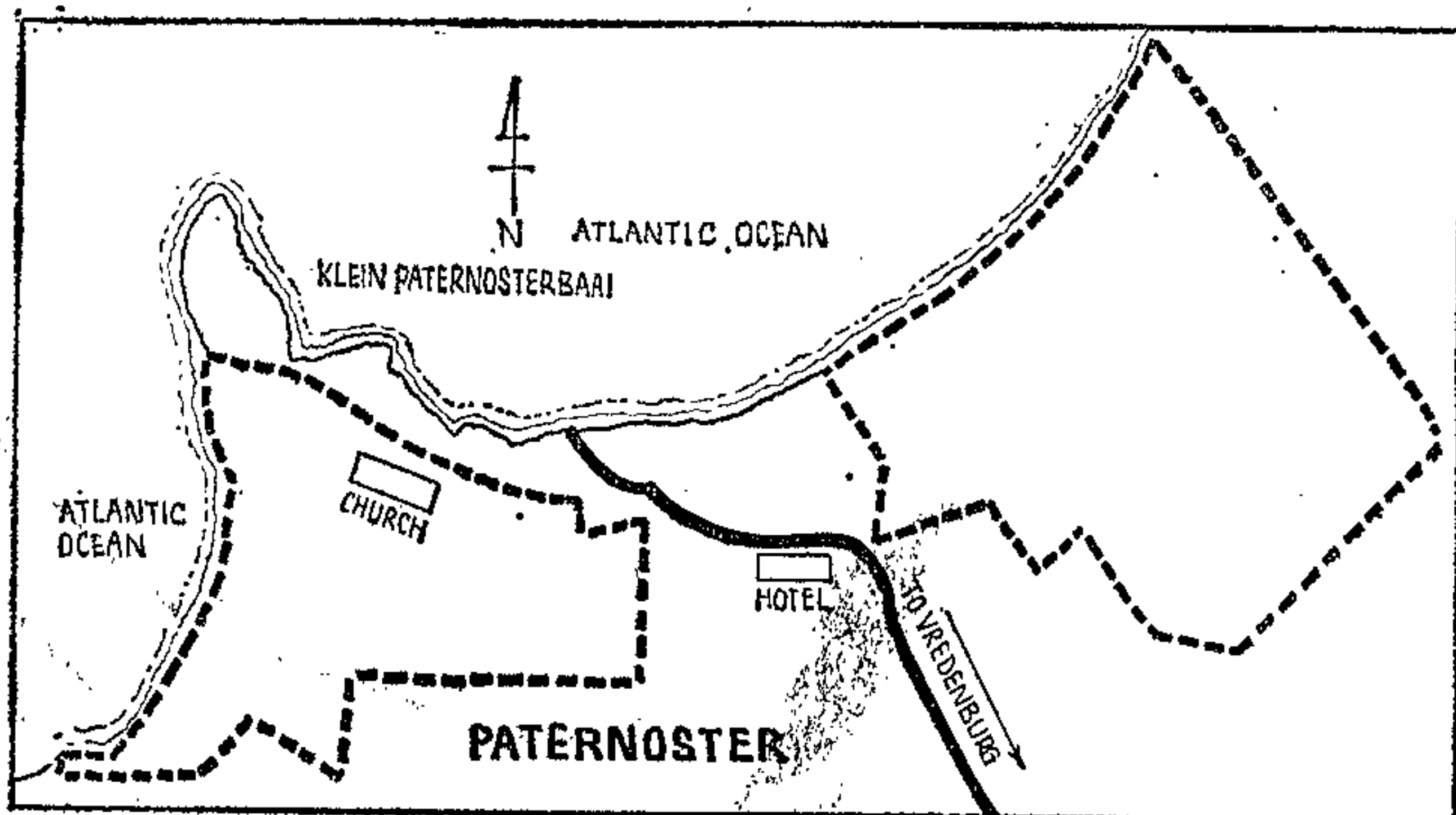
They are to be moved so that the land may be reproclaimed a 'white' group area.

Very serious

A public investigation of the proposals will be held at Paternoster Hotel on October 3, and the Anglican Diocese of Cape Town has authorised Bishop George Swartz, Bishop Suffragan, to head a delegation to object to the enforced removals under the Group Areas Act.

'We view this in a very serious light, and have lodged our objections in writing,' Bishop Swartz said.

'This is a poor fishing community that has been there for more than a century, and the area is now classified as



MAP shows Paternoster. Left is the 'coloured' group area, from which it is proposed to move about 700 people to the area marked at right — at present a 'white' group area. The small square in the existing 'coloured' area is owned by the Anglican Diocese of Cape Town, with a church that is more than a century old.

'coloured' under the Group Areas Act. The proposal is to reproclaim it as 'white' and move the community elsewhere.'

The Rev Reg W Scott, Anglican rector at Vredenburg and priest at the historic St Augustine's Church in the community, said the situation was even more serious when it was realised that these people now lived rent-free

in houses owned by Paternoster Vissery.

'We have been told that a new sub-economic township is to be built east of the Paternoster village, and there these people will have to pay rent.'

This would be a severe burden on a community where a fisherman involved in the crayfishing and snoek industry at Paternoster earned R650 as

a crewman or R1 200 as a boat skipper last year.

'How are these people to afford rentals at their at their present income levels,' he asked.

Mr Scott said St Augustine's Church and school, which housed about 400 children, was situated on church premises within the present community, which had recently spent R13 000 on renovations.

Their sports fields and cemetery were also in the area, and there was no guarantee on facilities in the proposed new area.

The proposals advertised by the Department of Community Development last month, are that an area east of Paternoster, now proclaimed 'white' should be changed to 'coloured'.

The notice said representations had to be made before last Friday on the desirability or otherwise of deproclaiming, reproclaiming and proclaiming the areas concerned.

Objections

It added that a public investigation would be held on October 3, at which those who had lodged written objections could, 'with the permission of the investigating committee,' present further evidence.

The trustees of the Anglican Diocese of Cape Town lodged objections last Friday, and authorised Bishop Swartz, the Rev Scott and members of the church community at Paternoster to speak on

(Continued on Page 3, col 2)

PTC

Removal

(Continued from Page 1)

their behalf at that meeting.

A member of the Paterson coloured community said in a telephone interview today the residents objected to the fact they were being moved from the area which had been their historic home for generations.

They did not see any reason why they should be moved to another area which, they claimed, was inferior to the area where they were at present.

The people would rather see improved housing where they were.

They resented the idea that the Government could move them around at will.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said today that the department could not comment on the matter as an inquiry by the Group Areas Board was pending.

THE Department of Community Development has decided to make provision for electrification of houses being built in the New Crossroads housing scheme, representatives of Crossroads were told at a meeting with Government officials in Nyanga last night.

'Houses will not be wired for electricity, but cables will be brought to the houses for connection as the tenants require,' the department's director of development, Mr F Gerber, told the meeting.

The original plans provided only for street lighting.

Mr Gerber said the proposed plan for the second phase of the project would enable 1400 homes to be provided, in the same style as those being built now.

This is 400 more than earlier estimates for phase two, and brings to 3131 the maximum number of homes envisaged in the two phases.

Electricity in homes if required

17/9/80 KRUUS 307

Members of the Crossroads executive committee told officials they were worried about the security aspect of the new houses. doors opened outward instead of inwards and were made with an asbestos panel.

Mr Gerber said doors had been designed to open inwards because of the weather. However, if Crossroads people insisted the contractor would be instructed to fit door frames the other way around in all houses where they had not already been installed.

The head of Community Development's building division, Mr W J Marais, said he would negotiate with the contractor to see if a better-quality door could be supplied.

He told women's committee members that chimneys for stoves could be provided in second-phase houses, but warned that large-scale use of coal stoves would cause smog.

Mr Gerber said he did not think a self-help scheme was feasible, but definite proposals would be considered.

New scheme for 'shanty people'

29/9/80

Arrens

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Property Editor

FOUR HUNDRED families, living in a shanty town in Florida Estate, Parow, will be moved to Belhar until houses are built for them at Ravensmead.

The move was a result of the replanning of the area four years ago, said the Town Clerk of Parow, Mr J P Barnard.

Both the Parow Municipality and the Department of Community Development were represented on the planning committee.

'Florida, in common with other parts of Ravens-

mead, is not developed. There are no made up roads, there is no sewerage or water.

Before we can build houses in these shanty areas we have to service the plots and, as a result, these 400 families now living in these shanties will have to be moved.

'After recommendations by the Ravensmead Management Committee, the Department of Community Development has decided to move these families temporarily to Belhar,' he said.

Mr Barnard said the municipality had advertised for tenders for the provision of services in Florida Estate.

In the third phase of the renewal scheme for Ravensmead, about R1.6-million will have to be spent on services which will then permit the construction of a housing scheme to accommodate the 400 families and others in temporary accommodation.

For some Ravensmead residents the urban re-

newal scheme has caused distress.

To ensure sufficient land on which to build housing for the 'shanty people' the department has been buying back vacant land originally issued by it some years ago.

Under the replanning scheme, owners of land had to submit plans for houses by June 1979 or sell their plots back to the department.

In some cases alternative plots in other areas have been offered in exchange.

305 25/1/80 Keri Swift PORTRAIT OF CROSSROADS

Inside Crossroads by
Keith Kiewiet and
Kim Weichel, (Mc-
Graw Hill).

WRITTEN for a local and overseas market, this book documents the short but complicated history which has reached audiences in many parts of the world.

It captures, in its simple style of narrative, the pathos and astonishing strength of the people of Crossroads, which grew from a collection of a few bush shanties to a bustling town of some 20 000 people.

The basic line of the book according to Kiewiet, is that change can be achieved without violence — even in a rigid apartheid society like South Africa: 'The people of Crossroads have shown this,' he says.

Keith Kiewiet, an experienced journalist, who at the time of writing worked on The Argus, became deeply involved in Crossroads while covering events there over a number of years.

He became friends with the people who lived there and felt with them something of their frustrations and anger.

Co-author Kim Weichel, an American field researcher and analyst and regional director of the Human Awareness Programme in Cape Town, was actively involved with Crossroads for several years.

Crossroads was established in 1975 when Divisional Council employees encouraged residents of various squatter settlements in the Cape Province to move to Crossroads. The reason was apparently to make control of the worsening squatter situation easier.

Within weeks a social infrastructure developed with shops, churches, shebeens and finally schools.

The stories of the raids,

KERI SWIFT
reviews a new
book by two
young people
who studied the
growth of this
manifestation
of apartheid

the bulldozing of homes, the arrests in the years that followed are well known and were made public to the extent that Crossroads became known in many other countries.

It became a symbol of apartheid.

Foreign journalists, even tourists, visited the camp and interviewed the people who battled so hard to keep their families together.

Mama Luke, one of the Crossroads personalities is quoted in the book as saying: 'Nobody is "illegal" in Crossroads. We are all people who want to live with our families and earn enough money to feed them. It is our right.'

The pressure and the tenacity of the Crossroads people finally made a dent in the Governmental armour and Cabinet Minister Dr Piet Koornhof promised publicly: 'No bloody bulldozers.'

Crossroads was saved and a solution to the problem was promised.

Many people had dedicated much of their lives to saving Crossroads — outsiders Josette Cole, Celést dos Santos both community workers, lawyer Mike Richman, the Black Sash, the Women's Movement for Peace spring to mind.

The facts, clearly recorded in this book, shock again but what is particularly shattering is that it took four years for the authorities to realise that Crossroads and its resi-

dents were not going to disappear: that it took what it did, international pressure and incensed local opinion for them to realise that Crossroads had to be accommodated, in some way, in the Peninsula.

Although events have overtaken some of what is recorded here, it is a book that had to be written.

Kim Weichel and Keith Kiewiet have done it well, with surveys and photographs that tell a whole story on their own.

Unfortunately the text is marred by bad punctuation, the odd grammatical error and inconsistency of style. Published on shiny paper, it is difficult to read under artificial light — a quibble that should not detract from the value of the book.

copy

Squatters: Major policy reversal

Political Staff

PORT ELIZABETH. — In a major reversal of government policy, the in-coming Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, yesterday announced the appointment of a committee of inquiry into unconventional housing for squatters.

His announcement at the Cape National Party congress was in direct contrast to the

But in an interview after his announcement, he said he did not "want to take sides" on whether or not the new plans amounted to a major repudiation of Mr Steyn's long-standing opposition to unconventional housing.

"I am not talking for my predecessor", he said. "People speak of different methods of housing and I just want the best scientific advice".

Mr Kotze said the new plans would only involve black, coloured and Indian squatters and low-income groups in the country's "white" areas.

He said he wanted to draw the private sector, local authorities, the Building Industries Federation, the Urban Foundation and the Building Research Institute into the investigation.

But he also made a strong plea to local authorities not to delay their own efforts to house squatters while the committee of inquiry was sitting.

"If this should happen, existing shortages will increase", he warned.

Mr Kotze claimed that the government had already significantly reduced the number of squatters. In 1975 in the Cape Peninsula, for example, there were 24 000 shacks housing 34 000 coloured families. Since then, 14 000 shacks had been cleared and 19 000 families resettled.



Mr Pen Kotze

hardline attitude of his controversial predecessor, Mr Marais Steyn, who has been appointed Ambassador to London. Mr Kotze said the committee under Professor Tobie Louw, chairman of the National Housing Commission, would look into such alternative housing schemes as core, site-and-service, and other self-build projects.

Plan for 'controlled squatting'

Cape Times
2/10/80
(42)
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Political Staff

PORT ELIZABETH. — A change in official attitudes towards the growing squatting problem became apparent yesterday with a disclosure that the government is preparing to plan for a "controlled amount of squatting".

The Deputy Minister of Development, Dr George Morrison, told the Cape National Party congress here that the country had to "learn to live" with a certain amount of squatting which, he said, was the "physical manifestation of a social and political process".

Squatting, he argued, was "part of the emancipation of the Third World".

His statement followed the announcement earlier this week by the in-coming Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, that the cabinet had approved the appointment of a committee of inquiry into unconventional housing for squatters.

The committee, Mr Kotze said, would investigate such alternative housing schemes as core, site-and-service and other self-build projects. He added the new plans would only involve black,



coloured and Indian squatters and low-income groups in the country's "white" areas.

Welcoming Mr Kotze's announcement, Dr Morrison said yesterday the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, recently held talks with experts on the problems of squatting.

They included Dr P Smit, vice president of the Building Research Institute, Professor P van der Merwe, of Pretoria University's economics department, Mr Ken Finlayson, a senior official of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and Professor D Fair of the University of Durban-Westville's urban geography department.

The discussions had concluded that "squatting is basically a problem of poverty and not so much one of urbanisation".

"It is therefore essential, if the problem is to be adequately controlled and curbed, to encourage and assist blacks to build their own homes according to approved plans and under strict and adequate control to prevent slum conditions", Dr Morrison said.

"Without condoning the phenomenon, we shall have to learn to live with a certain amount of it as part of the emancipation of the Third World."

Police try to avoid killing

From MICHAEL ACOTT

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday that police always tried to ensure minimum loss of life when dealing with riots and unrest.

He told the Cape National Party Congress it was not pleasant to remember that 30 or 40 people had died in a short period of unrest in the Cape Peninsula recently.

The police had the best possible equipment and training, and successful methods were being applied with the least possible loss of life. They did not hesitate to take firm action, however, if a "skollie, criminal or murdering element" endangered police or public lives.

"If we face a dangerous element, we are also dangerous," he said.

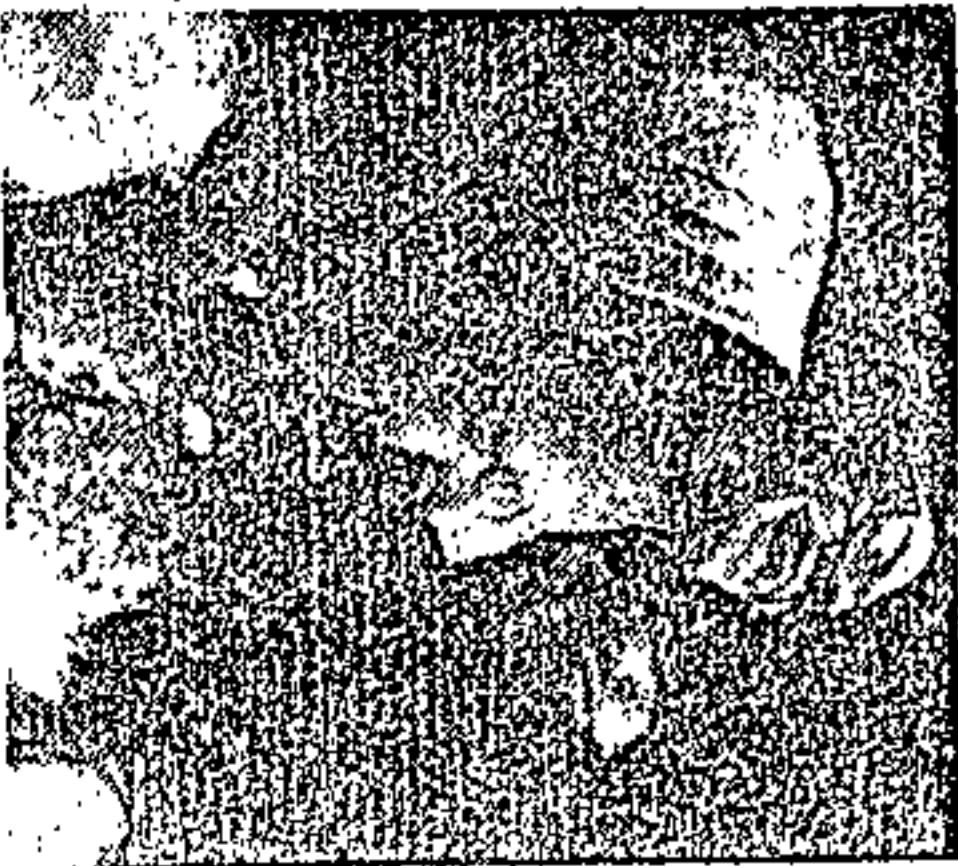
The answer lay not in killing, but in using modern methods. These included plastic and rubber bullets, the "sneeze machine" and teargas.

Mr Le Grange said another effective, if unpopular, method of dealing with unrest was to detain people, removing them from the community until the situation had cooled down.

Some 200 people had recently been detained under section 10 of the Internal Security Act. A small group was still in detention, most of them in the Victor Verster Prison near Paarl.

He said church and university friends of these "so-called angels" would hang their heads in shame if they knew of the detainees' behaviour and their attitude towards the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the cabinet.

CAPE TIMES 27/10/80 Dads celebrates Russell weddings 207



Dorothea Madden is kissed by a well-wisher.

phatfore with a matching scarf, white shirt and leather sandals, the bride entered the packed church to chanting and cheering.

The couple knelt throughout the hour-long ceremony, which was a loud and joyous occasion with hymns sung in Xhosa. The combined Anglican-Ro-

man Catholic service, which was relayed over loudspeakers and television to an adjoining hall, was conducted by Father A Ripberger and Bishop P Matlengwe.

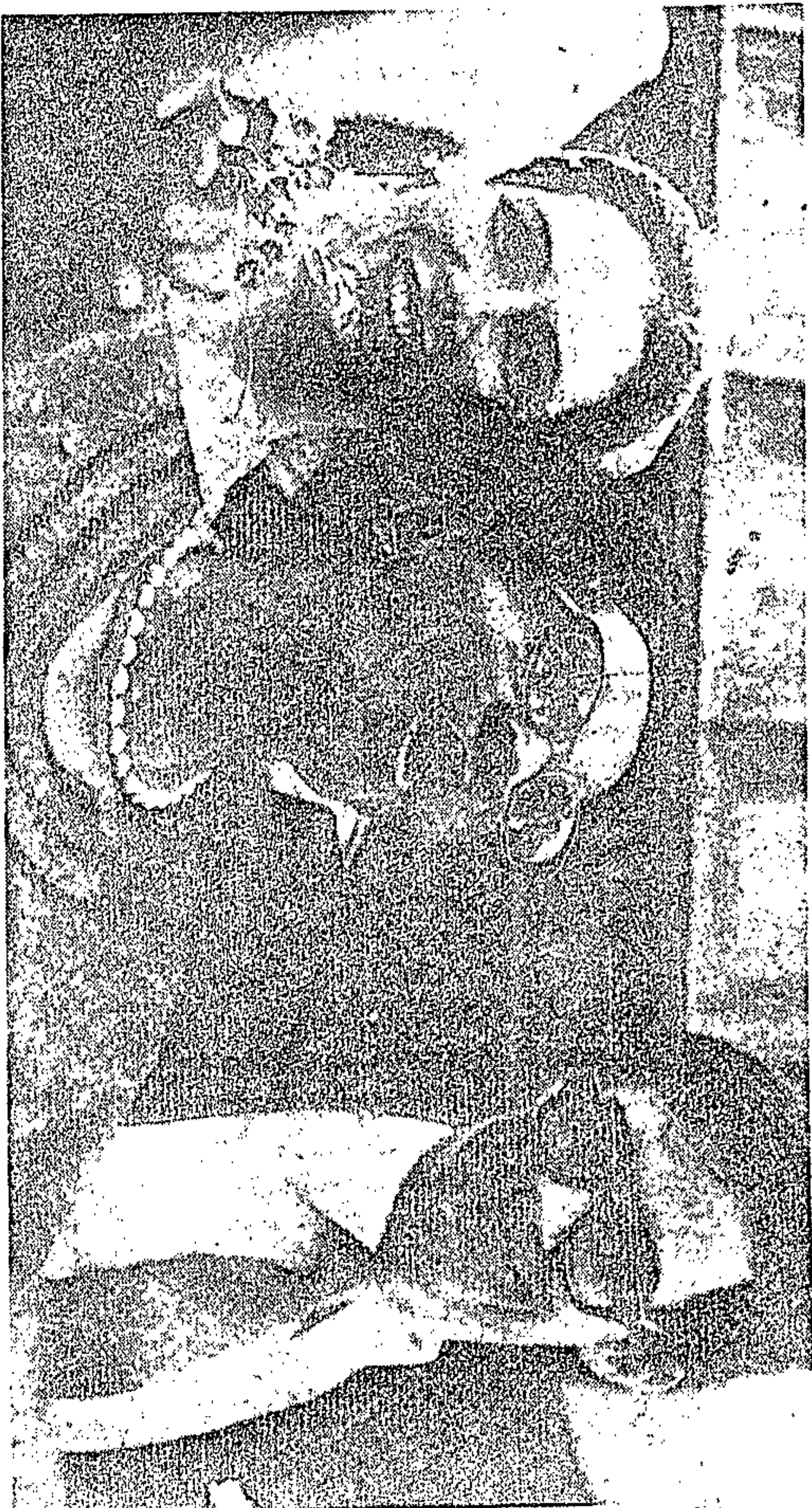
Mr and Mrs Russell are to retain their separate denomina-

Freedom song

Singing Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika (God bless Africa), the guests, who took 20 minutes to leave the church, gathered at the entrance to dance and sing for the smiling couple.

The ceremony over, they made their way in buses and cars to the Noxolo Hall in Crossroads where the rest of the community waited.

And then the wedding feast began. With several oxen and sheep slaughtered for the reception, the guests sang and danced well into the night.



The banned Rev David Russell and his bride, Dorothea, emerged from their wedding ceremony yesterday to meet more than a thousand guests dancing and singing outside the St Bernard's Church entrance. One singing guest, above middle, was one of the few who managed to get close to the smiling couple.

Picture: Dan Bosman

Joy as banned cleric weds

STAR
27/10/80

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A carload of presents, including a big colour TV set, was given to the banned Anglican priest, the Reverend David Russell, and the former Catholic nun, Dorothea Madden, at their colourful wedding party at Crossroads squatter camp yesterday.

The celebrations were attended by more than 4 000 people, mostly Crossroads residents. The wedding ceremony, attended by about 800 people at the St Bernard's Catholic Church, Newlands, was conducted by Father Albert Ritberger, assisted by Bishop Patrick Matolengwe.

In terms of his five-year ban, Mr Russell is allowed

to take part in public church services on Sundays. This was why they were married on a Sunday. The bride and groom were given a standing ovation as they entered the church.

At Crossroads, drum majorettes greeted the newlyweds when they arrived for the party. Guests are three cows and 12 sheep.

THE style of living to which the people of Crossroads were entitled was becoming a reality, the Chief Commissioner of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, said yesterday.

He told a meeting of about 300 people in the Noxolo Hall at Crossroads that their new houses were no longer a dream.



Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud

'The first 120 houses will be completed by the middle of this month. Then 10 houses a week will be completed.'

Mr Bezuidenhoud said the first lower primary school in New Crossroads would be ready in January, another primary school in March, and a secondary school by the middle of the year.

'Those people moving now will have a school

at New Crossroads, while the existing schools will carry on for children still here.'

Arrangements were being made for the erection of a business complex, but businessmen could carry on their businesses in the old Crossroads until they were ready to move.

Sports facilities, including tennis courts, netball fields, soccer

fields and a swimming bath, would be made available. There were 10 church sites.

RENT

Rental for a householder earning up to R150 a month would be R18.20, whether he had a one, two or three-bedroomed house.

'Our ideal is eventually to give each and every family its own

house,' Mr Bezuidenhoud said.

'But where it is possible, please take your lodgers with you into New Crossroads until we can give them a new house.'

He said the community had to decide from which zone of Crossroads people would start moving to the new township.

'It would have been fairest for people who

were here first to move first. But because we must do it in an organised manner, we must start with one zone.'

As people moved out of a shack into a new house, the shack would be demolished immediately. Provision would be made for the storing of building materials up to three months, but they could not be taken to New Crossroads.

TRANSPORT

'Transport will be made available free of charge for the removal of furniture and personal effects to the new house,' Mr Bezuidenhoud said.

He pointed out that accommodation would be provided only for people who lived in Crossroads at December 31 1978 and met conditions laid down by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, last year.

The official survey of Crossroads, including names added by the administrative committee, would be made available to the Crossroads committee.

Mr Bezuidenhoud said he was still trying to obtain a controlled self-help housing scheme for Crossroads.

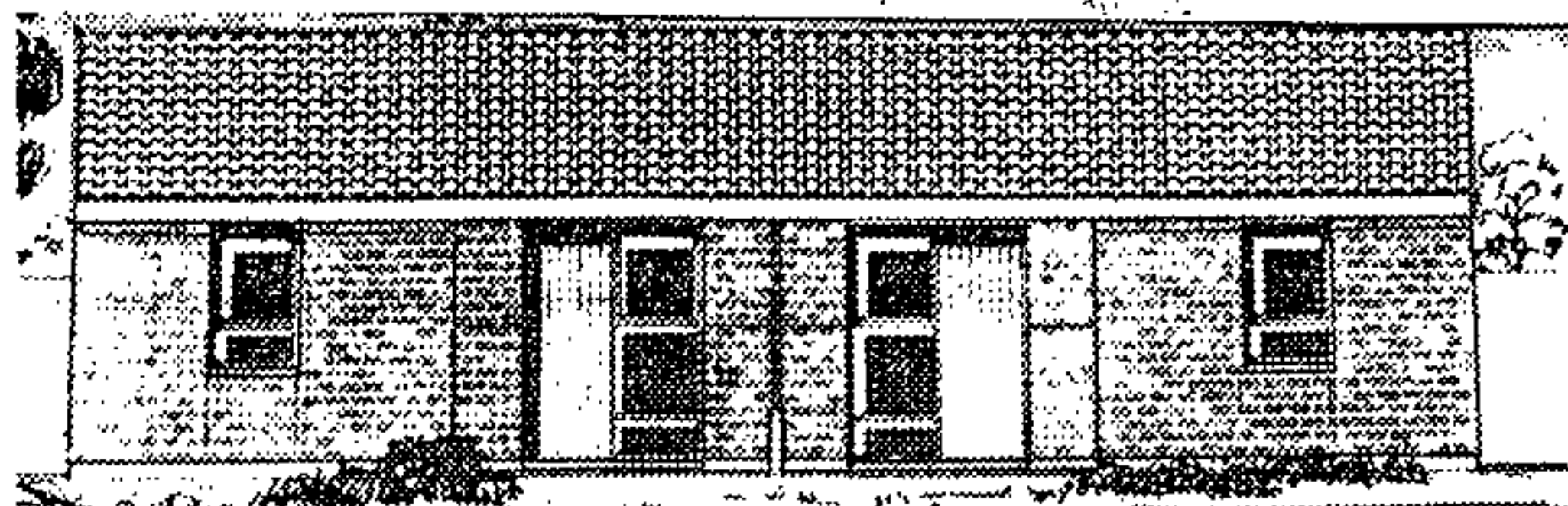
Crossroads will have 120 houses this month

3/11/80
ARCS
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THIS vacant piece of land close to Nyanga township on the outskirts of Cape Town will become the new Crossroads over the next few years. On the left of this aerial photograph by an Argus photographer are the first houses in the new township.

0 NEW JADS BEGINS SOON



ARCHITECT'S drawing of a three-bedroom house at New Crossroads.

MOVE T CROSSR

By DAVID BLEAZARD

THE removal of residents from the huge Crossroads squatter settlement to the New Crossroads housing scheme at nearby Nyanga is expected to begin next week.

It is a process which will take a number of years to complete, with the 1731 houses in the first phase of development being delivered at a rate of about 20 a week. A second phase of 1000 homes is on the drawing boards.

When the first families take up residence it should dispel much of the uncertainty which has characterised Crossroads since it rose from the sand dunes near D F Malan airport five years ago.

Those who elect to move will have to make a number of adaptations. Not the least of them will be meeting the monthly rental tag attached to their Mitchell's Plain-type houses.

At the moment Crossroads residents pay only a R7 a month service charge. Although rentals at New Crossroads will be linked to income and not the size of a house, the cheapest rental will be R18,20.

The present R7 service charge has not been promptly and regularly paid by every householder, but some observers have put this down to the uncertainty of life in the shanty town.

In New Crossroads, people who have lived on each other's doorsteps will find themselves insulated from their neighbours by high walls enclosing each housing unit.

It will mean an instant transition from the least to the most middle class housing in the African townships.

The new residents will also have to integrate themselves into the township life of surrounding Nyanga and Guguletu.

DEMOLISHED

Behind them, the authorities will ensure that each shack is demolished as it is vacated.

The Administration Board is setting aside a guarded storage area for building materials and will provide rail warrants for anyone wanting to send the materials away.

It is hiring five trucks and taking on 50 labourers to assist householders with demolishing their shacks and transporting furniture and personal effects to their new homes.

Officials have given assurance that everyone who qualifies for residence here on this

houses have been completed, in order to avoid fragmenting and weakening the community.

'But you can't plant a tomato today and expect it to give you fruit tomorrow,' said a spokesman for the Women's Committee.

'This is what the people wanted — a house and the right to stay in the Peninsula. They must take it and carry on from there.'

Although some people were still hoping for a self-help scheme at New Crossroads, she said, most women were tired of the conditions under which they lived and were keen to move to the new houses.

'We women made Crossroads by coming here to be with our husbands,' she added.

UNHAPPY

At a recent meeting with Government officials, the chairman of the Crossroads executive committee, Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, warned against moving anyone who was not ready to go to the new township.

He said this week he was not happy with the way the move was being handled. He felt people wanting to move should report to the committee before going to the Administration Board.

'But I am not going to be a stone in the road. I have opened the road. If people want to go, they can go,' Mr Ngxobongwana said.

eventually be rehoused.

Initially, however, families will be asked to take a 'reasonable number' of lodgers with them into their new homes.

However, there may still be many Crossroads people who face exclusion in terms of the criteria laid down by Dr Koornhof.

SPOTLIGHT

The demolition of squatter camps at Modderdam, Werkgenot and Unibel in 1977 and 1978, as well as police and Administration board raids on Crossroads during 1978, served to thrust the squatters into the international spotlight.

Public opinion in Cape Town strongly supported the demand of the more than 20 000 Crossroads residents for a normal family life.

A wide variety of organisations campaigned for a 'reprieve' for the community.

It came in April last year when Dr Piet Koornhof, then Minister of Plural Relations and Development, announced his 'ad hoc treatment of a delicate Crossroads situation'. Immediate implementation of the new housing project and stricter influx control.

TELEPHONES

It is ironical that Crossroads itself has never looked more permanent. Recent months have seen the opening of a clinic, installation of the first telephones, extensions to schools, and erection of prefabricated creches.

The imminent move, although most residents seem to welcome it, has given rise to some tension

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Crossroads — the world's best-known squatter camp

Inside Crossroads. By K Kiewiet and K Weichel (McGraw-Hill).

CROSSROADS, on the Cape Flats, is probably the best-known squatter camp in the world. International television and press exposure turned it into a household name even in mid-Western towns in the USA, and the problems of the 20 000 inhabitants of this bustling conglomerate of corrugated iron, cardboard and plastic sheeting came to symbolize South Africa's apartheid society.

Prominent politicians from abroad, including Senator George McGovern, a former US presidential candidate, and Dr David Owen, former British Foreign Secretary, made a point of visiting Crossroads when they came to Cape Town. They had heard and read so much about it.

Keith Kiewiet, a Cape Town journalist, and Kim Weichel, an American field researcher and analyst who was actively involved in Crossroads for several years, have in this book set out to bring the involved and often confusing issues in the Crossroads saga into perspective.

Their book provides an insiders' view of the development of the shanty town and shows how it forms only a small part of a much larger problem — the conflict between rigid government ideology and the dispossessed; those who want the right to share a home with their families and to earn a living within an urban society.

This is probably the first definitive work to be produced on Crossroads. The authors trace its growth and development from its origin in February, 1975, when a few shacks were erected among the sand-dunes near Nyanga township, to the point where, against a



Keith Kiewiet



Kim Weichel

background of mounting adverse publicity, Dr Piet Koornhof took over the portfolio of black affairs from the verkrampte and Info-tainted Dr Connie Mulder.

Dr Koornhof quickly defused a potentially explosive situation with an announcement of a "new deal" for the people of Crossroads, and he soon made it known that he intended dealing with this issue in a humane way and "not with bloody bulldozers".

His first official function was in fact to visit Crossroads — the first time a cabinet min-

ister had set foot in this place of which the whole world had come to know.

Kiewiet and Weichel bring one right to the present situation, where life continues "as normal" at Crossroads while its residents await construction of a new, R13,5 million township for them nearby.

"The actions of the people of Crossroads", they conclude, "have shown if nothing else how change can be brought about in a rigid system without resorting to violence."

Roger Williams

Russell appeals against sentence

Staff Reporter

A MAGISTRATE erred in not fully accepting explanations given by the Rev David Russell for attending an Anglican synod in Grahamstown last year, the Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Russell, who broke his banning order to attend the synod, was appealing against the severity of a sentence imposed by the magistrate, Mr M M C Symington, in the Parow Regional Court in February.

He was jailed for 12 months after being convicted on 11 counts of breaking his banning order served on him in October 1977. He also received suspended sentences totalling 3½ years.

In terms of his banning order, he is restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district. He pleaded guilty to all counts.

Mr I G Farlam, for Russell, said yesterday it was clear that

the trial court had been strongly influenced in passing the sentence it did, by its finding that it could not fully accept Russell's reasons for acting as he did.

This had been an error and a misdirection. It was submitted further that Russell's explanation was fully acceptable and that the sentence imposed should be substantially changed.

The magistrate's reasons for rejecting Russell's evidence had included that Russell had been an evasive witness in trying "to avoid giving a direct answer by an endless torrent of meaningless words and sentences".

Mr Farlam submitted that while Russell sometimes answered questions at length, many of the questions asked raised broad and complex questions of moral philosophy.

Mr Farlam said he was not

able to find a single instance of answers and sentences that were meaningless and that examples the magistrate had given to substantiate his claim did not amount to an "endless flow of words".

Russell was a man who had wrestled with his conscience and had concluded it had been his moral and religious obligation to attend the synod. There was no reason to find he had not arrived at his decision honestly.

He was a person who had had severe restrictions placed on his freedom on the basis of untested information.

He could not summon enthusiasm to obey these restrictions, and was then faced with being an elected delegate to synod, with the moral duty to attend.

"Who must he obey? God or man? He had the moral courage to do what he believed God was telling him to do", Mr Farlam said.

Mr D W Rothwell, SC, for the State, said that the severe penalties for offences of the kind Russell committed indicated how seriously the legislature took them. There were aggravating circumstances involved in Russell's case.

He conceded the magistrate might have misdirected himself in certain respects, but said the reasons Russell attended the synod were still not those given by him. He said this could be seen by taking the evidence as a whole.

He would say the "true" reasons why Russell went to Grahamstown were that he wanted to make proposals to incite the overthrow of the government and to seek confrontation with the State either personally or on behalf of the church.

He submitted Russell was extremely arrogant in saying the State did not have the right to give or refuse permission for him to attend a synod, and submitted Russell was a publicity seeker.

The hearing was adjourned till December 1.

Mr Justice van Heerden sat with Mr Justice Friedman. Mr Rothwell appeared with Mr R B Rorich. Mr Farlam was instructed by Mallinck, Röss, Richman and Closenbergh. Mr D Rothwell, SC, appeared with Mr R B Rorich for the State.

Legal definition challenged

Staff Reporter

THE REV David Russell yesterday appealed in the Supreme Court against conviction and sentence for distributing a pamphlet on Crossroads.

He also appealed against the severity of a sentence for breaking his banning order twice and for possessing a banned book, "Biko", by Donald Woods.

Russell was sentenced in the Regional Court in April to eight months, suspended for five years, for breaches of banning and for distributing the document. He was fined R500 (or three months) for possessing a banned book.

It was submitted yesterday that the Crossroads document was not a publication as defined in the Internal Security Act. It involved allegations of arrested Crossroads residents after a raid. It was sent to five "concerned individuals" to try to have something done.

Mr I G Farlam submitted that all the sentences were excessive. Regarding the first count of breaking his banning order, Russell had been away from home for a night. Regarding the second, he had been away for half-an-hour to conduct a healing service.

He had received the book "Biko" unsolicited. It dealt with a personal friend and Russell was referred to in it.

At the trial, Russell pleaded guilty to the first count of breaking his banning order and not guilty to the second. He pleaded guilty to possessing a banned book and not guilty to distributing a pamphlet.

The hearing was adjourned till December 1.

Mr Justice Van Heerden and Mr Justice Friedman were on the Bench. Mr Farlam was instructed by Mallinck, Röss, Richman and Closenbergh. Mr D Rothwell, SC, appeared with Mr R B Rorich for the State.

Help on hand as squatter families begin



ONE of the first families to move from the old Crossroads to the New Crossroads today were Mr. and Mrs. David and Sylvia Lokwe.

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exodus to new life in New Crossroads

THE Administration Board of the Western Cape today mounted a co-ordinated operation to move the first residents of the sprawling Crossroads squatter settlement to the New Crossroads housing scheme at Nyanga.

The first families to move were waiting and ready when five 7-ton trucks and 50 labourers supplied by the board arrived to assist with the move soon after 8 am.

The transfer was filmed by two international television crews.

The residents hurriedly loaded their belongings into the trucks and within 30 minutes were offloading goods at their new Mitchell's Plain-type homes at Nyanga.

SUPERVISED

The move was supervised by senior board officials. The Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr T Bezuidenhoud, represented the Government.

One of the first 'family units' to move into a three bedroomed house in New Crossroads comprised 25 people.

Speaking through an interpreter, Mr Sokemle Nofemele said he was happy to be moving into the house with his wife, seven children, three lodgers and their 13 children.

Asked if it would not be overcrowded, he said the lounge would be a bedroom for the children.

Mr Nofemele, a factory



MRS REGINA MOUTREK RAUTPHA stands proudly in front of her home in New Crossroads holding her baby.

worker said, he would be paying R23,20 a month rent.

In the Old Crossroads, he paid a site rental of R7 a month. 'It will be difficult to make up the extra money, but we will pay by the end of the month,' he said.

Mr Bezuidenhoud said those who arrived in Crossroads after December 31 1978, would not be accommodated in New Crossroads.

'We will make railroad tickets available to those who want to return to

Transkei or Ciskei. We have still to decide on the others,' he said.

Mr Bezuidenhoud said they intended to move about eight to ten families today to New Crossroads.

As the residents left their shacks were dismantled by labourers. Families were given the choice of letting the board rail their materials to the homelands or of disposing of them as they wished.

An area was fenced off for storing materials for up to three months, at the owner's risk.

A total of 106 of the planned 1731 houses had been completed in Phase One of New Crossroads.

Of these 67 had three bedrooms, 11 had two bedrooms and 28 one bedroom.

Phase One was scheduled to be completed by the end of next year. Phase Two, which was expected to be about the same size as Phase One, would probably be ready in 1982.

The total scheme would comprise about 3 000 houses.

Smiles as Crossroads is flattened

nom
307
27/1/82

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The scene at Crossroads yesterday was similar to that at Modderdam Road and Unibell in 1977/78 — shacks tumbling to the ground in clouds of dust, with groups of Government officials supervising, or looking on.

But the atmosphere was quite different.

This time the occupants of the demolished shacks were not being left homeless. They had somewhere to go — and they all agreed that that "somewhere", down the road, is a vast improvement on what they have been used to.

And the materials from their dismantled shacks were being removed free, for storage pending their decision on what to do with them.

There were smiles and laughter yesterday, instead of the former grim-faced dismay and defiance, as the demolishers went to work on the former homes of the first families to

be moved to the "New Crossroads" at Nyanga, with its neat little houses, its tarred roads and its modern plumbing and other amenities.

Officials went out of their way to be helpful and to give advice, and by the end of the day the first eight of the 5 000 families to be moved from the old Crossroads had begun to get settled, in the Government-built homes provided for them under Dr Piet Koornhof's "new deal".

The Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr Tino Bezuidenhout, commented as he watched the first families being moved: "This is a project that must succeed — and I am determined that it will succeed."

So far, 106 of the 1 731 houses in Phase 1 of the R14-million New Crossroads township, which almost adjoins the old Crossroads, have been completed and Mr Bezuidenhout said families would be moved at the

rate of eight to 10 a day until the start of the builders' holiday next month.

"After the builders' holiday, houses at New Crossroads will be completed at a rate of between five and 10 a week, and families at old Crossroads will be moved in as soon as their new homes are finished."

The houses are being burglar-proofed and street lighting is being installed. The houses at this stage do not have electricity but power has been laid on to roadside points from which householders can easily have their homes connected.

When Phases 1 and 2 have been completed, in 1982, there will be 3 000 houses of varying sizes at New Crossroads.

The rents payable will be: R10,20 a month for heads of household earning up to R50 a month, R20,70 a month for those earning between R51 and R150 a month and R23,50 for those earning R151 and more.

Chief Reporter

THE scenes at Crossroads yesterday were similar to those at Modderdam Road and Unibell in 1977/78 — shacks tumbling to the ground in clouds of dust, with groups of government officials supervising, or looking on.

But the atmosphere was quite different.

This time the occupants of the demolished shacks were not being left homeless. They had somewhere to go to. And they all agreed that that "somewhere", which happened to be just down the road, was a vast improvement on what they had been used to for the past few years.

And the materials from their dismantled shacks were being removed free of charge — for storage pending their decision on what to do with it.

There were smiles and laughter yesterday instead of the former grim-faced dismay and defiance as the demolishers went to work on the former

First families in New Crossroads

homes of the first families to be moved to the "New Crossroads" at Nyanga, with its neat little houses, its tarred roads and its modern plumbing and other amenities.

Officials helpful

Officials went out of their way to be helpful and to give advice. By the end of the day the first eight of the 5 000 families to be moved from the old Crossroads had begun to get settled in the government-built homes provided for them under Dr Piet Koorhof's "new deal" for the people of what must be the best-known squatter camp in the world.

The chief commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr Timotheus Bezuidenhout, commented as he watched the first families being moved: "This is a project that must succeed — and I am determined that it will succeed."

So far, 106 of the 1 731 houses in phase one of the R14 m New Crossroads township, which almost adjoins the old Crossroads, have been completed and Mr Bezuidenhout said families would be moved at the rate of eight to 10 a day till the start of the builders' holiday next month.

"After the builders' holiday, houses at New Crossroads will be completed at a rate of be-

tween five and 10 a week, and families at old Crossroads will be moved in as soon as their new homes are finished."

Lived in shack

● One of the first families to be moved yesterday was that of Mr David Lokwe, a divisional council disposal-works employee who has been in Cape Town since 1962, and who has lived in a shack at Crossroads with his family since 1976. Before that he was in "single" quarters at Nyanga.

Till now Mr Lokwe, who earns nearly R300 a month, has been paying the R7-a-month site rent charged at Crossroads by the Cape Divisional Council.

His rent now, at New Crossroads, will be R20,70 a month for a house, brick-built with tiled roof and with a lounge and two bedrooms, bathroom, toilet and kitchen — and enough ground to start a garden.

Mr Lokwe's wife works as a domestic servant in Rondebosch East. They have five children.

The houses are being burglar-proofed and street lighting is being installed. The houses at this stage do not have electricity but power has been laid on to roadside points from which householders can easily have their homes connected.

When phases one and two have been completed, in 1982, there will be 3 000 houses of varying size at New Crossroads.

● The rentals payable will be: R18,20 a month for heads of households earning up to R50 a month; R20,70 a month for those earning between R51 and R150 a month and R23,50 for those earning R151 and more.

Tap-trek over for some

W/15 ARGUS 29/11/80

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FOR the first residents of New Crossroads, the long trek to the taps is over.

No longer will they have to walk from their tin shanties to the few water points scattered along the perimeter of the sprawling Crossroads squatter camp.

'It makes life much easier,' says Mrs Meisie Gqiza, whose family was among the first few dozen to move into new houses this week.

Not only is there a tap in the bath and one in the sink, but there is also another outside, she points out.

It is in the neatly walled and fenced yard, behind the house, that Mrs Gqiza's pride and joy stands: a washing line on which her first load of washing is already flapping in the wind.

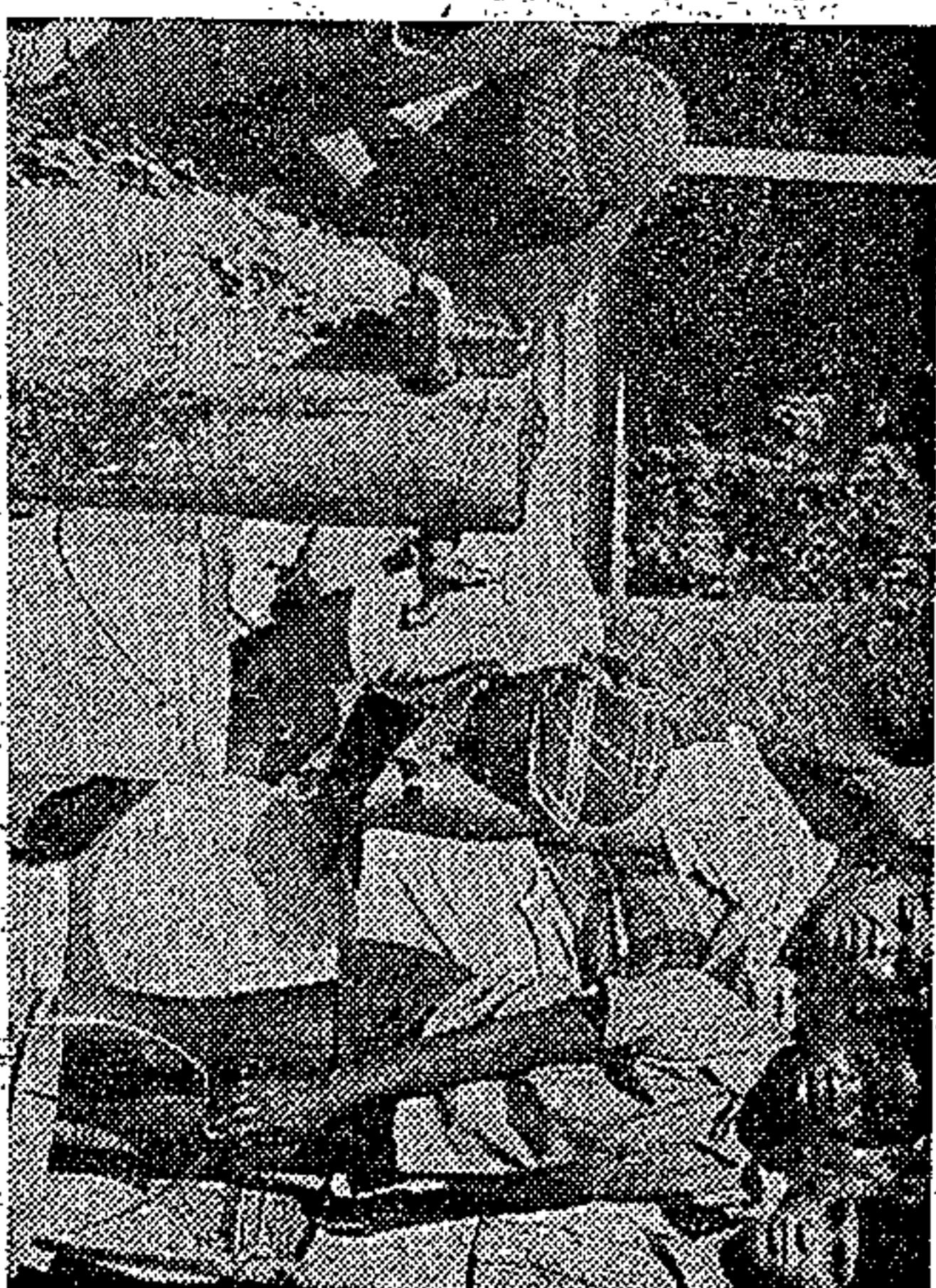
She is pleased with the spaciousness of her new home, compared to the cramped conditions of the family's now demolished shack.

In the kitchen, the ubiquitous pressure stove of shantytown life looks out of place on a bench.

'I am still using the same cooker. But I am going to buy a coal stove,' Mrs Gqiza says wistfully.

Women who have dropped in to satisfy their curiosity are full of admiration for the house — and impatient for their turn to move.

They decline to comment on a suggestion that news may move slower in the new township, without the daily conference around the Crossroads taps.



A TYPICAL meeting at taps in Crossroads.

Crossroads and beyond

com (307) 281 1188
THIS week's removals at the squatter town of Crossroads have been a welcome deviation from the norm.

Inhabitants have actually smiled as bulldozers demolished their shacks. Because they are safe in the knowledge that they have somewhere else to go — to a new township down the road with neat little houses, tarred roads, lights and plumbing.

The vital difference between this and other removals is that the people of Crossroads had actually been consulted about their future. To his everlasting credit, the main agent in this particular deal was Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

So the transfer from Crossroads to New Crossroads should continue to be an amiable exercise.

The only question outstanding is the cost to taxpayers over this new township, which finally will accommodate 20 000 people. And the question is: would it not have been cheaper and less disruptive to leave these squatters where they were and provide them with on-site facilities — like lights and water — until they were able to improve themselves?

It is a truism that people usually have a basic sense of hygiene. Cholera epidemics arise in extreme circumstances.

Likewise, squatter shacks are not all festering hovels. And the overriding fact is that they are usually built to highly individual tastes and needs.

However successful New Crossroads might be, that is a point the Government might bear in mind, in future.

The day Crossroads laughed again . . .

IT'S the final chapter of the Crossroads saga — and it is a happy ending to one of South Africa's apartheid tragedies.

This week, after years of struggling and fighting for recognition, the people living in the famous, windswept Cape Flats squatter camp started trickling into their new houses in a neighbouring township.

And, as the first families left their old homes, workmen moved in to demolish them, tearing down the iron and metal dwellings in minutes in an action reminiscent of Modderdam in 1978.

But, where there were tears and anger at Modderdam, there were smiles and laughter at Crossroads.

Families willingly helped pack their belongings onto one of the many trucks provided by the Administration Board.

Completed

For these families had new homes to move to, homes which are a lot better than the tin shanties they left behind.

The first 106 of the 1 731 houses planned for the first phase of the R14-million New Crossroads, in Nyanga township, have been completed.

The chief commissioner of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, is out there all the time, supervising the moving of about eight to 10 families daily.

"The morale of the people is excellent," he said this week.

"We are not interfering with those who are not ready to go, or with the people who run home industries or businesses in the area, as obviously they must wait until there are enough people to trade with in the New Crossroads.

"They are so happy, so relieved to be moving at last. It has been a long process, but things will move swiftly now.

"Everyone is co-operating, which helps to make things go faster."

The material from the shacks will be moved to a fenced-in area near New Crossroads, where they will be stored for three months until the families decide what they want to do with it.

Scores of people crowded to watch the dismantling of the shacks on the outskirts of Crossroads, and, according to

Mr Bezuidenhout, many have asked if they may be the next family to go.

Mrs Magdalene Baba, 51, a domestic worker who has five children, said she was thrilled with the move.

Spotlight

"I can get nice things for my house now," she said. "And we will be only two to a room. It is much better than at Crossroads.

"I don't mind paying a little bit more to live here. It is much better," she said, proudly surveying her new home.

Her children were equally pleased.

"We have been living in Crossroads, in a small shack, since 1975. Now, for R23 rent, we can live here," Mrs Baba's daughter, Saritha, said, hugging her brother.

Crossroads, in the dusty sand dunes near Cape Town's D F

Malan airport, was thrust into the international spotlight during police raids on the camp in 1978.

Now, New Crossroads, with neat little houses, tarred roads, plumbing and other amenities,

gives promise of a new life to the hundreds of families due to move in.

Of the 106 houses completed, 67 have three bedrooms, 11 had two bedrooms, and 28 had one bedroom. Although the township is barren and dusty at present, each house, neatly fenced in, has enough land on

which to start a garden.

The total scheme will promise about 3 000 houses, rentals have been worked at R18.20 a month for heads of households earning up to R50 a month, R20.70 a month for those earning between R50 and R150 a month, and R23.50 a month for those over R151.



A delighted Mrs Magdalene Baba prepares to move in to her new home

By VAL CARTER-JOHNSON



The distribution of African employment by sector, sex and region-type, 1960 and 1970 and by sector and sex, 1979.

(Throughout this section, South Africa includes Transkei and Bophuthatswana in 1960 and 1970, and excludes them in 1979. This is necessitated by the form of presentation of official statistics.)

Table 3 presents estimates of the principal sectors in 1960, 1970 and 1979 relating to African employment.

Major Whiting said the Salvation Army had done a survey of Crossroads' families to seek out the children from the most destitute homes.

Many of them are orphans and foster children ranging from one to 14 years old, he said.

We cannot provide for everyone so we have to separate priorities in these circumstances, he said.

SURVEY

He said any children who advanced quickly would receive special education facilities and handicapped children would receive special care.

He said facilities at the centre would include learning, visual and teaching aids, medical care, a kitchen, dining room, and two meals prepared daily for the children.

The building, which is a pre-fabricated structure from Strandfontein, will cover an area of more than 308 square metres, or half the size of a standard rugby playing field, said Major Whiting.

Major L P Whiting said: 'By the end of January the centre will be completed and able to accommodate, daily, 500 children.'

THE construction of a R30 000 day care centre at Crossroads will be under way on January 1 1981, according to the Director of Development and Planning Programmes for the Salvation Army in the Western Cape.

Crossroads

crèche

R30 000

for day care

employment by economic figures have been estimated using the principal sector in 1960, 1970 and 1979b; estimates.

SECTOR, 1960, 1970

1979	1970	1960
1979	1970	1960
565	672,5	669,6
112	169,5	161,2
493	705,5	796,2
44	43,2	44,2
1 214	1 590,7	671,2
614	588,2	533,0
736	567,2	339,4
25	13,9	8,7
288	213,3	79,1
78	73,3	58,3
366	286,6	137,4
295	335	186,6
567	281,3	134,8
215	196	13,9
30	35,7	258,2
444	339,5	708,0
915	900,5	996,2
1 359	1 240,0	4 021,2
4 875	4 741,4	

1. Agriculture: regular
2. Mining:
3. Manufacturing:
4. Electricity etc:
5. Construction - series
6. Commerce:
7. Transport, storage at
8. Finance:
9. Services - government

TOTAL

TOTAL

- private

Services - government

Finance:

Transport, storage at

Commerce:

TOTAL

- series

Construction - series

Electricity etc:

Manufacturing:

Mining:

TOTAL

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TABLE 3: AFRICAN EMPLOYMENT

column B under 1979 relating

estimated using the principal

sector in 1960, 1970 and

Table 3 presents estimates

STAR 1/12/80 (307) (28)

Bannings are made only for good reasons—State SC

CAPE TOWN — "People are banned, it must be accepted, for a good reason," Mr D W Rothwell, SC, argued at the hearing of the appeal by the Rev. David Russell against a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment imposed on him for breaking his banning order, which restricted him from attending the Anglican church synod in Grahamstown last December.

Mr Russel also appealed in the Supreme Court in Cape Town, against his conviction and sentence of two months' imprisonment suspended for five years for distributing a banned publication to five people.

The publication was "Crossroads Residents"

containing personal accounts of conditions during the period of unrest following the September 1978 police raids:

He also appealed against the sentences on other charges of being in possession of a copy of the banned book "Biko," by Donald Woods and of breaking his restriction order twice.

He was fined R500 (or three months) for possession of the book and six months suspended for five years on the two counts of breaking his banning order.

Mr Rothwell, for the State, submitted that people were banned for a good reason and consequently Mr Russell's sentence should deter other

banned people from following his example.

"The publicity accorded to his attendance could easily have led to a church, State confrontation which in turn could have endangered the maintenance of public order," he said.

Crossroads hope for happy day

THOUGH the issue of residents' permits casts a shadow over Christmas at Crossroads, most residents are philosophically determined to celebrate and enjoy the big day.

Mama Luke, veteran resident of the sprawling squatter community, said Christmas this year was likely to be better than last year. People seemed to have a bit more money and would be able to buy those little extras.

'It will be a big day for crossroads. Our home-guards will be protecting us and we hope everything will be peaceful,' she said. Mama Luke will attend church in the morning and will then cook a meal of chicken and vegetables.

BIG MEAL

Another resident, Mrs Pinky Saunders, will also provide a big meal for her family after attending church. She said she would probably prepare a mutton stew and in the evening have a dancing party at her home.

But for Mr Gladman Ngonyama, there won't be much celebration. He will

be working from 7 am to 6 pm attending a garage pump in Ottery.

Mrs Doris Stofile is looking forward to her husband joining her from Stellenbosch, where he works, to celebrate Christmas with their seven children.

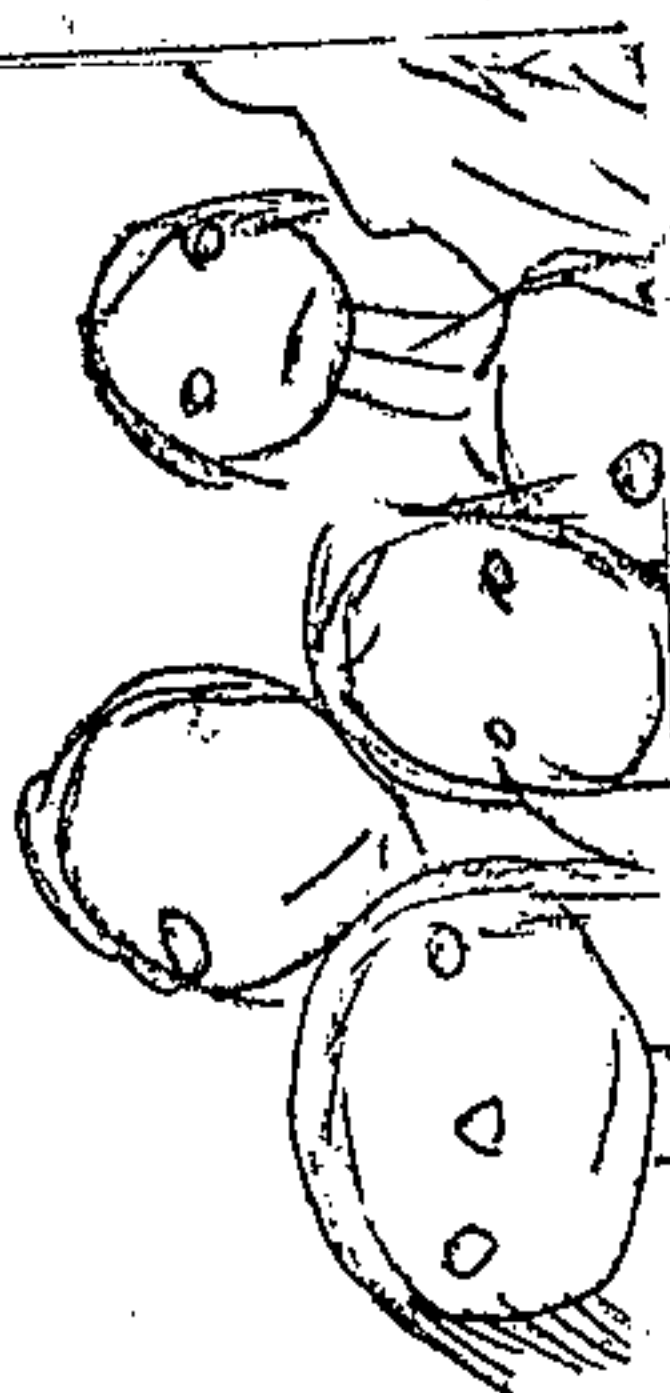
Depending on the weather, Mrs Eveline Pay plans to take her husband and two children to the beach for the day.

Mrs Rose Bella, is one of the 369 adults who have moved to New Crossroads. She will not have to live with the anxiety of not having a permit to stay in the Cape as residents of New Crossroads received their permits last week.

In Crossroads, however, there are many people who do not qualify for the new permits.

The chief director of the Administration Board of the Western Cape, Mr A. A. Louw, said there would not be any more transfers to New Crossroads for a time as there were no new houses available until after the builders' holiday and the people had requested not to be moved over the Christmas period.

Mr Louw said that no one at present was being forcibly removed from Crossroads. Those who did not qualify for residence at New Crossroads would be offered rail warrants to their homes.



BY RENE (STD. 4)

SQUATTERS - CAPE.

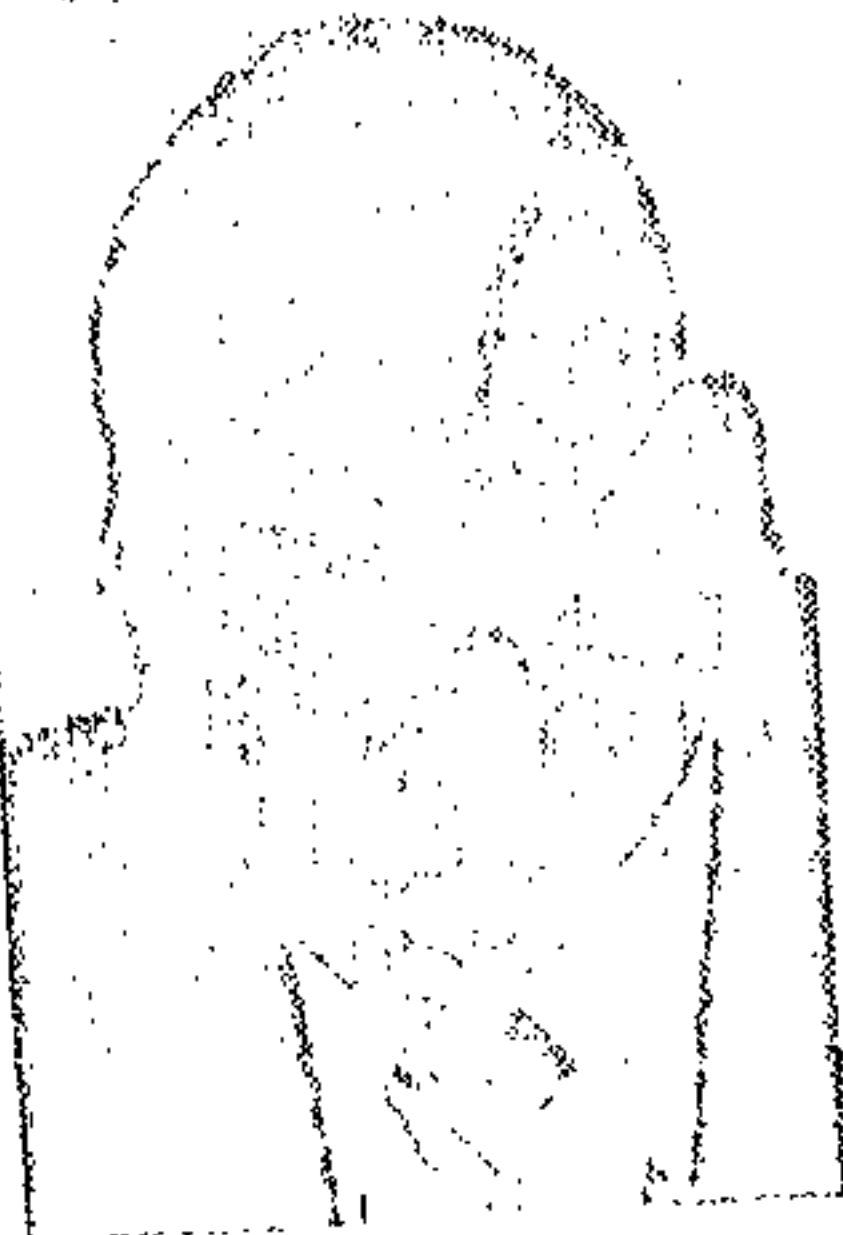
9/1/81 - 31/12/81

Sebe condemns squatter misery

KING WILLIAMS TOWN — A grim picture of squatter camps was painted yesterday by Chief Minister Lennox Sebe in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, in a bid to show members of the House why it was necessary to pressurise the South African Government into a speedy resolution of the squatter problem.

Chief Sebe said the squatter camps resulted from the "pursuance of the notorious Group Areas Act and influx control regulations."

"By definition, appropriately but cynically, they are the settlements for those who are closer to death," he said.



CHIEF SEBE

The squatters had had their energies "squeezed out of them in the manner that a person smokes an orange drink then throws

away the shrivelled skin."

He said the squatter camps were what the medical profession described as "the terminal state, the point of no return."

The architects of the resettlement plan did not go over details of the scheme exhaustively.

"After all it was unimportant as it applied only to natives and the government was ridding itself of an embarrassing question which had to be disposed of as expeditiously and secretly as possible. They were solving what was called the native problem," he said.

Chief Sebe said the squatters were once employable while they

were youthful and strong, making handsome profits for their "prosperous, fat overlords."

They were sent to the resettlement camps when their health failed them "through overwork, exploitation and sometimes downright abuse, and they are now the derelict remains of societies which creamed off their virile youthfulness to supply labour to the expanding industries of South Africa."

He said they had no shelter, food and their drinking water was sometimes available on stock dams and polluted stagnant streams.

Chief Sebe said South African Government officials had visited all squatter camps in the Ciskei, to examine ways and means of alleviating conditions under which people lived in the camps.

A report had been compiled on the findings of the investigators. "And I can only suggest we wait for the outcome of their representations," he said.

— DDR.

Argus 22/1/81

Homes for 100 000

424
307

At least 100 000 people in the Western Cape have been moved from shacks into housing over the past five years, according to Mr L. Fouche, Director-General of the Department of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services.

Almost 30 000 squatters have been rehoused in homes built to proper standards with services.

Of the 26 530 squatter units put up in the Western Cape in 1974, 16 208 had been cleared and 10 322 remained.

Just over 24 000 of the 26 530 squatter units had been in the Western Cape urban areas and by the end of last year 15 467 had been cleared.

In Cape Town's municipal area, only 1 806 squatter units of the 6 218 units that had existed in 1974 remained.

'In the Cape Peninsula, we — and when I talk about we, I mean the department and local authorities — have provided houses on an unprecedented scale,' Mr Fouche said in an interview.

'Vast areas like Belhar, Valhalla, parts of Elsies River and Macassar have been developed and areas like Mitchell's Plain have made something like 20 000 people homeowners,' he said.

Of about 30 000 families living in squatter houses in 1974, only about 8 000 remained.

He said that his department and local authorities had spent about R100-million over the past five years on the provision of housing for the Cape's coloured community.

CIVIL

Malan Chemical Engineering
Medals
For the best student in each of
the following years:-
Second Year (Bronze Medal) A H Dabrowski
Third Year (Silver Medal) C L E Swartz
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Malan Prize for the most
Improved First Year Chemical
Engineering Student K W Strickland
S A Institution of Chemical
Engineers' Silver Medal
For the best performance in
project, design and practical
courses over the 4-year
curriculum.
P M Salmon
L T A Construction Prize
For the final year Civil
Engineering student submitting
the best thesis.
G P Mitchell

(Continued)

CHEMICAL

Inspector given R10, court told

A CROSSROADS committee member yesterday demonstrated to an Athlone Regional Court magistrate how he saw a crumpled R10 note passed across to an Administration Board inspector to have a passbook stamped.

Mr Enoch Mjoho was giving evidence at the trial of seven board inspectors who face 67 charges of corruption, alternatively fraud.

The State alleges the men encouraged payment or obtained other benefits for the illegal issuing of permits. It was alleged they received R862 in cash and 12 bottles of brandy.

The men who pleaded not guilty to the charges were: WP rugby player and Springbok wrestler Mr Cliff Etsebeth, 30, his brother Mr G J Etsebeth, 33, of Van Riebeeck Street, Parow, Mr Arthur C W Loxton, 51, of Langenhoven Street, Goodwood, Mr C G Ferreira, 33, of Argyle Street, Goodwood, Mr W Pepper, 32, of Pinehurst Street, Lansdowne, Mr M J Liebenberg, 27, of Herter Street, Kraaifontein and Mr P J Theart, 28, of De Villiers Street, Vasco.

Mr Majobo, a contract worker, told the court that during the 1979 registration it was not necessary to have his passbook stamped as the renewal date had not yet lapsed. During the registration period he had gone to see the chief inspector Mr Theron about a housing problem.

HELP SOUGHT

At the hall he said he met his cousin, Maniki, who asked for his assistance in having her passbook endorsed. She had not been placed on the census list as she was not a permanent Crossroads resident. She was also unemployed, he said.

They talked to a Mr Mocobololo in the hall, who offered to assist them. He said as they walked towards the table he saw Maniki take out money and hand it to Mr Mocobololo. At the table Mr Mocobololo bent over and handed an inspector the R10 note. Mr Majobo said the inspector, Mr George Etsebeth, put the money in his jacket pocket and stamped Maniki's book.

The trial was postponed to June 18 at Parow Regional Court. All the

men had their bail of R500 each extended.

Mr J G Vermeulen was on the Bench. Mr S E W Louw prosecuted.

Mr J van der Berg, instructed by Kgith Mambila and Company, represented Mr Pepper and Mr Theart. Mr C Louw, instructed by Oliver and De Kock, represented the remaining accused.

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has
satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

Crossroads chairwoman's case referred back to court

Staff Reporter

THE chairwoman of the Crossroads' Women's Committee, Regina Ntongana, yesterday appealed in the Supreme Court against a sentence she received last year for 121 convictions of fraud.

Ntongana, 43, originally pleaded not guilty in the Athlone Magistrate's Court to the charges, but changed her plea to guilty after 14 witnesses had given evidence.

She was accused of taking a total of R1 512 and four bottles of brandy from people to have endorsements placed in their reference books, passports and travel documents so that they might qualify to live in Crossroads.

She was sentenced on May 20 last year to a total of 484 days, representing four days for each conviction, which amounted to about 16 months in jail.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, the case was referred back to the magistrate who presided, to give Ntongana a chance to lead further evidence in mitigation, and for the State to lead further evidence if necessary.

Mr Justice van Heerden and Mr Justice Williamson found there was a lack of clarity on whether she had personally gained from an alleged scheme in which administration board officials were bribed to provide endorsements.

Ntongana told the Magistrate's Court that there were people who had "missed" a census in 1979 to establish who qualified to live in the squatter camp. She had been approached for help.

She had approached inspectors on their behalf, but had been told that the endorsements could not be made "for nothing".

She collected money from people to have the endorsements made. Ntongana con-

firmed that fees were not (legally) payable for endorsements.

Mr Justice van Heerden said the court felt that in the light of the lack of clarity on whether she personally gained from the scheme, justice might suffer if the case was not referred back for further evidence which could influence sentence.

Mr I Maartens appeared for the State. Mr Willis was instructed by Syfret, Godlonton, Fuller, Moore Inc.

CHEMICAL

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Corporation Medals

For the best student in each

of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

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Prize

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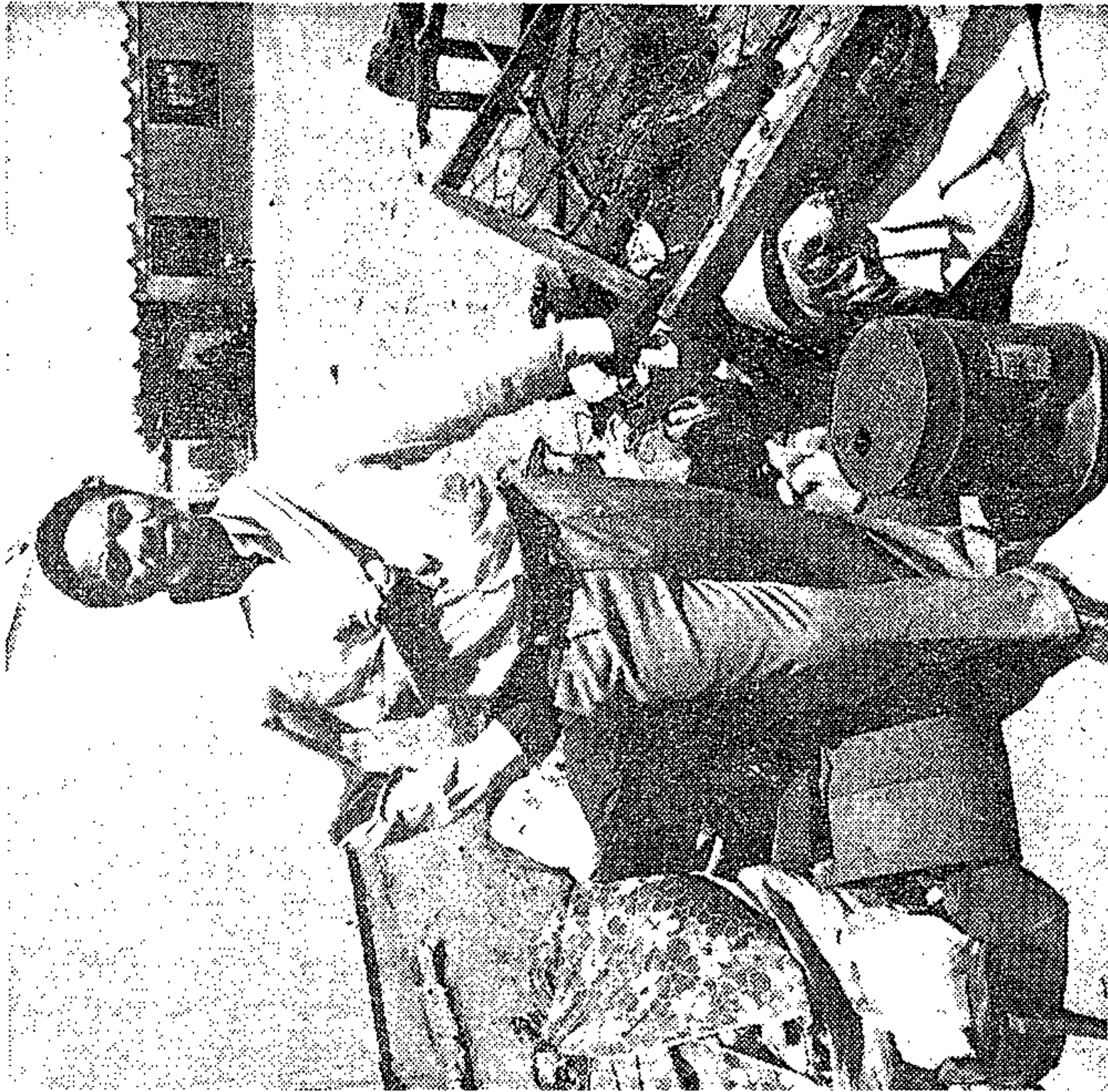
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Final

Crossroads huts razed - 5 homeless



R OLIVER MEMANI, vice-chairman of the Crossroads Committee, surveys the scene after Administration Board workers had demolished a shack in Crossroads.

Official
Argus
promises 307
he will
19/2/81

investigate

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN of the Crossroads Committee, Mr Oliver Memani, says the Administration Board of the Western Cape is not working within the spirit of Dr Piet Koornhof's policy, following the demolition of two shacks at Crossroads yesterday.

Five people, including two small children, were left homeless.

The Chief Commissioner of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, says however that relations with the Crossroads Committee are excellent, and he has undertaken to investigate the demolitions.

Mr Memani said the shacks had been erected with committee permission.

The occupants had not been given written notice that the shacks would be demolished, nor had the board consulted the com-



19/2/81

30-1

AGREEMENT

'The board is breaching the agreement that we have with Dr Koornhof in which he stated that nothing would be done in Crossroads without consulting us first.'

Mr Memani also alleged that many people were being forced to move to the New Crossroads against their will.

'Many people are not happy to go there because they cannot afford the higher rents. But whether they like it or not they are being instructed to go.'

Dr Koornhof had agreed that no one would be forced to move to New Crossroads, he said.

'The board has threatened people that if they do not move to New Crossroads their houses will be demolished and they will be deported to Transkei.'

Mr Memani claimed that communication between the Board and the committee was bad.

He said the committee had outlined their grievances to the Chief Commissioner at a meeting, but the board were 'stabbing them in the back.'

MONDAY

Mr Bezuidenhoud said he had been instructed by the Minister to consult the executive committee of Crossroads before acting, and had met the commit-

MR RUBEN MATOMANE, dejected and confused, sits among his belongings with nowhere to go.

tee as recently as Monday evening.

The committee had pointed out certain matters, and he had investigated them.

Nothing had been mentioned about newly-constructed huts.

He had an agreement with the executive committee that no new huts would be erected in old Crossroads and, if they were, the committee would tell the Administration Board.

'No new entries into Crossroads will be tolerated. They cannot get on to the bandwagon.'

Mr Bezuidenhoud said that if the people whose homes had been demolished were bona fide residents, he would go into the matter and help them.

Only people who were in Crossroads before December 31, 1978 were considered bona fide residents.

'The Minister entered into an agreement with the residents and I, as Chief Commissioner, undertake to honour that promise made in respect

of bona fide residents of Crossroads.'

The owners of the two shacks were confused and angry when interviewed by The Argus yesterday.

A small crowd gathered at the site of the demolished home of Mrs Eunice Mtsewu. She stood among her scattered belongings with her two children, Mtsewu, 3, and Ntsikelelo, 6.

'PUNISHED'

A woman in the crowd commented: 'How long will they continue to punish us? They never do this to white people. Why can't they treat us like human beings?'

Mrs Mtsewu said the shack had been built two weeks ago, after she had consulted the Crossroads Committee.

She and her family had previously lived in the dining room of a numbered shack.

They had been forced to move when the owners bought furniture and there was not enough room for everyone. She thought that she

and her husband — who works as a gardener at Hout Bay — qualified to move to New Crossroads, but they could not afford to live there.

'I don't know what to do. We have nowhere to go and will have to sleep outside.'

Mr Memani confirmed that the committee had allocated the site to the family.

'We gave them a site in front of the committee's offices until they found a place to go.'

The other demolished home belonged to Mr Ruben Matomane, 42.

He said he had built it in December because there was no room in the house in which he had stayed to expand a business venture.

He said dejectedly: 'I left my job last year to try and improve myself by starting a small business, selling fruit and African beer. I was trying to make my own life.'

'I have never asked for anything from anyone. Why do they do this to me?'



MRS EUNICE MTSEWU comforts her two children, Ntsikelelo, left, and Mtsewu after their home was demolished in Crossroads.

20 000 squatters can stay

By ANDILE NTEYI

ABOUT 20 000 Crossroads residents will be granted permanent residence status in the Western Cape next week.

The chairman of the Crossroads Committee, Mr J Nxobongwana, told the Cape Times yesterday that the committee had been informed of this by officials of the Western Cape Administration Board at a meeting in Nyanga East on Thursday night. Mr Nxobongwana said he had been told that people who were not included in the official Crossroads census would be registered and would be given the same status.

The Director of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr A A Louw, confirmed last night that Crossroads residents would be granted permanent status next week in terms of a statement made by the Minister of Development and Co-operation, Dr Piet Koornhof, about two years ago.

Those eligible in terms of Dr Koornhof's statement are:

- Contract or migrant workers and their families who have lived illegally at Crossroads to be with the breadwinner;
- Families where the breadwinner is not covered by a contract and full-time employ-

ment, "but earns a living for them in some other legitimate way such as craftsmen or persons rendering informal service in the community";

- Individuals and families "who by reason of being uprooted or through other circumstances deserve special consideration".

When Dr Koornhof issued the statement he described the plan as "an *ad hoc* treatment of the delicate Crossroads situation".

Residents of Crossroads were given six months' reprieve in July 1979 by Dr Koorn-

hof. When the temporary permits expired in January 1980 they were extended for 12 months.

Mr Nxobongwana said he was impressed by the healthy relationship between the Western Cape Administration Board and Crossroads residents. He added that the WCAB officials were not trying to force anything on the residents of Crossroads but wanted to build trust between white and black people.

He welcomed the decision to include people who were not included in the official census.

Skietbaan squatter camp is no more

THE SKIETBAAN (Rifle Range) squatter camp near Belhar which was home to more than 350 families at its height has completely disappeared.

The site has been cleared and building operations on the latest extensions to the Belhar housing scheme are well under way in the area formerly occupied by the camp.

The camp was set up by the Department of Community Development in 1977 to house 'coloured' families who lost their homes when the Modderdam, Unibel and Werksge- not squatter camps were destroyed.

REHOUSED

Mr J. Walters, regional representative for the department, helped explain the 'disappearance' of the camp's about 2 000 former residents.

He explained that all the families had been rehoused in Cape Town's existing townships and that the last families moved out by the end of December last year.

Meanwhile several Belhar residents that Cape Herald spoke to recently were still under the impression that people were living there.

Green

13-22/1/87
light for

(207)

20 000

squatters

THE Western Cape Administration Board will start next week to grant permanent residence status to an estimated 20 000 Crossroads residents.

The estimated 200 residents of New Crossroads -- the township being built to house the legal residents of Crossroads -- have already been granted this status.

The director of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr A A Louw, said today that in terms of a statement by Dr Piet Koonhof, Minister of Development and Co-operation two years ago, residents who were in Crossroads before December 1978 only will be granted this status.

STATUS RIGHTS

Those who will be issued with permanent residence status include those with rights in terms of Section 10(1)(a) and (b) of the Urban Areas Act; contract worker families; families where the breadwinner earns a living in some other legitimate way and families deserving special consideration.

Those who will not be included are criminals convicted of offences which could result in forfeiture of residents rights, vagrants and those with no visible means of support and people returning to Transkei on offers of settlement and employment.

1977, and 1160 homesteads were visited by the staff.

Home Improvement Competition

About 20% of the Association members entered for the competition. This project of Home Improvement has attracted much interest. Due to shortage of water, home gardens are still lacking in most homesteads. Planting of fruit trees is more promising. Rubbish pits, improved kitchens, latrine building, are progressing slowly. About 570 Zenzele members have good latrines now.

Nutrition Education

Much attention was given to diets for vulnerable groups. Home visits to families with malnourished children were done including demonstrations and advice on infant feeding in each case. Nutrition talks were given to school children, and during all types of meetings. All these activities are mainly in the rural areas.

Education

In Swaziland we have 412 Primary schools with 2,363 teachers, and secondary schools are 67 with 739 teachers, figures for the year 1975.

According to the second five year plan, the Swaziland Government recognizes that primary education is the foundation upon which most further development of human resources is based. The major needs at the present time are threefold. First the school system must be re-structured, second the education offered and radically

changed, developed, governed, managed, made possible, in the done, most

When Dr Koornhof issued the statement he described the plan as "an ad hoc treatment of the delicate Crossroads situation."

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- Families in which the breadwinner is not covered by a contract and full-time employment "but earns a living for them in some other legitimate way such as craftsmen or persons rendering informal service in the community."
- Individuals and families "who by reason of being uprooted or through other circumstances deserve special consideration."

while localisation in the private sector must be further developed. meet these needs formal post-school education and training programmes

Telecommunication is a basic requirement for speed and efficient communication. In recent years there has been an increase in the demand for telecommunication services in Swaziland. The utilization of these services has also been at a high level.

Objectives: 1) Extension of automatic telephone service throughout the Kingdom.

2) Improvement in the quality of service.

3) Speedier provision of new services (this includes Tinkhundlas and Rural Clinics).

Rural Post Offices are also in demand. Priority is, however, given to commercial areas so that the project for

Roads

Great importance is placed especially to serve schools, and there is one construction unit. It has been on the project for

Housing

The housing situation in the countries, very unsatisfactory, constructed in the traditional manner, mally provides sufficient shelter, enterprising and prosperous materials, such as concrete

However, the traditional small communities makes the very difficult. It is in the ment will concentrate its rural areas.

The objectives of Government

The chairman of the Crossroads Committee, Mr J. Ngxobongwana, said the committee were told of this by officials of the Western Cape Administration Board at a meeting in Nyanga East last weekend. Mr Ngxobongwana said he was told that people who were included in the official Crossroads census would be registered and would be given similar status.

The director of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr A. A. Louw, confirmed that Crossroads residents would be granted permanent status in terms of a statement made by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, about two years ago.

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GENERAL NEWS

20 000 to get resident status at Crossroads

CAPE TOWN — About 20 000 Crossroads residents will be granted residence status in the Western Cape this week.

gramme (Rural Development) and social services will be provided such as schools, clinics, centres, etc.

Rural Development Water Supplies

1) The RDA programme provides potable domestic water supplies where possible. Attempts are always made to get the water by gravity but where this is impracticable, pumps may be installed but this

2/3/81

307

2/3/81

STW

60 HELD IN DAWN RAID ON LANGA

Argus 12/3/81

206 307 340

124

THREE MEN allegedly fell from the roof of the Langa barracks today during a pre-dawn pass raid in which more than 60 were arrested.

An unconscious man was admitted to Conradie Hospital.

An official at the Langa Commissioners Court said today that those arrested would appear in court tomorrow.

Not seen

The chief director of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr A A Louw, said he was not prepared to give information about the raid, but that a 'factual statement on the situation at the Langa barracks' was available at his office.

At the time of going to press, The Argus had not seen the statement.

Mr Louw said he had 'heard that one person jumped from the roof of the building this morning.'

According to a witness, Mrs Monica Sikhunana, the raid started about 5 am.

Riot police, board inspectors and uniformed police surrounded the barracks.

People fled when they saw the raiding party.

Some fled to the roof of the single-storey building. Inspectors followed and beat the men on the roof, she said.

Allegation

A man hung from the gutter and, according to Mrs Sikhunana, an inspector stamped on the gutter and the man fell to the ground.

She said the men on the ground were beaten again and dragged to a truck.

Relatives of those arrested went to the Langa police station.

Two of the men who allegedly fell from the roof were not there.

One was Mr Zandisile Ngqokweni. Mrs Sikhunana

(Continued on Page 3, col 7)

Argus 12/3/81
Langa
307 206 340
(Continued from Page 1)

believes he was seriously injured.

Meanwhile, those people evicted from the barracks on Monday have returned there to sleep because they have nowhere else to go.

They move their belongings out of the building during the day and store them in the barracks at night.

The barracks are to be cleared and handed over to a private company to be renovated for their employees.

A police spokesman confirmed the presence of police during the raid.

He said police were aware of only one person being injured when he leapt from a roof.

The man, who is about 30, had no external injuries, he said.

Barracks dwellers forced outdoors

CT 12/3/81 28 340 127 307
Staff Reporter

ABOUT 100 people who were evicted from Langa Barracks on Monday have been sleeping outdoors for the past three days.

One of those evicted, Mrs Francis Mentani, said yesterday she had been sleeping in the bushes with her three-year-old son, Nkosane, to avoid arrest.

She said she had to take him to a doctor yesterday because he had caught a chill from sleeping in the bushes. She could have left Cape Town if her son was not receiving treatment.

Other people evicted from the barracks said they had been housed in that area by the Western Cape Administration Board after being moved from Schotsche Kloof in Cape Town.

One of them said they had been moved into the barracks about two years ago and the

Western Cape Administration Board had promised to give them better accommodation.

The woman said they had been sleeping next to their furniture outside and had nowhere to go.

"Some of us are employed and since we have been evicted we cannot go to work as we must watch our furniture," she said. The children had not been attending school as they could not wash because they had no washing facilities.

Dwellers who have come from Hout Bay and Killarney squatter camps have not yet been evicted. They say they have been given till next week to move out of the barracks and do not know where they will go.

The chief director of the board, Mr A A Louw, yesterday declined to comment but said he would release a statement later this week.

Thus there appears to be no solution to the problem of shadow prices, which themselves are difficult to calculate. McKean has concluded that owing to the problems associated with shadow pricing, the use of market prices where these exist may be no more subjective. However, in the health sector, there are no markets. Use of costs incurred by public hospitals in the treatment of illness for example, may be very poor reflections of the true cost of resources. There appears to be however, no practical alternative.

much cost information is

Attorneys Argued 13/3/81 complain about prosecutor

TWO defence attorneys, appearing for about 60 people who were arrested in a pre-dawn raid at the main barracks in Langa yesterday, today placed on record at the Langa Commissioner's Court their dissatisfaction with the attitude of the chief prosecutor, Mr J J Fourie.

The court was in a state of near chaos before the proceedings started today.

Overseas observers watched as the chief prosecutor issued instructions to 'clean out' (maak skoon) the tiny court, which was filled to capacity.

REFUSAL

Defence attorney Mr J Hendry complained to the court that the prosecutor had refused to allow him to check on some of his clients before the proceedings started. He said that if Mr Fourie had been more co-operative the delays experienced in the court proceedings would not have occurred.

Another defence attorney said he had found out by chance that one of his clients was in the cells at the court, after the prosecutor had assured him that the man was not in the cells.

When the man appeared in court the charge against him was withdrawn because the charge sheet was incomplete.

ADJOURNMENT

Before the magistrate, Mr L van Wyk, adjourned the court to give the prosecution and defence time to sort out their records, seven cases were heard.

Three of the cases were withdrawn against the accused because the charge sheets were incomplete.

One woman was found guilty of staying in the barracks illegally and fined R10 (or 10 days); two cases were postponed and the accused allowed free bail; and three cases

were postponed to March 16.

Two of these accused were allowed free bail and the third was released on R10 bail.

GUILTY PLEA

Mrs Gloria Roje pleaded guilty to staying in the barracks illegally. She said she had a legal permit to stay in Guguletu where she lived with her parents but the house was not theirs and she had to leave. She said she went to the Langa barracks because she had nowhere else to go. She was fined R10 (or ten days).

During the adjournment a sick baby was brought into the courtroom. The baby's mother had been arrested in the raid yesterday. Court officials allowed the seven-month-old baby to be taken to her mother in the cell.

Mrs Blossom Mtyopo appeared in the court shortly after the adjournment with her baby in her arms.

She pleaded guilty to being in the Cape Peninsula for more than 72 hours without a permit and for not being in possession of a passbook.

CAUTIONED

She said she had come from Port Elizabeth to fetch the belongings of her sister, who had died.

She was cautioned and discharged.

Mr van Wyk said that if she was found in the area again she would not be treated as leniently.

Three other accused pleaded guilty to the same charges and were sentenced to R60 (or 60 days) on the first charge and R10 (or 10 days) on the second charge.

Mr Matthews Ncoza received the same sentence. He said he worked in Woodstock but had no money to pay the fine. He refused to leave the witness box after sentence and was forcibly ejected by court orderlies.

is very difficult to calculate than average cost. On the subject of marginal cost, Feldstein points out that if the long run marginal cost is less than the average cost per case, then admission rates and intensity of use might be substantially higher (if doctors and administrators appreciated this and they generally look at average cost.) (10) Objective indirect costs can be determined by collecting information through surveys - finding out the time spent waiting at hospital, the time off work due to ill-health and the time and expense involved in travelling to hospital.

There has been much discussion on the correct way to evaluate the economic loss resulting from time taken off work due to ill-health, Mushkin distinguishes between death, disability - the loss of working time/.....

health care, the question arises whether willingness to pay represents the value of a health project to society. What are the characteristics of health care which make it different from other economic goods? Demand is unpredictable since one never knows when it will be required or how much, and since demand is infrequent, the consumer cannot learn by experience unless he suffers from a chronic illness. There is product uncertainty particularly on the side of the patient who is unable to understand the production functions: on the side of the doctors and

in order to obtain a given output. In the absence of externalities, the appropriate shadow price is the marginal cost and where externalities are present, the marginal social cost. However, to the extent that the marginal conditions for economic efficiency are not present outside the realms of the cost-benefit appraisal, the 'second-best' problem arises. It is unlikely that prices will reflect marginal social cost in the private sector where the aim of the firm is to maximise some private objective function. If marginal cost pricing is adopted in the public sector, but does not exist in the private sector, there is no assurance that the economy as a whole will be any nearer to a Pareto optimum than if neither sector used the marginal cost shadow price. To Krutilla, this problem appears 'to be at least as great in practical importance as is the issue of interpersonal comparisons and income distribution.' (8)

Thus/.....

CT 13/3/81

Man hurt in fall from roof during police raid

By CHRIS BARRON

A MAN who was taken unconscious to Conradie Hospital, after he fell from the roof of the Langa barracks while fleeing from police during a pre-dawn raid yesterday, will face a charge when he recovers.

This was confirmed last night by the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Brigadier D B Nothnagel, who said the man, one of 60 arrested during the raid, would probably be charged with illegally occupying the building.

The raid, which began at 5am and involved riot police, uniformed police and Western Cape Administration Board officials, followed the eviction of an estimated nearly 600 people from the Langa barracks on Monday.

Last night the chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mrs Daphne Wilson, criticized the "abusive and aggressive treatment" which she said she had personally witnessed being meted out to residents of the barracks during yesterday's raid.

In a statement she said one could "only be appalled at the raid" and that it was "frighten-

ing to think that people whose only 'crimes' are that they wish to live as families or be here to find work, should be thus hounded and abused".

Same employers

She said she had personally interviewed a number of those who had been housed in the barracks and that many of the men had been working for as long as 15 years for the same employers.

Many of these, she continued, had been born in Cape Town or Paarl.

Nearly all of their wives had extended permission to be here to receive hospital treatment, and many of those who had been moved from Hout Bay to Langa had been with their husbands for several years.

Calling conditions in the Langa barracks "uninviting", Mrs Wilson said that clearly no one would choose to live there unless desperate for accommodation.

Insult to injury

The backlog in accommodation for black people was "disgraceful", she said.

"People who give of their labour deserve to be housed decently. It is adding insult to injury to subject them to abuses and aggressive treatment such as we saw meted out."

Meanwhile, a dispute has arisen between the Western Cape Administration Board and community workers as to the number of people evicted from the Langa barracks on Monday.

In a statement last night the chief director of the board, Mr A A Louw, denied that "anywhere near" as many as 600 people had been given their marching orders.

While he was unable to be more specific, he estimated that the number involved was nearer the 100 mark.

Not same people

Those evicted, he said, were not the same people who had been moved into the barracks by the board last year, but others who had gained "forceful entry" and were in the building "illegally".

Community workers who have been working with the residents in the barracks say, however, that only a small number of these people constitute those who were moved into the barracks by the board.

The majority, they claim, are people who moved there on their own accord because they "had absolutely nowhere else to go".

One of the workers explained that the barracks contained 24 rooms and that the rooms housed an average of seven families each. This meant there were "well over" 600 people living in the barracks and that at least 400 must have been

Monday

CT 14/3/81
302
302
302

'Disgust' at raid in Langa

Staff Reporter

THE chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mrs Daphne Wilson, pointed out yesterday that she had not personally witnessed Thursday's pre-dawn raid by Western Cape Administration Board officials on the Langa barracks.

She said this impression might have been conveyed in a statement she issued on the day of the raid.

"But this does not in any way detract from the disgust I feel at the raid having taken place", she said.

Mrs Wilson emphasized that she stood by the rest of her statement, in which she referred to "the abuses and aggressive treatment" meted out to residents of the barracks.

Crossroads used to justify influx controls

The Ministry of Co-operation and Development has used the Crossroads settlement in the Western Cape as "a striking example of what can result when influx in unmanageable proportions takes place."

The statement, in a letter earlier this year to Black Sash national president, Mrs Joyce Harris from Deputy Minister Morrison, was quoted to the conference today in the national headquarters' annual report.

The letter said: "We (the Ministry) now find ourselves dealing with the

valid complaints and representations of the established black population of the Western Cape that the Crossroads community has made inroads on their job and housing opportunities."

Mr Morrison quoted the Riekert Commission in stressing that influx control "in some form" was essential to obviate "grave economic and social problems ... around our cities and towns" from unemployed and homeless people.

"The scientific application of influx control rel-

ates to the Government's endeavours to remove hazardous aspects and to avoid as far as is humanly possible, affronts to the dignity of persons in applying influx control.

"The question of work per second cannot be equated solely to a possible job opportunity in some far-off place without regard to supply and demand on the labour market and the possibility, or even the fact — as in the Western Cape — that that market is already oversupplied."

WAGE AGE (R) (YEARS)	TOTAL NO. OF WORKERS						
	2,51 - 5,01	5,01 - 7,50	7,51 - 10,00	10,01 - 12,50	12,51 - 15,00	>15	TOTAL NO. OF WORKERS
0 - 20	3	2	4	2			12
2,01 - 25	6	1	1	5			13
25, 1 - 30	2	9	3	3	3	1	21
30, 1 - 35	1	4	5	4	2	2	18
35, 1 - 40	1	1	4	3			9
40, 1 - 45	2	3	7			3	15
45, 1 - 50	1		1			1	3
50, 1 - 55	2	3	3	2	1	1	13
55, 1 - 60	2	3	4	1			10
60, 1 - 65	1	3	1				6
>65	1			1		2	4
TOTAL NO. OF WORKERS	4	22	32	32	18	6	10
	124						

Distribution of workers by Age (x) and cash wage (y)

TABLE 35

43 in court after raid on Langa

CF 14/3/81 307 370 206 124

Staff Reporter

FORTY-THREE people appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court yesterday following a raid by officials of the Western Cape Administration Board on Wednesday morning.

During the hearings, two defence attorneys placed on record their dissatisfaction with the attitude of the chief prosecutor, Mr J J Fourie.

Mr J Hendry, a defence attorney, complained to the magistrate, Mr L van Wyk, that Mr Fourie had refused to allow him to check on a number of his clients.

Two overseas observers were present during the hearings.

Twenty people were charged with being in the Peninsula for more than 72 hours without permission and for not being in possession of identity documents.

Nine were found guilty on both counts and six were fined R60 (or 60 days) on the first count and R10 (or 10 days) on the second and three were fined R50 (or 50 days) on the first count and R10 (or 10 days) on the second.

The six were Johnson Gcunu, Mathews Ncoza, Allan Mentani, Mofobe Ncaza, Elliot Ngxamile and William Feni. The three were Constance Ndolo, Freddie Ntloya and Ernest Sola.

Miriam Makeleni and Temba Mpanza were found guilty of being in the area illegally and were cautioned and discharged for not being in pos-

session of a identity documents. Makeleni was fined R60 (or 60 days) and Mpanza R30 (or 30 days).

Gladys Mgedle was also found guilty on the first charge and fined R30 (or 30 days).

Makhandile Khomeni, Blossom Mtyopho and Victor Mzane were cautioned and discharged.

Mrs Mtyopho's seven-month-old baby was brought to her during an adjournment. She had been in custody after having been arrested and taken to jail without the baby.

She pleaded guilty to being in the Peninsula for longer than 72 hours and told the court she had come to Cape Town to fetch the belongings of her sister, who had died.

She was told to leave the Peninsula by Sunday.

Mr Mzane told the court that he had come to Cape Town to look for his mother, but did not find her. He said he did not have relatives in Transkei and the Commissioner, Mr L Van Wyk, referred him to the Aid Centre.

The first charge was withdrawn against Bennet Rasmeni and he was found guilty on the

second charge and fined R10 (or 10 days).

Six were charged with being in the main barracks without the permission of the superintendent.

Gloria Roji was found guilty and fined R10 (or 10 days), charges against Mr Abednigo Siyoko were withdrawn and Mr Kennedy Nogi was discharged.

The cases against four others will be heard on Monday.

Two were released on R10 bail. They are Monica Makaluti and Buzile Ganda.

Four were charged with trespassing and for not being in possession of identity documents. They were: Nontembiso Khohleni, Ntombizodwa Damane, Sydney Mguga and Mathew Nonkuwa.

Three were charged for being in the area illegally. The case against Jacob Mgwadla was withdrawn and Abel Nkehle and Hilton Gaga were each fined R60 (or 60 days).

The case against C Classen was also postponed until Monday. He claimed to be coloured and was asked to bring his identity documents on Monday.

17/3/81
307
**Westlake squatter
camp demolished**

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 100 squatters, some of whom have been living on land now belonging to the Citizens' Housing League at Westlake since 1948, had to break down their homes and move their belongings off the land last week.

One of the people, Mr Pieter Tengo, said that an official had approached the squatters a week ago and told them to move their belongings by last Thursday night.

When the Cape Times arrived — at the junction of the Ou Kaapseweg and the Blue Route, Westlake — the shanties were already partly-demolished. Only the bare structures of the 10 to 15 shanties remained.

Mr Tengo said they were told that if they had not moved off the land by Thursday night their homes would be demolished.

An official had also approached them earlier for their names, apparently to provide them with houses at a later

date.

Some of the squatters work as caddies at the local Westlake Golf Course.

Up to 10 people were found to be living in some of the shanties.

One of the oldest residents was Mrs Violet Daries, 69, who has lived on the site since 1948.

Mr J G J Viljoen, deputy general manager of the Citizens' Housing League, said yesterday that the land which the squatters had been occupying would be developed into a new 92-house township, Zwaanswyk Extension 1.

He said the squatters had been asked to move off the land owned by the league and told to move on to an adjacent piece of undeveloped land.

He said he understood that the squatters were on the Divisional Council list for housing and that they would be receiving accommodation within the next two to three months.

First he asks for independence and at the same time he asks the South African Government for finance. How do you go about a big thing like independence without money?

Second you see pictures of squatters moving into the Ciskei and Mr Sebe has money for overseas trips.

Instead of helping the needy Ciskeians he asks the South African Government what it is going to do about the squatters.

L. F. Avis,

2 Dunbar Flats,

70 Fitzpatrick Rd, EL.

DD 18/3/81

~~105~~

307

Squatters

What kind of leader is Mr Sebe?

REALLY

Doors to the Past

206 340 307 124

At about 9.15 on Friday morning five WCCAB vans rushed in the direction of New Flats.

Armed

Most of the people at the flats were those who had just arrived from the Transkei by bus and had

'I don't like people to follow me when I'm doing my work,' he said.

Offence

In terms of this Act it is an offence to assault, resist or wilfully obstruct, hinder or interfere with

After about ten minutes the vans left and drove in the direction of the men's hostels.

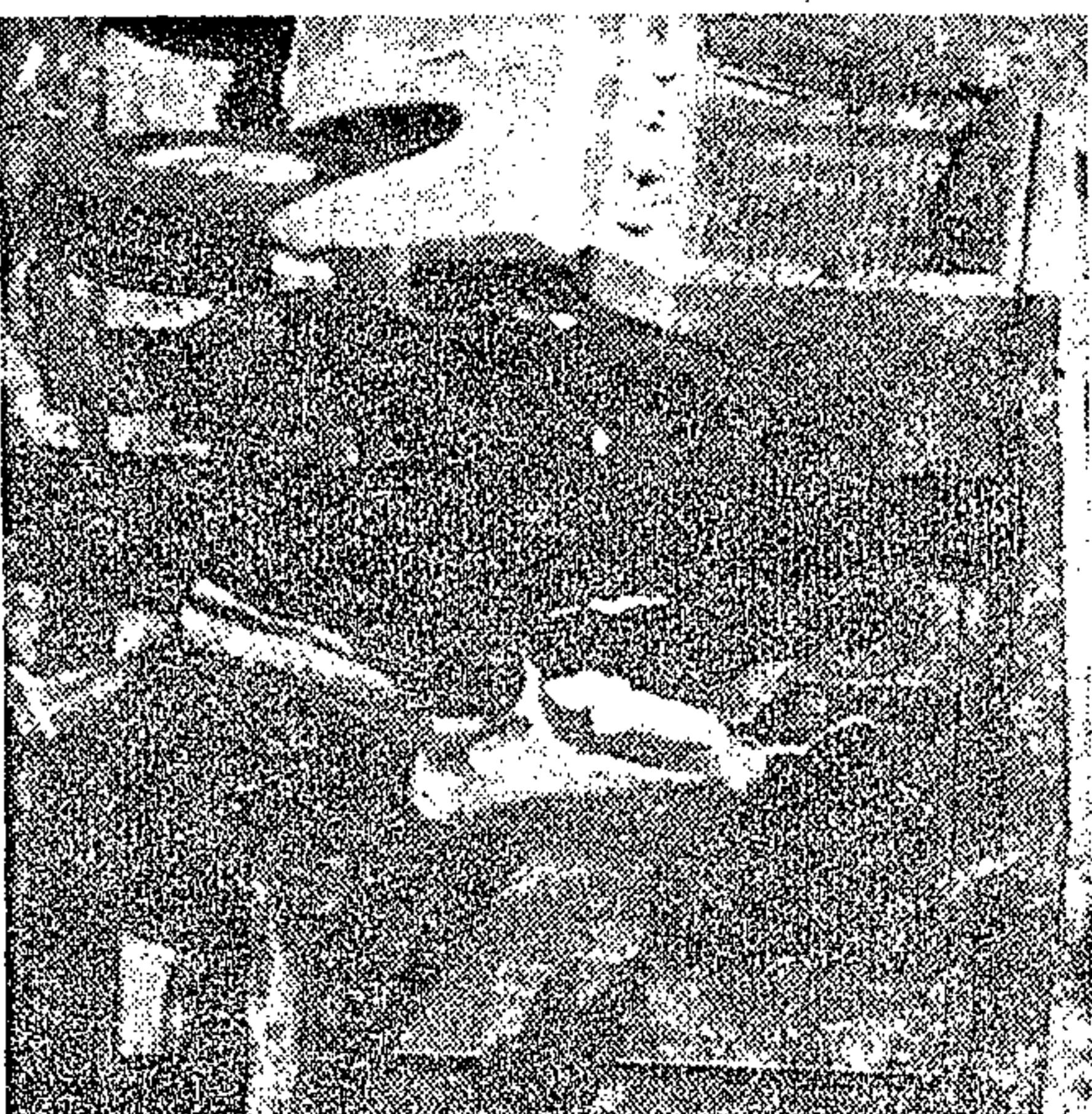
Blocked in

At Zone 20 the Cape Herald team was blocked in by four WCAB vans and held up for about half an hour without being given a reason.

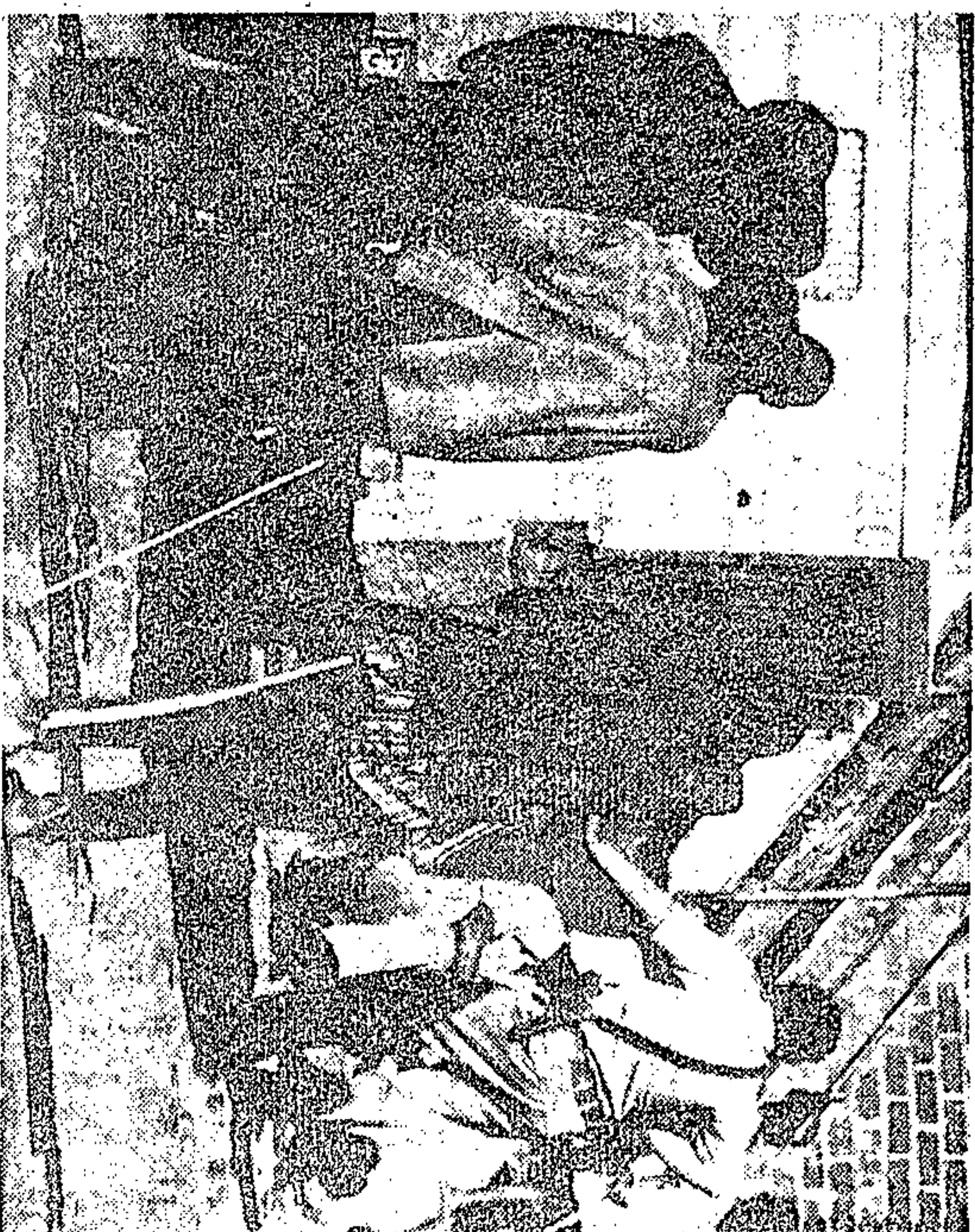
an authorised officer in the exercise of his powers or the performance of his duties or functions?

Pass raids were common in Langa last week and many people were arrested.

In a pre-dawn raid on Thursday more than 600 people were arrested and several people were injured when they allegedly jumped from the roof of the Langa Barracks.



● A WOMAN is taken to a WCAB van during a raid in jungle Walk last week.



Most people would like to

By RYLAND FISHER

MONDAY March 21 1960 is a day that most people would like to forget, but it is still fresh in the memories of many Langa residents and people all over the world.

It was the start of a week in which many people were to be killed and many more injured in Langa and Sharpeville when thousands of people went on a land-wide non-violent anti-pass campaign urged by the Pan African Congress.

They were also told to demand a wage of at least £3 3s 4d a week.

Official sources gave the number of fatalities at Sharpeville at more than 68 and at Langa at more than three people.

Brutality

Mr Wilson Sapepa, of Langa, tries not to think about what happened 21 years ago.

'I cannot account every detail, as it happened so long ago, but the most vivid picture in my mind is the brutality of the police and the soldiers as they shot unarmed and defenceless people,' he said.

Mr Sapepa recalls a confrontation with the authorities over grievances and the people being told they should meet at the Langa Flats where a Government official would address them.

'On that Monday afternoon thousands of people converged on the flats, waiting for the spokesman from the Government. People were standing on the field in front of the flats. Others were in houses in the flats. Some were even sitting on the roofs.'

'At about 3 pm we were

and soldiers with Saracen armoured cars.

'Police started to baton-charge and people were running in all directions. Immediately thereafter the soldiers opened fire on the people.

'People were fleeing in all directions. Some of those sitting on the roofs had to jump for their lives.

'But the people did not want to take this lying down and showed their resistance by burning police vehicles, assaulting policemen and burning the pass office.

'A number of people were injured and some were killed.

'On hearing the news about the killings at Sharpeville the people were further aggravated.

'That night there was total darkness in the townships and a police communique restrained people from going out.

'This resulted in a massive work strike and the burning of passes by most people as a direct protest against the underhand tactics used by the Government in response to the legitimate rights and demands of the people.

Exiled

'However, a strike could not be sustained because the police went from door to door and the men were forcibly driven to work.

'This was followed by a spate of arrests. Many people were just picked up, beaten up and jailed to tell who were behind

Don't forget

C. Herald
21/3/81

206

3440

124

307

'Many people were forced to leave the country and go into exile.'

On the afternoon of March 21, 1960, Mrs Eunice Mkhize saw a

'never-ending crowd of people' carrying Philip K. Josana, regional secretary of the PAC, moving in the direction of the Langa Flats.

Soon afterwards she saw thousands of people fleeing in all directions from the flats.

'There were police vehicles everywhere one looked,' she said.

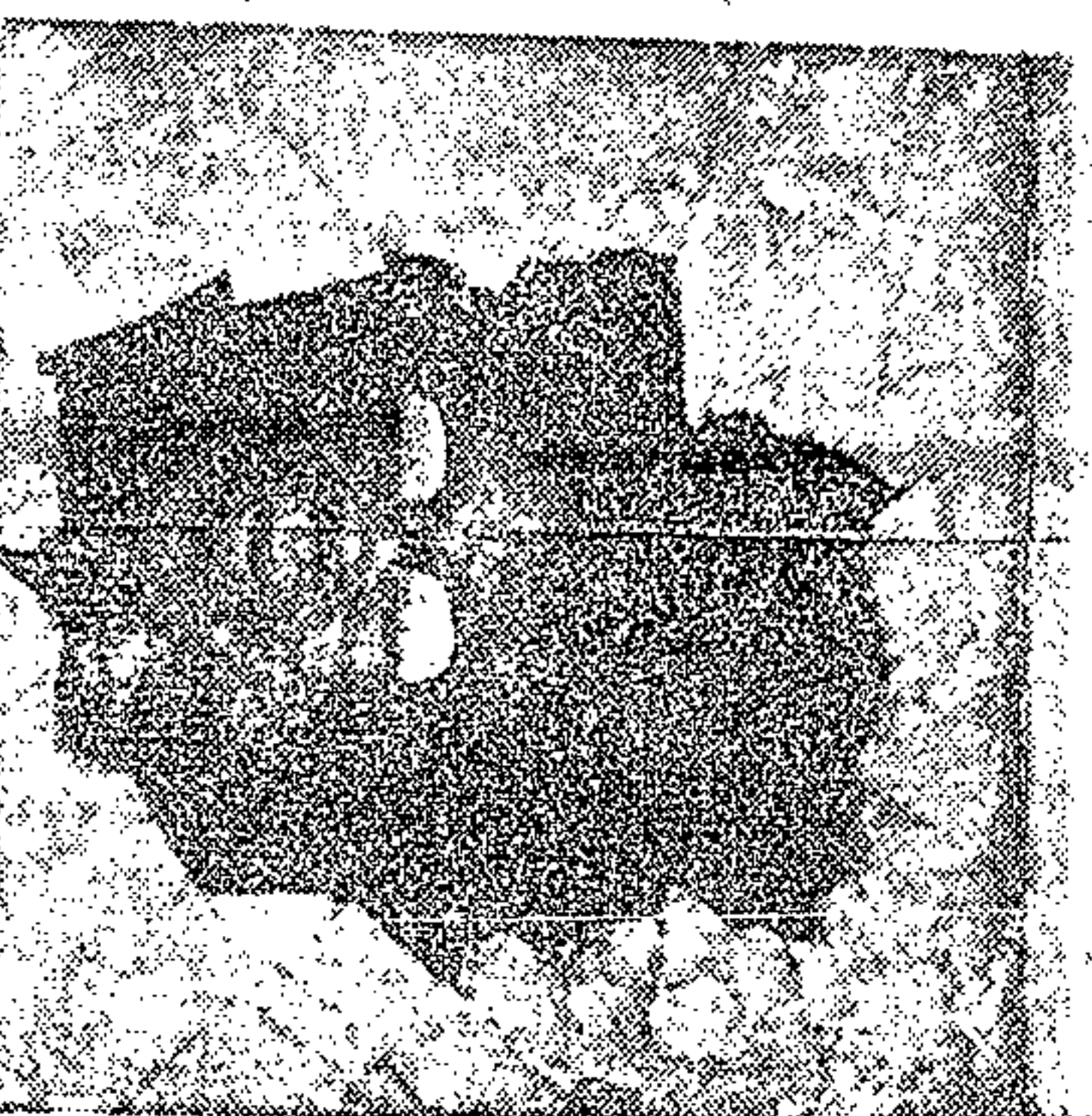
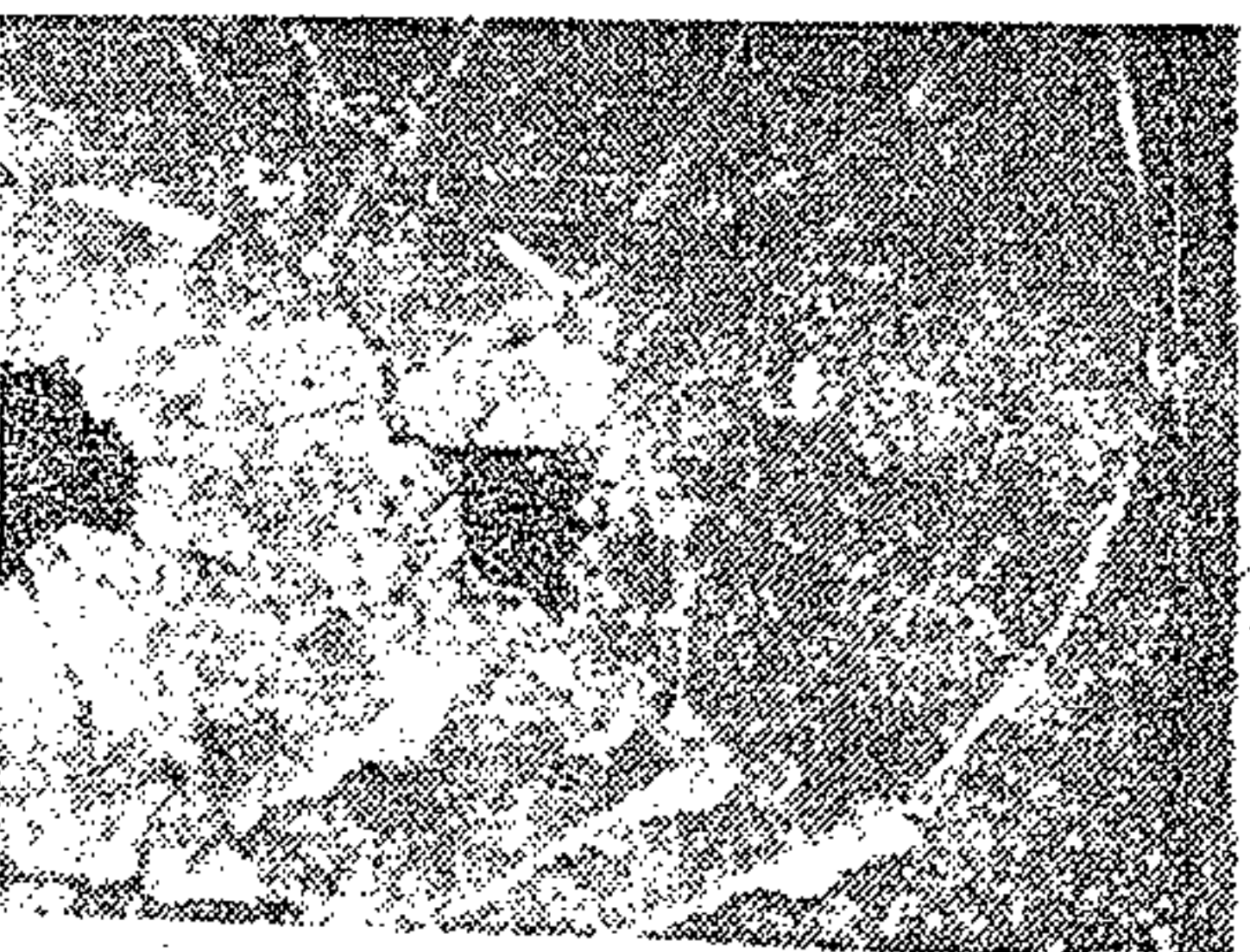
'My husband had gone to the shop and my only fear was that he was going to get hurt. Every time I had to peep out to see where he was until he eventually came home.

'What followed was a terrible night. I don't really want to talk about it.

'While the ambulances were looking for bodies the police were shooting.

'People were crawling over the fields to get home. I opened my backyard and found some people had even crawled into my yard because we were so near to the flats.

'That day I would rather forget.'

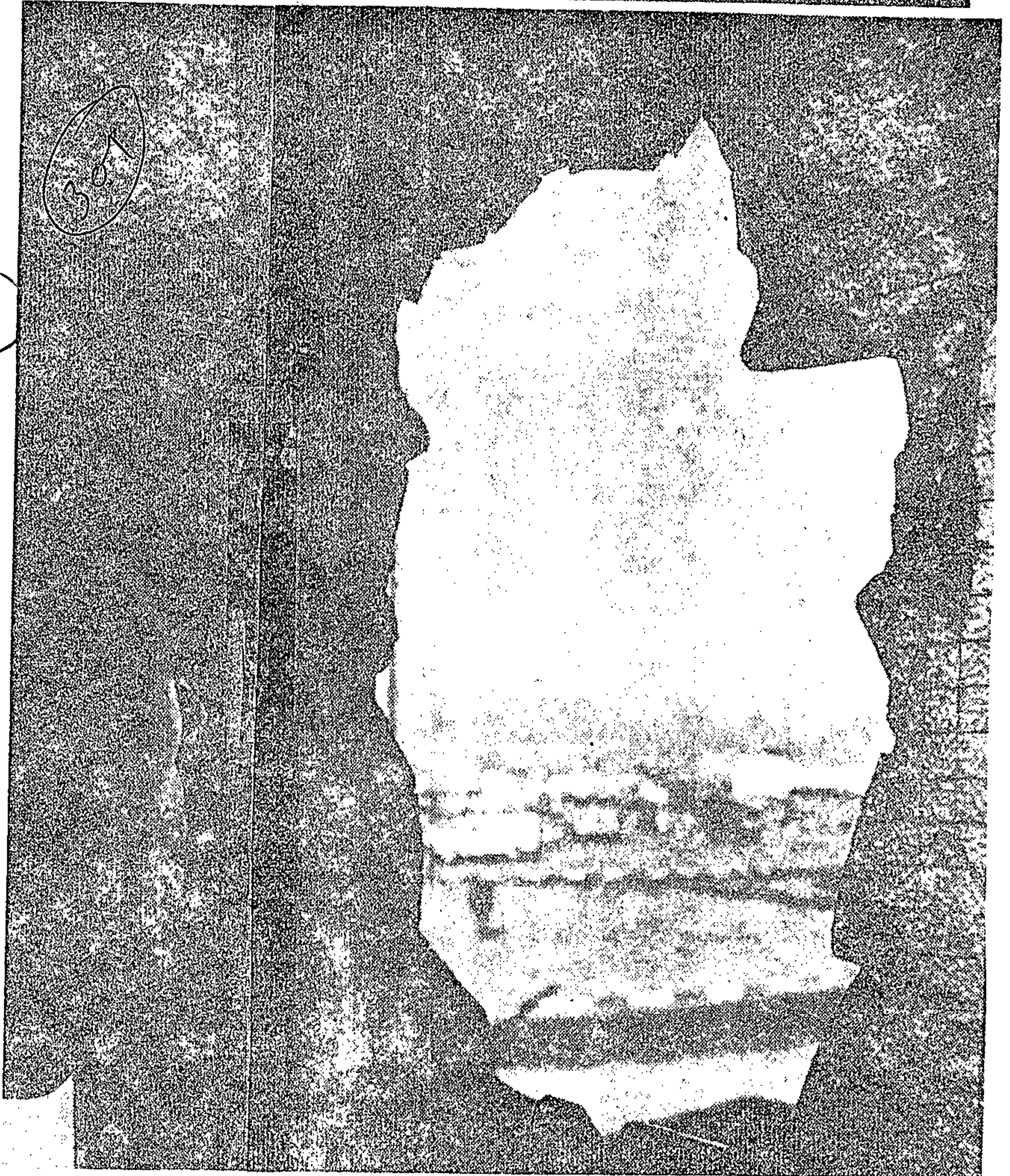


● A RESIDENT looks through a broken window of a Langa flat, allegedly caused by police and soldiers shooting on March 21, 1960.

Cape Herald, March 21 1960

1960

forget March 1960



© GAZING through the broken windows of Langa Flats. You can see a bus terminus where once an open field was used for mass meetings.

Crossroads teachers —still no salaries

Agus 1/4/87



Education Reporter

NONE of the 11 teachers at Sizamile and Noxolo schools in the Crossroads squatter camp, which were registered with the Department of Education and Training in January, has yet been paid.

Several organisations, including the Urban Foundation, paid the salaries of the teachers up until January.

At the beginning of March the school committee (Noxolo and Sizamile have been amalgamated) approached the Urban Foundation for help and interest-free loans, amounting to about 40 percent of the salaries, were granted.

RESPONSIBILITY

However, the organisation has declined to pay the salaries as this is now the responsibility of the State, according to the regional manager, Mr L S Appleton.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training has said it was quite normal for teachers to wait two months after their appointments before they could draw their salaries.

There were about 34 000 teachers under the control of the department and the appointment of new teachers involved a lot of work.

Mr Appleton said: 'I understand that the department has a lot of work but that is no excuse and does not help people who are in financial trouble because they have not been paid

'They must organise themselves so that people contracted to work for them are paid according to the contract. I have heard this sort of thing happens in other Government departments but a comparison is not a justification.

'It is time the State made sure its employees are paid on due date.

COSTS

'At the top levels people can possibly bear the costs of not being paid but it is a very different story at the bottom,' Mr Appleton said.

The Urban Foundation had received another request from the school committee for a further loan to tide the teachers over April.

'We are likely to grant these loans,' Mr Appleton said, emphasising that it was not the foundation's policy to pick up the State's responsibilities.

FM 3/4/81 (307) ~~117~~
BLACK ACCOMMODATION

A bush alternative

The Peninsula Security Guards company and the Cape division of LTA have been placed in an invidious position by government policy. Fingers are being pointed at them for their role in rendering 211 people — living in the Langa barracks — homeless.

The barracks were built in 1926 to provide accommodation for 2 000 "single" men. Last year, the buildings were condemned by Cape Town's MOH Dr Reg Coogan as "unfit for human habitation," but last June were offered to Peninsula Security Guards and LTA for conversion to housing for their migrant workers. On completion of the upgrading programme, the number of residents will be reduced and the barracks will house only 400 men.

Until construction begins, the barracks are being used by the Peninsula Administration Board (PAB) to house squatters evicted from Hout Bay, Schotsche Kloof, Tableview and other areas. In addition, numbers were swollen by other victims of Cape Town's housing shortage who "gate-crashed" the barracks. This week residents were faced with a deadline and told to vacate or face prosecution.

Last year eviction notices were served on residents by the board, but no action was taken. Now, in the wake of raids on the barracks, more than 43 people have been convicted of residing illegally in the area and been fined thousands of rands. According to a board official: "The contractors Murray & Roberts cannot start their building programme because people are living there and all reasonable approaches to them, asking them to move, have failed."

The reality is that these people are

LTA financial director Colin Wood says: "I have the deepest sympathy for these people. We are merely trying to provide improved accommodation for our own staff."

faced with no choice — they must return to squatting in the bush with the prospect of repeated removals. Illegal residents in the area will risk prosecution and a train-ticket back to the homelands.

Says Colin Eglin, MP for Sea Point, the constituency in which some of the Hout Bay squatters were residing: "This human saga arises from the lack of employment in Transkei, Ciskei and rural areas. No housing has been provided in Cape Town since 1974 and thousands of squatters have been evicted. Housing being built now is for the accommodation of Crossroads residents. This is causing a great deal of resentment among other residents who feel they have been in Cape Town 'legally' longer than the Crossroads residents."

Allegations are that the board assured many of the illegal residents that alternative accommodation would be provided and they would be helped to register. But Alf Louw, chief director of the board, is adamant that the board has carried out its responsibility. He maintains: "Not a single person has been evicted to date — some were charged with being illegally in the area but not in the barracks."

He adds: "Three categories of people were living in the barracks: squatters removed from the bush who were illegally in the area, but who required medical attention and were granted temporary accommodation on compassionate grounds; squatters legally in the area who were granted temporary accommodation in the barracks until other accommodation could be found — they were re-accommodated either in the townships or the Nyanga transit camp; and anti-social elements legally in the area but illegally in the barracks, such as youngsters who moved out of their parents' homes for their own reasons."

Housing shortage

The fact that people moved into condemned buildings voluntarily is not surprising. According to a board spokesman: "There is no housing available — only a long waiting-list and tremendous overcrowding — an average of nine people living in a four-roomed house and in some cases 17 to 24 people. We have to build 3 000 houses now."

Neither the board nor the companies involved are willing to take responsibility for the people threatened with eviction. Says Peninsula Security Guard MD Manuel Geyer: "LTA and ourselves have undertaken a project for the conversion and upgrading of a building that was condemned and would otherwise have been demolished. I don't think it fair that this be used against us. If more employers were prepared to look after their employees, this problem would not exist. Obviously, there is inadequate accommodation for migrant workers and government isn't doing anything about it — so we are."

Family's life out of the bush

4/4/81
C. Herald

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TRAGEDY continues to stalk the Salie family who last year lost a son, Abdurahman, 9, in a motorcar accident and who have now been driven to live in the bush in Ocean View because they cannot find proper accommodation.

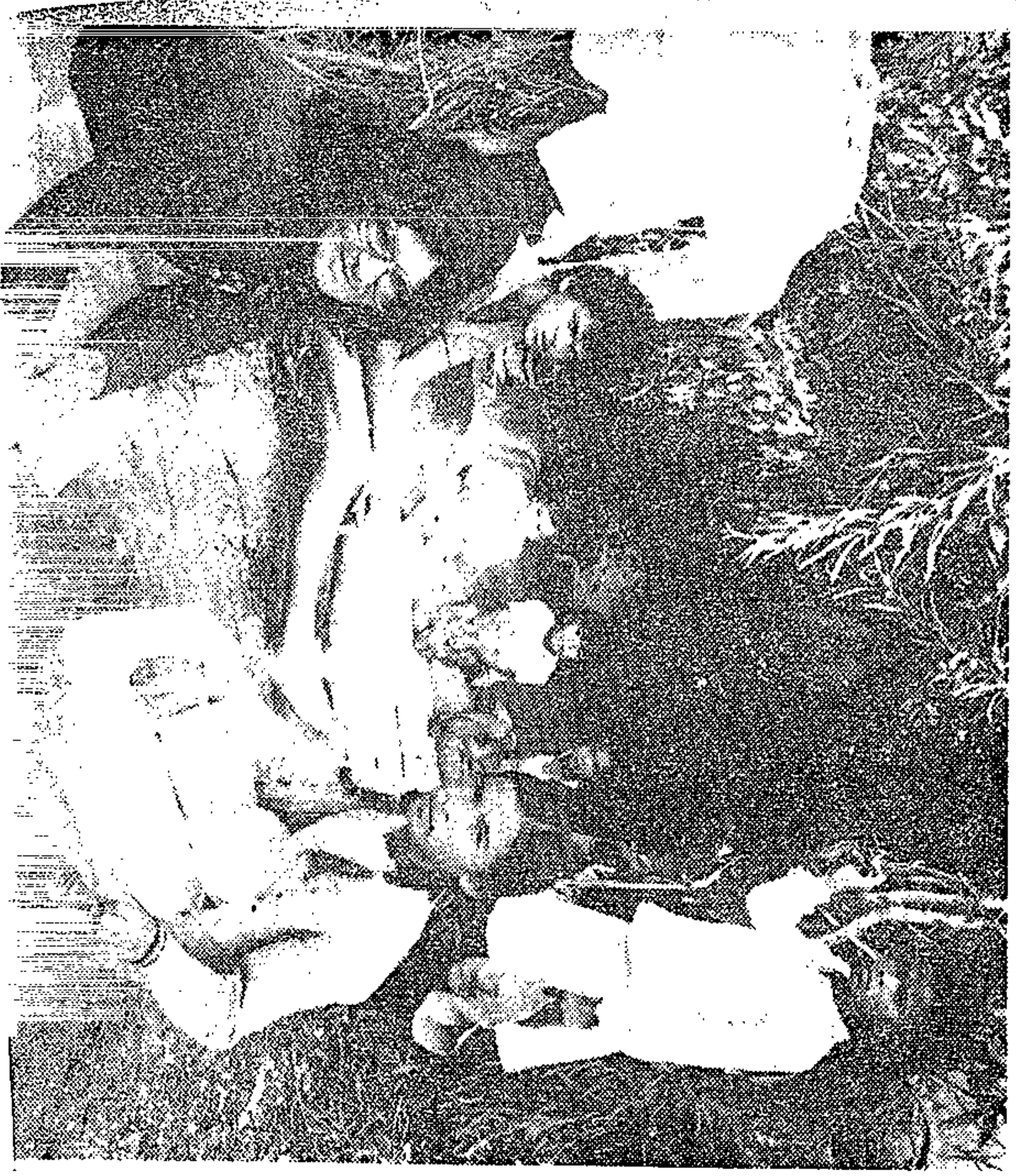
Last year Mrs Miriam Salie was living in squalid conditions with her children — the youngest is two and the eldest 16 — in the bush off Gatesville, Athlone and later in a dilapidated bus in Surrey Estate.

When her plight was highlighted relatives accommodated her in June last year at their already overcrowded Divisional Council flat in Ocean View.

The gross overcrowding eventually took its toll and two weeks ago Mrs Salie and family were forced to leave. A neighbour provided a week's accommodation but finally the family was forced back to 'a living hell' in the bush.

Open

'We have been out in the open here in Ocean View since Saturday night and frankly I do not think I can take much of this.



→ cont.

307

4/4/80

● MRS MIRIAM SALIE and her six children, who are living under pathetic conditions in the bush at Ocean View. In the foreground is an open fire on which she cooks, and in the background is a small, blanket-covered area where the family sleeps.

fraught and exhausted Mrs Salie.

The family sleep on blankets and their only protection from the weather is a few branches scattered across two low trees. The one metre square 'shelter' appears bleak and pathetic.

On Wednesday morning when Cape Herald visited the family, it had rained and the children were huddled around an open fire on which Mrs Salie also has to cook. The children looked cold and lost.

Scared

Mrs Salie said she was scared out of her wits of being attacked in the bush. She had traumatic memories of an attack on her family while they were living in the bush in Surrey Estate.

Mrs Salie said she had been on the Divisional Council housing waiting list for about nine years without success.

I went to see the council on Monday but they told me that I had to wait until a three-bedroomed house became available.

They refused to let me occupy a smaller house even though I told them I was living in the bush.

Miss M Nel, the council official whom Mrs Salie said she had spoken to was not available for comment on Wednesday morning.

Mrs Salie's eldest daughter works in Simon's Town but brings 'home' a low wage. A state maintenance grant of R128 a month is the only other income for the family.

'Learns how at Langa pass law court

THE WEEPING of mothers and children at times drowned the proceedings at the Langa Commissioner's Court yesterday, where 70 pass law cases were heard. The first 42 cases were heard in the morning at the rate of one every two and a half minutes.

The cases of 28 mothers, including a 17-year-old woman with a baby in her arms, and a 15-year-old mother, were heard after a recess at lunch. Mothers with babies on their backs and some with small children clinging to their skirts, stood before the magistrate, Mr L van Wyk. The cries of babies could be heard from the cells adjoining the court.

As a woman took the stand, the baby in her arms sobbed noisily. The embarrassed mother tried to comfort the child, but its cries grew louder. Tears began to run down the mother's cheeks and she left the courtroom weeping.

Each time the door to the court was opened the cries from the cells echoed through the room and the proceedings became inaudible.

One mother entered the court with a baby on her back and four toddlers in tow. She sobbed quietly in the dock and tears rolled down the cheeks of the children as they munched dry slices of bread.

majority said they had nothing to say in mitigation of sentence.

Sixteen people were fined R60 (or 60 days) on the first charge and R10 (or 10 days) on the second count. On the first charge, a further 10 people were fined R60 (or 60 days), two were fined R20 (or 20 days), one was fined R50 (or 50 days) and three were fined R30 (or 30 days).

The sentences of R60 (or 60 days) on the first charge for six people were conditionally suspended. Twelve people were cautioned and discharged on both counts. Four cases were remanded.

After the court adjourned, the screams of a woman could still be heard from the cells. She had been unable to pay the R70 fine and had been sentenced to 70 days in prison with her baby.

On the recommendation of the Aid Centre at the court, the charges against 16 of the 70 accused were withdrawn and others were cautioned and discharged.

The court imposed fines totalling R1 960 on those found guilty.

Most of the accused pleaded guilty to both charges of being in the Cape illegally for more than 72 hours and failing to produce identity documents. The

'We are starving in the homelands'

A WOMAN from the Transkei told the Langa Commissioner's Court yesterday that she had come to the Cape to conceive a baby.

Mrs Beauty Siyoyo, 20, pleaded guilty to being in the Cape illegally for more than 72 hours and to failing to produce identity documents.

The magistrate, Mr L van Wyk, asked her how long it would take to conceive the baby. She replied about a year.

Starving

You can conceive a hundred times in that time, Mr van Wyk said and fined her R60 (or 60 days) on the first charge and R10 (or 10 days) on the second charge.

Mrs Eugenia Guzula, 25, told the court she had

come to the Cape to look for work.

She said she had been looking for work since January but had not found anything.

Mr van Wyk, asked her why she did not go home.

'We are starving in the homelands,' she replied.

Mr van Wyk said: 'We are starving in Cape Town. You can rather starve at home,' and fined her R60 (or 60 days) for being in the Cape illegally for more than 72 hours and R10 (or 10 days) for not producing identity documents.

The Aid Centre at the Langa Commissioner's Court recommended that a Transkei woman charged with being in the Cape illegally for more than 72 hours be

her R60 (or 60 days) for being in the Cape illegally for more than 72 hours and R10 (or 10 days) for not producing identity documents.

Husband

Mrs Nowathuzen Goniwe, 40, told the court that she had come to Cape Town to see her husband who lived in Zone 17 single quarters for men.

She said she had been here for three years.

Mr van Wyk asked where she found accommodation in single quarters.

'Do you sleep on top of each other?' he asked.

She did not reply. She was fined R60 (or 60 days) for being in the Cape illegally for more than 72 hours and cautioned and discharged for not producing identity documents.

Story: Bruce Gordon
Pictures: John Yeld

Mrs Nomonbe Makholliso, 23, appeared in the court with a baby on her back and four toddlers in tow.

She said she had come to the Cape to see her sick brother.

Mr van Wyk commented: 'Next time she will come down with the whole family.'

She said the mother of two of the children with her had died.

Mr van Wyk fined her R60 (or 60 days) on condition she left the area immediately.

'If not, she will go to jail and all the children to a place of safety,' he said.

The court adjourned at about 3.30 pm. As we left the building a big van full of women arrived at the court.

The magistrate, who had presided in the first 46 cases, Mr W Fourie, assured us that the women had not been brought to the court to be charged but were being taken to the Aid Centre for identification.

Mr. D. Fourie, Mr. J. Fourie.



MRS NOMONBE MAKHOLLISO leaves the Langa Commissioner's Court with four children in tow after being fined R60 (or 60 days) suspended on condition that she leaves the area immediately.

2015/81

obtain a medical certificate.

Boils

Mrs. Princess Mgoazi, 60, told Mr. van Wyk, that she had come to the Cape to get medical treatment for 'boils all over her body.'

They have hospitals, doctors, everything in the Transkei, why must you come here? Mr. van Wyk asked.

'They failed to cure me,' she replied.

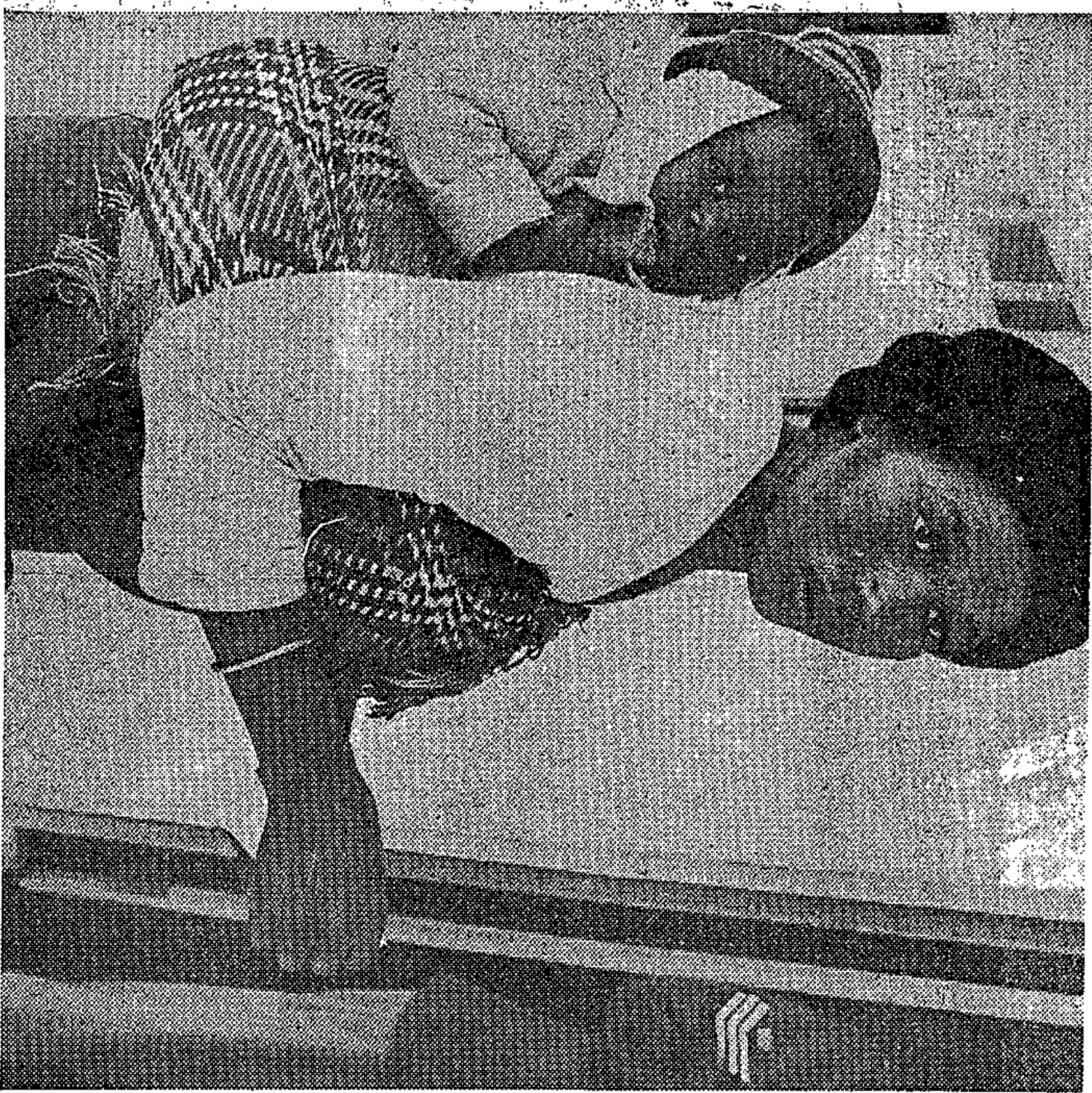
Mrs. Mgoazi was fined R60 (or 60 days) suspended for a year on condition that she obtain a medical certificate within seven days.

School fees

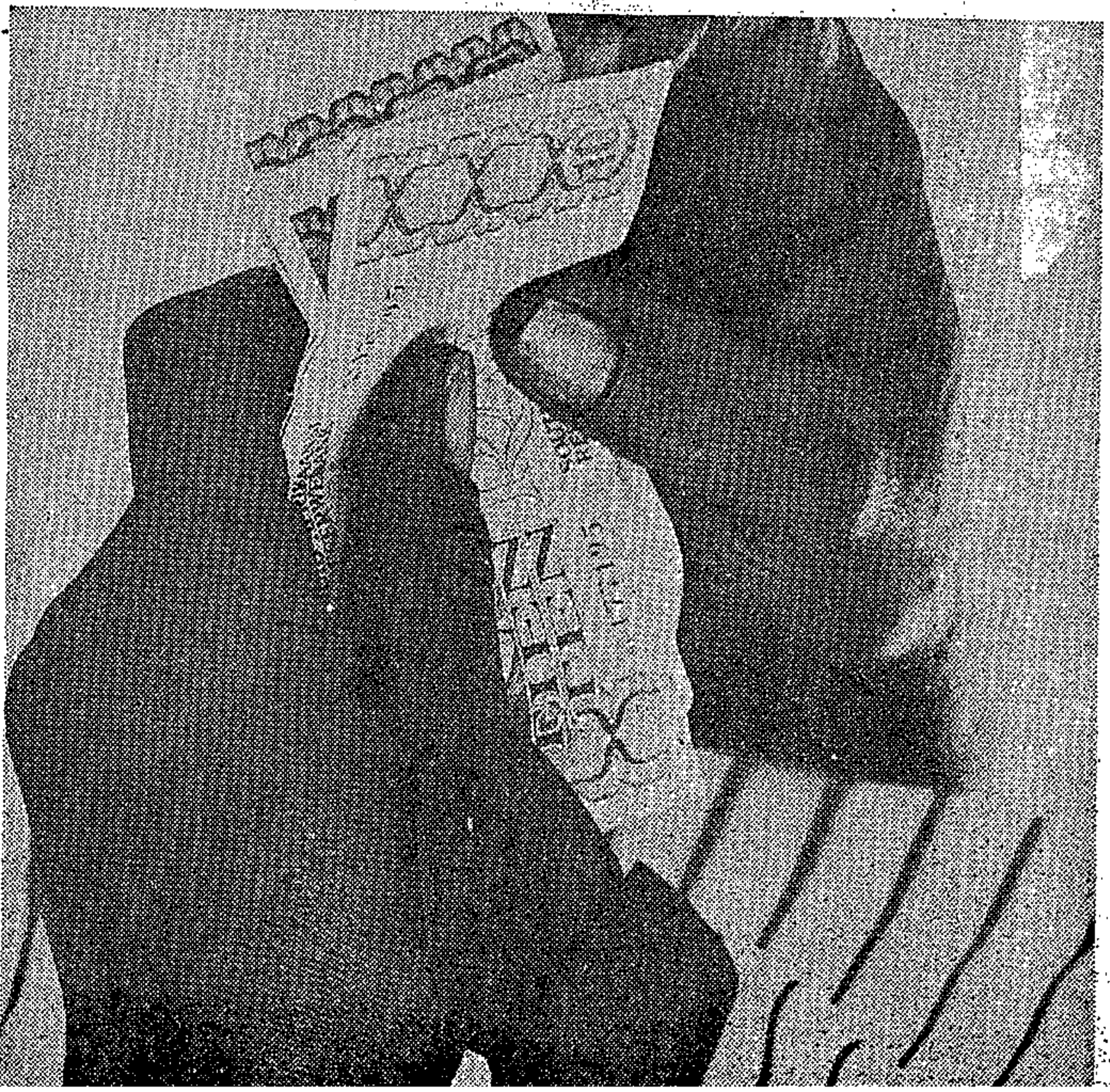
Mrs. Nombulelo Vabaza, 19, told the court that she had come to Cape Town in December last year to fetch school fees from her uncle.

Mr. van Wyk asked her why it took her six months to collect the fees. She replied that she had become ill after arriving and was still waiting for the money.

'You will wait until Doomsday, man. Next you will get married and settle in Cape Town and look for a house,' Mr. van Wyk said, and fined



A DEJECTED mother leaves the Langa Commissioner's Court with her baby after paying her fine.



TOTAL fines of R1 960 were imposed for pass offences at Langa yesterday. Here, a woman draws R10 notes from her purse to pay a fine for being in the Cape illegally for more than 72 hours.

(307)

-70-out

2015/81

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THE face of one of the children who appeared with their mothers in the Langa Commissioner's Court yesterday.

STAR 19/5/81 307
Squatters
choose jail
rather than
Transkei

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The new group of squatters at Crossroads say they would rather go to jail than return to Transkei where, they say, there is no work and people have died of starvation.

The squatters, 168 men, women and children, were evicted from the Langa main barracks in March. They had been temporarily sheltered in Langa church buildings.

This is their third move in less than a year. Most originally squatted at Hout Bay, Killarney and Table View, and were told to go to the main barracks in Langa last year by the Administration Board of the Western Cape.

Many claim the board promised them jobs and accommodation if they voluntarily broke down their shacks, but in March they were evicted from the barracks to allow two private firms to renovate the buildings for their employees.

HOSPITAL

A spokesman for the group said at Crossroads today: "Anything here is better than returning to Transkei. Our children can get hospital treatment and there is work here."

There was optimism that the Administration Board of the Western Cape would allow them to remain at Crossroads. A board inspector arrived and spoke to the chairman of the Crossroads Committee Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana.

Jail rather than Transkei — squatters

THE new group of squatters at Crossroads say they would rather go to jail than return to Transkei where, they say, there is no work and people have died of starvation.

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PROMISED

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to allow two private firms to renovate the buildings for their employees.

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'Our children can get hospital treatment, and there is work here.'

OPTIMISM

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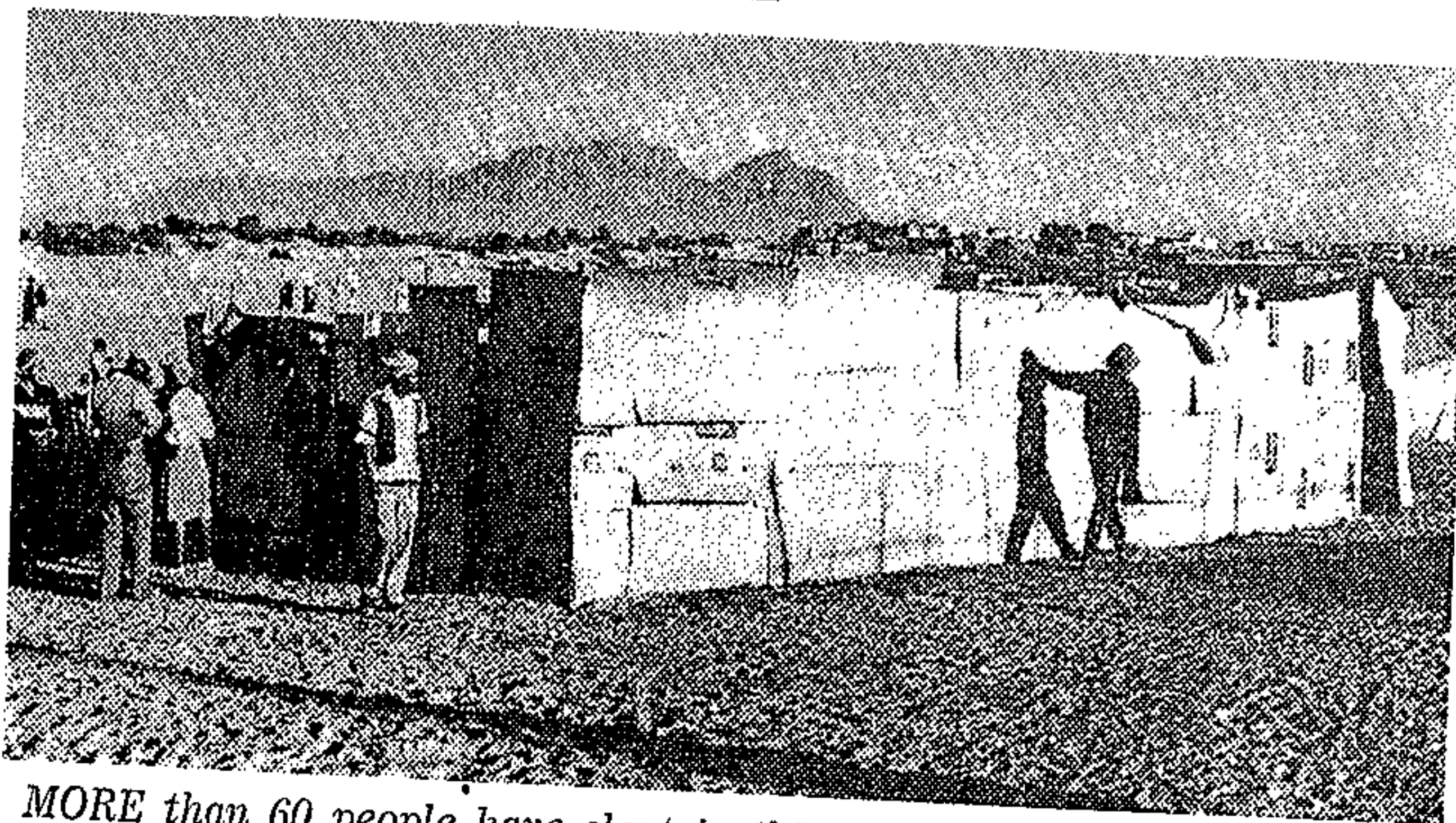
A board inspector arrived at 9 am and spoke to the chairman of the Crossroads Committee, Mr. Johnson Ngxobongwana.

Mr. Ngxobongwana said he did not expect the board to raid the squatters.

'My only worry is to get accommodation for these people. The board has zinc sheeting at the Nyanga office which we could use to build dwellings.

'We can't keep them here in a cold place.

'The board should help these people, some of whom have the right to be here,' he said.



MORE than 60 people have slept in this wood and cardboard dwelling since Saturday. It was erected by the 168 people who left the Langa church buildings and moved to Crossroads in a desperate bid to remain in the Cape. There are 30 beds in this structure.

The inspector and his assistant left the camp about 9.30 am.

A cardboard and wood structure erected to house the new residents is only partially covered with plastic sheeting. It contains 30 beds.

The group's spokesman said some people—especially children—had chest and abdominal complaints.

This was largely because of the cold, damp weather, he said.

There was also a shortage of blankets, as many were stolen when the group left the Nyanga barracks.

One of the new residents, Mrs Nofolile Ganta—who has been in the Peninsula since 1977—spent the last two nights with her three children in a small tent bolstered by wooden planks:

'One of my children died in Transkei. We will not

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

Argus 18/5/81 (307) (340) Squatters (206)

(Continued from page 1)

be going back as we need help here,' she said.

Her husband, Bozile, was injured during a raid at the Langa barracks and has not yet been able to return to work on a construction site.

The Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, held talks today with officials to discuss the matter.

He said it was a difficult situation, as there was no room in Crossroads.

'I will just have to sit down and discuss with my men to see what can be done,' he said.

He is expected to issue a statement later today.

Alquas 19/5/81

Langa squatters to be screened

THE 168 men, women and children who moved to Crossroads from Langa churches at the weekend would have to be screened individually before any decision is taken on their future.

This was said today by the Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud.

The families, originally squatters from Hout Bay, Table View and Killarney, had been housed by the churches after they were evicted from the Langa Main Barracks in March.

They moved to old Crossroads at the weekend in a bid to find permanent accommodation.

Mr Bezuidenhoud said that he was busy sorting out the position of each person.

'I presume some could qualify to stay in the

Cape under Section 10 and their chances should not be jeopardised,' he said.

The chief labour officer of the Administration Board, Western Cape, Mr G N Lawrence, yesterday visited the Crossroads site where the squatters have erected a shelter of cardboard and plastic sheeting to begin taking particulars.

SQUATTER EXPULSION ORDER

Agus 23/5/81

307

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has warned new squatters settling at Crossroads that this 'evil' cannot be tolerated.

He said in a statement last night that between 200 and 300 new squatters had moved into Crossroads. This was a clear breach of the agreement he had concluded with the Crossroads Committee in April 1979.

AGREEMENT

In terms of that agreement, new squatters would not be allowed into the camp.

'I further promised them that I would see to it that houses were built for them. These houses are already being constructed, and 1 842 people have moved into the new extension.

'These new squatters cannot and will not be tolerated. Among the new batch of squatters, there are 87 men and 85 women.'

Dr Koornhof said he had given instructions that the women and children should return to the homelands.

'For humanitarian reasons, I will accommodate the men by having them



Dr Piet Koornhof

work in the Peninsula on a contract basis.'

Of the men, 59 had already been assisted with employment with the help of the Administration Board. In this way they would be able to support their families in the black states.

Dr Koornhof said action was necessary because the position of blacks legally resident in Crossroads was being endangered.

For instance:

- They were being deprived of work opportunities.

- Opportunities to offer their labour at a higher wage were being thwarted as those illegally in Crossroads were slavishly pre-

pared to work for much lower wages.

- This meant that the standard of living of residents did not improve as desired.

EVIL

Apart from these problems, the blacks legally resident in Crossroads had agreed that illegal squatting was an evil that had to be eradicated, since the squatters had moved on to land set aside for the development of people already there.

The squatting created a health problem not only for the inhabitants of Crossroads but for the Peninsula as a whole, as the squatters tried to offer their services over the whole area.

'With the coming winter, and with the accompanying wet conditions, this danger is naturally aggravated,' Dr Koornhof said.

— Sapa.

Eviction warning

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has warned new squatters settling at Crossroads in the Cape Peninsula that this "evil" could not be tolerated and that strong action would in future be taken against them.

In a statement in Pretoria on Friday night, he said that between 200 and 300 new squatters had moved into Crossroads which was a clear breach of the agreement he had concluded with the Crossroads Committee in April 1979.

Dr Koornhof said he had given instructions that the women and children should

return to the homelands.

"For humanitarian reasons, I will accommodate the men by having them work in the Peninsula on a contract basis."

Dr Koornhof said the action against the squatters was necessitated because the position of black people legally resident in Crossroads was being endangered in various ways. For instance:

- Their opportunities to offer their labour at a higher wage were being thwarted by those illegally in Crossroads, and
- It also meant that their standard of living did not improve as desired. — Sapa

Tents for evicted families

Staff Reporter

MORE than 100 men, women and children who two weeks ago marched to Crossroads and erected shelters, added three tents to their accommodation yesterday.

The tents were provided by local community workers in anticipation of rain.

The families moved to Crossroads a month after they were evicted from the Langa Barracks.

They were moved to the barracks after the administration board asked them to demolish the camps in Hout Bay and Killarney and promised them alternative accommodation in the black townships.

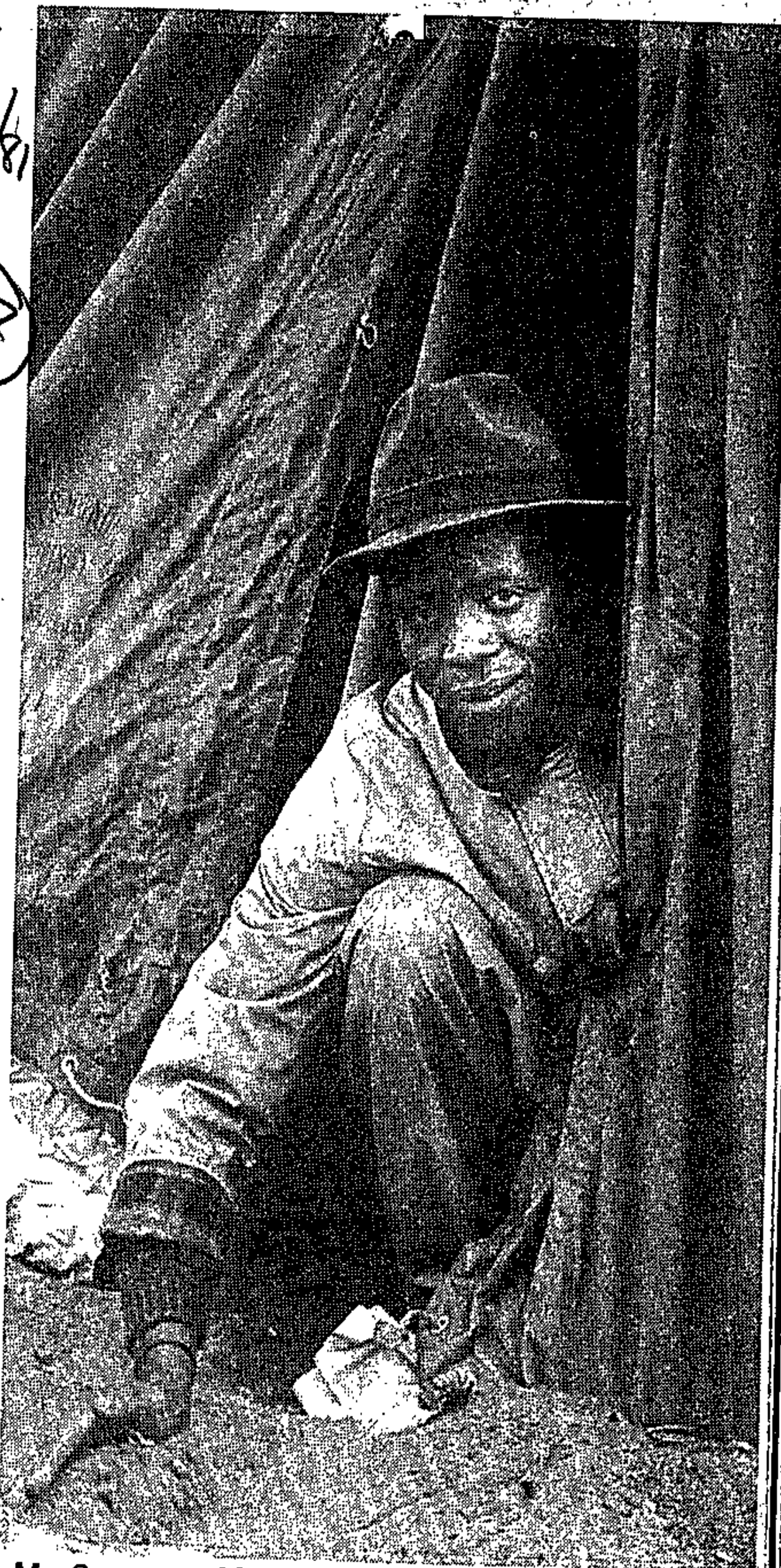
Churches

After they were evicted from the barracks, churches in Langa gave them accommodation.

The husbands were worried yesterday as they waited to hear from their wives who were deported to the homelands on Friday.

One of the men said that some of the women did not have money and had left their travel documents behind.

The men did not know what would happen but were adamant that they would not return to Transkei.



Mr Cameron Mathontsi, one of more than 100 people who have moved into Crossroads, pitching a tent donated by local community workers.



Thantaswa and Sibongile Ganta outside one of the tents donated by local community workers yesterday as additional accommodation for more than 100 people who were formerly housed in Langa churches after being evicted from the Langa Barracks. The tents were donated because rain was threatening.

white male alcoholics between the ages of 15 and 65 years.

These figures are calculated on the above-mentioned assumption that 6% of the economically active population (between 15-65 years) can be classified as alcoholics. This figure of 6% was developed by an American epidemiologist who undertook numerous national surveys including different social classes, ethnic and minority groups and sub-cultures (Gallian, D. et. al., 1967, p. 125).

Whether this figure of 6% is applicable to South Africa in general, and the Coloured population group in particular, is debatable.

In view of the widespread misuse of liquor in the Coloured communities, some authorities estimate that the percentage of "addictive" alcoholics for this group is rather in the order of 6-8% (SAMSON, 1978).

Although there may be merits in because of the established relationship of liquor consumed and the incidence of this inflated percentage is a misconception and definition of alcoholism. To substantiate my viewpoint I conducted from 1963 to 1965 by Prof. Gillis (Gillis, 1965, p. 4) into psychiatric disturbance and alcoholism among Coloured people in Cape Town. It was found that 42% of the sample was "addictive alcoholics", of which 45% were male. In addition to this the survey revealed another 1.2% that could

could be classified as "pre-addictive drinkers".

With regard to excessive drinking or liquor abuse the situation for both population groups changes dramatically. Gillis

ABOUT 30 women deported to Transkei last weekend made a defiant return to Cape Town on Wednesday with their children. They arrived at Crossroads squatter camp in a hired bus from Queens-town. The women carrying babies scattered into the maze of shanties off Landsdowne Road as police and administration board inspectors attempted to surround the bus. They were not pursued by inspectors into Crossroads but the driver of the bus and three men believed to be husbands of some of the women were trapped in the bus when police sealed the door. Rush-hour traffic was halted as men, women and children ran from the bus.

Page 2 SOWETAN, Friday, May 29, 1981

DEPORTEES BACK IN CROSSROADS

Women return in defiance

29/5/81
204 307

SOWETAN REPORTER

across a vlei into Crossroads. The women were among 55 people deported to Transkei and the Ciskei last Friday. They were found guilty by the Langa Commissioners Court of being in the Peninsula for more than 72 hours without permission. They were cautioned, discharged, referred to a commissioner and were then deported to Transkei. The women and children were put into railway buses and taken to Queenstown

and then Komga station where some were given rail warrants. The women claimed they had walked more than 50 kilometres back to Queens-town where they hired a bus back to Cape Town. Meanwhile, on the eve of the Republic festival long weekend, Cape Town police have launched a crackdown on crime in the Peninsula and have arrested more than 150 people on various charges.

FOUR ARRESTS

Murder and Robbery Squad detectives led by Warrant Officer Kallie Bothma arrested four men and a woman in Mitchells Plain and took possession of firearms, ammunition, mandrax tablets, dagga and cash. During a crime swoop in Elsie's River, in which 90 people were arrested on charges ranging from murder and rape to assault, police also arrested three youths aged 14 in connection with a fire at the Elswood Primary School in Elsie's River on May 12.

2) A very large proportion of the women, the lower working class, but save the role of the head of the household, simply because the in their household band leaders made to perform his social and ceremonial

would be firmly resisted because this would:

- ☐ Undermine the position of settled (qualified) Africans in the area;
- ☐ Possibly deprive qualified Africans of work opportunities;
- ☐ Lose qualified Africans the opportunity to sell their labour at a higher rate, because illegal work-seekers were willing to work for much lower wages; and
- ☐ Lower the standard of living of the settled African population.

But the 87 African breadwinners who are being assisted to find work, may find this statement hard to comprehend. Does the Koornhof pronouncement mean that squatters pose a threat to qualified blacks' position in the local labour market only if they are accompanied by their wives and children?

ter Pen Kotze announced his intention to revoke a 1958 Group Areas Proclamation concerning 300 coloured families living in Matiland Garden Village, Cape Town (see above). Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof announced from Pretoria that he had ordered the "repatriation" of 85 African women and children housed in temporary accommodation at Crossroads.

They were the "illegal" component of about 170 squatters who had been housed at Langa main barracks after being invited by administration board officials to move out of their shanty camps in the bush at Hout Bay, Killarney and Table View. But they had to vacate the Langa main barracks last March to allow two private companies to renovate the buildings for their "single" employees. Before moving to Crossroads, about 10 days ago, they had been sheltered in church buildings at Langa.

In terms of an agreement with the Crossroads Squatter Committee, apparently endorsed by the administration board, the families were allowed to erect temporary shelter at Crossroads while board officials "surveyed" their credentials.

Last Friday, however, Koornhof ordered the immediate repatriation of 85 women and children to Ciskei and Transkei, but said that efforts would be made "on humanitarian grounds" to find work for 87 men in the squatter contingent. He reiterated that the Crossroads concession made two years ago was a one-off dispensation and no further squatting would be tolerated in the Cape Peninsula. In clearly contradictory terms, he added that further accretions of blacks to the Peninsula

CROSSROADS FN 29/5/81

'Repatriation'

307 340
The Jekyll and Hyde dimensions of apartheid were strikingly illustrated this week. While Community Development Minis-



A YOUNG BOY holds up one of his 'toys', a dangerous dagger.



NELLIE STEFANUS . . . too scared to go out after being shot, burgled and jailed.

The grim face of

SQUALOR

Argus 307
2/4/81

● Story by SYLVIA VOLLENHOVEN
● Pictures by WILLIE DE KLERK

NELLIE STEFANUS son cannot live with her because her 'home' is too dangerous — recently she landed in jail because of a fight with the neighbour and she has two gunshot wounds from an attack outside her front door.

That is because home for 23-year-old Miss Stefanus is the Elsie's River transit camp and this week her plight was highlighted by a social worker.

The worker, Mrs Thea de Froe, has recently appealed to authorities to rehouse the community and demolish the camp which has been described as 'a cesspool of human degradation', by a UWC lecturer who did a thesis there.

Moving the transit camp, or improving it, is one of her main projects.

According to Mrs de Froe, a social worker for Operation Hard-Up, the young Nellie Stefanus is one of the 'nicer people' whose family life has been destroyed by this community, started 10 years ago as a 'temporary measure'.

Nellie's story is told with a 'that's-life' shrug: 'My little boy, Elvis, 9, has a heart disease and would never survive here, so he has to stay with my parents in De Aar.'

A heavy stench hangs over the camp and there's excreta everywhere, except in the communal toilets.

'That's because the skollies have destroyed almost every one. They even sold the baths to a scrap dealer at one stage.'

'People use buckets for toilets, inside the shanties, and then empty it in holes around the camp. One is just outside my front door.'

'The fighting and drunkenness start on Friday and then there is a disco where people get killed regularly,' she said.

One weekend Nellie became involved in the 'usual fighting' and was arrested and charged with assault.

Soon after she was arrested, a neighbour came to visit, pretending she wanted to arrange bail and stole Nellie's money.

The next time life in the camp took its toll was early one evening when she was on her way home from a function in the local community hall.

'Six men attacked me. I was shot twice, in the neck and in my back.'



MRS ELIZABETH SMITH, 80. Life has sunk so low that she was thrown out of her old home by strangers.

→ cont



DESPITE the poverty, animals abound and Rosaline's cat are but two of the many scrawny, foraging-in-the-dirt pets.



CHEAP WINE, in large quantities, is one way of escaping from the squalor.

INCIDENTS which have caused social worker Mrs de

No move on Ciskei squatters

CAPE TOWN — No decision has yet been taken by the authorities regarding squatters who recently moved into Crossroads.

These squatters include women and children who returned to the camp this week after being deported to the Ciskei.

Mr T Bezuidenhout, Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, said he had told churchmen and community workers at a meeting in Nyanga that he did not want trouble.

He believed the matter could be settled humanely, but emphasised he could not allow new shacks to be erected at Crossroads.

He said he would convey the feelings and suggestions of those at the meeting to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof.

The new shacks could remain until the Government had decided what should be done, but he would not allow any more tents to be pitched.

Concerned people could provide food, clothing and blankets to the squatters and could help to strengthen the existing structures to keep out the wind and rain.

Squatter site for UWC

THE SITE of the demolished Modderdam squatter camp in Bellville South has been incorporated into the campus of the University of the Western Cape.

This was confirmed by the rector of the university, Professor R E van der Ross, who said the 14-ha site would be developed as sportsfields.

The land forms a wedge between the railway line, the chambers of the defunct Coloured Repre-

sentative Council and Modderdam Road.

A further portion of land which was part of the CRC complex has been given to the university to provide an access road to the proposed sportsfields.

The university has also asked the Government to incorporate the CRC complex into the campus. The complex is adjacent to the university in Modderdam Road and has been unused since the CRC was abolished last year.

Unpaid teachers may seek new loan

Education Reporter

AN Urban Foundation spokesman has accused the Department of Education and Training of 'gross incompetence and immorality' in its treatment of Crossroads teachers, who have not been paid since January.

The Noxolo and Sizamile schools were registered with the department in January. None of the teachers was paid until April and the Urban Foundation gave them loans for March and April.

At the end of April, most of the teachers were paid. But five, including principal Mrs Adelaide Mene, were not paid and applied to the Urban Foundation for loans, education projects manager Mr Len Smith said.

The five teachers have still not been paid and there was talk of applying for another loan.

BACKLOG

The chief circuit inspector, Mr P S Scheepers, blamed a backlog in Pretoria for the six-month delay.

Mr Smith said: 'It is gross incompetence. Does the Government not see the immorality of what they are doing by employing people and then not paying them?'

'We feel morally obliged to help these people out but by doing so we are keeping the Government off the hook.'

He said the foundation had contacted Mr Philip Engelbrecht, the regional director of Education and Training, in an attempt to put pressure on Pretoria to get payment speeded up.

devised for South African needs. Lambo's (1973) 'village system' is an example: could we adapt it to our needs? What can we as psychiatrists learn from the indigenous practitioner and the priests? Which new developments in our field are applicable in our own society? Are the existing diagnostic criteria adequate? These and other questions, if answered, could lead us to become more powerful and effective workers. Without this research we shall remain distinctly handicapped in comparison with the traditional healers, who can draw on the heritage of the cumulative wisdom and experience of generations. Up to now, as far as this is concerned, we have been relying far too heavily on a tentative and hopeful improvisation. We must come to grips with the task we have set ourselves and do so in a more direct, deliberate and meaningful way.

5.5. How can we realise the ideals I have discussed?

In my view the basic departure from the inapplicable Western model must start with the training of mental health workers more appropriately equipped to meet the needs of South African circumstances.

5.6. In Sydney, in 1973, I pleaded for the institution of a new professional category, viz. mental health practitioner. I stated: "In developing countries we cannot afford to apply the classical mental health team model, as it is far too specialised and divergent for our purpose. Instead of the mental health team, we shall have to make do with a single person who has been trained as a general practitioner in this field and who can replace the mental health team as completely as possible". (Robbertze, 1976)

The training I have in mind for this practitioner would comprise mainly public health, basic medicine, basic surgery, gynaecology and pharmacology, clinical

/ ...

ABOUT 50 families living 'illegally' in Crossroads yesterday rejected an offer from the Department of Co-operation and Development to move to KTC near Nyanga where it would be ascertained whether they would get rights to stay in the Petrusburg or be sent to the homelands.

'We want our permanent rights before we move,' the families told church representatives and community workers who had negotiated with the department on their behalf.

The families, many of whom were made up of people who defied a

psychology, social work and psychological counselling techniques. Such training be directed towards a holistic approach, the family and the community make the practitioner a powerful traditional community. In this sense provide comprehensive, integrated care for the community.

deportation order to the homelands and returned to Crossroads, also appealed to the Administration Board to stop harassing them with their vans, especially at night.

NEGOTIATION

They asked the church leaders to convey their feelings to the department in a spirit of negotiation and not as an act of stubbornness.

The families said they could not understand why it was necessary for the department to investigate the position of individuals again.

Church leaders yesterday told the families at a meeting in Crossroads that they had been firm in their negotiations with the department.

'It was a friendly meeting. There was some disagreement. We said that the people should stay and this business of splitting up families was wrong,' the Rev. Douglas Bax of the Presbyterian Church, told the families.

Squatters 'won't leave' Crossroads

9/11/81 Angus

307

The families reiterated that they were not prepared to return to the homelands because there was no work there. They said there was starvation and medical facilities were inadequate.

ALTERNATIVE

The chief commissioner of the department, Mr. Timo Bezuidenhout, said yesterday that in terms of the law, if people were endorsed out they could appeal to him and he would go into each and every case.

'But this must not be interpreted that everyone will be legalised,' he said.

Mr. Bezuidenhout said that instead of everyone being arrested at this stage and taken to court he had put forward an alternative suggestion.

'The Administration Board will erect temporary accommodation for the families at KTC where each and everyone will be investigated.'

'I have stressed the point that no further squatters at existing Crossroads can and will be tolerated,' he said.

care provided by full-fledged, efficient in a comprehensive I am not pleading registers. We are training program give direction of our services health education become the corner developmental mental health swiftly increase seems to be the make up this contribution quality of ourselves to our

THE 50 extra families in Crossroads are not considered undesirable by the people of Crossroads, Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga, community workers say.

Mr Simon Kyakala, who works in Crossroads, said this week that the residents were concerned about the families and constant efforts were being made to alleviate their hardships.

He was commenting on the claim, made by Western Cape Administration Board officials, that the 50 families presence in Crossroads was viewed by residents as infringing on their rights.

SENT BACK

Last month 50 wives and mothers were sent back to Queenstown by the Administration Board but they hired a bus to return to their families in the Cape.

Mr Dyakala said Crossroads women had already contributed food and offered accommodation.

Youth club leaders in

11/66. 307
argus
50 families

'not unwelcome' in Crossroads

Guguletu, Langa and Nyanga had approached him on several occasions to find out what contributions they could make to alleviate the situation.

'Black and white church organisations have been working together to provide temporary shelter in the form of tents and wood and iron shacks,' said Mr Dyakala.

NOT TRUE

Supporting Mr Dyakala's statement, the vice chairman of the Crossroads Committee, Mr Oliver

Memani, said that it was not true that the residents of Crossroads were against the settlement of the 50 families in their township.

Mr Memani said that he, like other Crossroads residents, was concerned about the families and more especially about their children.

'What worries me most is the fact that the administration board never attempted deporting the families while they were still living in Langa but did so once they came to Crossroads.'

* * * * *

- (1) Plot this demand curve as accurately as possible, preferably using graph paper.
- (2) Now suppose that over a period of ten successive years the annual "crop" amounted to outputs of 80, 60, 70, 40, 50, 60, 50, 40, and 70 million bushels respectively. Calculate and tabulate the gross value of the crop in each of these years, if the demand curve scheduled above was the demand curve of each of the ten years.
- (3) Calculate the average annual gross value of the crop over the ten years, and the output and price which would yield this value.
- (4) Construct a schedule showing what price would have to be received for each of the outputs in the demand schedule in order to make the gross value of the crop in each year equal to the average annual gross value. Plot this schedule on the same paper as the demand curve. (It will be a curve of unit elasticity).
- (5) From the demand curve find the total amount which must be offered on the market in order to fetch the prices discovered in part (4). From these amounts make a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell for each total output.
- (6) Draw up a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell in each of the ten successive years of part (2). Would the government have to sell a total greater than the amount it would have to buy over the ten years? Does the answer mean that stabilization of the gross value of a crop is impossible?

2. cont.....

Malnutrition — A Valiant Battle

307

Little Thembele is 14 months old and lucky to be alive. If she had been born a year earlier, she would probably have starved to death in Transkei — like her elder sister and five brothers.

Even now the baby is not being fed enough to keep her healthy, but her lucky break came when her mother, Nantembiso, decided to bring her two surviving children to Cape Town last September.

Nantembiso moved to Crossroads and was able to find work in the city, but with an average wage of R6 a week she is barely able to feed her children on anything but mealie pap.

Sometimes she is able to buy Thembele a milk formula, but does not follow instructions on how to mix it "because then the milk is finished too quickly."

Nantembiso needs help and supervision if she is to keep her children alive.

Little Goodman Dubula will also need help to stay alive.

At nine months he weighs in at 6.4 kg — only a few kilos more than the average newborn baby.

Goodman has a lusty cry, but he is too malnourished to squirm

and kick.

Most of his life has been spent vomiting and fighting the effects of diarrhoea.

Fortunately for Goodman and Thembele their chances of surviving have improved dramatically — by courtesy of a nutrition clinic that was started at Crossroads almost two years ago.

The handful of dedicated clinic workers are helping about 100 malnourished children.

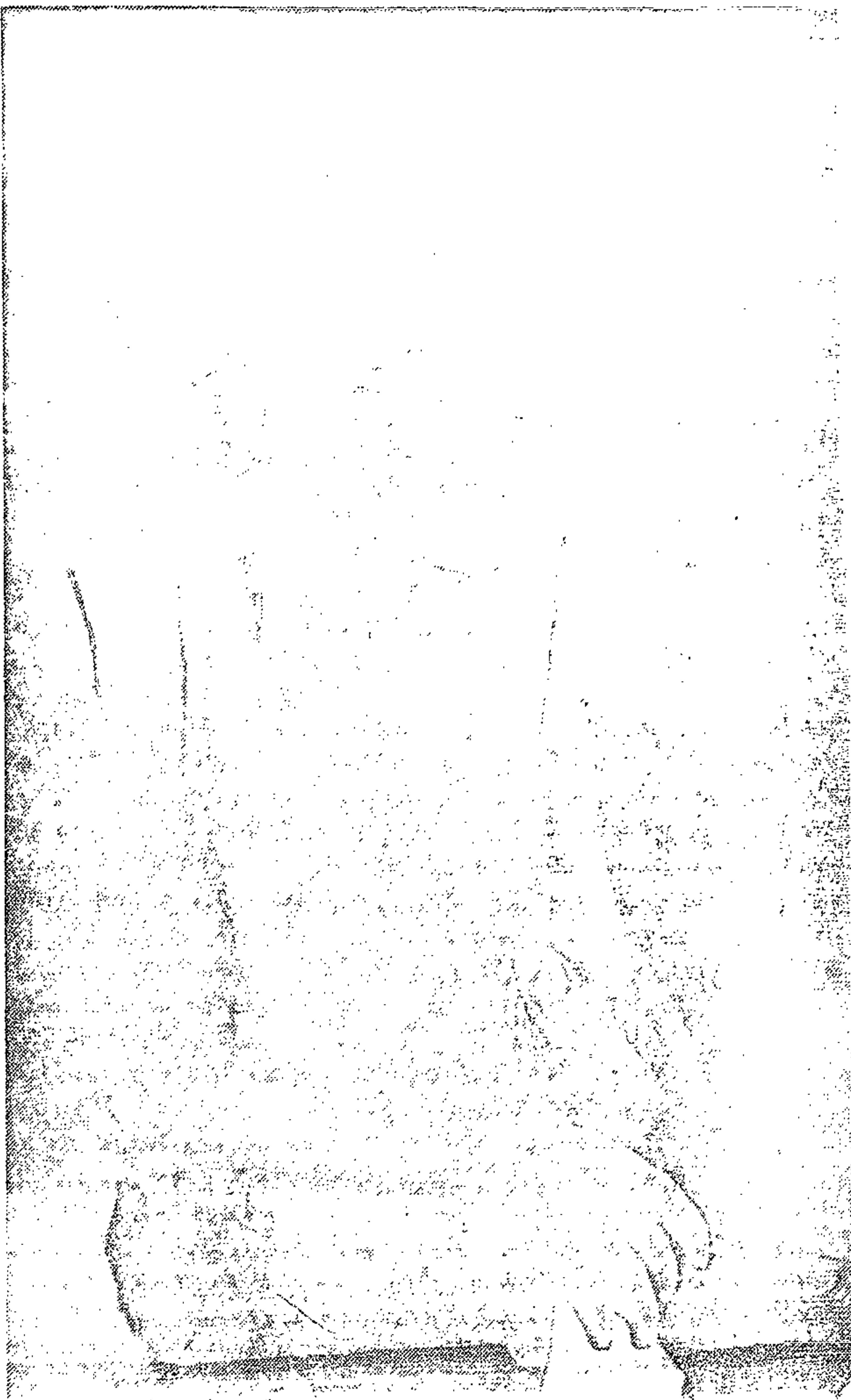
"Many of the children we see are the only survivors in their families. Their siblings have usually died of malnutrition," Sister Emma Isaacs, one of the clinic's few full-time workers, told The Argus.

Sister Isaacs is so concerned about her patients she brings them vegetables from her family farm whenever possible.

Poverty-stricken mothers are also given milk, brown bread and cereal.

Others are patiently taught how to breast feed, shown how to cope with potentially fatal diarrhoea, and given demonstrations on the preparation of cheap, nutritious meals.

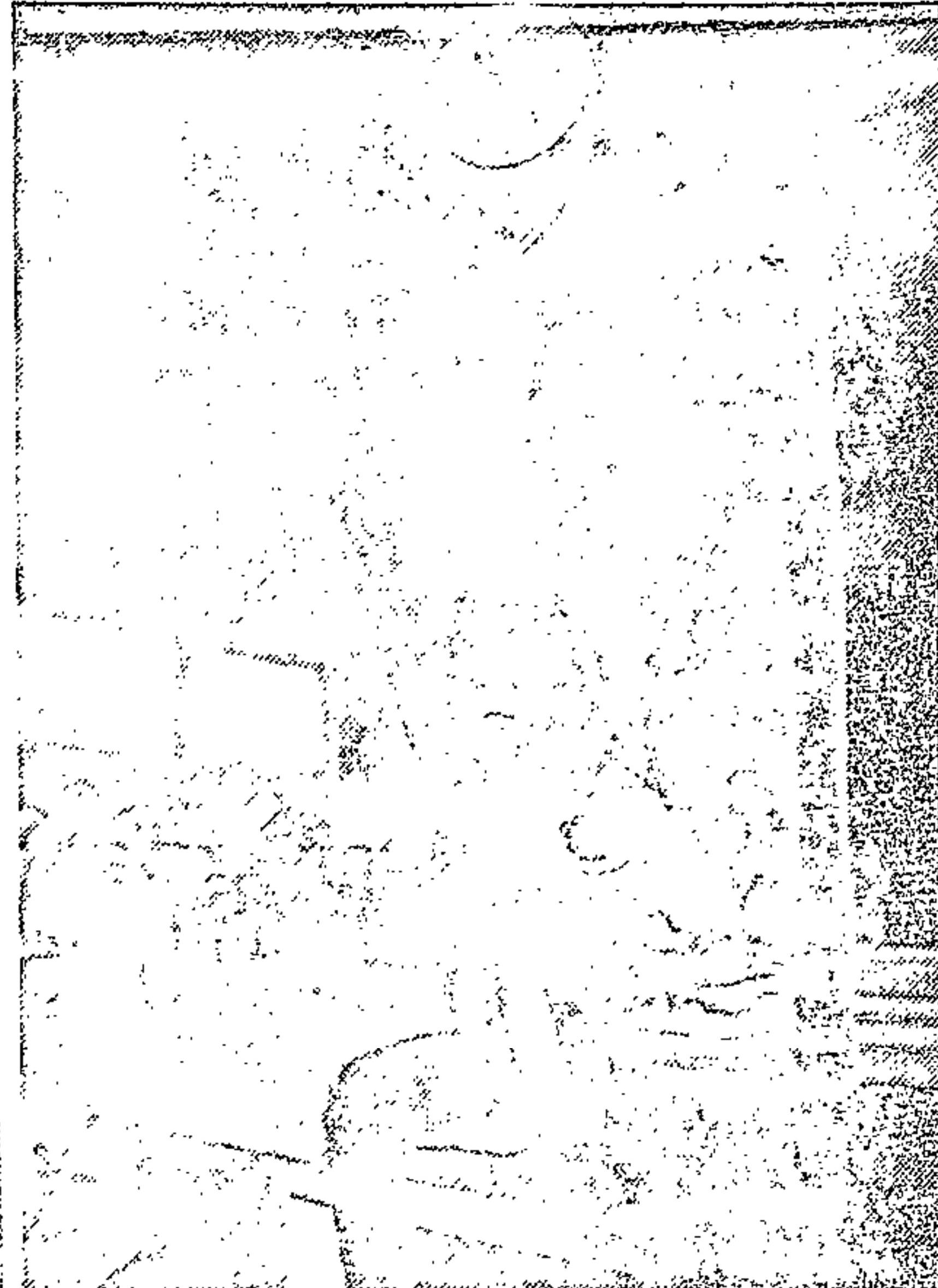
They also receive contraceptive advice from a doctor who works on a voluntary basis.



The face of hunger. Nine-month-old Goodman Dubula weighs only 6.4 kg.



Little Goodman Dubula is received by sympathetic arms.



Weighing . . . the scale reading is encouraging.

Given inferior material

THE Solomons family in front of the tiny shack they had to put up with their own materials after they were evicted. With Mrs Solomons are the children (from left to right): Maria, Michelle, Kathleen, Ernest and Derrick (obscured).

SAY C. Herald 6/6/31

302

Squatters

WRECKED squatters claim that the Cape Town City Council gives them 'inferior material' to rebuild their shacks after they have been demolished because of rent arrears.

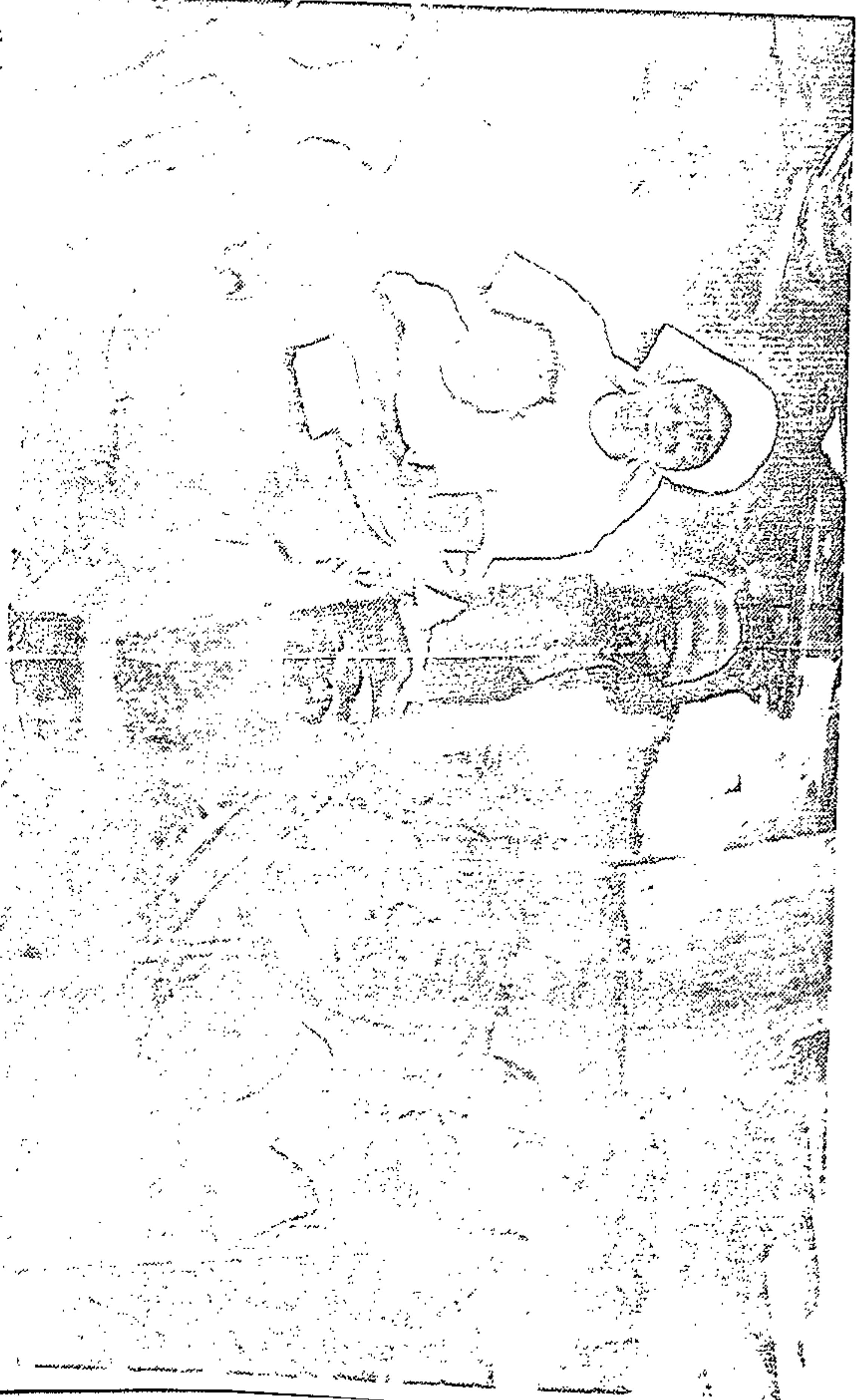
Instead of getting back their old corrugated iron sheets the families who have been affected say that they are given sheets that are virtually 'unsuitable'.

And, they say, in most cases it is never as much as is taken away by the council when the shacks are demolished.

The squatters' headache starts when they fall in arrears with the R650 a month rents. If the arrears total goes over R80 more the council orders that the shack be demolished.

The council squatter control department takes away the materials used to build shacks and impounds them.

Only when at least a third of the arrears have been repaid will the building materials be returned and the squatters be allowed to rebuild their homes.



to their own in front of the shack they had to put up with their own materials after they were evicted. With Mrs Solomons are the children (from left to right): Maria, Michelle, Kathleen, Ernest and Derrick (obscured).

were still inside. The furniture was thrown around and we had to rescue whatever we could. Mrs Solomons said.

family's health has deteriorated since the eviction. Almost everyone in the family has been treated

2/6/61

301

PATRIE

That is the way it is supposed to be. But, saw the quarters, things don't always happen that way.

One of the families who saw that they have received a bad deal from the squatter control people is Mrs Lydia Solomon and her children.

Her husband is away and she has to care for her daughter, daughter-in-law and five children.

At the moment, the only income comes from the petty wages of her daughter-in-law, who earns from time to time. Before they knew it, they were up

The people at St Stephen's Welfare Centre gave us the third of the amount we needed to get our building materials back. Mrs Solomon said.

What was returned was a bit of a shock for us. We were only given back half of what was taken away and some of the cornered sheets were in a worse condition than those taken away.

GOOD CONDITION

I don't think those materials returned to us are our at all, but materials were in a good condition.

They have down the place while some of us

The eight men who did the job did not care how they went about it. Dirt got into our foodstuffs and they broke our windows in the process. They did not even bother to return the windows.

TINY SPACE

For them now is a tiny confined space into which three beds are squeezed. They have to preserve their minds outside over an open fire.

old baby was nearly burnt when he fell on to coal.

Community worker, Mrs E. Maggot, says that the

for a bronchial complaint.

The council can see that they have no income and that they are in need of a home. Yet they disregard the people's feelings.

Mrs Maggot said

Mr J. H. H. of the council's building and production department, was not available for comment.

Crossroads clinic gets help after report

Argus 9/7/81
307 9M
9B

Medical Reporter

THE mothers of Crossroads are set to run the camp's malnutrition clinic alone — thanks to a report which appeared in The Argus last month and the generosity of the public.

The report highlighted the plight of children attending the clinic, many of whom were the sole survivors of families after brothers and sisters had died of starvation in Transkei.

Soon after it appeared readers of The Argus began offering to help the clinic move from its temporary location at the Noxolo school hall into its own headquarters.

A donor who wanted to remain anonymous gave R1 000; several people sent varying amounts of money; a Worcester woman undertook to give the clinic clothes regularly; and the Lions' Club of Paarden Eiland 'adopted' the clinic as one of its projects.

OVERWHELMED

The club has provided the clinic with a paraffin heater and will send regular food parcels.

'We have been overwhelmed by the response,' clinic founder Dr Ingrid le Roux said yesterday.

'We have been promised all the furniture and equipment we need and now we are simply waiting for it to arrive,' she said.

The women will probably move into their new 'home' — a small building erected with the help of several city companies and Crossroads' residents — this weekend.

They will use it as a meeting place to discuss problems and as a play centre for some of their undernourished children.

By COLLEEN
HEDDERWICK

FISH HOEK squatter families whose homes were demolished three weeks ago have been temporarily housed in tents on the grounds of St Clare's Church in Ocean View.

Yesterday the tents, housing 15 people, were still standing after the violent weather of the weekend.

Among the families are Mr and Mrs Michael Abrahams and their three young children. Mr Abrahams, who is employed as a landscape gardener in Fish Hoek, had lived in a cottage on Silvermine farms for 25 years before it was demolished recently, forcing his family to join the squatter community.

Squatters housed in tents after demolition

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He first applied for "legal housing" in Ocean View in 1977, he said.

A hastily-formed action committee of members of the Fish Hoek-Noordhoek-Kommetjie Welfare Association, the local branch of the Women's Movement for Peace, and Ocean View residents have, for the past two weeks, been seeking permanent accommodation for them.

Last Thursday representatives of the committee appeared before the Divisional Council, appealing for a halt to the demolitions until housing had been provided.

With help from members of Cafda and SHELTER, and Adam Small's creche in Ocean View, the families' belongings have been stored and the tents erected.

There are further tents

available for the squatter families at present in hiding, one of the representatives of the action committee, Sister Rae Carter, said.

The Divisional Council has been providing health services to the tent community and there has been spontaneous assistance from the people of Ocean View, who gave the squatters a hot meal on Sunday, a spokeswoman

for the action committee said.

An appeal was made by members of the sister church in Fish Hoek, St Margaret's, for torches and cooking equipment for the squatters, many of whose belongings were destroyed at the same time as their homes.

The Mayor of Fish Hoek, Mr Alleyne Yeld "welcomed the steps", because "they should ensure that Fish Hoek is required to deal with the problem which has arisen from the areas of other local authorities and that, in themselves, they seem a very good solution, provided that steps are taken to provide alternative housing for those who are prepared to make use of it".



The Abrahams family outside their tent in Ocean View. With Mr Michael Abrahams are his sons Willie, 7, Hannes, 2, his wife, Elizabeth, and their four-year-old daughter, Monica.



Pause in 'bush clearing op' during cold weather

ONE of the families living in the Anglican Church grounds at Ocean View. Mr Michael Abrahams, his wife Elizabeth and their four children, had their home demolished last Wednesday by Fish Hoek municipal officials.

was born in Fish Hoek because my parents were labourers for one of the old farmers here. When the council bought the farm we moved into the bush.

'Nobody has ever told us where we can stay but they're always coming to tell us that we can't put up homes here,' said Mrs Abrahams.

THE Fish Hoek Municipality, in another 'bush clearing operation,' destroyed seven squatter shacks last week.

And the Town Clerk, Mr Eric Fry, said the demolition was part of an ongoing programme.

'We haven't done any this week yet, because of the weather, but we'll be doing it on a weekly basis,' he said.

It was said during a recent council meeting there had been close co-operation between the municipality and the Department of Community Development on the issue.

SELF-DEFENCE

Mr Fry said it was an exercise of self-defence and the municipality would not be able to cope with the squatter problem if it did not carry out regular demolition raids.

People in the area have formed an informal action group and according to the vice-chairman, Mrs Sue Sturman, were 'most concerned' about the latest removals.

The seven squatter

families whose homes were destroyed last week are now living in tents in the Anglican Church grounds at Ocean View.

'Most of these people have lived in the bush around Fish Hoek for a long time and almost all are in steady employment. Two of the men have been working at the high school for 11 years,' said Mrs Sturman.

She said squatters had told her how they had lost possessions during the demolitions.

BEER DRINKING

Another squatter had told her how shacks were destroyed at the weekend when the workers were drinking beer and seemed to be 'enjoying the outing.'

Mr Fry said recently at a council meeting that the work had been supervised by municipal staff who were 'prepared to do this in their own time.'

Mrs Sturman and her action committee are negotiating with the authorities in the hope of finding a solution to the squatters' plight.

(20)

1. See for example Prest and Turvey p.683
Mishan (1975) Ch.2
UNIDO Ch. 1
2. See for example Fein p.210
Layard (introduction)
Pole (1968) p.192
Newton pp.235-6
Culyer p.66
3. See Dasgupta and Pearce: for a full coverage of the theoretical aspects of cost benefit analysis: also Graaff (1975) Baumol, and the original articles by Hicks, Kaldor, Scitovsky, Arrow and Fisher. Krutilla also gives a clear account of the welfare aspects of cost benefit analysis.
4. See Prest and Turvey
5. Packer p.247
6. Illich
7. See Arrow "The welfare Economics of Medical Care" and Culyer "Is Medical care different in Cooper and Culyer."
8. Krutilla p.231
9. Creese p.80
10. Feldstein p.136
11. Mushkin p.138
12. Culyer p.70
13. Williams p. (1974) p.197
14. Creese p.89
15. Culyer p.1
16. UNIDO p.241
17. Introduction to G.H. Peters "Cost Benefit Analysis and Public Expenditure" IEA 1968.
18. Graaff (1975) p.243
19. Fein pp.200-201
20. Dasgupta and Pearce p.21
21. Comment by A.G. Hines "On the reappraisal of Keynesian Economics" (1971) pp.24-25
22. Prest and Turvey p.731.

(21)

3. The health centre concept.

(3.1) The aims of the Day Hospitals

The Day Hospitals were

1. Decentralisation of medical and nursing care in their own areas.

2. Reduction in transport costs to hospitals of out-patient department who paid for their own
3. Reduction in out-patient matching of patient at
4. Decongestion of or improving the quality staff and reducing the assumption was that savings would create the attending their near
5. Ultimately, all Day Hospitals and on would be referred to suffering from chronic postoperative examination to a Day Hospital for
6. Earlier discharge under the supervision of workers. This would be in hospital.
7. To provide more work in hospitals of out-patient them.

provide a general practitioner service for the area could not afford a private GP.

The decentralisation is aimed to encourage patients to attend the Day Hospital in their own area, enabling an emphasis on the community rather than on illness, although as long as Day Hospitals provide only curative care, they remain a disease service rather than a health service.

Child dies in shack fire

August 15/7/81

307 (124)

A THREE-YEAR-OLD girl was burnt to death when a fire swept through a wood-and-iron shack in Vrygrond near Muizenberg early today.

Her name is being withheld until her parents, who are in Durban, are informed.

Two fog jets were used by the Lakeside fire brigade to extinguish the blaze.

A fire brigade spokesman said the fire started when a burning candle fell on to a bed where the girl was sleeping.

In Atlantis, Mr John Fortune, 18,

of Hope Crescent, was stabbed to death near his home early today.

In Lakeside, Mr Z Msam of Guguletu was injured when he caught his right hand in a cement mixer's gears yesterday afternoon.

His hand was freed by the Lakeside fire brigade and he was taken by ambulance to Victoria Hospital. He is in a satisfactory condition.

A fire brigade spokesman said Mr Msam's hand was caught while he was trying to free the bottom of his trouser leg, which was entangled in the gears.

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→ cont.

SQUATTERS: GHURGH STEPS IN

C Head 25/7/81

302

FIVE TENTS have sprung up in the grounds of St Clare's Anglican Church in Ocean View — but it's nothing to do with camping. The tents house five squatter families whose shacks in Clovelly were demolished two weeks ago.

One of the occupants said she had lived in a shack on Clovelly golf course for 33 years, constantly being shunted back and forth by the local authority before she and the rest of the families were finally ordered to move out. Then the congregation of St Clare's in Ocean View got to hear of their plight and offered them tents in the church

- RIGHT: Sheltering from the rain are (from left to right) Mrs Margaret Jacobs, Mrs Mina Coetzee, Mrs Elizabeth Visagie, and Mrs Christine Mentoor.
- BELOW: Mrs Christine Mentoor uses a section of her tiny tent as her kitchen.



25/7/81

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grounds.

'Well, at least we have a roof over our heads,' said Mrs Elizabeth Visagie.

She and her friends agreed it was 'a bit better' than the shacks they used to have on the golf course at Clovelly.

WAITING TURNS

Mrs Christine Mentoor said she had lived in a shack on the golf course for 33 years. 'And I've been on the waiting list for a house for about 12 years. They told me I would have to wait my turn.'

The families say the Divisional Council had told them it was 'trying hard' to find housing for them.

Now it's just a matter of waiting — and hoping the rains don't fall too heavily.

'We've been rained out a few times here,' said Mrs Mentoor, 'but this is better than sleeping out in the open. It was a wonderful gesture on the part of the church people to let us live here.'



CT
28/7/81
KTC housing probe

Staff Reporter 307

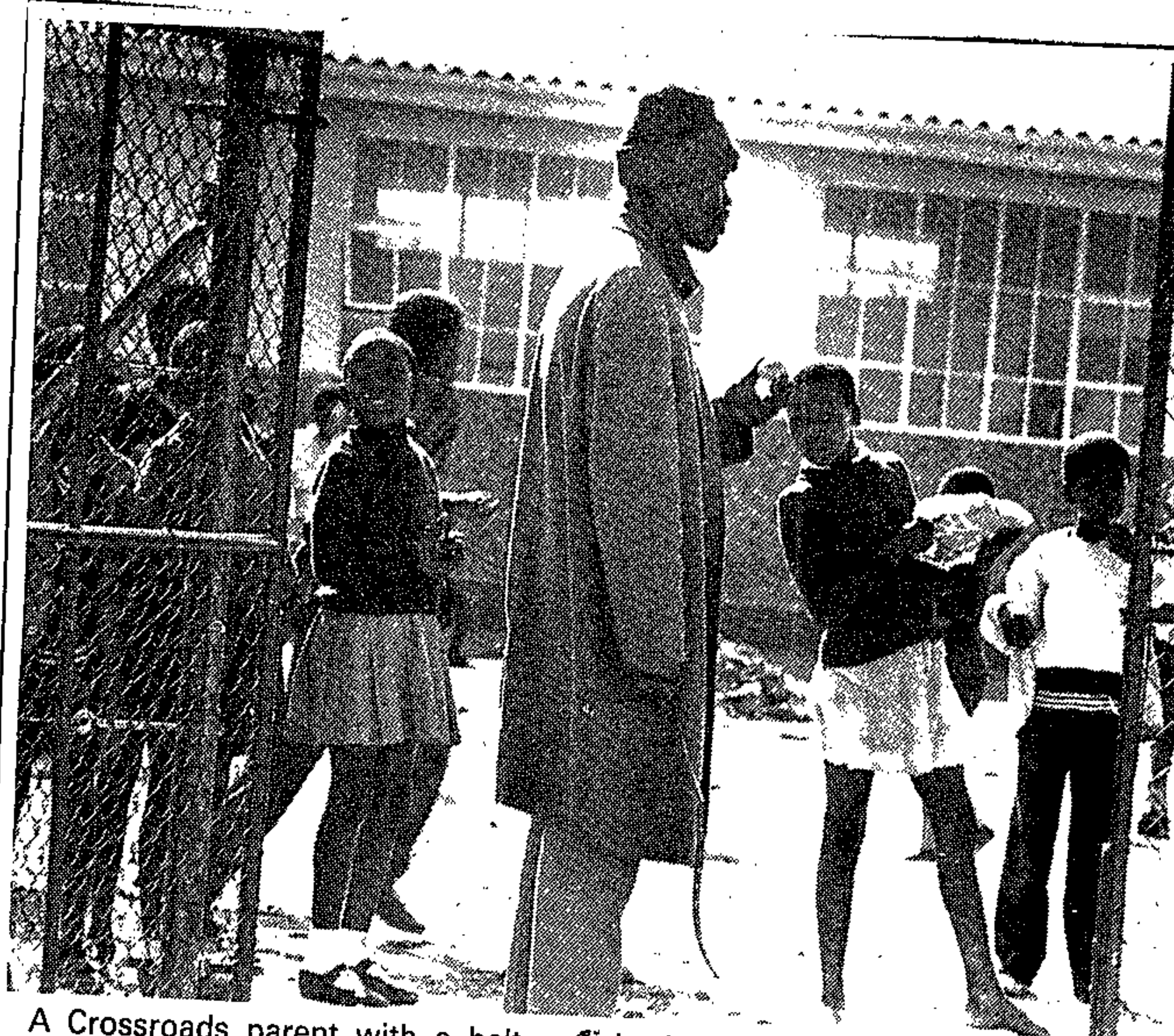
THE chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, has promised to investigate the allocation of housing to families living in the KTC emergency camp in Nyanga East.

He was speaking at a meeting in the camp on Sunday, which was attended by about 50 KTC residents.

Former residents of the demolished Modderdam and Unibell squatter camps and

Crossroads who now live at KTC told the meeting they had been promised housing three years ago. They complained that materials used in building their shacks in the camp were rotting because of the wet weather and appealed for houses in New Crossroads.

The chief organizer of the KTC committee, Mr Frank Thaba, said most of the people living in the camp were in the Western Cape legally. He said there were about 100 families living at KTC.



A Crossroads parent with a belt patrols the gate of the New Crossroads lower primary school to keep pupils inside the school premises while their parents met an official of the Department of Education and Training to discuss dissatisfaction over the appointment of teachers.

Crossroads parents dissatisfied

Staff Reporter

CROSSROADS parents and members of the Crossroads Committee met a senior official of the Department of Education and Training yesterday to discuss their dissatisfaction over the appointment of teaching staff at the New Crossroads lower primary school.

A large group of parents, who arrived at the school yesterday to enroll their children, demanded a meeting with the educational authorities, who, they claimed, had appointed new teachers without consulting parents or the Crossroads Committee.

A member of the committee, Mrs Regina Ntongana, said parents felt that teachers from the Nxolo and Sizamile schools in old Crossroads should be given preference to teach at the new school.

In spite of earlier reports of stone-throwing at the school, strict control was maintained by parents and teachers, who patrolled the school grounds to keep pupils inside.

The circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training, Mr P J Scheepers, arrived soon afterwards. He said he had discussed "general matters" with the parents, including the election of a nine-member school committee on August 16.

Asked whether dissatisfaction over the appointment of new teachers was discussed, Mr Scheepers said: "I have nothing to say. It is a domestic matter."

Told to get out NO EID DAY CELEBRATION

By Ryland Fisher
AFTER six years of marriage, Mr Abdullah Julius and his wife have not yet been able to call any place a home.

Last week the final blow came for the family when they were evicted from a camp where they were staying and they had to spend the holy Eid Day in a tent on a field near Steenberg.

Mr Julius said they had stayed in a bungalow in the John Power camp so they could stay together as a family.

MARRIED

For most of their marriage, he and his wife had stayed in different places because of the difficulty they had in finding a place for a family of six.

'After staying in a separate entrance in Grassy Park for two years, we had to move out when our landlord's daughter married and moved into the place.

'We then approached Mr Gerald Baartjes, the

caretaker of the camp and he referred us to a Father Hemmings who gave us permission to stay at the disused camp.

'We did not know to whom the camp belonged,' Mr Julius said.

Mr Julius said they approached the City Council to ask if they would be allowed to stay at the camp.

'Their reply was this eviction on Tuesday morning while it was raining,' Mr Julius said.

When Cape Herald visited the family on Sunday, they were checking their furniture and cleaning the tent.

'We can't even celebrate our Eid properly,' Mr Julius said.

Mr Julius said he had been on the City Council's waiting list for as long as he had been married.

'At first my wife was staying with her family and I with mine, but we decided that we could not

carry on living apart. That is when we moved into the place in Grassy Park,' he said.

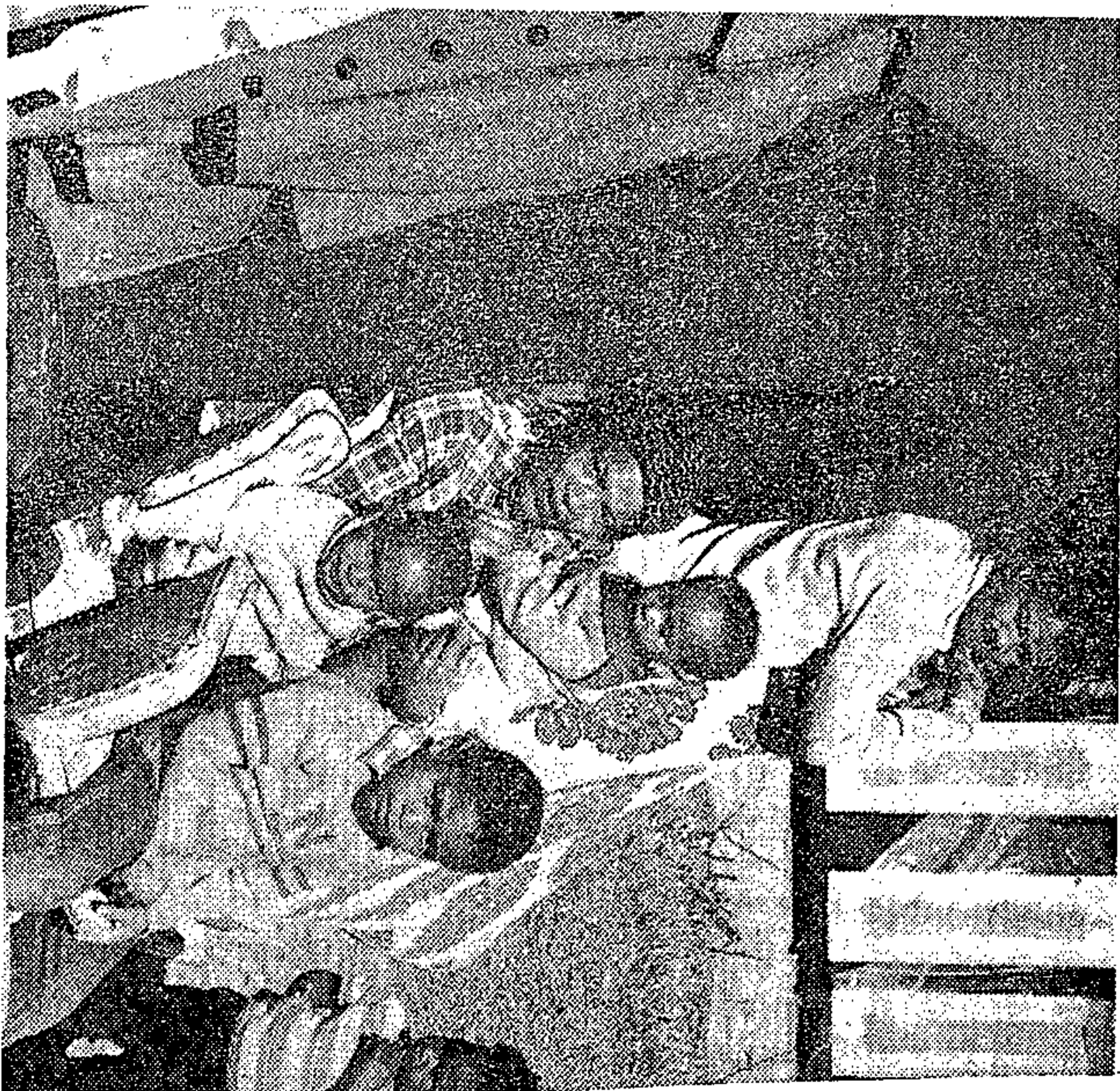
His wife, Qunita, 24, complained about the bad effect living in the sand had on their children.

That is when we moved into the place in Grassy Park,' he said.

His wife, Qunita, 24, complained about the bad effect living in the sand had on their children.



● ONE-YEAR-OLD Marazaan Julius has several sores on his body. His parents say this is because of germs in the sand.



● THE Julius family outside their tent home on a field near Steenberg.

We've sorted out problem, says priest



MRS MIRIAM SALIE and two of her seven children, Fagroedien, 6, and Gadija, 3, sit out in the open on the spot where their tent once stood.

RUDDIN'S LAW

is a wrong way to do something, most
possible.
courses of action, most people will
is that forces a choice to be made

C. Herald 8/8/81

Home found for family

A HOME has been found for one of the five squatter families who are living in the grounds of St Clare's Church in Ocean View.

Three weeks ago the squatter families' shacks at Clovelly Golf course were demolished by municipal workmen, forcing them to find somewhere else to stay.

Then the St Clare's parish got to hear of their plight and offered to put tents for them in the church grounds.

But two weeks ago the Divisional Council gave them a week to pack up and move out, and efforts to find them accommodation were intensified.

ALLOWED

It appears now that they've been allowed to stay on until places can be found for all of them.

'I'm not sure where one family has been settled,' said parish priest the Rev A Langenhoven.

But 'I'm glad that we managed to sort out their problems.'

Mr Langenhoven said that negotiations with the Divisional Council to put up the rest were continuing.

Meanwhile, down the road on Wednesday morning, Divisional Council rangers again broke down and confiscated a tent forcing Mrs Miriam Salie and her seven children.

The tent, the third to be taken away, was pitched in the Ocean View bush.

Mrs Salie said her family now had no other means of warding off the bitterly cold and wet winter weather.

'I pleaded with the rangers to show some mercy but instead they were very rude.'

'They even became threatening when it appeared that I may resist their attempts.'

FIFTH MONTH

The family, now in their fifth month in the bush, has had difficulty in securing a home from the Divisional Council. Mrs Salie first applied on March 17 1972.

The secretary of the Divisional Council, Mr W R Vivier, has said that her application was receiving attention but that her's was not an urgent case.

Mrs Salie said she feared mostly for her children, two of whom were recently absent from school for two weeks with flu.

She now sits and waits for the return of the rangers.

Mother given enough time to leave — official

Aug 13/8/81

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AN OCEAN View mother living in the bush with her seven children 'had been given sufficient time' to remove her tent, according to the secretary of the Divisional Council, Mr W R Vivier.

A few weeks ago, Mr Vivier was asked to comment on the plight of Mrs Mariam Salie, after council men had confiscated her only home — a tent given to her by Shelter.

REBUTTAL

Mrs Salie and her children have been squatting in the Ocean View bush for about seven months. She alleges that when the council workers took her tent away they threatened her with violence, knocking food and groceries over before they left.

'After a full investigation, I rebut every state-

ment allegedly made by Mrs Salie,' says Mr Vivier in reply to the allegations.

He said the tent was the third erected by the Salie family and that she 'had been given sufficient time to remove it.'

Mr Vivier accuses Mrs Salie of acting aggressively and using foul language towards his workers.

PICK-HANDLE

'Mrs Salie collected a group of helpers, armed with a spade and a pick-handle and some women with stones in their hands.

'The inspector in charge informed the man with the spade that if he (the inspector) was assaulted he would not hesitate to use his private firearm.

'While this was happening, Mrs Salie was inciting

the group to attack the council's staff.

'When the council's vehicle drove away, Mrs Salie threw stones at it. Mrs Salie has now erected a fourth tent and appropriate action will accordingly be taken,' said Mr Vivier's written reply.

OWN FAMILY

Mrs Salie denies that she had collected helpers and says the people referred to by Mr Vivier were members of her family — aged three to 17 years.

She said they had been angry because they felt they were being persecuted by the council, instead of being given a house by them.

'Surely the council is there to put us in a home, not to chase us around like this,' she said.

Answer: Yes, now, she would walk along the aisle, to see if everything was in order and as she passed, she would smell the dagga, and then she would say, in Afrikaans, Question: You told me also about your mother, going along the aisle ... my dad!'.
All the older children were involved in the cinemas when not busy with their schooling. The homes they had during this period (first 2 Blythe Street, then 2 Eaton Place) were connected by intercom to the bios and Mr Batten would summon whomsoever was needed: "What are you doing? We need a pianist up at Union Bio - will you and Vera come along?" At different times, Mrs Zurne "might have been a cashier, or a doorkeeper, or a musician". The eldest, Jack, could fill in as operator and knew how to show films, rewind them, mend breaks with film cement and avoid the perils of sprockets which, if wrongly threaded, might break the film and then "he would get it from my dad!".

ready to roll at the showing.

Pictures expose

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→



This picture was taken by Cape Times photographer John Rubvthon at Crossroads on July 17

Dr Piet to a new row

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, is heading for a new controversy after denying yesterday that homeless women at Nyanga, Cape Town, had deliberately been deprived of makeshift shelters.

However, his claim, made at a Press conference yesterday, is contradicted by Press pictures of recent police action against the squatters.

Dr Koornhof supported Administration Board officials who said women living in the open after recent evictions had not had blankets, plastic sheeting or even bushes under which they were sheltering, removed and destroyed.

He said he had not ordered such action, nor would he condone it. But as Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape, had said this was not done, Press reports appeared "at least grossly exaggerated".

Mattresses

"My officials maintain it is not so, and my information is that it is not correct."

Mr Bezuidenhout told reporters that the only structure removed was a railway tarpaulin and two mattresses being used as a shelter. This had happened when the people using them were not present. No shelters had been removed from over peoples' heads.

"It is incorrect to state that blankets were removed. It is incorrect to state that plastic sheets with which people were

Mail Correspondent

perhaps covering themselves were removed," he said.

Mr Bezuidenhout conceded that trees and bushes in the area had been cut down, but said this was site-clearing for houses that were to be built there and not done to "jeopardize the situation" of the people on the site.

The chief photographer of the Cape Times, John Rubythorn, took pictures of recent action against squatters clearly showing both plastic sheeting and bushes being removed. The action was being taken by policemen, not administration board officials.

Taunting

Dr Koornhof also accused the squatters of being intransigent, unco-operative and of "taunting" officialdom. This left the Government no alternative but to act against them when a more helpful attitude could have perhaps contributed to accommodation being found.

"It hurts us — and I can honestly say it hurts me perhaps most of all — to act against these illegal people," he said.

The facts were that the people had come to the Peninsula where there was no work and no housing. The Government's duty was towards the 20 000 blacks legally in the area seeking work and waiting for homes to be built.

His department tried to be as humane, fair and just as possible, but it could not allow another Crossroads to arise, with all its attendant misery, chaos and the threat to law and order.

Agreement

"There really has to be a limit to things," he said.

Dr Koornhof said that, in contrast to the co-operative attitude of the residents of Crossroads, with whom an agreement had been reached which both sides respected, the new squatters "challenged" the authorities and refused to co-operate.

He did not know why they adopted this attitude. He repeated the allegation that the squatters were being incited to confront the authorities but said he did not know who was behind it.

"I don't know. I am absolutely at a loss."

Both Dr Koornhof and Mr Bezuidenhout also denied that mid-winter had specifically been chosen for the evictions from the Langa barracks.

Housing

They said the people there had been told more than two years ago they would have to leave because the barracks were being converted to family housing.

Mr Bezuidenhout said the department would have incurred financial losses if the construction company had not been able to proceed on schedule.

Asked about the housing backlog for black people legally in the Peninsula, Dr Koornhof said his department and the Department of Community Development had had discussions this week aimed at speeding up the process.

SOME PEOPLE SAY WE ARE NOT PEOPLE, BUT ON THIS EARTH WE ARE ALL GOD'S PEOPLE

Monday 10 30 pm

IT LOOKED, at first sight, like a cosy scene: a couple of dozen men and women standing around a log fire in the open, singing and dancing. In the background, flickering lights and a hum of voices, broken by an occasional laugh.

The reality, however, was anything but cosy. For these were the hundreds of squatters of Nyanga East, near Cape Town.

The songs they sang were hymns and prayers in Xhosa beseeching God to help them. "God loves everybody," were some of the words. And: "Some people say we are not people, but on this earth we are all God's people."

They danced in an effort to keep warm in the bitter Cape winter, with the wind sweeping across the open ground and bringing the cold from the snow-topped mountains. At best, there are spasmodic gusts of rain; at worst, the rain pours down torrentially.

The twinkling lights, which looked so charming when seen from afar, were in fact wood fires burning smokily inside crude and tiny huts, hastily erected by pushing thin branches into the ground and covering them with plastic sheeting.

"My husband built it this afternoon," said a woman, pointing with pride to her house of not much more than one-by-one metre. Others were as big as three-by-three metres.

Those who were not at the main fire huddled inside the plastic huts, wrapped in blankets on the wet ground and seeking the respite of sleep. Or sitting up and chatting — and, incredibly, still being able to laugh at a joke.

Anger does also show itself: a certain prosecutor in the courts is habitually referred to as "inja" — "that dog".

With them that night, as on other nights, were a group of white Christian ministers and lay people. They go to pray and to give support — and they take food, clothing and blankets, wood for the fires and the vital

THEY'D RATHER SLEEP IN THE RAIN THAN STARVE IN A HOMELAND



Evicted from the Barracks, they moved to The Site and built homes out of sticks and plastic. The police arrived . . .

Any advice for a legal leper?

BEAUTY M was dressed in a neat grey coat. She wore a blanket underneath because of the cold. She was a pleasant-faced woman, and spoke softly.

Her evidence in court was that she came to the Cape Peninsula from Transkei in January, 1968. She came to look after her husband: he has been working in the area for 13 years. They are married by tribal rites.

Her husband is ill. He suffers from fits. She says he has "Mafungana" (it means someone who has been bewitched) and he is being treated by a faith-healer.

She and her husband lived in the Langa Barracks. Then they moved into "the bush" — at the Nyanga East squatter camp.

She does not have permission to be in Cape Town. But she has been working.

Suffering

She will not return to Transkei: "Those people who are suffering there are forced to come to work."

The magistrate finds that there has been no evidence that the husband has been in single continuous employment for 10 years.

By BENJAMIN POGRUND

Because this is an area for blacks, the whites are only supposed to be there if they have official permits. Most whites probably do not have permits, and willingly break the law.

At least the babies and the young children are now spread the full rigours of the site as the people call it. For some days now they and their mothers have been taken each night by Roman Catholic nuns to churches in the neighbourhood.

During the day, some of the babies are again taken away: white women from Cape Town collect one, or even a car-load, and drive to their suburban homes where they feed, wash and clothe the babies. Where necessary, the babies are taken to doctors, for bronchitis or for the diarrhoea which is endemic and, if left unattended, can kill.

It's called BBC — Bath Baby Campaign.

One of the women, who has her own two young children,

says: "I'm nobody very special. I'm just one of the people doing it. I do it because I just feel sorry for them — like any mother with kids would."

She goes on to speak of the "heartbreak" she feels when she has to leave the children at the site at the end of the day — and confesses that for the past five days she has had one of the children staying at her home.

His name is Adam, and he is five. He was found wandering around the site; it seems, although no-one is certain, that his mother was arrested. She has not yet been traced in the confusion of hundreds being arrested and prosecuted.

Tuesday 8.30 am:

SHORTLY after dawn, according to eye-witnesses, the police and administration board officials arrived. Their trucks roared across the rutted sand,

splashing through the pools of water left by a storm during the early hours.

The police, revolvers on their hips, stood guard. They had dogs with them. Some of the officials were in khaki uniform and also had revolvers. Others were in plain clothes.

The officials pulled down the flimsy shelters. They pushed the branches into heaps and set them alight, adding the plastic sheeting. The smoke blew grey and acrid in the wind.

There was no resistance. Instead, a hymn softly sung: "Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani" — "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?"

The destruction of the shelters has happened before. Dr Piet Koorhof denied that it had been done — and was promptly contradicted by Press photographs showing police tearing down a shelter with a woman lying on the ground. It was in response to the denial

that the shelters — 45 or 72, according to different counts — had gone up over the weekend. This time, on Tuesday morning, there was no denying what had been done.

The shelters gone, the people remained on the bare land. There had previously been scrubby bush there, but this was cleared by the authorities. The site people get water from a tap at Crossroads, a few hundred metres away. Their lavatory is the nearest clump of bushes, the same distance away.

The police and officials remained, cordoning off the area and refusing access to non-blacks. But the site could still be clearly seen: the people standing around, the smoke drifting away.

A white nursing sister who arrived on her rounds and was denied entry, protested furiously: "This is pigheaded," she said. "These people need me." She produced a permit giving

her permission to enter black areas. After an argument, an official grabbed the piece of paper, put it on a car bonnet and scrawled "cancelled" across it.

"Those are my orders," he said. "No whites are allowed in. If you want to argue about it go and see our office."

An attractive blonde woman also presented a permit. She said it had been issued only a few minutes before, at the nearby administration offices. She had come to fetch babies for bathing and care.

Her permit was also seized and cancelled. "What about the babies?" she cried out. The answer again: "I am obeying my instructions."

Close to tears, she swore at the officials.

The PFP's Mrs Helen Suzman was allowed through. She returned and described the scene as being like "Dante's Inferno".

During the day a bulldozer was brought in to excavate a ditch, narrowing the access to the site. That fuelled speculation that the authorities intended to starve out the squatters by denying them food and wood.

Tuesday 11 pm

A HANDFUL of shelters were up again, using plastic sheeting brought by priests.

But most people huddled in the open, bodies clinging together for warmth, seeking every possible small hollow in the ground. Their bodies lay in strange geometric patterns on the wet earth.

Some sat up around fires, their shoes off and feet stretched out to seek the heat.

The crowd was bigger than the night before, swelled by blacks from other townships who came along to show their solidarity.

The mood was sombre. Yet

Where will this vicious circle end?

A MIXTURE of causes lies behind what is happening at Nyanga East.

The most direct factor is influx control, with strenuous Government attempts to curb the number of blacks moving to the cities. The Western Cape is a particular target for control because it is supposed to be a "coloured preference area".

But the potent force in driving rural blacks to breach the controls is the poverty in the "homelands" — in the case of Cape Town, chiefly Transkei and Ciskei. Giving "independence" to Transkei has in no way met the problem.

Men leave these areas to go to Cape Town in search of work. If they are lucky they are "legal" workers, with contracts allowing them to be in the city for specified periods. Some of these men want to have their wives and children with them, even though this is not allowed for contract workers.

Other men are "illegal". They get what jobs they can, and live where they can. Some of them also send for their wives and children, or have children with a local woman.

There are also "illegal" women on their own or with their children.

A considerable number of "legal" and "illegal" people lived in the Barracks at Langa, Cape Town's oldest black township. They lived, by all accounts, in desperately squalid and overcrowded conditions in what were supposed to be single-sex quarters.

In many cases, it is said, the women and children disappeared into the Cape Flats during the day and returned to the rooms at night. An entire family — father, mother and several children — would sleep in one bunk.

And always, of course, they ran the risk of being caught in a police raid and facing jail or a fine.

About two years ago the authorities set in train the altering of the barracks into married quarters.

The people who were there knew that time was running out for them. But they refused to return to rural starvation. Short of this, they had nowhere else to go.

On Tuesday, July 14, the crunch began. It was the final eviction time for the remaining people. The "legals" were to get alternative accommodation, but the "illegals" had to return to the rural areas.

That meant the wives and children, plus those men without permission to be in the Cape Town area.

In a jumble of events, the police came, cordoned off the Barracks, and ordered out the people. The "illegals" went to Government offices and asked for accommodation. They were told to go away.

So they went to an open space of land near the township of Nyanga — it means "moon" — and bordering Crossroads, that other squatter camp of some 20 000 people whose epic struggle for survival forced a Government backdown three years ago.

They put up shelters made from corrugated iron, branches, plastic sheeting and cardboard boxes. By the Wednesday a camp had sprung up.

The next morning, at 3 am, the police arrived. There were mass arrests: more than 600, it seems, were arrested. Courts went full steam to try the squatters: about 500 were tried in two



DR KOORHOF... conspiracy theory.

The usual charges are to do with being in the area illegally, and failing to produce a pass.

The usual penalty is R60 or 60 days' jail. Since then the conflict has continued unabated: police raids and arrests, people released on bail and prosecuted, and returning to the squatter site. Their shelters have been broken down.

and they have rebuilt them. The police have thrown some teargas.

Organised by the Black Sash, a stream of Cape Town attorneys and advocates are appearing for the squatters. One result has been a vast slow-down in the courts: where previously, about 30 pass cases a day would be disposed of, now the figure is a fraction of that. A case that previously took a few minutes now takes 50 minutes.

How many people are actually involved? There is no certainty. The official records show that about 1 100 have been arrested. But, clearly, there are others too, so that the true figure of men, women and children, according to those involved with the squatters, could be anything from 2 500 to 4 000. Probably 75% of the adults are women.

"We cannot provide housing for people illegally in the area and we cannot legalise them," is the reported view of Brigadier J A van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Western Cape Administration Board.

Dr Piet Koorhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, has added to that by speaking of deliberate attempts to destroy influx control. It seems the Government believes that people are being returned from Transkei and Ciskei in an organised move.

Where will it end? Will the Nationalists again legalise the "illegals" as was done at Crossroads? Obviously, they don't want to, and Dr Koorhof insists that the squatter shelters will not be allowed. It would mean a further breach of apartheid theory and practice. And, after Nyanga East, there will certainly be other "illegals" and squatters — because that is the inescapable fact of the situation.

the prayers went on, more fervently perhaps than the previous night.

Hundreds stood together in a circle, and one person after the other stepped forward to say a prayer or to read from the Bible, with hymn-singing in-between. "Jesus was our refuge from generation to generation" or "The name of Jesus be praised."

A white man prayed that "goodness enter the hearts of our rulers." A black man read the Sermon on the Mount in Xhosa, the rolling passages punctuated by groans and sighs and "amens" from the crowd.

"Love your enemies, pray for those who mistreat you," a black man declaimed.

A black woman, on her knees, asked for a blessing for the young white Anglican priests who have been among the mainstays of support for the squatters. And she also prayed passionately: "God be with us and give us courage."

and he does not therefore qualify to have his wife with him. She is thus illegally in the area.

He fines her R60 or 60 days' imprisonment, but suspends half of it for one year provided she quits the area within a fortnight.

She went to settle the fine, using the R30 she had paid for bail after being arrested.

I spoke to her afterwards. She told me she had four children and did part-time charring work in Cape Town.

"What will you do? I asked her."

"I don't know." I went to my car. As I was about to drive off she came running up. I stopped and waited for her.

"What must I do?" she asked.

I stammered a few embarrassed and meaningless words. What must she do?

ROW RAGES OVER SQUATTERS



60 and 132. The normal

C. Herald
LAST week some Ocean View residents, who attended a public meeting, condemned squatters from Raapkraal and Hout Bay as being unsuitable to live among them. This weekend three prominent residents of the township reacted angrily to the resolution.

At the meeting, Ocean View Management Committee chairman Joe Chubb said that they are not of the same calibre as those squatters from Red Hill and Noordhoek.

The issue was debated as a result of a move by the Divisional Council to house squatters from Red Hill, Hout Bay, Raapkraal and Noordhoek in the sub-economic section of the 478-home extension currently being completed in Ocean View.

The Rev Anthony Langenhoven of St Clare's Anglican Church, who has been housing squatters evicted from Clovelly, on the church grounds said he felt very strongly about

the resolution. He says that the resolution is an unqualified statement that equates squatters as a subgroup, with drunks and layabouts. 'If people are still thinking like this, it is a clear indication that the church has failed in the propagation of Christian brotherly love.'

He also felt that the meeting (of about 300 people) was not representative of all the people of Ocean View.

Charles Williams, a theology student at St Paul's Theological College, Grahamstown was present at the meeting and moved a counter motion, unsuccessful.

He said speakers at the meeting had discussed the matters as objects, not as human beings who possessed fundamental dignity.

'This resolution poisons the minds of our young people. How can we justify ourselves before God if we practise such discrimination,' he said.

Ocean View poet and playwright Gladys Thomas said angrily: 'Please tell the people that we don't all think like the Management Committee. No matter if people are so-called drunkards or layabouts, every human being has the right to a roof over his head.'

'In this day and age when we are trying to free ourselves from discrimination, we still find people in our midst perpetuating it.'

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Tears as US team sees shelter misery



NO ENTRY : Mrs. Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, is stopped at the entrance to the Nyanga squatter camp during the demolitions early yesterday morning

12/8/81 Com 304

By HELEN ZILLE

UNITED States Congressmen broke down and wept shortly after visiting Nyanga near Cape Town, where police destroyed squatter shelters at dawn yesterday after one of the coldest nights of the Cal winter.

The Congressmen were members of a five in delegation headed by Mr Howard Wolpe, chairman the House of Representatives Africa sub-committee on a fact-finding mission in South Africa.

They arrived at the squatter camp hours after police had torn down and burnt canvas, branches and plastic used squatters to erect shelters.

Police prevented the Congressmen approaching groups of men, women and children who stood around as makeshift shelters were razed to the ground.

"We witnessed the desperation and human tragedy which we had heard so much about but were so wanting to disbelieve. We saw the human cost of apartheid."

12/8/81

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Both Mr Berkley Bedell (Democrat Iowa) and Mrs Shirley Chisholm (Dem, New York) wept at a Press conference at D F Malan Airport before they flew out of Cape Town.

All the Congressmen strongly condemned the "official inhumanity and brutality" of the authorities who are determined to force the squatters to return to the homelands.

"I have travelled about the world and I have never been so shaken before," Mr Bedell said as his voice broke.

And a weeping Mrs Chisholm said: "The human degradation and despair, the people without hope. This is what has hurt me more than anything else."

Mr Richard Ottinger (Dem, New York), described how he and his wife visited the area on Monday when a hail storm broke. Only a third of the people could find shelter under makeshift canvas covers. The remaining people stood in the rain.

After half an hour he and his wife returned to their car because it was so cold. When they returned to Nyanga yesterday morning, they found that police had burned and destroyed the makeshift shelters and were barring people from entering the area.

'Freeze'

"They have prevented outsiders from giving food and medical care to the people there," Mr Ottinger said. "The people have two alternatives. They can go back to the homelands and starve to death or stay where they are and freeze to death."

"We don't understand how any civilised government could tolerate or perpetrate such things."

"I will definitely see to it that pressure is put on the South African Government to improve conditions for these people."

Mr George Crockett (Dem Detroit) said his "sorrow was tempered by a bit of joy" because he had "an abiding faith that they (South Africa's blacks) will overcome."

Mr Wolpe said the delegation hoped to compile recommendations of the role the US should play towards South Africa.

"We intend to share our findings with Secretary of State Haig and President Reagan."

Surprised

Mr Wolpe said he was surprised by the comments of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who said on Monday the Congressmen were interested only in substantiating preconceived ideas about a South West Africa settlement, reports Sapa.

The delegation was "disappointed to encounter considerable scepticism" concerning the possibility of SWA independence through free and fair elections.

"While the fact that negotiations are continuing may be a hopeful sign, we cannot point to any evidence of significant progress on the substance of the dispute."

The time which had been spent with Mr Botha had in their view been useful and they had not come with preconceived notions.

"In fact we are here to find out what the Government's perceptions are."

Teargas used in Nyanga

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Police fired teargas last night into a large gathering of homeless people in Nyanga after almost four hours of confrontation between a group of clergymen trying to bring food into the area and the authorities.

Throughout the afternoon line clergymen were locked in dispute with Administration Board officials who refused to allow them to take food to the sliver of land near Crossroads.

The refusal to allow food into the camp came after instructions from the chief director of the Administration Board, Mr A A Louw, that nobody could take food or clothing directly to the homeless.

Officials took the numbers of the cars in the convoy.

Later Captain A Odenaal of the Riot Squad arrived and a meeting was called between spokesmen for the clergymen, police and Administration Board officials.

DELEGATION

During negotiations a delegation from the University of Cape Town arrived to ensure that a Shawco mobile clinic could be established.

Permission was granted and the clinic treated 107 patients, including 75 children.

About 900 people were in the camp to greet the churchmen when they arrived with food.

In the teargas attack a woman named as Mrs Tolita, miscarried and was taken to hospital.

She was treated on site briefly by a doctor attached to the Shawco clinic.

Cape Town police chief Brigadier Daniel Nothern said police had fired the teargas after stones were thrown at a police vehicle.

This was disputed by several clergymen and a doctor at the scene who said they had seen no stones being thrown.

In Cape Town, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, said last night the squatters at Nyanga were "idle fancy"

authorities into submission and obtain residential rights for themselves.

Another squatter town in Nyanga would in no circumstances be tolerated, he said.

"As a result of the incitement taking place and because innocent people are being used, it has been decided that no outsiders will in future be allowed into the area without an adequate permit."

He denied "reports being sent into the world" that the squatters were being denied food.

Dr Koornhof said certain media were persisting in creating the impression that the Government was acting relentlessly and in an inhumane way while it had been busy over a long period to accommodate people legally living and working in the Cape Peninsula.

The successful execution of the housing plan at Crossroads and Langa was being blocked, "by the actions of a group of obstinate squatters."

"It is once more repeated that if these people wish to co-operate with the Aid Centre, officials of the Administration Board and with the Chief Commissioner of the department, every individual case will be examined on merit," he said.

The New York Times headline was: "South Africa burns a black campsite and bars US visitors."

That was how the newspaper saw the Nyanga squatter incident which moved visiting members of the US Congress to tears.

Other newspapers throughout America have also taken note of the affair.

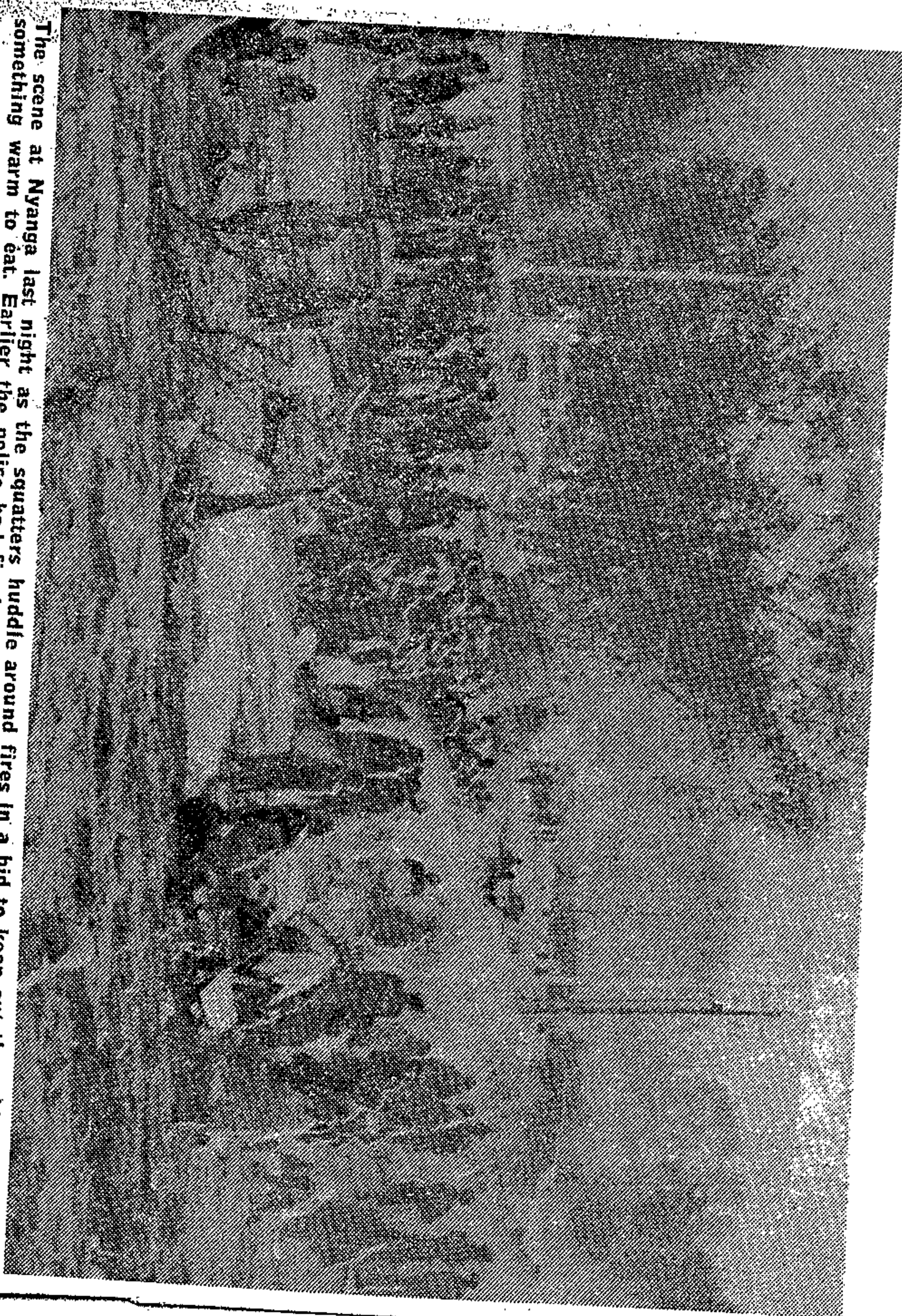
But the South African embassy in Washington hit at "misleading" reports.

The ambassador, Mr Donald Sole, said reports on the squatters had not reflected a statement by Dr Koornhof, who explained about incitement and "an organised campaign to wreck influx control." Other reports from Sapa and The Star's Washington Bureau.

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The scene at Nyanga last night as the squatters huddle around fires in a bid to keep out the cold and prepare something warm to eat. Earlier the police had fired tear gas in order to break up a gathering of cold and prepare clergymen who were attempting to bring food into the area.



They're on the floor with no books - you could TEACH them a lesson

SEVEN-YEAR-OLD Besi Velelo shares his classroom with more than 100 other children. They sit on a cement floor in a bare room in Crossroads. There are no lights or reading books.

This is Besi's first experience of formal education.

He attends Sizamile Junior Primary School, built jointly by residents and the Urban Foundation four years ago. The school is registered with the Department of Education and Training.

There are 304 Sub A pupils in Sizamile School and four classrooms.

ONE BOOK

The children each have one exercise book which they must buy for 20 cents. The teachers use their own books from which to teach. Some of the teachers have no tables or cupboards.

'We are thirsty for education, but when we come to the well the water is muddy,' said a teacher.

The Sub-B class has one desk for the teacher and seven benches. There are 107 children in the class.

The Sub-B, Standard 1 and Standard 2 classes are housed under one roof with low partitions separating them. There are no ceilings and many of the windows are broken.

The upper classes have some furniture, but not nearly enough to meet their needs. They receive no free books.

In other areas black schools need teaching aids and sporting equipment. Many of the older



A GROUNDING in education - this picture was taken during a normal lesson in one of the Sub A classes at Sizamile School at Crossroads.

Argus 18/8/81

classrooms have no ceilings, which causes condensation problems when it rains. Some schools still have no electricity.

In the past nine years the Argus TEACH (Teach Every African Child) project has raised funds to provide African schools in the peninsula

with desperately needed school buildings and other school amenities.

In 1979 the TEACH fund joined forces and finances with the Urban Foundation and several projects, including the upgrading of schools, were undertaken. Eighteen new classrooms

were built at schools in Guguletu, Langa and Nyanga.

In the most recent project R93 000 provided 19 schools with badly needed equipment and teaching aids. Spirit duplicators, overhead projectors, mobile laboratories and tape-recorders were

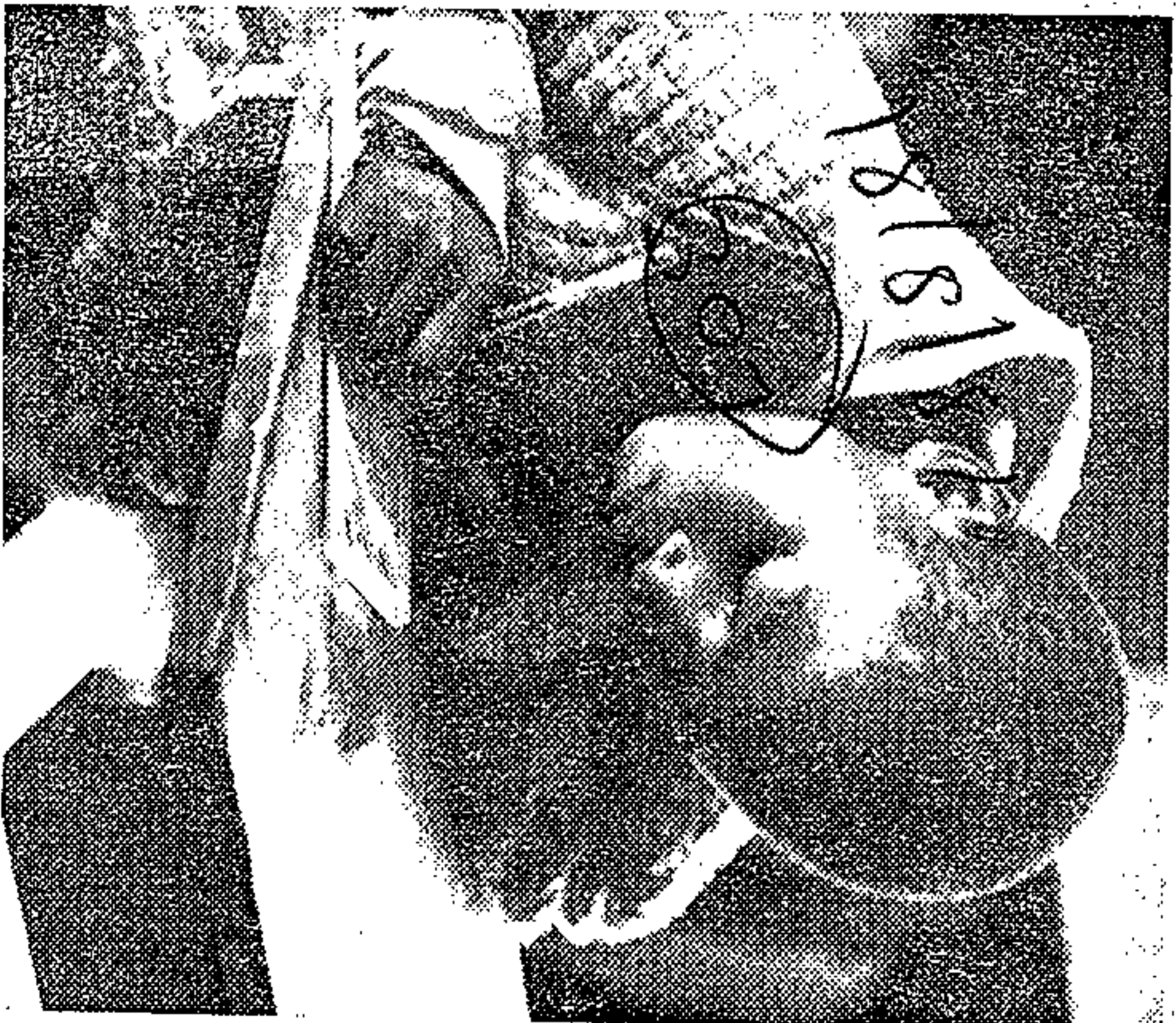
introduced in several schools.

In all these cases the schools were encouraged to take part in the fundraising drive.

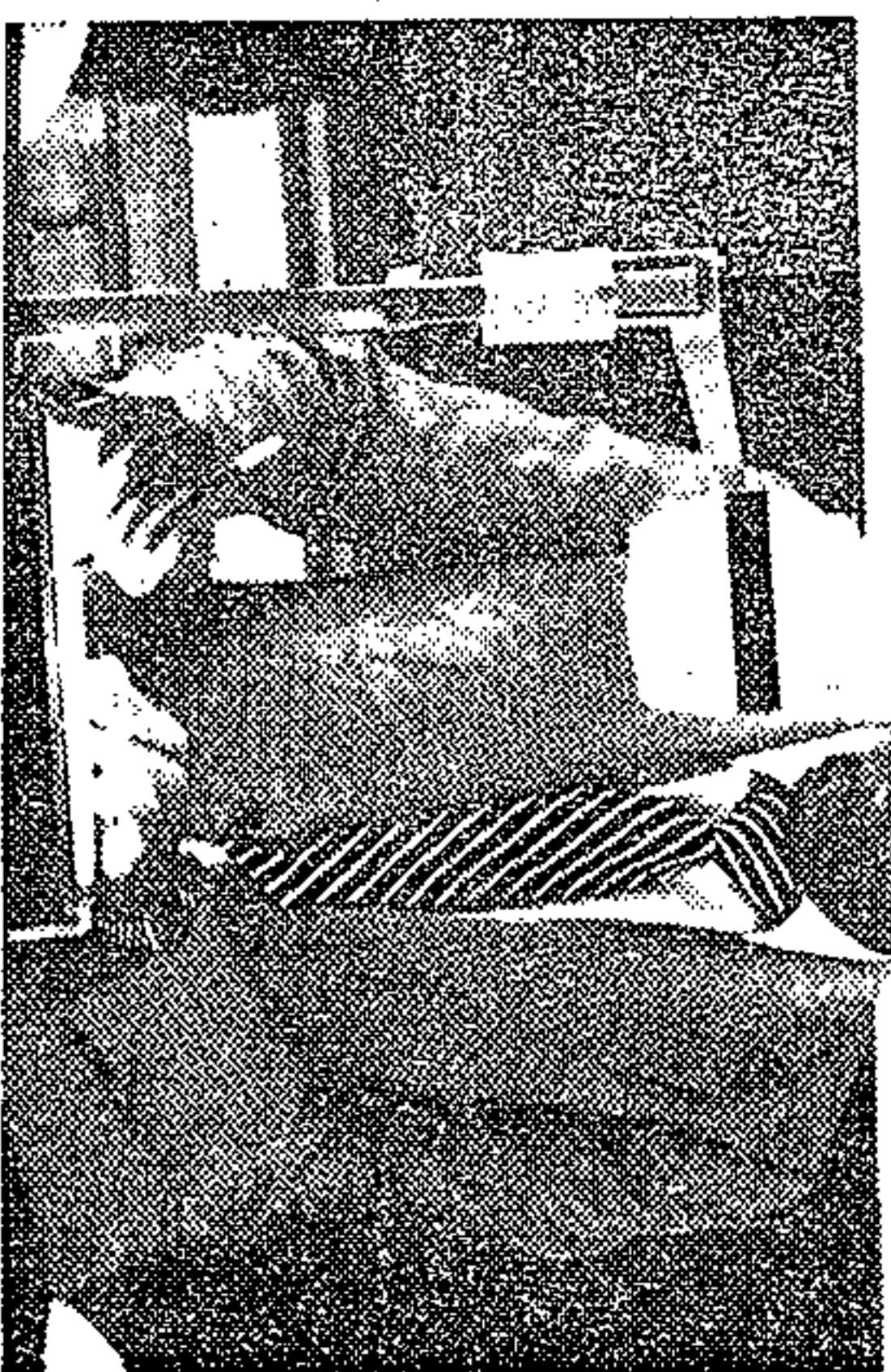
But, as illustrated in the case of Sizamile Lower Primary School, there is still a lot to be

done. Funds have almost run out, however. If you would like to help to teach every African child, send a contribution to TEACH (08 0000 7000 7), PO Box 56, Cape Town, 8000. The Argus and the Urban Foundation will do the

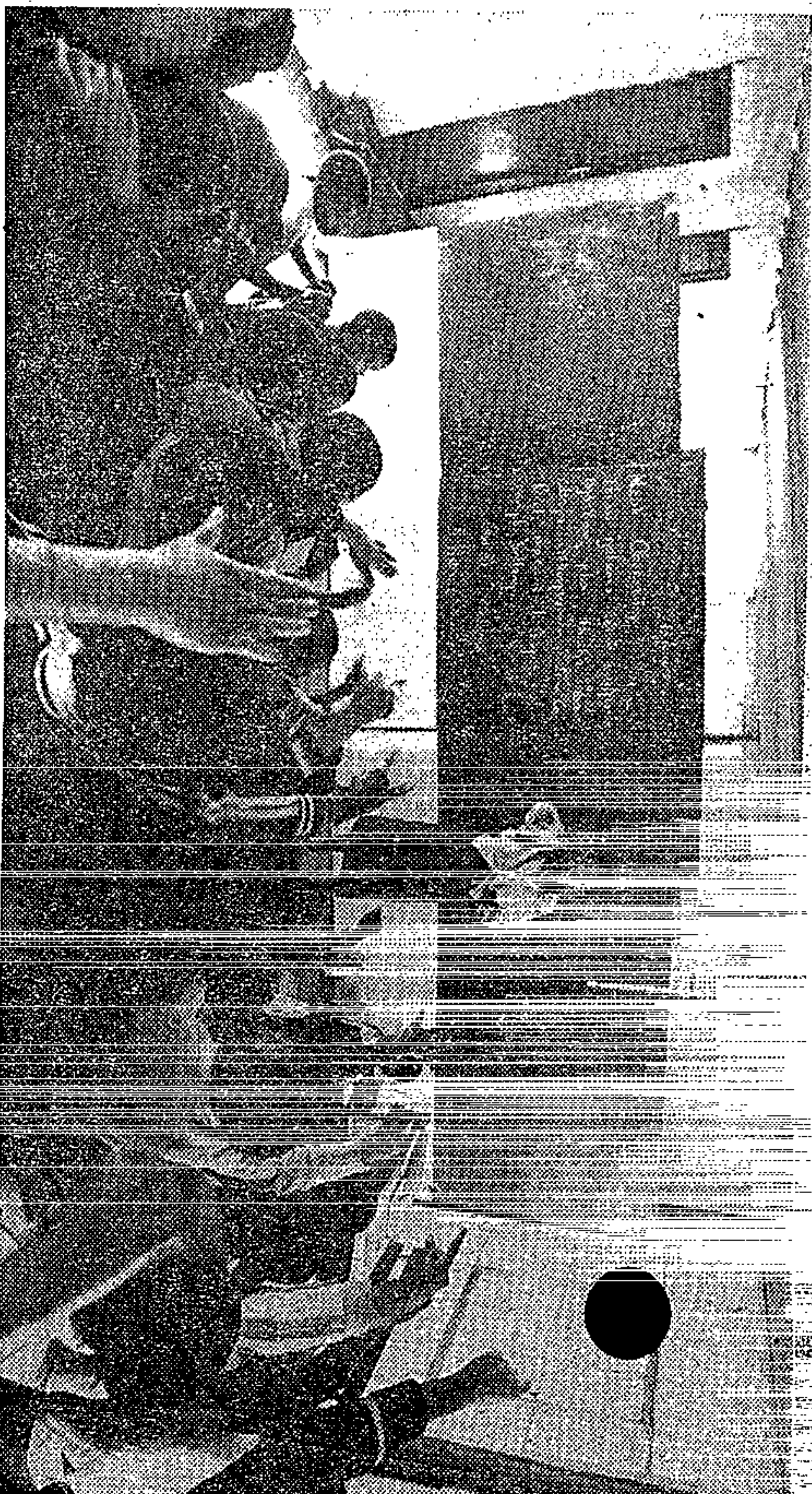
technology had a strong impact on Cape Town Jewish workers up to a certain period. As historical circumstances called for



BEST. LUTANGU is one of the lucky boys in Sisanile School at Crossroads. He has a desk.



THE overhead projector Mr M T Nhuli is using was bought with money raised by TEACH. Luzulo Higher Primary School in Guguletu received two of these projectors and screens.



THE Sub B class at Sisanile School. There are 107 children in the class. The teacher has a desk and there are seven benches. Behind the blackboard is the Standard 1 class. At the other end of the room is the Standard 2 class.



THIS Sub A girl shares a classroom with more than 100 other children. There are no desks. Her book costs her 20 cents. She has to provide a pencil.

● Pictures by John Yeld

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MR L NKOSI of Intshinga Higher Primary School demonstrates an experiment to the Standard 6 class. The mobile laboratory was bought by TEACH and cost R1 000. The whole school uses it for physics and chemistry.

SQUATTING was the normal manner in which poor people — especially in the Third World — saw to their housing needs, and South Africans should move away from the idea that it was an evil, a top University of Cape Town academic told a Stellenbosch student audience last night.

Professor H W van der Merwe, director of UCT's Centre for Intergroup Studies, was addressing a meeting organised by the Stellenbosch branch of Polstu — an independent political organisation on Afrikaans campuses — on squatting in the Western Cape.

An official of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Jan Lambrecht, was also on the platform but told the organisers he did not want his views published in the Press.

Professor van der Merwe said urbanisation, integration and democratisation were three processes which were closely tied to the squatter crisis.

IDEOLOGY

Urbanisation was a natural world phenomenon and could not be stopped. Fast-growing cities in South Africa needed new workers of all groups, including blacks, and the number of blacks in the employ of Government departments in the Cape had, for instance, increased considerably in the 1970s — in the case of postal ser-

'Urbanisation a world phenomenon'

Agus 19/8/81 307

vices and the railways this increase was fourfold — in spite of ideological and political objections.

Economic integration between different groups of South Africans had been taking place for three centuries, but this had only been admitted recently, Professor van der Merwe said.

The democratisation process had led to one man one vote in South Africa, albeit for different Government institutions.

'CRUELEST ACT'

Because of the Government's ideology, influx control had been implemented in the Western Cape and the provision of housing had been limited — since 1972 no new houses had been built for blacks.

Squatters' huts erected by families were being demolished 'in accordance with one of the cruelest Acts of our time, based on a false belief that urbanisation could be stopped by withholding legal rights or the removal of a roof or shelter.'

Turning to a possible solution, Professor van der Merwe said in the short term government officials had the power to



Professor
H W van der Merwe

allow more blacks who obtained work in the Cape to remain here legally, and to accord their wives and children legal status; more family housing should be provided and those who could not afford this should be allowed to erect their own huts according to the site and service scheme.

SOLUTIONS

Long-term solutions included:
 ○ Development of rural areas.
 ○ Adapting urban economic policy to the experience, needs and skills of the Third World — it had to be recognised that South

Africa's cities were neither white nor Western.
 ○ Amendment of legislation.
 ○ Revision of the Constitution.

'I accept the right of the black man to live with his family in the Cape just as much as I accept the right of my own family to do the same, although they only moved to the Cape a few years ago,' Professor van der Merwe added.

But although the extent to which management

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Flats may be 'huge squatter camp'

THE Cape Flats may become a huge squatter area in the next 20 years if it is not positively developed, Dr P E Claassen of the Institute for Planning Research at the University of Stellenbosch said in Cape Town yesterday.

Addressing a one-day conference on aspects of the long term future of the Western Cape, he said that in spite of all the efforts to provide jobs and housing, the flow of blacks and coloured people would continue at a rate which could not be absorbed economically.

PROBLEMS

"Squatting and all its concomitant problems will therefore be with us — and may even grow in severity — for many years to come."

Dr Claassen said that in the next 20 years most of the 1-million or 1.5-million or more increase in the population would settle in the metropolitan area.

This would cause great pressure on housing for the lower income groups and would also cause the filling in of the many undeveloped areas in the Peninsula.

ATLANTIS

As a result of Government incentives and restrictions such as the Group Areas Act and the clampdown on new industrial land, Atlantis should grow fairly fast.

However, its impact as a supplier of jobs would remain small in comparison with the metropolitan area as a whole.

Atlantis would contribute little to relieving the pressure on Cape Town proper because it was completely orientated to the metropolitan area and many of its inhabitants worked there.

DECAY

He said pressure on the agricultural belt would be great and parts of it might fall into decay.

"Because of the Group Areas Act, coloured people will have to continue to be satisfied with the worst parts of the Cape metropolitan area."

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A prospect of statelessness

This week's mass arrest of 2 000 Nyanga squatters was carried out to "defuse the situation," according to Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof.

His statement is only partly euphemistic. Considerable tension attended the position of deadlock reached between the squatters and Peninsula Administration Board officials on Tuesday night. Then followed the dawn raid, in which dogs and as many as 400 policemen were put into action, according to board sources.

Both Koornhof and the squatters had refused to budge from non-negotiable positions. Koornhof, indeed, made his position quite plain on the preceding Friday: "Uncontrolled squatting cannot be tolerated and will not be allowed in the interests of the squatters themselves. . . . No squatting will be allowed on the relevant site in Nyanga."

In addition, he repeatedly ruled out another Crossroads-style concession on the lines of the one he announced to worldwide acclaim on April 5, 1979.

The Nyanga squatters, for their part, held out on three issues:

- Family life could no longer be separated from the contract labour system.
- They refused to go back to Transkei or Ciskei to face slow starvation. "We would rather face swift death here with our families," a squatter told a reporter from *Die Burger*.
- They rejected official efforts to find them alternative employment in the Transvaal and OFS.

This great divide could not, it seems, be bridged. Any concession on humanitarian grounds from Koornhof would be crushed by the majority rightwing in the NP parliamentary caucus. But the world which expected reform from the P W Botha administration will be tempted to throw up its hands in despair.

Aliens Act

It has been confirmed that the squatters will be charged under the Admission of Aliens to the Republic Act. If found guilty they will be summarily deported.

Invocation of this Act, which it is believed is being used against bantustan "citizens" for the first time, suggests that the Transkei government withdrew its co-operation from Pretoria in trying to find a solution to the Nyanga problem.

In addition, legal sources believe it is being used to circumvent cumbersome court proceedings. Transkeians are by SA government definition not SA citizens. Squatters who can claim links to the non-independent Ciskei could have more

chance if charged under the Act.

The situation has come about through no fault of the squatters. In the 21 years since the birth of separate development, government consistently failed to provide for the generation of massive economic activity to absorb new workseekers in the bantustans and decentralised growth zones.

Only now has recognition come that investment of the order of R1 000m/year for the next five years will be required to stem the drift to the cities.

Nor did government pursue with consistent zeal its Verwoerd-inspired commitment to de-Africanise the Cape west of the Eiselen Line. Between 1968 and 1974 the employment of bantustan contract workers rose 200% on average, with government services increasing their engagement of blacks from 1 447 to 6 123, a phenomenal increase of 323%.

But at the same time government put a freeze on housing for Africans in Cape Town.

□ If the Umtata government refuses to take the deported squatters, the possibility exists that they could become a Palestine-type refugee problem — people who are not only jobless and homeless, but stateless. Where will they live, and what will they do there?

Rules:

(1) All rules applicable to the FUNCTION statement are applicable to the external function definition.

(2) The function name of the subprogram must appear as a variable at least once in the subprogram. During every execution of the subprogram, this variable must be defined before it may be referenced or redefined. The value of the variable at the time of execution of any RETURN statement in this subprogram is the value of the function and is the value returned to the function reference.

(3) The subprogram may define and redefine one or more of its arguments so as to effectively return results in addition to the value of the function.

(4) The function subprogram may contain any statements except BLOCK DATA, SUBROUTINE, another FUNCTION statement, or any statement that directly or indirectly references the subprogram being defined.

(5) The function subprogram must contain at least one RETURN statement.

(6) If a function reference causes a dummy argument in the referenced function to become associated with another dummy argument in the same function or with an entity in common (see COMMON statement), a definition of either within the function is prohibited. An example of such a function reference is:
$$Y = ADD(A, A)$$

(7) The following rules apply to arguments involving arrays or array elements:

(a) If an actual argument is an array element, its dummy argument must be either a variable or an array name.

(b) If an actual argument is an array name, its dummy argument must be an array name and that array must be declared in the subprogram with a size (in elements) that does not exceed the actual argument array.

(c) If the actual argument is the x th element of an array containing z elements and the dummy argument is an array name, that array must be declared in the subprogram with a size that does not exceed $z - x + 1$ elements.

(d) A dummy array declarator may use one, two, or three subscript expressions, regardless of how the actual array was declared. Each subscript expression of the dummy array declarator may be either an integer constant or an integer variable. If any subscript expression of the dummy array declarator is an integer variable, that array is called an *adjustable array*.

An adjustable array declarator must have each of its integer variable subscript expressions listed as dummy arguments and each must be defined by its actual argument. These variables must not be redefined in the subprogram.

NYANGA DEADLOCK

Negotiations at Cape Town's Nyanga township between spokesmen for the squatter community and the chief commissioner for the western Cape end in deadlock. The commissioner refuses the squatters' request to remain in the area with "proper roofs" over their heads and the squatters refuse the jobs offered them elsewhere and insist they be allowed to remain together as families. **FM 21/8/81**

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him with 250 labourers per month from Willowvale at rates lower than the prevailing ones, Cumming replied, "It hardly seems

advisable to bring down a number of natives on your works on less favourable terms than are accorded to other native employees of the Board; discontent would arise and as to the native mind the Willowvale men have gained their point".⁴⁰

The solidarity of the natives in Cape Town was formidable, and when in January 1902 the idea was mooted to bring down 1 000 - 1 500 workers at a rate of 3/6 rather than 4/- a day, Cumming astutely noted that when these men come down, the 4/- men "would then bring pressure to bear upon the cheaper men ... now we might be able to get the men down on the terms you propose to give them but when they get down here they would raise some quibble and try to get out of their contracts".⁴¹ Significantly, the problem was not in getting Africans to accept a wage rate of 3/6 (which was closer to the norm throughout the country) so much as in convincing one set of labourers to work at lower rates than the others. This is exemplified by the fact that Africans at the Simon's Town works were earning 3/- to 3/6 per day because "these labourers are, of course, removed from those in Cape Town and they are not subject to the same pressure".⁴²

While the obvious solidarity of the workers is clear, it is a mistake to assume that they possessed a highly developed form of collective consciousness. For although the African workers were largely successful in preventing a decrease in their wages there is no evidence to raise in the characteristics brought out by Songwevu, S

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August 25/8/81
**Squatters to be given
Ocean View homes**

Divisional Council Reporter

IN SPITE of objections from the Ocean View Management Committee, the Divisional Council agreed at its monthly meeting today that squatters from Hout Bay, Raapkraal and Pollsmoor would be housed in the township.

The management committee objected on the grounds that the squatters would be 'foreign' to the environment of Ocean View and that their pres-

ence would lead to crime in the area.

But the council decided to adhere to a previous decision that new houses would be made available to people already living in Ocean View and the squatters would be offered the older homes these residents vacated.

The council is obliged under an agreement with the Department of Community Development to rehouse registered squatters from numbered shacks.

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Despatch in uproar Ev Post 26/8/87 (307) (384) over squatter plan

THE Despatch Town Council is strongly opposed to a plan to build an emergency camp for 15 000 squatters in its area and has complained to local Members of Parliament.

The Mayor, Mr C J Grobler, said in an interview: "We can't let this sort of thing happen. We are concerned about a possible rise in the crime rate because of the high unemployment among these people.

"This will create social havoc," he said.

It was foolish to try and "move these people around all the time".

The emergency camp which is planned to house 1 500 families is the brainchild of the

East Cape Administration Board.

But Mr Grobler has no idea where the people who may occupy it will come from. He presumes they will come from the Greenbushes and Walmer areas.

The plan came to the attention of the Town Clerk of Despatch, Mr P Erasmus, in May. He was asked to comment on the possibility of a camp being built in the area. It was contained in a letter written by Ecab's director, Mr Louis Koch.

There is still a possibility Ecab will seek a site for the camp within the municipal area of Port Elizabeth.

New self-help centre

CT 27/8/81

Staff Reporter

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A SELF-HELP centre established in Crossroads by Compassion, an organization set up 12 years ago to help people in rural areas, is to be opened today at 4.30pm.

The honorary secretary of Compassion, Mrs Anna Pearce, said yesterday the opening of the centre would include an exhibition of some of the self-help items it has developed, including the "wonder-box".

Resembling two polystyrene-filled cushions, one on top of the other, the "wonder-box" simplifies the cooking of food such as samp and soya beans by keeping it insulated.

An oven useful to Crossroads residents as well as homeland inhabitants will also be displayed.

The centre will take in six women every two weeks and teach them how to cook in and make a "wonder-box" and how to make clothes using factory rejects.

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wanted to continue to bury their dead in the traditional manner was seen as tantamount to wishing to infect whites. 'Faugh-a-Ballogh' wrote to the Lantern saying that Malays reckoned the infection of whites "a fine lark" and continued:

"The present epidemic has taught us a lesson what should not be forgotten; and, if we wish to profit by it, the sooner the Malays are made to reside in a separate district the better for all concerned. I enclose card, and will be happy to lend a hand in any movement that will bring our coloured friends to their level".⁴¹

These rumours seem to have been quite widely believed. At the end of September, the Lantern continued to fuel them by reporting that the spread of smallpox amongst whites was still a matter to be investigated. It also mentioned that whites were ignoring quarantine procedures, but did not suggest that their lapses showed a prima facie desire to spread smallpox.⁴² In October, Mr Goldschmidt, of the Relief Committee, was against Malays getting relief "...they did their best to communicate disease to Europeans." and that there was a strong feeling against the Malays. Another member said that "people" did not subscribe to the funds because they thought they might go to Malays.⁴³

The Malays did qualify their advocacy of Canon L them during the 1856 made on them show the existing middle-class the lower classes. H middle-class Cape Town which many of the low to the residents of the journalistic enquiries Mountain, hitherto made classes via their presence. Thus the Lantern hits "in these times" to answer its own question in mountain residents. It informed Lantern reader

Man dies in Muizenberg shack fire

A MAN was burnt to death last night when a fire swept through a wood-and-iron shack in Vrygrond, Muizenberg.

Mr D Alexander, 32, of Playways Walk, Vrygrond, was taken to the police mortuary in Salt River after being certified dead at Victoria Hospital.

The blaze was extinguished by the Lakeside firebrigade. The cause is unknown.

In Bellville, Miss M Bos of Guguletu, escaped death last night when she fell from a train and was struck by another at the station. She was taken to Tygerberg Hospital.

f thanks largely to the can minister who had helped the attacks that had been y was being added to the anything for members of pox epidemic had shaken s of the conditions under This was not just confined to ck streets but extended to ut" population of Table e attention of the middle- in the Resident Magistrate's they were rotting up in the r the magazine attempted ing the habitats of these c several "burrows" and inces of their inhabitants.

NYANGA ARRESTS

"Aliens" out

FM 28/8/81

Most of the confusion about Cape Town's deported squatters has been dispelled — but only after Wednesday's pre-dawn arrest of 800 "residual refugees" who somehow slipped through the net in last week's big round-up.

The 800 were arrested in a 4 am raid after police scaled a 2 m high fence at the Holy Cross church, Nyanga. According to police, people arrested in the dawn raid were to be taken to Pollsmoor Prison for "screening." Lawyers take this to mean that people with work will probably be allowed to stay.

"Illegals" will doubtless be treated as "aliens" and summarily deported to join their 1 100 hapless compatriots shipped back to Transkei last week. Invocation of the rarely used Admission of Aliens to the Republic Act, as well as the imposition of stringent controls on the transportation of people from Transkei to SA, introduces another disturbing dimension to separate development as an element of multilateral relations between Pretoria and the inde-

pendencies it sponsored.

The use of pass laws as a means of controlling the supply of workers required by employers in the common area is bad enough. Work-seekers accept that arrest and the payment of a fine are part of the price that has to be paid to secure employment. It operates as a severe kind of job tax but is better than starving. The Aliens Act with powers of summary deportation by-passes protracted court proceedings and confers very definite "undesirable" status on people who fall foul of it.

There is no appeal and no escape. It provides a chilling dimension to Pretoria's understanding of "independent national states" that was not there before. Leaders of the bantustans which have not yet opted for independence cannot have failed to detect this. It provides the starkest confirmation to date that the cynics are probably right in their belief that Pretoria's policies are designed to reinforce the migrant labour system.

The basis of the system is to draw on the homelands' labour pool when it is required, but the status of such labour should not be allowed to develop beyond that of "temporary sojourner." Events in Cape Town in the past fortnight illustrate just how far Pretoria is prepared to go to emphasise this fundamental principle of policy. They may also serve to deter other homeland leaders from picking the bitter fruits of independence.

Anti-squat 28/8/81 councillors

OPPOSE BLACK CAMP

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — A proposed emergency camp for about 10 000 blacks near Despatch has been vehemently opposed by the town's councillors.

At a meeting this week the council decided to refuse access to the proposed camp over land within its jurisdiction and resolved to take up the matter with various MPs and MPCs and the Office of the Prime Minister.

The camp aims to provide temporary accommodation for 1 500 families squatting in Zwile, a black township in Port Elizabeth.

'We don't want another Crossroads on our doorstep,' said the Mayor of Despatch, Mr C.J. Grobler.

The council feared that large numbers of unemployed would enter the town and there would be insufficient control to prevent squatting.

The Director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, said the settlement would not be a squatter camp — water would be provided and roads built.

Squatter who was a cut above the rest

By Tim Cartwright

With squatters so often in the news these days, I find myself time and again thinking of Achmed — the only one of them I knew well.

We had bought a house on the harbour side of the Hout Bay valley and came to realise that, without planning on our part, we had landed in something of a paradise: hectares of indigenous forests, a blue bay and steep protea and heather clad mountains.

The area did, however, have — and still has — one serious problem — some 500 squatters on the western hillside, our side. Our house and garden was one of some half dozen "buffer state" properties between that hungry, often unemployed mass and the more respectable villas and beach cottages of the valley itself. As with the 1820 settlers in the Zuurveld, those behind seemed to expect those of us in front to "hold the line, no matter what".

Being a "buffer state" meant acting as a sort of no man's land when warring factions got at each other's throats. Most squatter communities are reported to be well organised and peaceful and ours was, too. But every now and then a truly thunderous liquor-inspired scrap would break out and everything from axes to bicycle spokes would be used as weapons.

There was another element as well. The squatters took any and every opportunity to rob us. In all, we were burgled nine times in six years. Yet it was the happiest period of

Achmet and his wife lived in a PVC shack not more than two metres high, under a bush, literally on the edge of Edward Road, overlooking our garden.

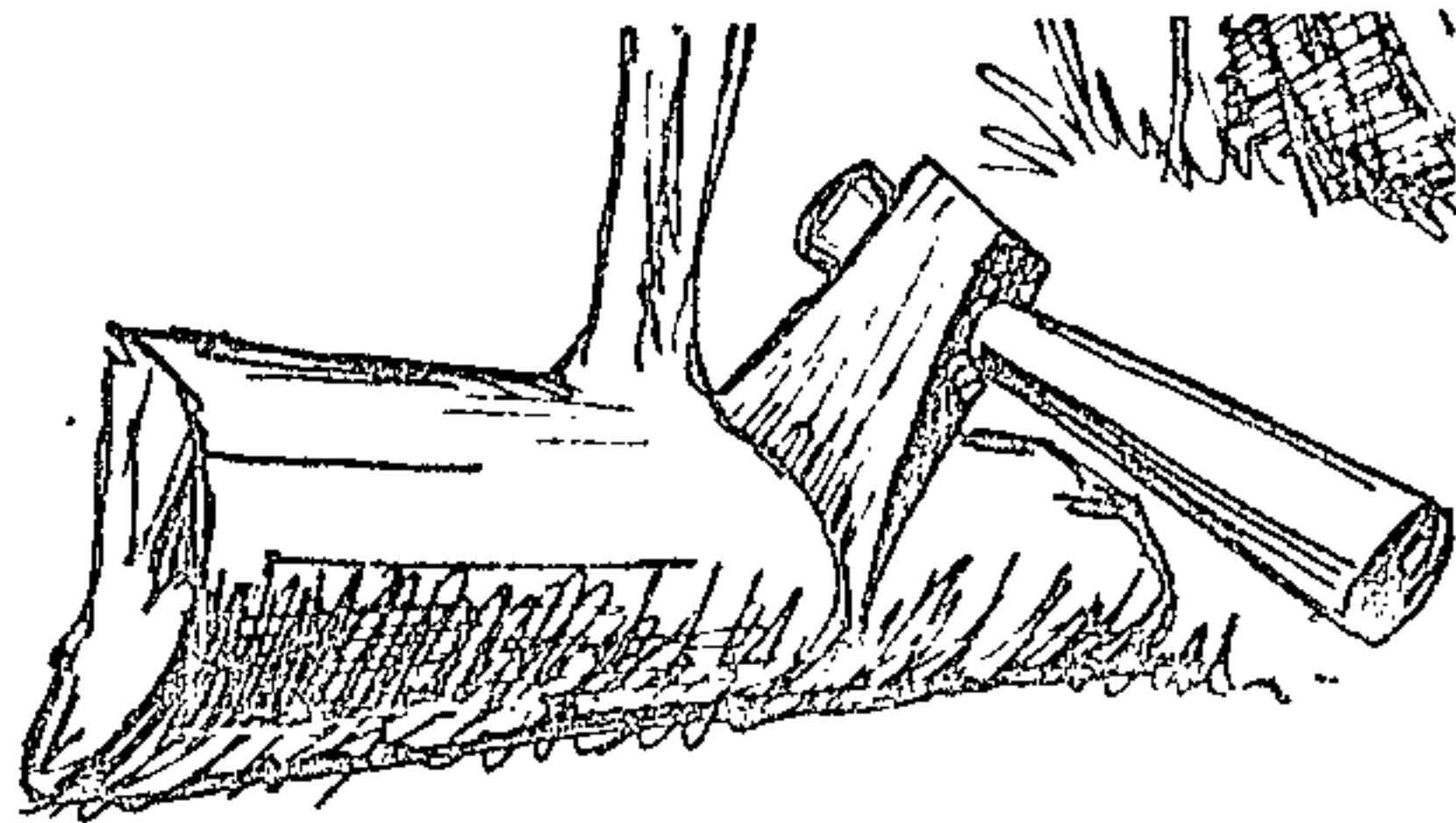
This favour was granted them, I think, because Achmet had been there longer than all the others, and was old. It was known that he was honest and certainly never stole, and he chopped rook-rans for firewood, which he sold at two cents a piece.

All this may conjure up a tragic picture. But on the contrary, he seemed one of the happiest people I had met. When we came home late at night we could hear him kidding his wife in their small shelter. Laughing and joking, they would shout ribald jokes and break down into hilarious giggles that would last halfway through the night.

I got to know Achmet best after a small operation. For a few days I was in mild pain and during that time I used to hobble down Edward Road like an 80-year-old and sit on the sand looking at the bay and the hills.

Achmet was often there too in the middle of the day.

During that time I learned that he had trained as a carpenter but that after some 50 years on site he had "retired." Life was then, he thought, far better: two full sacks of firewood sold today brought in food for half a week and one sack gave enough for two days. Even if no wood was sold for a day or two, he had never yet starved, and people were always kind, giving him the odd sandwich and cool-drink.



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Achmed and his wife . . . "ribald jokes and hilarious giggles."

yet again, and dumped her in the van.

None of this upset old Achmet very much and he seemed never to grow tired of her nor ever to lose patience. As she limped back after another 48 hours of sobering up in the cells, he would meet her on the beach road, tell her how

no more leg pulls, just despair in those blood-shot old eyes.

Before we left that day my wife handed him the remainder of our Easter gifts. As we gave this to him, I suddenly realised that we were his first visitors and, unless we came again, he would be left alone to the end. His wife had not once turned up, too

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regretted being there. Somehow although plundered we never felt any malice or reproach for that lively community that lived so precariously, so near to us physically, and yet so far away in every other sense.

This brings me to Achmet. He had, from the start, held a rather privileged position with the police. While the remainder of the squatters kept back half hidden in the wattle on Karbonkelberg,

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lem — his wife's alcoholism. He could drink without apparent ill effect. But with her it was different; when sober, she was a timid person who over-emphasised her politeness and humility; when she had too much she became literally imbecilic. She would rant and rave and fall in the bushes or collapse in a heap in the main road. And from there she would swear at the police as they picked her up.

bad language. And the old scarecrow would smile in a wan way and, from her half metre above him, reach down with scraggy arms and encircle his neck. They had been together as long as anyone could remember, and seemed ideally matched.

One day, we found her alone. Achmet, so much a part of our lives with his jokes and his cheery "good-mornings" had suddenly disappeared. Yes, his wife said, blind drunk and half dead with weeping, he had had a stroke. God Almighty, how would she live now?

My wife found out where he had been taken. After a fortnight's rather guilt-ridden delay, we crossed Constantia Nek to a nursing home down Retreat way where he was ensconced.

Achmet was propped up in bed, semi-paralysed down one side. His round, innocent face now had a hideous grey tinge and for the first time in my experience he looked inutterably sad: no more smiles, no more wily remarks,

said) and too drunk to raise the bus fare or the spirit to get there. No one knew where she was.

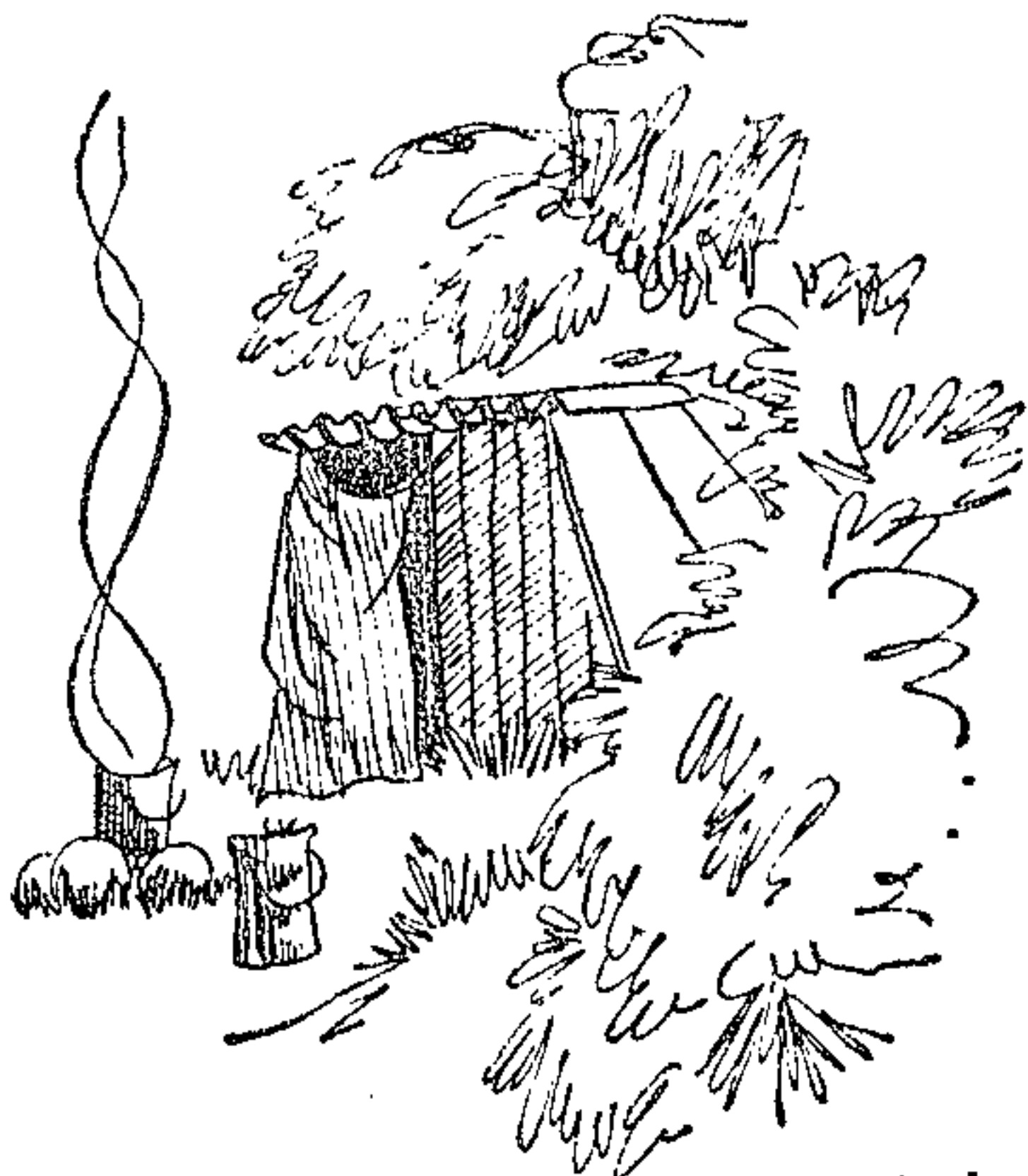
So he took the Easter eggs and thanked us again with his face all lopsided as a result of the stroke.

He said thank you at least five times and it was difficult to make him stop.

Then we made to leave. But that he did not want. He began quietly to cry, like a small child. It was terrible to see tears rolling slowly down those old cheeks. He simply could not stop, and although we delayed and hung around it was no good: that quiet sobbing, a lament without strength, without hope, went on.

He died about one month later. I am quite sure he would have lived much longer if they had let him go to fend for himself somehow.

The last we heard of his wife was that she had slipped down one of the sandy ravines high up on the hill, had broken her back, and after lying out in the rain most of the night, had also given up the battle.



"They lived in a PVC shack under a bush overlooking our garden."

A shanty town

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● From Page 1

cause problems between the coloured and Africans who had grown up in the city and the tribally-based people who made up the biggest slice of the community

Most of the men in the camp had been through the grind of the single-sex hostels and left them in revolt against the system which denied them the company of their families

One line in the book — about a conversation with four men in the 50-year-old barracks at Langa township revealed the starkness of hostel existence

"One man had lived in the same bunk for over 20 years" Some of those at Modderdam did indeed retain close links with the homelands from which they had come. But man needs bread to live and they did not have it where their homes were.

"It is not simply for fun that we came to this camp," one Modderdam resident told Silk. "For if I could receive the same money in Transkei as I received here I would return home"

He had been living in a hostel in Langa since 1947 and in 1975 brought his wife to live with him. During all the years until then he saw his wife and family only when he went home for three weeks leave each year.

When Modderdam started growing in 1976 he built a shack and moved there with his wife.

"I decided that after all those years in the hostels it was safer to come out here to Modderdam because the raids are fierce in the townships and it costs lots of money to keep women out of police cells," he said.

A woman at Modder-

dam, this time from Ciskei, also summed up the cost of having to choose between the tensions of existence in urban areas where one's very presence is illegal but work and money are available, and the impoverished rural homelands where the possibility of survival is questionable

"If my husband could earn the same amount of money in the Ciskei I would happily go back there as I am missing the place every day. At home together you can plan about building your own house and such things. Here there are no prospects of ever owning one," said Mrs Dywile

"But if my husband had to earn less I would rather tolerate life here because without money there is no happiness. I am feeling that it is a cruel thing that white people want to use the labour of our husbands but they have no respect for their wives."

Another Modderdam dweller, Mrs Zonwabela Mcaphuskiso, echoed this view: "Nobody is obliged to respect people who have no respect for you. This applies to us and the white people. In fact, we are tired of their nonsense."

She was also talking of blacks being "useful," only as long as they served the white man.

This is the book's real indictment — the cynical way administrators and public representatives regarded black citizens. And it did not start with the National Party Government

The first law regulating the migration of blacks to towns and limiting their rights as long as they did not work for the whites, was passed in 1923, says Silk

It was not strictly enforced but was considerably tightened in 1936

During the war years there was one glimmer when a committee recommended that pass laws be scrapped, the migrant system dismantled, urban land and trade union rights be granted to blacks

A Bill enshrining this was never passed but Prime Minister Jan Smuts conceded in 1946 that "We tried segregation but that has not stopped it (African resettlement in urban areas). The process has been accelerated. You might as well try to keep the ocean back with a broom."

What happened after the 1948 general election is recent history. But the official posturing around the final demise of Modderdam, strikes a shameful note for government.

The shocking exchange in Parliament in February 1977 when the then Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn denied bulldozers would be used to demolish some shacks ("I haven't seen any bulldozers in pictures of the demolitions. Those were front-end loaders") is reported in the book.

A week before this he had said in Parliament: "I must say with the greatest emphasis that in no circumstances whatever will any shack be bulldozed."

The Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act 1977, tabled on April 25 1977, made all previous debate irrelevant. This removed any rights squatters may have had — even the right to prior notice that a shanty would be demolished.

In the four years since Modderdam, the people flooding to urban areas and trying to squat there has not abated.

Last week The Star reported how the stagnation of Transkei's economy was likely to increase the flood enormously.

The authorities have answered each squatting situation — with the exception of Crossroads — with bulldozers.

Shanty towns are a controversial and unpopular phenomenon. But more and more administrators and academics, taking a hard look at economic realities and the possibility of social disruption if thousands have no homes and are prevented from putting up their own structures, believe alternative strategies are essential.

Site and service schemes, self-help housing and other solutions are already being explored.

Professor Sampie Terreblanche of Stellenbosch University believes the Government must allow controlled squatting. It is just too expensive today to build conventional homes for everybody

"I have advocated a policy of controlled squatting since the days of the Erika Theron Commission (into the situation of coloured people)," he said recently.

But a squatter, thrown on to charity by the demolition of her Modderdam home, deserves the last word: "They (the whites) forget we are the same people who go and do some washing and all that in their houses."

● A Shanty Town in South Africa: The story of Modderdam — by Andrew Silk. (Ravan Press, R6,95).

The tragedy of shanty towns

What is the reality of squatter towns? Are these communities simply a collection of thieves and lawbreakers? A newly published book sets out the stark, tragic tale of one such community, Modderdam. **ANTHONY DUIGAN** reports

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A SHANTY TOWN IN SOUTH AFRICA



'We black people are forced to be stubborn'

"These squatters are lawbreakers. They are trespassers encroaching on the rights of others. They are not honest people. The majority of them are rogues." — a Government view of Squatters in 1977.

"There is little here for me and my family but it does not help to take them back to where they starve. Under the circumstances we black people are forced to be stubborn." — a squatter in Modderdam, Cape, 1977.

Two views, worlds apart, of an explosive issue. One is voiced from the privileged shelter of Parliament and has the backing of the law.

The other is painfully pronounced by a man who can see no alternative but to face arrest and harassment for the sake of getting his family the basic

necessities which are everyone's right — food and shelter.

Both views emerge in a disturbing book in which the factual account of one squatter community's fate is an inescapable indictment of a South African way of handling people in a crisis.

Nyanga is fresh in everyone's mind. About 1 500 squatters were forcibly moved from the Cape township on a winter's morning.

The recriminations are still falling. The squatters are undoubtedly still flooding back to the area from which they were evicted. The memory of former demolitions lingers on.

Is there any meeting ground between the legislator and the law-breaking squatter? Is South Africa doomed to face the escalating ten-

sions of squatter removals — Nyanga, Unibel, Modderdam?

Squatting is the result of chronic housing shortages and is not unique to South Africa. Shanty towns are commonplace throughout Africa, Asia and Latin America and authorities there often show little regard for their inhabitants, author Silk points out in his book.

Bulldozing the shanties is also practised in other parts of Africa — sweeping the problem under the carpet.

But there is a difference between the situation here and elsewhere. South Africa has the resources to tackle the problem constructively. Many others do not.

The squatters at Modderdam sought the most basic goals — the right to

live with their families in a simple shack and do any work available.

"Their struggle to obtain these modest demands was a test of black South Africa's ability to win the greater struggle for acceptance in the city," Silk states in his preface.

At Modderdam one round of this struggle was lost.

During the week of August 8, 1977, two bulldozers knocked down the homes of 10 000 black people who had set up their "town" on a patch of land about 20 km east of Cape Town.

A year later another round was won — others had been lost when Unibel and Werkgenot squatter camps were demolished — when Crossroads was abruptly reprieved by Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-

operation and Development.

But totting up rounds won or lost denies the human dimensions of the problem and clouds the responsibility for its existence.

The people at Modderdam had been brought to town to serve the white man. When this was done they were expected to leave, Silk states.

In his presentation of how Modderdam came to be, its fight for existence and the final fate of its people, Silk lets squatter and officialdom speak for themselves and avoids the pitfall of adding angry commentary on the run of events.

Modderdam camp itself was a mixture of coloured and black and, like it or not, a natural apartheid divided the two races. But in its year-long existence it had the feel

of a liberated zone, Silk records.

On Sundays at 10 am the camp executive and judicial committees met with the residents to deliberate and pass on any news.

"People wherever they are need laws," court prosecutor Mr Kekana explained. "Without them they can be miserable and chaotic."

The court procedure in the camp was dominated by a makgotla type of system — tribal courts which sometimes handed down corporal punishment without consideration of the dignity of the individual.

This, Silk notes, did

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BACK PAGE

JOHN KANE BERMAN in Johannesburg on the South African system that turns second class citizens into illegal aliens

Victims of the future strategy of apartheid

THE APARTHEID system has crossed an important threshold in its handling of the Nyanga squatters. After the violent, but not unexpected, destruction of their shelters had failed to drive them out, the new weapons of summary deportation were used. The significance is not that they were physically transported and dumped on a "homeland"—that too has plenty of precedent—but that they were treated as aliens under a law controlling foreign immigration.

South Africa has always treated its indigenous people as second-class citizens, or worse. But transporting them out of the country under the same law as would be used against illegal Russian immigrants or Vietnamese boat people is new. It is also a sign of the government's desperation.

Indeed there is desperation on both sides: the so-called squatters are but a fraction of the growing number of black people desperate to escape poverty in the overcrowded "homelands," while the government is equally desperate to keep them out of the 86 per cent of the country under white occupation. One has only to look at the demographers' projections of an influx of 10-20 million blacks to the "white" areas in the next 20 years to realise how gargantuan is the job that faces the apartheid engineers of these people.

Most Africans in every sense except legal definition, are no more wanted as permanent residents of the "white" areas than the boat people were wanted anywhere. The erection of police roadblocks to keep out 1,500-odd deported squatters is but a forerunner of what is to come for millions.

In their quiet way, the squatters were engaged in passive resistance—something South Africa has not seen for a long time. Miraculously, nobody was shot. But violent confrontation between the authorities and "illegal"

people must come sooner or later. One does not require much imagination to see that "illegal" people will be one of the major points of conflict in South Africa in the coming years.

There is of course something grotesque about legislating millions of your own countrymen into illegality. But there is no doubt that war has been declared. Although the government is cranking out a number of myths to justify its outrages against the squatters, they are easily dispelled. Having given people two years' notice to get out of the places they are living in, no excuse if they are neither provided with alternative family accommodation nor allowed to rig up their own.

Evicted from their township accommodation in July, the squatters had a choice: disappear to the "homelands," or seek refuge on the sand-dunes between Nyanga and Crossroads shantytown.

They chose the latter and built shelters against the Cape winter out of poles, hewn from the bushes, covered with black plastic of the kind used to make far-bage bags. They stuck to that choice even though the men from Dr Piet Koorhof's Ministry of Co-operation and Development burnt and ripped down these shelters, and, according to some reports, confiscated their firewood and set it ablaze. When these tactics turned out to be too soft, the police went in, rounded up the people, tossed some of them into Saol and bussed the others off to the Transkei.

The main myth being put about is that there are no jobs for the squatters in the Cape peninsula. But some do have regular employment, while many more have casual jobs as chaffers or gardeners. The going rate appears to be 5 rand a day. One 28-year-old "illegal" said he looked for work every day, and was

lucky about three days a week. Another, 27, who gave his address as "the bush," said that although he was unemployed at the moment, he found the occasional job and sent money home to his father, who was entirely dependent on him. There was no work at all in the "homeland," whereas in Cape Town he could always get some odd job. If he went back to the Transkei, his wife and child would starve.

The theme "If I went to the Transkei I and my children would starve" appears over and over again among the squatters. The government's professed concern about unemployment is wholly disingenuous. Around the fringes and in the plush like suburbs of a big city like Cape Town, people can get all sorts of jobs in the so-called informal sector, now being recognised by economists in South Africa. Exploitative wages, no doubt—especially if the jobs are menial. But the government's which-hunt against the "illegal" people in Cape Town risks destroying the informal sector. Deporting the people who work in it will not transplant it to the Transkei or Ciskei, since these kinds of jobs cannot exist in stagnating rural slums.

Equally disingenuous is the government's professed anxiety about misery in squatter settlements. Despite its claims, the government is not opposed to squatter settlements: it just doesn't want them to soil the "white" areas. It has itself created by dumping millions of black people into "settlements."

It has also in effect forced hundreds of thousands of black people into the position where they have no choice but to "squat" in the "white" areas because for them built houses for them there.

Why is the government so brutally hostile to the Nyanga squatters when only

a few years ago it bowed to pressures not to ship the Crossroads squatter off to the "homelands"?

Partly, the Nyanga people are paying for the Crossroads deal, whose small-pint price at the time was stiffer than laws against all other "illegal" peculiarities about Cape Town.

Firstly, its African population is relatively small, so that any increase is immediately visible—unlike Soweto, say, whose huge population scores of thousands of "illegal" people. Secondly, it has no "homeland" on its doorstep where blacks looking for urban work can congregate—unlike Pretoria, for example, where blacks can daily commute from the vast squatter ghettos in neighbouring Bophuthatswana.

Thirdly, it had in 1970 an abnormally high masculinity ratio: 248 males to 100 females. This has now dropped to 158 to 100, which is closer to the national average for the "white" of 130 to 100. The figures mean that women had been kept out of the Cape peninsula much more strictly than elsewhere and many of the squatters are women who moved in because they could no longer tolerate separation from their husbands.

But it would be misleading to see Dr Koorhof's total onslaught against the squatters as explicable only in terms of these special factors. It would be equally false to follow the red herring that it is a sop to the right wing of the Nationalist Party caucus.

The squatters are not merely pawns in the tactics of cautious bickering, however, pervasively comforting a view that may be with its implication that their fate is not the rule but the exception (and therefore not indicative of where apartheid is going). They are victims of the strategy of apartheid that has been mapped out for the foreseeable future.

The strategy was spelt out a few years ago in the report of a commission written by Dr Piet Rieker, a former economic adviser to the Prime Minister, John Vorster. Its essential recommendation, accepted in a government white paper, was that tougher pass laws, as overlord of the blacks, Dr Koorhof is the chief executor of the Rieker blueprint. He has already quashed the fines for pass violations and when the Ciskei becomes a constitutionally separate state later this year he will no doubt deport Ciskeian "foreigners" just as he has deported Transkeian "illegals."

The Mzantsima brothers' complaints about the deportation of the squatters, like their "threats" to return some of them to Cape Town, are nothing more than cynical posturing. Had they not acquiesced in stripping Khossas of their South African citizenship in the first place, the aliens laws could not have been invoked against them. When Leonard Sebe takes the Ciskei into "independence" in December, he will by that act render "Ciskeian" Khossas deportable aliens.

Dr Koorhof and Prime Minister P. W. Botha have both recently begun to assert that whites have a right to protect themselves against "swamping" by blacks. The term has not been used in polite circles for some years, but the fact that it has now been openly resurrected indicates that the government fears the crunch is about to come. Mr Charles Simkins, a leading demographer, believes that a huge wave of urbanisation is about to hit the towns.

Unemployment in the Transkei has reached such critical proportions that the only rational thing to do is to get out as soon as possible. Forced population relocation schemes have caused so much overcrowding in the Ciskei that one researcher in the area said there would be standing room only by the end of the decade.

Pretoria's dumping and deportation programme only exacerbates the very problem it is designed finally to solve: illegal urbanisation. Packing more and more people into the "homelands" so overstrains what little they have in the way of resources that the gap between what a person can earn there and in the forbidden cities actually widens, so giving the cities even greater magnetic appeal, leading to more illegal influx, more deportation and dumping, more homeland degeneration, more illegal entry, and so the vicious circle progresses.

Historically, the "homelands" have served the mainstream economy as labour reservoirs. But there are now signs that a crucially important structural change in their function is in the making. Despite a couple of boom years for the economy (including eight per cent real growth last year), labour recruitment in the "homelands" appears to have been drying up.

One of the key findings of the Rieker Commission was that there was enough black labour spread across the various "white" urban areas to meet the administrative needs of the economy, and one of its key purposes was to make the importation of "homeland" contract labour very much more difficult.

Over time, it seems likely that the "homelands" will become less and less of labour pools and more of more of dumping grounds (though workers for particular industries, like mining, will continue to be drawn from there). The drying up of migrant workers' remittances will have catastrophic consequences for the "homeland" dwellers, who seem destined to become the new "wretched of the earth."

Legislating people into the

status of illegal aliens is the corollary of cutting them off from access to the central economy. The Foreign Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, now goes around justifying the deportation of the squatters by comparing them to Mexicans in the United States—the implication being that they have no more claim on the country and its resources.

Even on the most optimistic assumptions, the South African economy cannot sustain a sustained rate of growth high enough to prevent an increase in black unemployment. Even if a high gold price were to remove the age-old balance-of-payments constraint on rapid growth, chronic skills shortages, and high inflation would force periodic deflationary clampdowns. Dr Koorhof's main job now is to cope with the demographic consequences of this: keep the number of blacks in the "white" area to the absolute minimum, the economy cannot do without and make sure the unwanted millions stay away.

Given the numbers involved as the black population inexorably grows, the government's desire to prevent "swamping" is likely to become its dominating obsession for the foreseeable future.

Until now the barriers erected against "illegal" people have been administrative: pass laws, fines, police raids, and the like. August 1981 saw for the first time the erection of barriers in the form of roadblocks to keep unwanted deportees from returning to Cape Town, inevitably these roadblocks will have to become permanent, like a series of Checkpoint Charlie around the country. Sooner or later, it seems, unless whites learn to share this country, they will be able to survive in it only by building a series of Berlin Walls around the "homelands" to stop the hungry millions from escaping.

Sowetan 2/9/81

SOWETAN, Wednesday, September 2, 1981

Page 7

Nyanga: A taste of things to come

APARTHEID has crossed an important threshold in its handling of the Nyanga squatters. Where the violent, but not unprecedented, destruction of their shelters failed to drive them out, the new weapon of summary deportation was used.

The significance of this is not that they were physically transported and dumped on a "homeland" — that too has plenty of precedent — but that they were acted against as aliens under a law controlling foreign immigration.

South Africa has always treated its indigenous people as second-class citizens, or worse. But transporting them out of the country under the same law as would be used against illegal Russian immigrants or Vietnamese boat people is new. It is also a sign of the Government's desperation.

There is indeed desperation on both sides. The so-called squatters are but a fraction of the growing number of black people desperate to escape poverty in the overcrowded so-called homelands, while the Government is equally desperate to keep them out of the 86 percent of the country under white occupation.

One has only to look at demographers' projections of an influx of 10-20 million blacks to the "white" areas in the next 20 years to realise how gargantuan the job is that faces the apartheid engineers.

sand dunes between Nyanga township and Crossroads shantytown.

They chose the latter and built shelters against the Cape winter out of poles hewn from the bushes, covered with black plastic of the kind used to make garbage bags. They stuck to that choice, even though the men from Dr Piet Koorhof's Ministry of Co-operation and Development burnt and ripped down shelters and, according to some reports, confiscated their firewood and set it ablaze.

When these tactics turned out to be too soft, the police went in, rounded up the people, tossed some of them into jail, and bussed the others off to the Transkei.

The main myth being put about is that there are no jobs for the squatters in the Cape Peninsula. But some do have regular employment, while many more have casual jobs as chaps or gardeners. The

A significant step in the handling of the Nyanga squatters was their "deportation" to the homelands as illegal immigrants, writes leading freelance journalist JOHN KANE-BERMAN. Sooner or later, he says, whites will only be able to survive by building a series of Berlin Walls around the homelands — unless they learn to share this country.

day.

One 28-year-old "illegal" said he looked for work every day, and was lucky about three days a week. Another (27) gave his address as "the bush", said that although he was unemployed at the moment, he found the occasional job and sent money home to his father, who was entirely dependent on him.

There was no work at all in the "homeland," whereas in Cape Town he could always get some odd job. If he went back to the Transkei, his wife and child would starve.

The theme, "If I went to the Transkei I and my children would starve" appears over and over again among

The Government's profes-

sed concern about unemployment is a case of crocodile tears. Around the fringes of in the plush white suburbs of a big city like Cape Town, people can get all sorts of jobs in the so-called informal sector, whose importance is only now being recognised by economists in South Africa. Exploitative wages, no doubt — especially if the employees are "illegal" — but jobs nonetheless.

The Government's witch-hunt against the "illegal" people in Cape Town risks destroying the informal sector. Deporting the people who work in it will not transplant the sector to the Transkei or Ciskei, since these

kinds of jobs cannot exist in stagnating rural slums.

Also nothing more than crocodile tears is the Government's professed anxiety about misery in squatter settlements. Despite its claims, the Government is not opposed to squatter settlements: it just doesn't want them to spoil the "white" areas. It has itself created slums all over South Africa by dumping millions of black people into so-called "closer settlements" in the "homelands."

It has also in effect forced hundreds of thousands of black people into the position where they have no choice but to "squat" in the "white" areas because it has built no houses for them there. Not one black house has been built by the State in Cape Town for 10 years; last year it didn't build a single house in Soweto either.

Why is the Government acting so brutally against the Nyanga squatters when only a

few years ago it bowed to pressures not to ship the Crossroads squatters off to the "homelands?"

Partly, the Nyanga people are paying for the Crossroads deal, whose small-print price at the time was stricter pass laws against all other "illegals." But there are also certain peculiarities about Cape Town.

Firstly, its African population is relatively small, so that any increase is immediately visible — unlike Soweto, say, whose huge population can (and does) conceal scores of thousands of "illegal" people.

Secondly, it has no "homeland" on its doorstep where blacks looking for urban work can congregate — unlike Pretoria, for example, where blacks can daily commute from the vast squatter ghettos in neighbouring Bophuthatswana.

Thirdly, it had in 1970 an

ship accommodation in July. Disappeared to the "homelands," or seek refuge on the

Evicted from their township nor allow them to rig up alternative family accommodation nor provide them with anything in is no excuse if you out of the places they are living in is no excuse if you easily dispelled. Giving people two years' notice to get against the squatters, they are myths to justify its outrages is cranking out a number of

Although the Government them. war has been declared on it. But there is no doubt that own countrymen into illegal-legislating millions of your thing utterly grotesque about

GROTESQUE

There is of course something utterly grotesque about one of the major points of conflict in South Africa in the next 20 years.

Most of these people, South Africans in every sense except legal definition, are no more wanted as permanent residents of the "white" areas than the boat people were wanted anywhere. The erection of police roadblocks to keep out 1 500-odd deported squatters is but a foretaste of what is to come for millions. In their quiet way, the squatters were engaged in passive resistance — something South Africa has not seen for a long time. Miraculously, nobody was shot. But violent confrontation between the authorities and "illegal" people must come sooner or later. One does not see that official efforts to get rid of "illegal" people will be one of the major points of conflict in South Africa in the next 20 years.

FORETASTE

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ALIENATION

In the first part of this article yesterday, freelancer JOHN KANE-BERMAN outlined the important threshold apartheid has crossed in its handling of the Nyanga squatters - that they were acted against as aliens under a law controlling foreign immigration. Rather than being exceptions, he says they will be the rule as victims of the apartheid strategy mapped out a few years ago by the Riekert Commission.

AS overlord of the blacks, Dr Koornhof is the chief executioner of the Riekert blueprint. He has already quintupled the fines for pass violations, and when the Ciskei becomes a constitutionally separate state later this year he will no doubt deport Ciskeian "foreigners" just as he has deported Transkeian "illegals."

The Matanzima brothers' complaints about the deportation of the squatters, like their "threats" to return some of them to Cape Town, are nothing more than cynical posturing: had they not acquiesced in stripping so-called "Transkeian" Xhosas of their South African citizenship in the first place, the aliens laws could not have been invoked against them.

When Lennox Sebe takes the Ciskei into "independence" in December, he will by that act render "Ciskeian" Xhosas deportable aliens. If he then complains when they get deported, as they will, it will be another case of crocodile tears.

'SWAMPING'

Dr Koornhof and Prime Minister P W Botha have both recently begun to assert that whites have a right to protect themselves against "swamping" by blacks. The term has not been used in polite circles for some years, but the fact that it has now been openly resurrected indicates that the Government fears the crunch is about to come.

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VICIOUS CIRCLE

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Historically, the "homelands" have served the mainstream economy as labour reservoirs. But there are no signs that a crucially important structural change in their function is in the making. Despite a couple of boom years for the economy (including 8 percent real growth last year), labour recruitment in

KEEP AWAY

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Given the numbers involved as the black population inexorably grows, the Government's desire to prevent "swamping" is likely to become its dominating obsession for the foreseeable future.

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Inevitably, these roadblocks will have to become permanent, like a series of Checkpoint Charlies around the country. Sooner or later, it seems, unless whites learn to share this country, they will be able to survive in it only by building a series of Berlin Walls around the "homelands" to stop the hungry millions from ascending.

SQUATTER ACTION (307)

Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof says 229 buses bringing 8 984 people from Transkei to the Cape have been intercepted at roadblocks and warns the government will continue actions to prevent "uncontrolled squatting." General Secretary of the SACC Bishop Desmond Tutu confirms that they helped Nyanga squatters deported to the Transkei to return to the Cape Peninsula.

FM 4/9/81

Cape Province: road blocks

312. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Police:

- (1) (a) How many road blocks have been set up in the Cape Province as a result of the deportation of Black people from the Western Cape to Transkei in August 1981. (b) for how long will they be in operation and (c) how many policemen have been involved in manning the road blocks;
- (2) whether any policemen have been moved from other districts to man road blocks: if so, (a) how many and (b) from which districts?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (1) and (2) Publication of the required information can only prejudice the Police in the execution of their functions, and for the sake of combating and the prevention of crime I am not prepared to furnish these particulars.

Building boom in City townships

SEVERAL building projects are under way in Cape Town's three black townships to help ease the chronic housing shortage in Langa, Nyanga, Guguletu and Crossroads.

Journalists who visited the townships yesterday at the invitation of the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Peninsula Administration Board were shown current residential developments and told of proposed projects to provide housing for a waiting list of more than 2 300 people in the three townships.

According to figures released by the AB, family units in Guguletu house an average of eight people to a home while homes in Nyanga are occupied by an average of 13 people. The current waiting list for housing fluctuates between 2 300 and 2 400, with families on the housing list living in backyard shacks, lodging with others or squatting. The last housing projects in the three townships were completed in 1972.

In Langa yesterday, newsmen were shown 850 hostels formerly occupied by single migrant workers which are being converted into 1 700 family dwellings, each with a kitchen, dining room and two bedrooms. Quarters in the Main Barracks have been leased to a number of City companies and are being renovated and upgraded to house employees.

Work has also started on 160 family units at a cost of R1,5-million opposite the AB offices in Nyanga-East.

A site in NY1, Guguletu, has been set aside for 200 family homes to be built under the 30-year leasehold system. The new development, to be known as Malunga Park, will be financed by the Uluntu Utility Company, in co-operation with the Urban Foundation, the

Community Council and the AB.

The AB will build a further 500 houses throughout the three townships and the recently-formed Uluntu Company will provide a further 550. The development is expected to be completed by 1985.

About 452 houses have been completed in New Crossroads, which is being developed in two phases to house "legal" residents of the Crossroads squatter camp. The development, costing about R36-million and funded by the National Housing Commission, will comprise 3 000 units. Amenities include four tennis courts, two soccer fields, a civic centre and a public swimming pool.

The press tour was led by the Chief Commissioner of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, and two officials of the department, Mr Johan Eyssen and Mr A J van Schalkwyk. They were accompanied by two officials of the Peninsula Administration Board — Mr P U Schelhase, chief superintendent (housing) and Mr E C Dockel, chief superintendent (community services). Newsmen were shown around the townships by two members of the Cape Town Community Council, Mr Daniel Ngo and Mr Leslie Kakaza.

Mr Ngo said Langa's cemetery had been closed for three weeks because there was "no more space".

"We have made representations for more land for a graveyard, but were told that the ground all belongs to the South African Railways."

Mr Ngo said the single quarters were a "poor example of what Cape Town could do for its black resident. For a township which was built in 1926, these single quarters are in a shocking condi-

tion". The single quarters appeared bleak, unkempt and neglected. Pools of stagnant water lay outside the dormitories, which each house up to 16 men. Mr Ngo said that although the AB was responsible for maintenance and sanitation, this was "only done on paper".

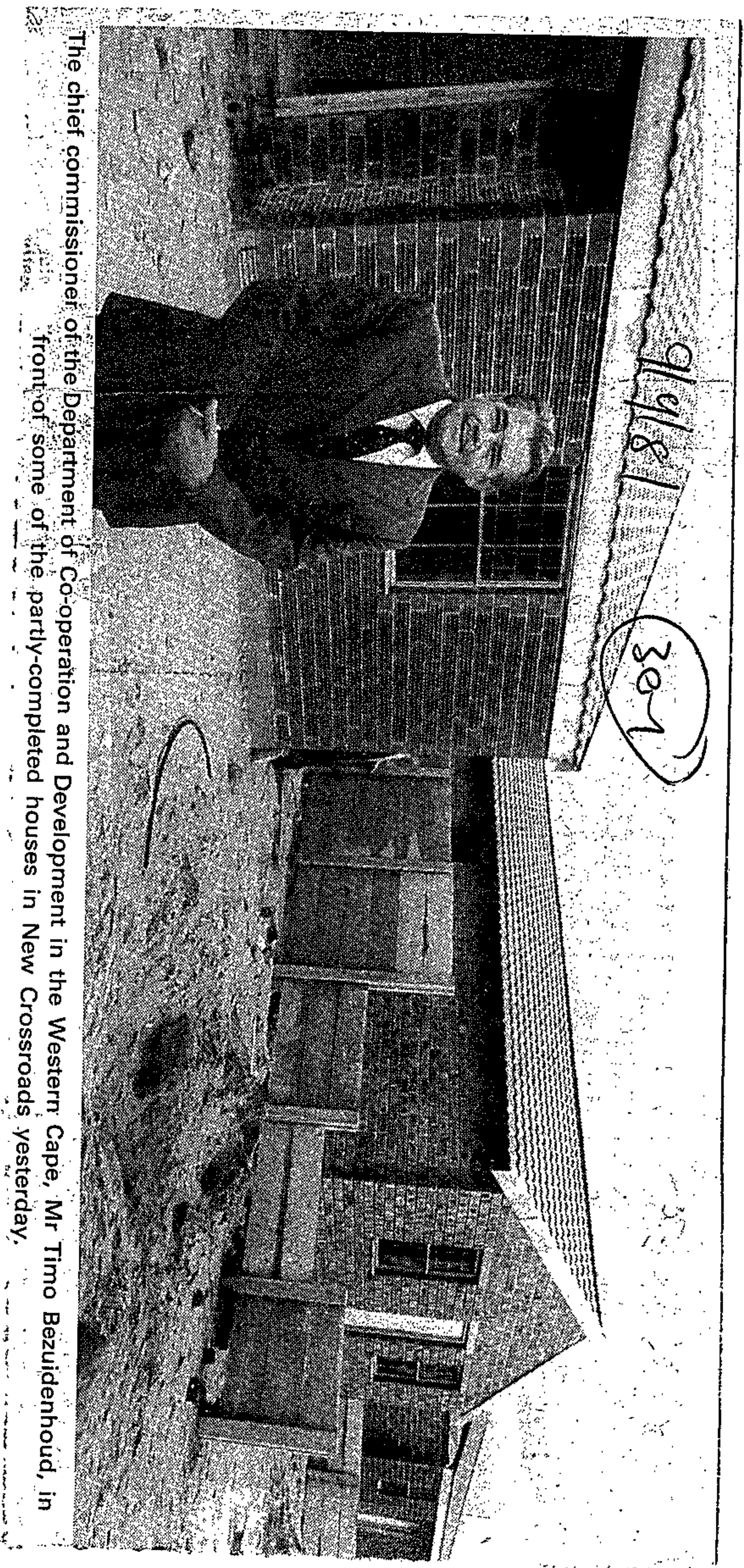
He said Langa's civic hall had been burnt down during the riots in 1976 and the township was without a civic centre. Funds had been allocated for a new civic centre seating 400 people and costing about R200 000.

Journalists were also shown the KTC emergency squatter camp in Nyanga-East. The camp houses people "legally" in the Peninsula who were displaced when the Modderdam squatter camp was demolished. KTC residents will be moved into the new housing complex being built opposite the AB offices in Nyanga and the camp will be demolished to make way for the second phase of New Crossroads. Meanwhile, the camp's residents are free to use any amenity in Guguletu.

Several new hostels have been erected for male migrant workers in Guguletu by employers such as Murray and Stewart, WJM Construction, Royal Dairies and Clifford Harris. The hostels, described by Mr Ngo as "a very good effort by employers", accommodate two men to a room and have improved communal kitchens. The men pay an average rental of R13 a month — R6 to the AB for service charges and R7 to the employer.

"Some people maintain that you have to riot to get things done in the townships. I do not share this view, but strangely enough, all these innovations came after the riots in 1976," Mr Ngo said, pointing to a new creche being built in Guguletu.

→ cont



The chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, in front of some of the partly-completed houses in New Crossroads yesterday.

Squatters living in flood plain may get help to move and build

Ev Post 9/9/87
(2) (307)

By SHELAGH BLACKMAN
Municipal Reporter

SQUATTER families in the Chatty River flood plain may be helped by funds from the Urban Foundation to erect houses in the north-eastern section of Kleinskool (Block II).

In a report by the Director of Housing, Mr D J Cleary, to the Community Services Committee of the Port Elizabeth City Council, which meets this afternoon, it was pointed out that many squatter settlements had no water supply.

In the absence of clean water, there was a possibility of uncontrollable outbreaks of serious diseases such as typhoid, cholera, plague and typhus.

Earlier this year the committee decided to approve the development of a low-cost scheme in Block II Bloemendal (Kleinskool).

On the draft three-year programme, funds were made available for this project.

The proposal was subject to the approval of the National Housing Commission, who would probably object to the lowered building standards required to bring the rents within the reach of this low-income group, Mr Cleary said.

A strong appeal had been received from the Seventh Day Adventist Church that the

Chatty River flood plain should be considered a disaster area.

The church further proposed that the families should be moved to Kleinskool and that they be given assistance to construct temporary accommodation on a self-help basis.

Mr Cleary reported that the Urban Foundation was prepared to consider providing the building materials on a loan basis to self-builders and to provide practical advice for the erection of houses.

The preliminary stage envisaged structures which would be built in corrugated iron and timber and at a later stage would be upgraded into a ferro-cement development.

The Urban Foundation had also requested the municipality to provide rudimentary services including, for example, six communal water taps, a bucket removal system and an agreement from the Housing Department to act as an agency for the collection of repayments.

Mr Cleary recommended that the committee approve the scheme although it was not in terms of the present directives of the National Housing Commission. The basic aim was to provide opportunities for squatter families to resite their shelters out of danger, with the minimum delay.

U.C.

Passport control officers

8. Prof. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (a) What are the names of the passport control officers who authorized the arrest of Black persons and their deportation from Nyanga to Transkei in August 1981, (b) what position in the Public Service did each such official hold at the time of authorizing these arrests and deportations and (c) on what date was each of them appointed as passport control officer?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The particulars of the officials appointed

SEPTEMBER 1981

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to handle the deportation orders are contained in Government Notice No. 1805 of 18 August 1981.

CMC welcomes Chatty scheme

EV Post 10/9/81
307 (2) (81)

Municipal Reporter

THE newly-elected chairman of the Port Elizabeth Coloured Management Committee, Mr C E Green, has welcomed the scheme to provide families squatting in the Chatty River flood plain with temporary houses in a drier area.

The project, which would involve 43 families being moved to Kleinskool, where the Urban Foundation would provide building materials to enable them to erect temporary shelters, was approved by the Community Services Committee of the City Council at its meeting yesterday.

Mr Green, who represents the area of Chatty on the CMC, said that the scheme was a step in the right direction. At least some sort of upliftment was being offered to people living in appalling conditions where the dangers of disease were ever-present.

The Director of Housing, Mr D J Cleary, said the squatters would be able to pay off their building materials over a 10-year period.

Communal taps and a bucket removal system would be installed by the municipality.

The committee also decided to:

- Ask Mr Cleary to investigate the costs of a scheme he proposed to provide additional housing for elderly citizens.

- Apply to the National Housing Commission to use R4 300 of the Community Facilities Fund to provide ramps and handholds in the homes of disabled persons and in old-age homes.

- Reject tenders for the building of a clinic in Malabar as those submitted were considered to be "exorbitant". The matter would be referred to the Medical Officer of Health, Dr J Sher, and the City Engineer, Dr D McCallum.

- Allow the Eastern Province Power Boat Club, the Winterhoek Angling Club and the Eastern Cape Canoe Club to establish a committee to control the use of the North End Lake.

they escaped by air during floods



The precarious existence of squatter families in the Chatty Valley flood plain was emphasised when this group was asked to indicate how many had been airlifted because of floods during their stay there. Some had been rescued twice. Now the families are to be moved to safer ground.

Squatter families to move to safer ground

EV Post
21/9/81
Post Reporter

FORTY-THREE families squatting on the Chatty River flood plain have expressed their joy on hearing that they will be helped to move to Kleinskool.

Port Elizabeth's Community Services Committee has agreed to the scheme.

In March this year, 252 people had to be airlifted to safety when the Chatty River, normally a placid stream, burst its banks after two days of heavy rain and flooded many shacks.

One of the squatters spoken to, Mrs Sophie Scheepers, said she was "delighted" at the prospect of moving to a safer area. Mrs Scheepers, the mother of two, was one of those who had to be moved first by boat and then by helicopter to higher ground during the floods.

Equally delighted was Ouma Sophie Jaantjies.

"I am tired of living in conditions like these, and I am happy that we will be going away," she said.

The Urban Foundation will give practical assistance and loans to buy building materials to provide homes for the families. The City Council will provide communal taps and a bucket removal

DC probes squatter problem

EAST LONDON — The squatter problem in the Border corridor has become critical, according to the Commissioner here for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr H. F. Hannan.

iii)

In an interview with the Divisional Council of Kaffraria's Building Control officer, Mr E. O. A. Bottcher, Mr Hannan said he had contacted the Chief Commissioner in Port Elizabeth, who advised him the squatter problem was being investigated by the Cabinet.

This followed inquiries by the Divisional Council about squatters on council property in the Stutterheim area. Yesterday the secretary of the council, Mr E. L. Daubermann, said when squatting occurred, the council sought to get an idea of the number of squatters involved, so they could try and get sites for the people in the black townships near them.

At a recent council meeting it was moved by Councillor J. Neave that Mr Bottcher, in collaboration with the Health In-

spectorate, carry out a proper survey of the Stutterheim area to establish the number of buildings erected on the properties by the squatters, and the number of people living there. After the move was seconded by Councillor M. Luck, it was accepted by the council's Health Committee.

The council further resolved that once the survey had been completed the matter would again be taken up with the Commissioner. — DDR.

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superfluous as no enterprise would admit to capitalising interest merely to improve reported earnings.⁴²

FASB 34 requires that if no interest is capitalised, then disclosure be made of the total interest incurred and interest expensed. If capitalisation does take place at all, then the total interest incurred, as well as the interest capitalised, must be disclosed. They did not require disclosure of the impact of EPS because such disclosure would be unnecessary once accounting alternatives had been eliminated⁴³ i.e. once the policy became GAAP.

In South Africa, however, there is no one GAAP with regard to capitalised interest, and as such, I feel there is a need for disclosing the effect on net income and EPS. This will aid in a comparison between companies following different accounting policies. The policies of companies concerning capitalising interest must be set out in the statement of accounting policies.

Squatters

'lose all' in

raids at

Fish Hoek

SHACKS have been burnt at Fish Hoek and some squatters have lost their possessions in repeated municipal raids, according to residents and a clergyman.

Mr Willy Joseph, a labourer who has lived in the bush for 11 years, said he came home to find his home razed.

About 30 shacks had been demolished of which 12 were thought to be abandoned, he said.

'Many of the people were out at work when they came. Fortunately my wife was home.

'She said the men threw everything out of the shack and then set it alight.'

'IGNORED'

He had applied to the Divisional Council for housing. When his wife showed the demolition squad proof of this, she was ignored.

'We've now built a little shelter, because we can't sleep out in the rain.'

Mr Joseph said couples who had been at work came home to find most of their possessions looted or destroyed.

Mr and Mrs Willem Williams, who have since been housed in Retreat, said they had lost everything in a raid.

BED

Mr Williams said: 'We didn't have much, but at least there used to be a bed to sleep on.'

The Rev Anthony Langenhoven, of the Anglican Church in Ocean View, confirmed that the couple had been stripped of their possessions.

He allowed five of the affected families to live in the church grounds. Most have now been housed.

Miss Dawn Hare, a member of an action committee which aims to assist the squatters, said people were being 'hunted.'

'It's as if they have declared war on them.'

The Town Clerk, Mr Eric Fry, said Fish Hoek had always been 'a white town.'

'If we don't take action, we are going to be inundated. We will have another Crossroads.'

The demolitions stopped squatters coming en masse from areas where they were harassed, he said.

August 17/19/57

30.7

By Moegsien Williams

MANY people in Elsie's River's Transit Camp have resigned themselves to a life of permanent squalor, crime and deprivation.

The camp, called 'a cesspool of human degradation' by a University of the Western Cape academic, was built by the Divisional Council about seven years ago to provide temporary accommodation for people moved from shanties in Elsie's River.

They were supposed to have been rehoused in sub-economic houses in the area.

Now Elsie's River has been rebuilt but several hundred families remain in Transit Camp and most have given up hope of obtaining a house.

When The Argus visited the camp yesterday the abject conditions were worsened by the torrential rain of the past few days which left many houses under water.

BARRACKS

The camp consists of about 20 barracks built entirely with corrugated sheet-iron. Each barrack has eight two-roomed apartments, which in many cases have been sub-divided to house additional families.

The apartments have earth floors, no ceilings or running water.

We found one apartment being shared by 20 people.

Elsie's River gangs consider the camp, which house mainly elderly people, an 'easy hit'.

Residents of the camp shared communal toilets and ablution facilities.

Of the six ablution blocks — with separate entrances for men and women — half were boarded up and a number of toilets were out of order.

We found a sewage drain overflowing into puddles of water formed after the rain.

LIFE-OR-DEATH

Residents told of a woman found murdered and raped in one of the toilets earlier this year.

For Mrs Joyce May it has become a life-or-death struggle to leave her damp

'Cesspool' life for hundreds at Elsie's River Transit Camp

and leaking apartment and find a proper house.

About six years ago she was stabbed in her spine by a knife-wielding robber while on her way home from work and is permanently paralysed from the waist down.

In May this year she underwent an operation to remove a lung destroyed by tuberculosis. She said it had been caused by being confined to a bed in a damp room for so many years.

'My doctor at Tygerberg told me to leave my apartment in Transit Camp or die,' she said.

Mrs May said she had been on the housing waiting list for three years.

'It's a struggle as I have no husband and have my children to keep at school on only a disability grant,' she said.

Mrs May said she was threatened with eviction recently for being in arrears with her rent.

For Mrs Sophie Grootboom, a mother of five children, bedtime becomes a nightmare each day.

She has to find sleeping place in one room for her family and another homeless family of four which moved in recently.

'All the space in my room is taken up by sleeping bodies at night,' she said.

Mrs Kathleen Visagie, who lives with her daughter and her family in a sub-divided apartment, said she had been told to wait a further three years for a house.

'My daughter was held up by a gunman in one of the toilets recently and now we never use them. We wash and do everything else inside the house because under these conditions there can be no thought of privacy.'

Students at UWC recently conducted a survey at the camp and hoped to get a medical team to visit it soon.

'We want to compile a report on conditions and the health hazards in the camp so that the authorities can do something about them,' one said.



MRS VIOLET MAY 'dries out' after the recent rain drenched most of her belongings and formed a pool of water inside her room.

agencies which are not properly accountable to the society they purport to serve. The minutiae of discrimination have gone so far that it cannot be undone piecemeal. A reversal is required that would enable fundamental freedoms to be exercised and which would, in the process, make law more capable of development itself. Any so-called 'orderly' removal of legislation would be fraught with petty designs, would take forever and would cause confusion.

The intention of legislated economic freedoms and public interest constraints for the purposes of economic development would be to provide citizens with a well-defined pitch upon which to bat - to seek the most rewarding economic activity that did not transgress the public interest and to challenge obstacles and extravagances through the courts. The proposal is to instigate

'Terrible conditions unacceptable'

TO allow more than 1000 people to live under the 'terrible conditions' at Elsie's River's Transit Camp was not acceptable, Mr Jan van Eck, the MPC for Groote Schuur, said today.

Mr van Eck, visited the camp this week at the request of students at the University of the Western Cape and said he met Divisional Council officials to discuss the matter.

The council, he said, considered the camp as temporary and might possibly close it down.

'The camp now has, in fact, a permanent or at least semi-permanent character,' Mr van Eck said.

It was clear the camp would continue to exist for some time because the council did not have money for alternative housing, he said.

'The grounds around the barracks should be levelled so that stagnant pools of water did not create a health hazard.

Also, doors should be properly fitted to stop rain running into houses and make the damp conditions inside worse,' he said.

'By accepting that the camp is semi-permanent, the dangerous "don't care attitude" of the inhabitants, can be countered,' he said.

Ecab seek site for families

squatting in Zwide

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

THE Chief Director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, said negotiations were underway with the Greater Algoa Bay Planning Authority to try to find a suitable site for an emergency camp for 7 000 black families.

He said 2 000 of these families were squatting on land in Zwide which the Board wanted to develop.

The squatters were in the way of the next development phase at Zwide and it was essential that a suitable site be found to accommodate them. They would be placed in the new houses once these were completed.

He said Ecab was now negotiating with the Greater Algoa Bay Planning Authority after the Despatch Town Council refused to have anything to do with the emergency camp in the Kleinskool area and resolved not to give access to the camp over land within its jurisdiction.

In May, the Despatch Town Council rejected a proposal for an emergency camp north of the Chatty sub-station on land which falls in the Despatch municipal area.

Last month the Despatch Town Council refused a request from the East Cape Administration Board to give access to an alternative site which, if the Port Elizabeth City Council agrees, will now be established in the Kleinskool area.

At its meeting, the Despatch Town Council said it was not prepared to give access and protested strongly against the proposal because it felt that such camps did not offer a satisfactory solution to the housing problem.

Aug 19/9/81
**Children
 die in
 Crossroads
 shack fire**

307

THREE young children died in a flaming Crossroads shack last night as their mother, Mrs Christine Pika, fought to enter the white-hot hovel to save her daughters.

This morning her stunned husband, Christian, described the horror of the fire which killed his daughters, Nohulama, 5, Nokuzola, 1, and Nobuhle, 8.

Whispering, with shoulders hunched against the rain, Mr Pika said he and his wife had gone to an Assembly of God church meeting at 9 o'clock last night.

They locked the door of their shack as they did every night when they went to church.

About an hour later a neighbour burst into the meeting to tell him his home was on fire.

There were people outside when we arrived, throwing mud on to the fire and buckets of water from the houses around. But nobody could get inside.

NOISES

'We heard noises inside,' the 32-year-old labourer said. 'But we were too late. When the door opened the children were dead.'

A friend who had been with Mr and Mrs Pika at the meeting described how he had been forced to drag Mrs Pika away from the shack as she tried to throw herself into the fire to get to her children.

Mr David Mdshiselwa said: 'She was crying "Where are my children" and trying to get in.'

'We heard them screaming inside. They wanted water.'

'I had to take her and hold her. When we finally opened the door she said nothing. We found the bodies of the two big girls at the door.'



MR CHRISTIAN PIKA stands in the ruins of his home with the pram of the one-year-old daughter he lost in the fire.

Ibid:

Ibid:

R.M. Copeland:

under the equity method", Draft of proposed
 Final Statement, 1980, para. 02.1.
 Draft of Proposed Final Statement, para. 02.2.
 Draft of Proposed Final Statement, para. 02.4.
 "Accounting for investments in common stock",
 Financial Executive, Feb. 1972, p. 37.

THREE GIRLS DIE IN SHACK BLAZE AS MOTHER TRIES TO SAVE THEM

S Tribune

20/9/81

Tribune Reporter

307

THE screams of three children in a flaming Crossroad, shack near Cape Town were the last sounds Mrs Christine Pika heard as she fought to enter the white-hot hovel to save her daughters.

Yesterday her stunned husband, Christian, described the horror of the fire which killed his three daughters, Nolulama, 5, Nokuzola, 1, and Nobuhle, 8.

Mr Pika said he and his wife had gone to an Assembly of God church meeting at 9 o'clock on Friday night locking the door of the shack.

About an hour later a neighbour burst into the meeting to tell him his home was on fire. Neighbours tried desperately to douse the fire with buckets of water.

A friend described how he had been forced to drag Mrs Pika away from the shack as she tried to throw herself into the fire to get to her children.

The fire was put out but nothing but a black shell was left.

Mr Pika said the fire had probably started when a paraffin light fell over.

Assessing opportunity requires a measure of both the overall size of the market and the competitive conditions in the market. It is a combination of these two which determines profit and sales opportunity. In International Marketing, companies focusing on existing markets must first estimate the size of these markets - assess overall competitiveness measuring price, distribution, advertisement and product-appeal and so on. The second objective is to identify and exploit latent markets. Whereas the main challenge in existing markets is the competition, in latent markets it is identifying market opportunities. Competition does play a part, inasmuch as it is important to assess likelihood and timing of competitive entry into latent markets. International marketing is full of cases where quickness off the mark and accurate identification of opportunities led to great rewards, particularly for the Japanese in the markets for cameras and motorbikes.

Crossroads

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1979 deal

million, and Japan on \$16m.
an exports.
One of the chief
grievances is that many
residents have difficulty
obtaining permits to be in
Crossroads. Without them
they are not eligible for a
house in New Crossroads
and face the danger of
being arrested on a pass
law offence.
Another grievance is
that contract workers —
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7000. Four years later,
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ch and analysis.

CROSSROADS residents yesterday called on Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, to take urgent steps to ensure that his historic 1979 agreement did not collapse.

Speakers at a meeting attended by about 600 residents expressed concern and dissatisfaction that key elements of the agreement, which gave about 20,000 from the shanty-town legal status to be in the Western Cape, were not being implemented by the Administration Board.

NOT ELIGIBLE

One of the chief grievances is that many residents have difficulty obtaining permits to be in Crossroads. Without them they are not eligible for a house in New Crossroads and face the danger of being arrested on a pass law offence.

Another grievance is that contract workers —

who were included in Dr Koornhof's agreement — cannot get accommodation at New Crossroads because they accepted board officials' advice not to apply for permits.

Dissatisfaction was expressed about a survey carried out to determine which residents would be covered by the agreement. Residents claim that many were omitted from the survey.

TEMPORARY

Anger was expressed over residents being given temporary residence permits instead of permanent permits.

Other grievances are the deportation of Crossroads residents after the recent pass raids, the high cost of water in New Crossroads, and the fact that board officials tried to bypass the elected leaders.

Administration Board officials could not be reached for comment today.

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Crossroads executive in urgent bid to heal split

Angus 22/9/81

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EIGHT executive members of the Crossroads committee today made an urgent bid to heal a six-month split in the 16-man committee which represents the 20 000 residents of the shanty town.

The members, including the vice-chairman and the general secretary, today appealed to the Chief Commissioner of the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, to convene an urgent meeting of the committee.

They said the committee last held a meeting in March and since then the 20 000 people of Crossroads had not been represented at the Administration Board.

The members said today that all attempts to heal the split, by trying to get the whole committee together at a meeting, had failed.

The other eight members of the committee which included the chairman, Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, had been obdurate and refused to attend any meetings.

The call is now for the Chief Commissioner to convene a meeting in the 'interest of Crossroads' to thrash out problems and heal the split.

Mr Oliver Memani, vice-chairman of the committee and the man who is heading the eight executive members in their bid to end the stalemate situation, said the 'state of affairs' could not be allowed to continue.

'The people of Crossroads are suffering because they are not being represented,' he said.

Many of the problems in Crossroads were the result of residents not being represented.

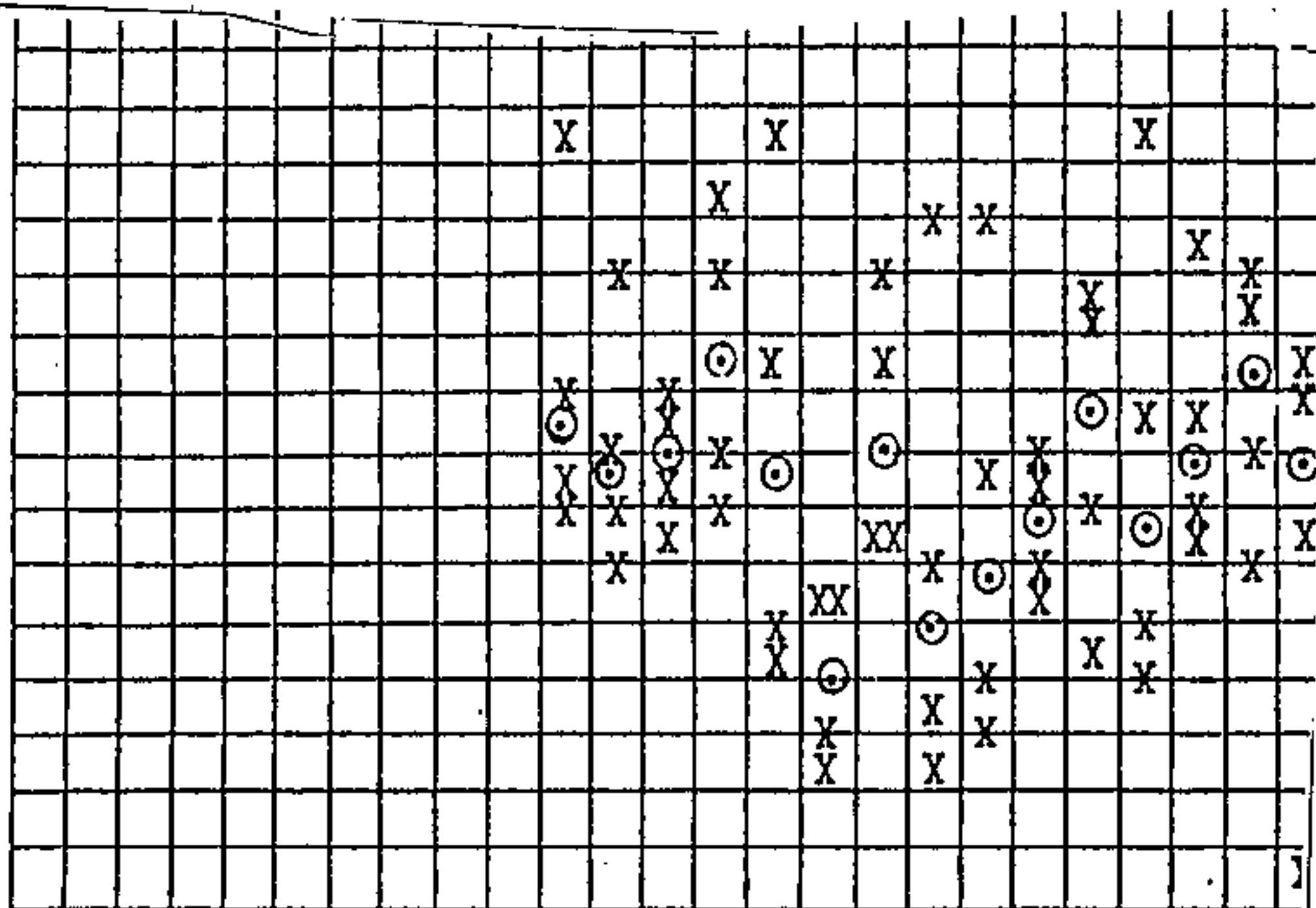
DICTATORIAL

The members said one reason for the split was the dictatorial attitude of the chairman, Mr Ngxobongwana.

They said he refused to call meetings and refused to accept invitations to attend meetings.

Mr Ngxobongwana was not available for comment today.

Mr Bezuidenhoud was not available for comment, but a spokesman for his department said the matter would be taken up.



sampling from a normal bowl might have been plotted on a simple chart.

R-MEASUREMENT

SAMPLE SIZE	n'
2	1,13
3	1,69
4	2,06
5	2,33
6	2,53
7	2,70
8	2,85
9	2,97
10	3,08
11	3,17
12	3,26
FACTOR	d

W = do

Crossroads residents voice fears over deal

CAPE TOWN — About 600 Crossroads residents held a mass meeting yesterday to voice their fears that the historic 1979 agreement reached with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was collapsing.

The community leaders called on Dr Koornhof to take urgent steps to ensure that his officials carried out to the letter the agreement to rehouse shanty dwellers and their families at a nearby site, known as New Crossroads.

Several speakers expressed dissatisfaction with the way Administration Board officials were implementing the agreement reached with Dr Koornhof in 1979.

Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, last night denied the "Koornhof deal" was breaking down.

"The community leaders have not approached me with these complaints and I am surprised that such fears are now being expressed."

The grievances of Crossroads residents centre on:

- The problems that many face to get the necessary permits.

- The uncertain position of contract workers who say they were told not to apply for permits and now find they are unable to move to New Crossroads.

- The inadequacy of a survey conducted to establish which Crossroads residents could take advantage of Dr Koornhof's deal.

- Anger at the deportation of several Crossroads residents back to Transkei during recent pass raids in the Peninsula.

'Africans, "coloureds" and whites lived happily cheek by jowl'

A DOZEN or so houses remain of the once bustling community of Raapkraal on the Lakeside mountainside. It has fallen to the bulldozer — a victim of 'development' — and is being replaced by a private white housing scheme. Recently at a public meeting in Ocean View, the people of Raapkraal — some of whom the Divisional Council are rehousing in Ocean View — were labelled as 'unsuitable' to live in that community. Ocean View poet and playwright Gladys Thomas — who grew up in Raapkraal — feels differently. Here she recalls her early years there.

MY MIND was filled with nostalgia recently when I read that Raapkraal would finally be 'cleared'. It brought back many memories to me. There was something about the place and its people in their shabby shacks that made one overlook the poverty prevalent then.

Raapkraal is sandwiched between Lakeside and the Steenberg mountains. On either side of its long winding gravel road leading from the Main Road, many families lived in shacks which stretched to the fringes of Westlake with its magnificent golfing greens. I am not so sure of calling it a 'Pondokkie dorp', (Shanty town) or simply, as it is called today, a 'squatter camp'. But it's been with us all these years and will finally be evacuated for another prestige white estate.

In the Raapkraal that I knew, most of the men worked hard to support their families even though they lived in shacks. People seemed happier in those days and one had some freedom and even a sense of belonging. There were no laws yet that, with a scrap of paper, told you to move at an appointed time to an appointed place.

There was an unwritten solidarity between the people who lived there. Some families even owned brick houses but nobody

fortunate neighbours.

Africans, so-called 'coloured' and even white lived happily cheek by jowl. Some of the families on the Main Road 'played white' when it suited them and later, when the political situation got too hot, changed their identity permanently. It was almost as if they knew the terrible fate that laid in store for us.

SUN OR RAIN

In those days we all attended the DRC Mission School in Main Road. Remember, we had to walk many miles to that school everyday in sun or rain. Now a large supermarket stands in its place.

Every Sunday we would also attend church in Tokai with all the Africans of that faith. They came to pray and worship with the dominee. (we called him Meneer Andries). He was a small dark man with high cheekbones and kinky hair. Standing high above us in the carved wooden pulpit he would berate us for not living together as brothers. The congregation, made up of people from Lakeside, Raapkraal,

A poet remembers Raapkraal

C. Hoeld
26/9/81
30x



would fall on their knees and pray together — earnestly.

After the service my father in his cream linen suit would stand, pipe in mouth, talking business with the 'boere' from Tokai. He owned the only blacksmith's shop in the area and would talk intently about horses, horseshoes and wagons. He had a contract with the Corporation (as the City Council was called in those days) to repair their wagons and shoe their workhorses. These wagons were used to empty the buckets in the area as there was no flush sanitation system in the area.

People living on the Main Road were in a peculiar situation. On one side of the road the night-soil was not removed because it was out of bounds for the Corporation. The Divisional Council and the Corporation boundary divided the Main Road from Westlake Road to Tokai Road. So we had to get rid of our own 'Christmas puddings' as we referred to the night-soil in those days. The

luck either, as later history was to reveal.

My father had a friend, Mr Collar, most probably the only 'coloured' who owned a large farm on the Main Road. On Friday afternoons I had to assist in carrying buckets of slops across the field to the pigs which Mr Collar raised. He had large strawberry fields near the pigsties and I would stuff myself until I could not eat anymore.

ACTIVITY

On Saturday mornings the Main Road was a hive of activity when the people came to the small shops. There was only one butchery in the area and this was owned by a fat old Jew named, Mr Berger.

There were three people that I shall always remember from those days, strange characters which remain etched in my mind.

Mr Honey, who would cause a near-riot when he hopped around the Main Road oblivious of the traffic. He was suffering from shell-shock — incurred during World War 1. He and his wife kept a house

Then there was the 'Jap-pies vrou.' I remember her as a very beautiful woman with a complexion as translucent as porcelain. She had the habit of twisting white rags around her face and body like an Egyptian mummy.

The third person that stands out in my mind is an old Indian trader called Sunata who, without fail, appeared on Saturdays. He wore a white pants rolled up to his knees and a Sikh turban on his head which fascinated me. He carried two large baskets, which were suspended by means of a yoke across his shoulders, filled with luscious fresh fruit which he sold to us. He had no means of transport and was forced to walk long distances from house to house.

BLACKOUT

During the war years of 1939 to 1945, the Royal Air Force and the South African Army were harried in nearby Westlake. During this period there was a total blackout of lighting during the night and even to expose a burning candle was taboo.

I can still hear the sirens ringing in my ears when there was an air-raid practice. However, during

of Raapkraal and the Main Road often entertained the English officers as it appeared to be open house for the blue uniforms. As children we enjoyed every minute of it. The ladies especially admired the handsome uniformed men with their broad smiles which we see so little of these days!

Many Saturday afternoons were spent with the officers and the girls on the beautiful mountainside above Raapkraal. The children were sent searching for mushrooms and pine cones ('dennebolle') while they flirted under the trees. I can still smell the unmistakable fragrance of the popular cheap perfumes of 'Evening in Paris' and 'Phill Nanna' which all the women seemed to use then. It made the tin shacks bearable.

IMMORALITY

Unlike our present-day ghetto jungles! Now most Sundays are spent in an overcrowded Council flat or house, where children only know the concrete courtyards, criss-crossed with washlines and smelly garbage bins.

There was such fun and laughter and the officers paid us for the mushrooms which we thought was great business for we did not suspect their ulterior motives. We never ate the mushrooms ourselves as our parents told us that it was duivels kos.

The officers flirted with the girls quite freely as the Immorality Act had not yet reared its ugly head. Also most of our men were away 'up North', in Egypt, fighting for 'King and Country'. As a child I was a real busybody and was always playing Peeping Tom. After the war, the romances over and the men back from their re-

and even know of many bedroom suites being chopped to pieces by the irate husbands.

Reminiscing about Raapkraal and many other places we once knew so intimately, one can only conclude that some evil spirit has overwhelmed us and erased even the little beauty and pleasure that was once part of our lives.

Now it seems that everything has gone rotten. The people from Raapkraal have slowly been scattered all over the Peninsula by the onslaught of the Group Areas Act and all those other pernicious Acts which came after like torrents from Hell itself.

The home I grew up in was called 'Opgaande Son' but it never lived up to its

name. It eventually also fell to the bulldozers. A few years ago I passed where it stood and stopped to pick some Jasmine which was growing wild in the garden. I experienced such a feeling of hatred as I walked about the garden which had grown wild with weeds amidst the debris. Then a voice seemed to scream into my ears, 'You are trespassing! You are trespassing! Quickly I are trespassing! Quickly I picked a few Jasmine shoots and fled the place of so many memories.' The few people that are left there must be descendants of the people I once knew. Though this 'squatter camp' is still with us, it will soon be finally bulldozed into the ground, as so many of our memories have been.

day, September 23, 1981

Living in a cesspool

MANY people in Elsie's River's Transit Camp near Cape Town, have resigned themselves to a life of permanent squalor, crime and deprivation.

The camp, called "a cesspool of human degradation" by a University of the Western Cape academic, was built by the Divisional Council about seven years ago to provide temporary accommodation for people moved from shanties in Elsie's River.

They were supposed to have been rehoused in sub-economic houses in the area.

Now Elsie's River has been rebuilt but several hundred families remain in Transit Camp and most have given up hope of obtaining a house.

Conditions are made worse by the torrential rain which leaves many houses under water.

BARRACKS

The camp consists of about 20 barracks built entirely with corrugated sheet-iron. Each barrack has eight two-roomed apartments, which in many cases have been sub-divided to house additional families.

The apartments have earth floors, no ceilings or running water.

We found one apartment being shared by 20 people.

Elsie's River gangs consider the camp, which mainly houses elderly people, an "easy hit."

Residents of the camp share communal toilets and ablution facilities.

Of the six ablution blocks — with separate entrances for men and women — half were boarded up and a number of toilets were out of order.

A sewage drain overflows into puddles of water formed after the rain.

Residents told of a woman found murdered and raped in one of the toilets earlier this year.

For Mrs Joyce May it has become a life-or-death struggle to leave her damp and leaking apartment and find a proper house.

About six years ago she was stabbed in her spine by a knife-wielding robber while on her way home from work and is permanently paralysed from the waist down.

In May this year she underwent an operation to remove a lung destroyed by tuberculosis. She said it had been caused by being confined to a bed in a damp room for so many years.

"My doctor at Tygerberg told me to leave my apartment in Transit Camp or die," she said.

Mrs May said she had been on the housing waiting list for three years.

"It's a struggle as I have no husband and have my children to keep at school on only a disability grant," she said.

Mrs May said she was threatened with eviction recently for being in arrears with her rent.

Mrs Sophie Grootboom has to find sleeping place in one room for her family of four which moved in recently.

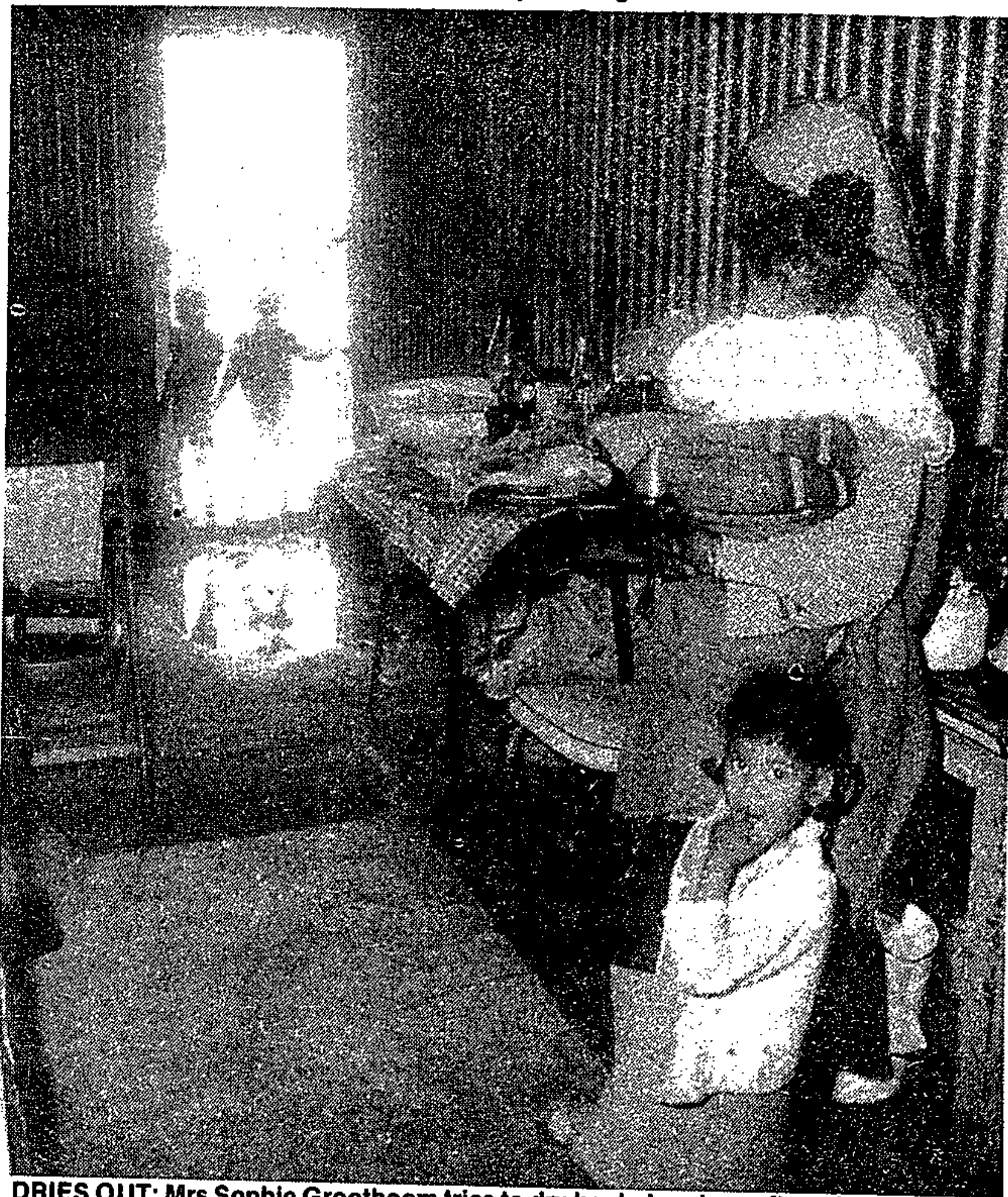
"All the space in my room is taken up by sleeping bodies at night," she said.

Mrs Kathleen Visagie, who lives with her daughter and her family in a sub-divided apartment, said she had been told to wait a further three years for a house.

"My daughter was held up by a gunman in one of the toilets recently and now we never use them. We wash and do everything else inside the house because under these conditions there can be no thought of privacy." — SOWETAN Correspondent.



FEAR: Mrs Joyce May, paralysed in an attack by a robber, has had one of her lungs removed because of tuberculosis suffered in the camp. Doctors have told her to "move out or die", but she has no place to go.



DRIES OUT: Mrs Sophie Grootboom tries to dry her belongings after rain drenched the inside of her room.

LECTUR

31 Aug

14 Sep

21 Sep

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6.	A.S.C.	
7.	A.S.C.	
8.	I.C.A.E	
9.	G. Gule	

THE ARGUS, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 24 1981

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Bliss River camp 'inhuman' — claim

Divisional Council

Reporter

ALTHOUGH the 1 000 people in Elises River transit camp will eventually be rehoused, the Divisional Council should improve conditions for the remainder of their time there, says Mr Jan van Eek, MPC for Groote Schuur.

He told The Argus it was 'totally unacceptable

to allow the inhabitants to continue to live there 'under the present appallingly unhygienic and virtually inhuman conditions', even if the camp lasted only for another six months or a year.

Mr van Eck suggested that full-time attendants should be employed to supervise the toilets and ablution blocks, that the ground should be levelled

to prevent pools of stagnant water from forming and that the residents should be allowed to reform their vigilante force to combat crime and violence in the camp.

Earlier this week the secretary of the Divisional Council, Mr W R Vivier, said the camp was only temporary accommodation in which people were housed when their shack-

Mrs Vivier blamed vandalism by some of the inhabitants for the condition of toilets and ablution blocks.

Mr van Eck said it was true there was 'a bad element' in the camp, but conditions had been better

there when the residents had their own 'home guard' or vigilante force, to keep wrong-doers in check.

They had been made to disband this when the police suggested that members should, instead, join the police reservists.

But, Mr van Eck said, joining the reservists was unfortunately considered

unacceptable in some coloured communities.

People in the camp were often afraid even to call the police for fear of being considered 'traitors' to their own people' and subjected to recrimination or physical violence.

Mr van Eck said there was 'a horrifying amount of rape, violence and murder' in the camp.

Mr van 'Eck said there was a horrifying amount of rape, violence and murder in the camp.

para. 06.

Accounting for the Results
Companies by the Equity

applying the Equity Method

or Investments in Common

Interpretation No. 35,

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panies", 1971, para. 6.

King for the Results

panles", 1979, paras. 13, 14.

p. 104. accounts, 1979,

Associated Companies - A

Journal, Oct. 1978. p. 334.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING
TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST 3rd & 4th QUARTER

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
10 August	17	Source			
		Public Tax Prements			
		s.1 'gross income' definition paras. (ga), (k), (n); s.9, s.10(1)(w), s.22A(2), s.24A(3)	Chapter 7		10.4 10.6 T.1523
		s.108 and peruse double tax agreements noted below with emphasis on articles listed - United Kingdom Art.1,3,4,6, 9,10,11,14,22. United States Art. IV, V, VI, VIII. Germany Art.4,7,8,9,12,20. Switzerland Art. X, XI, XII, XIV. XXII.	Chapter 27 (skim)		
		Summarised table on D.T.A.			
		Argus Bureau PORT ELIZABETH. — Armed police and East Cape Administration Board officials moved in on squatters in an area of Zwide township, Port Eli- zabeth, today, ordering occupants from their homes and then demolish- ing their shacks. The chief director of the board, Mr Louis Koch, said the shacks were the way of development planned for the area. Community leaders tried unsuccessfully to have the demolitions postponed un- til their owners had re- turned from work, but about 10 shacks had been torn down by 11 am. Chains were tied round the shacks and attached to a lorry which pulled them down. Women squatters were told by ECAB officials — some of them armed with shotguns — to remove their belongings before the demolition squad moved in. Newspapermen were or- dered by ECAB officials to stay away from the area. Two riot squad vans were present and four policemen in camouflage uniforms and armed with R1 rifles stood by. One woman, whose shack was torn down said the squatters had not been forewarned, but Mr Koch said they had been given reasonable notice to de- molish their shacks and move from the area. He appealed to the squatters to give ECAB a chance to find a solution to the problem.			
		Foreign Transactions S.W.A. Income Walvis Bay Residents N.R.S.T. N.R.T.I. Foreign Exchange U.K. Imputation System	Handout on U.K. Imputation System		T.1423 T.1430 8.9

Squatters' shacks in PE torn down

Argus
24/9/81
307

Swoop on Zwide squatters

Ev Post 24/9/81

307 21

By JIMMY MATYU and SHIRLEY PRESSLY
EAST Cape Administration Board officials accompanied by armed police moved in on squatters in an area of Zwide today, ordered the residents from their homes and then demolished their shacks.

According to the Chief Director of the Board, Mr Louis Koch, the dwellings stood in the way of developments planned for the area, and residents had been given reasonable notice.

Owners could demolish the shacks themselves, or leave it to the board. The materials would not be confiscated but returned to the owners.

Community leaders tried unsuccessfully to have the demolitions postponed until their owners had returned from work, but about 14 shacks had been pulled down by midday.

According to an official of the Roots organisation, Miss N Suka, only women were at home. They were told by Ecab officials, some of them armed with shotguns, to remove all their belongings and allow a demolition squad to move in.

One of those whose shack was demolished was an Ecab employee, Mr Aron Plaatjie. He has a five-month-old baby and a two-year-old child to care for.

There were two riot squad vans with four policemen in camouflage uniforms armed with rifles, standing by.

A large but orderly crowd gathered to watch as workmen from Ecab demolished shacks with the aid of thick chains attached to trucks. The chains were tied around the shacks and pulled taut until the structure collapsed.

Mr Koch said the squatters had been given reasonable notice to move away from the area. He appealed to the squatters to give Ecab an op-

the problem.

According to one woman spoken to whose home was torn down, they received no warning.

Mr Koch said Ecab was trying to get land for a squatter camp, and this was now in the hands of a technical committee of the Metropolitan Planning Authority.

The plight of the squatters highlighted the urgency of the need for land to be made available to Ecab for a properly serviced squatter camp.

Squatters who were resident in the area in May were allowed to stay on. Ecab had tried to keep an eye open and prevent more squatters from erecting shelters, but despite the close watch being kept by Ecab, new shelters had mushroomed.

Asked where the squatters could go, he said: "They must have come from somewhere. Can they not go back to where they came from and make temporary arrangements until we can sort out a site for a squatter camp?"

He said Ecab men would try to respect the privacy and the dignity of the shack dwellers and were not trying to ride roughshod over them.

But, he said, the shack dwellers were in the way of future development and would have to go. He was optimistic that they would co-operate with Ecab.

On Sunday, the Committee of 21 appealed to Ecab and the Community Council to delay the demolitions until funds were available and land provided to give squatters alter-

Township shacks to be replaced

Argus 25/9/81

307

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — The demolition of squatter shelters in Zwide 5, Port Elizabeth, was provisionally completed, but there were another 7 000 shacks left which would have to come down some time next year, the chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, said in an interview today.

He said the plans for a new township to be built there had already been approved and the removal of new squatters' shelters

there was to avoid a much more serious problem with the start of construction next year. Funds for the project were expected to be available after March.

Existing shacks were marked three weeks ago and about 45 demolished yesterday were all new ones. At that rate, there might be thousands more by the middle of next year.

Mr Koch was responding to harsh criticism by opposition politicians and black community leaders over the board's demolition of 15 squatter houses yester-

day and the resulting demolition of more than 30 others by the owners.

Critics expressed particular alarm over the fact that people had their homes demolished without any place to go to.

Mr Koch was also reported to have said the squatters should go back to where they came from.

Mr Koch said today that what he had actually said was that 'they must have come from somewhere and they could perhaps return there temporarily while alternative arrangements are being made.'

AN ESSAY PRESENTED TO THE

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

in partial fulfilment of

the requirements for the

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE (HONOURS) DEGREE

by

N. A. NEWMAN.

SEPTEMBER 1981.

Demolitions

stop as PE

squatters

are screened

By JIMMY MATYU

THE demolition of shacks stopped today as East Cape Administration Board officials screened squatters at Zwide 5 to discover who was entitled to live in the area.

Members of the Roots organisation were prevented from speaking to residents by Ecab officials, who built a human wall between them and the queue of residents being interviewed.

Roots vigilantes kept watch all night to stop looting. About 30 people slept in the open.

About half the people without homes are children.

Civic organisations and trade unions have strongly condemned this week's demolitions. Members of the Domestic Workers and Salesladies Association met officials yesterday and today.

In a statement after an emergency meeting last night, the Motor Assemblies and Components Workers Union of South Africa said: "We deplore the demolitions by Ecab.

"It was pathetic to see such despair on the faces of so many people and children," the statement said.

Macwusa said Ecab had dismally failed to meet the needs of the Africans in the area. Armed police and shotgun wielding Ecab officials could never be the answer to the worsening situation.

The police liaison officer, Major Gerrie van Rooyen, said the police kept a low profile yesterday. He said there was a police presence in the neighbourhood but the police were merely on patrols, which were increased because of the Transkei elections.

The president of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, Mr Q Godolozzi, said it seemed Ecab was being

provocative by tearing down shacks under the protection of guns. Alternative accommodation should have been provided first.

Mr T Konto, a Roots official, said the demolitions provided an unnecessary hardship for people who were already suffering. Many people whose homes were pulled down had lodgers directed to them by Ecab and the Community Council.

Roots hoped to discuss the situation with Ecab's chief director, Mr Louis Koch, and appealed for a moratorium on demolitions at least until more houses were built.

He provided a list of people who had been given lodgers' permits to reside in the squatter area until homes were found for them but whose shacks were nevertheless demolished.

A meeting will be held in New Brighton's Centenary Great Hall on Sunday. It will be addressed by leaders of the Committee of 21 and the Community Council.

Meanwhile, the question of the demolition of the shacks is to be taken up with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Mr Andrew Savage, the PFP MP for Walmer, said today he would discuss the issue with Dr Koornhof at the first opportunity.

Mr Savage said the situation revealed the urgent need for a contingency plan to deal with squatters.

It was essential that there be long-term planning for the settlement of the people and that effective action was taken to put in basic services. Dr Koornhof and spokesmen for the department were not available for comment.

See Page 4

7
(W)
(i)

By MOKONE MOLETE

"If a man wants his house to be built for him by the State, all he should have to do is to put up a shanty somewhere and wait."

This was said by the Deputy Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze in Parliament last year during a debate on the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Bill.

In the light of the demolition of squatter homes in Zwile last week it reads like bitter doggerel.

There are about 7 000 families in squatter homes in and around Port Elizabeth — possibly more than in any other city in South Africa.

The only likely rival for this unenviable record is Durban, where rural Kwazulu encroaches on the city limits. There thousands live in indescribable squalor.

In Port Elizabeth the worst area is probably Soweto, where an estimated 2 500 families live in ramshackle wood-and-iron buildings, without proper sanitation, without adequate water, without any of the facilities which people elsewhere take for granted.

Life is tough for the families there. There are 36 water taps to serve some 60 000 people — an average of about one tap for every 2 000.

To wash, cook and drink entails a trip to an outside tap. It may be 200 metres and 50 shacks away, on a path beaten hard in summer

Life is tough as squatters w

and a quagmire in winter.

Last year the East Cape Administration Board (Ecab) won a court interdict to have squatters removed from Mr Thomas Jijana's property in a part of Soweto called Veeplaas.

About 200 families live on his property and Mr Jijana has said that many overflowed from Ecab-controlled land nearby. They had been crowded out.

The chief director of Ecab, Mr Louis Koch, was quoted as saying, just before the court order was granted, that Mr Jijana would have the squatters on his conscience because he had allowed shacks to be built.

Having successfully applied for an interdict, Ecab allowed the squatters to remain until alternative accommodation was available. Those living there don't pay rent. They just wait to be moved.

"Officials came here last week and took our names," said Mr Themble Tyukala, a resident.

"We were not told where we'll be taken to. Of course we want to move but since our fate doesn't seem to be decided, what can we do?" he asked.

All 7 000 Port Elizabeth squatter families live with

the threat of eventual eviction or resettlement.

Take Walmer Township for example. Here people have been repeatedly served with eviction notices. Plans to move them to Zwile, 22 kilometres away, are now 20 years old.

Here, the residents refuse to move. It is not because they enjoy their way of life, but because they are in line for removal to an area far from their places of work.

Elsewhere, some live with the threat of deportation to homelands where jobs are scarce.

One result of squatters' vulnerability to official whim is that few bother to improve their dwellings. Living conditions deteriorate. Last year Walmer Township won yet another reprieve, but the uncertainty has begun to tell.

"No doubt in another six months, it will be permitted to degenerate still further. This will make removal even more officially acceptable," says Mr Lionel Melunsky, a member of the Save Walmer Committee.

At present the Ecab is finalising plans for moving 2 000 families from the Zwile area. Ironically, they will make way for the "proper" planning of the area. Eventually, when houses

have been built there, they may be allowed back.

For the squatters it never rains but it pours. They are not spared natural or man-made calamities. In Walmer earlier this year about 100 people were left destitute when two houses and 21 backyard shacks burnt down. During the March floods, hundreds at Veeplaas had to be airlifted to safety.

Soweto, Veeplaas and Walmer are well known. There are other areas less in the public eye — areas such as Elundini in New Brighton, where 800 people are housed in barracks formerly used by British soldiers during the South African War. Near Grahamstown is Riebeeck East, where 900 people were told in May they would be moved to Aliceedale.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George de Villiers Morrison, said earlier this year that 420 000 houses were needed to meet the backlog in housing for blacks throughout the country.

Of these, 31 000 are in the Ecab area.

Saying that more than R500 million was needed to redevelop black areas in the Eastern Cape, Dr Morrison identified eight "crisis points" for priority action.

These were: Walmer, Queenstown, Duncan Village in East London, Grahamstown, Stutterheim, Fort Beaufort, Ginsburg Township in King William's Town and Seymour.

"The estimated costs of development of housing needs, to combat and overcome overcrowding would require an amount of R568 million by the year 2 000 — just to build enough houses for the increasing population," he said.

"But we also have to face the fact that neither the administration board nor the department has the necessary finances to rebuild or eradicate all the poor conditions and lack of facilities.

"It is also a fact that the Government cannot be held responsible for all housing needs — either the people must help themselves or the private sector must get involved."

In February this year Ecab, submitted the specifications of a low-cost, do-it-yourself house to the Government. It has walls made of mud and cement mixture, reinforced by wire netting over a gum pole frame. It has a flat iron or asbestos roof.

The Ecab people hope it will help provide an answer to the critical housing shortage.

Mr Peter Searle, managing director of Volkswagen, has suggested that a new city, specifically for blacks, be built in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area.

"The cost will no doubt be astronomical. However, it might be small in relation to the cost of not doing it," he said.

The crux of the problem is that most squatters do not "qualify" to be in urban areas and are thus in line for deportation to a homeland. Is this the solution?

Squatters certainly don't think so.

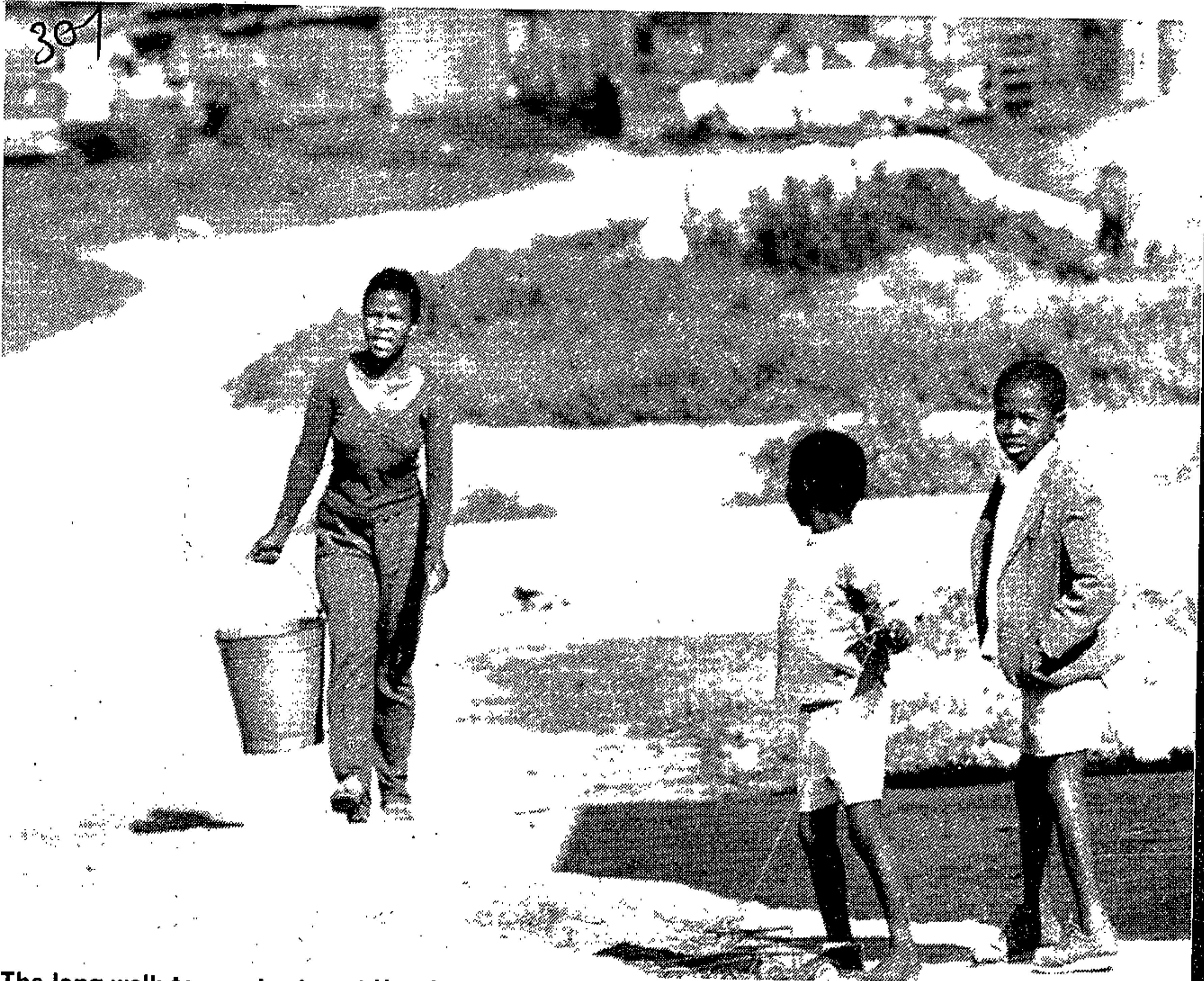
The secretary of the East Cape branch of the Black Sash, Mrs Val Oertel, says it is an "indication of disaster when mobility is dependent upon race and place of origin; when those affected are rural blacks who do not want to return to poverty-stricken Bantustans or to district that may not want or cannot afford them.

"Surely people born in South Africa deserve the chance of a better life rather than abject poverty and strife in some God-forsaken place," she said.

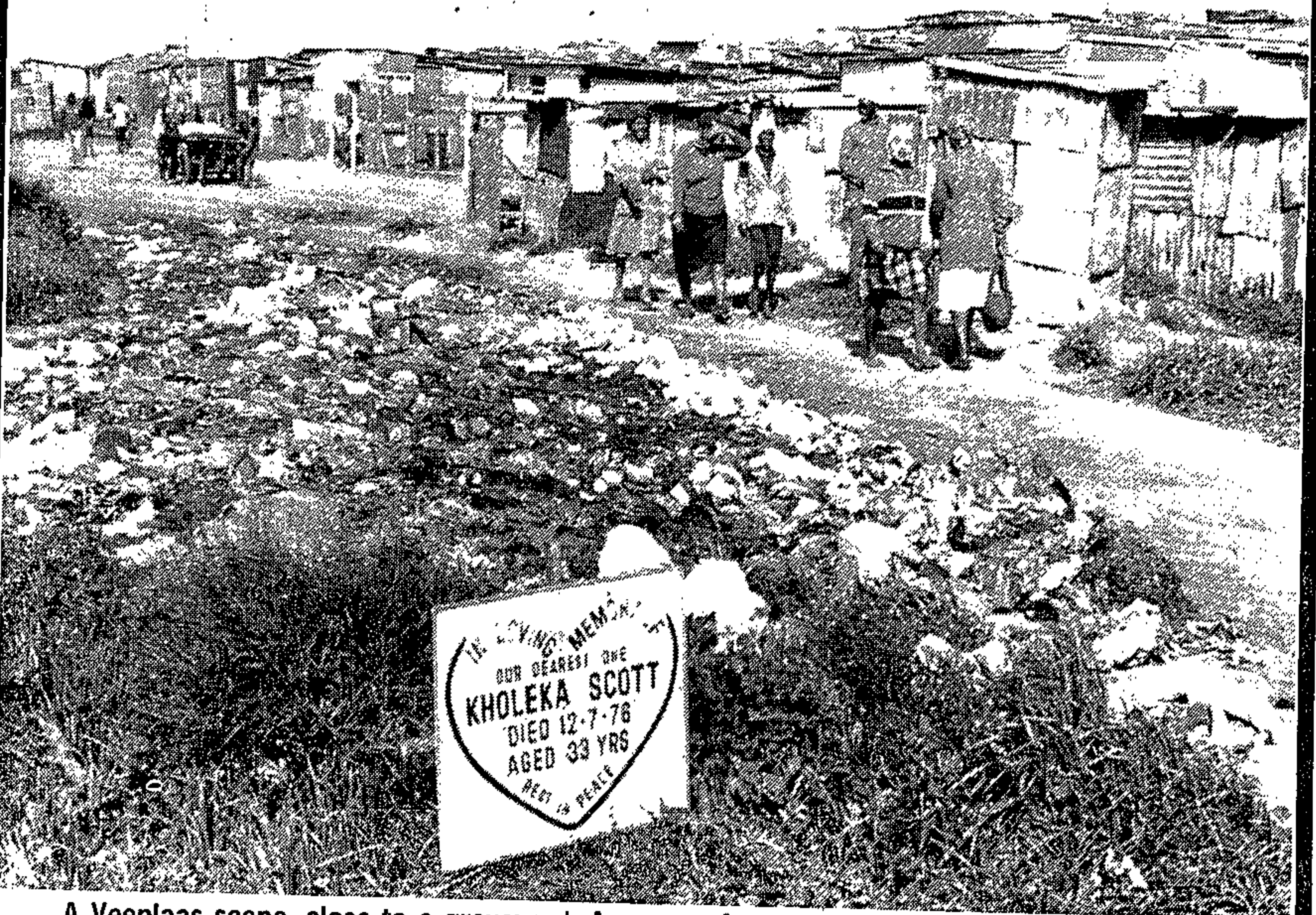
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28/9/81

ait for better homes



The long walk to a water tap at Veeplaas . . . the young woman was lucky because the caretaker of a nearby school allowed her to use the school's tap. There are about three taps serving 200 families at Veeplaas.



A Veeplaas scene, close to a graveyard. A group of women walk past a row of pit toilets.

Sites for Zwide Ev. Post 28/9/81 squatter shacks at Veeplaas

Post Reporter

THE squatters whose homes were demolished in Zwide 5 last week will today be allocated sites by East Cape Administration Board officials near Potgieter's Ground in Veeplaas, where they can rebuild their shacks.

This was announced by a member of the Port Elizabeth Community Council, Mr David Mbane, at a packed meeting held in the New Brighton Library hall yesterday.

Five councillors, Mr Norman Khaulela, Mrs Mabel Cetu, Mrs N Makeleni, Mr Clifford Dladla and Mr Mbane, attended.

Mr Mbane said trouble at the squatter camp in Zwide 5 began near Easter this year when scores of people whose homes were pulled down were sent to him for help.

"I asked the Zwide superintendent, Mr G Kaschula, to give the council a period of three days to put right the matter," he said.

"We met Ecab and it was agreed to let people who were already there stay, on condition that no more shacks were built. To our surprise more and more people arrived," he said.

Last week nine women approached Mr Mbane at his business in Zwide, complaining that Ecab officials had moved in and pulled down their homes. The following day scores of women arrived at his home and reported that their shacks were being demolished.

Mr Mbane told the meeting that "the big drama came" on Thursday when Ecab officials and riot police moved into the area and demolished more squatter homes.

He had since asked Mr Koch why the Ecab did not consult councillors before demolishing squatters' shacks.

"To our surprise neither Mr Koch nor his officials seemed to know whether this had been done or not."

● See Page 3

Roots protests 'flood-prone' squatters' sites

By JIMMY MATYU

ROOTS, the Port Elizabeth-based cultural movement, is totally opposed to the resettlement of squatters, whose shacks were demolished by officials of the East Cape Administration Board, on Potgieter's Ground in Veeplaas.

The organisation claims the area is flood prone.

The chief director of the Ecab, Mr Louis Koch, said, however, that Roots had overlooked the fact the area was flood prone only once in 50 years.

"We are allocating sites to people above the flood-prone area," he said.

On Sunday, the squatters were informed by Mr David Mbane, a Port Elizabeth Community Council member, at a Committee of 21 meeting in New Brighton that Mr Koch had decided to allocate 60 sites to squatters.

In a statement today, Mr T Konto, an official of Roots, said: "The area was devas-

tated by floods previously and we have seen homes washed away and people in shacks in that area losing possessions.

"Though we appreciate the concern Ecab and the Port Elizabeth Community Council have shown by granting these sites, we are not at all happy about this area near Potgieter's Ground, which in fact is already a squatter camp.

"Moving people to a flood-prone area is tantamount to allowing them put their lives in danger. Roots appeals to both the Ecab and the council to allow these people to rebuild their shacks where they were in Zwide 5."

Mr Koch said Ecab officials were busy screening people and Ecab was picking sites for them.

"We are also trying to obtain funds to provide services in the area. We are doing everything in our power to expedite the matter. But all this cannot happen overnight," he said.

Crossroads body split

CT 29/9/87 302
Staff Reporter

THE chairman of the Crossroads Committee, Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, has denied claims that he has been neglecting the interests of Crossroads residents.

Mr Ngxobongwana also responded to persistent reports that he had bought himself a car with community funds.

In an interview he said the car had been bought by the people of Crossroads for the community.

A committee member supported him, saying Mr Ngxobongwana had been using the car because "he is the one running up and down for Crossroads".

Last week, members of the committee, headed by Mr Oliver Memani, appealed to the Chief Commissioner of the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, to convene an urgent meeting of the Crossroads committee to discuss the long-standing split in the body.

They claimed that other members of the committee, including Mr Ngxobongwana, had refused to attend meetings. They also said they found Mr Ngxobongwana "dictatorial".

Replying, Mr Ngxobongwana said that there was no split in the Crossroads community corresponding to the split in the executive committee. He said although one

found opposition "throughout the world", support for Mr Memani and his faction was minimal.

The chairman said Mr Memani had no right to describe himself as vice-chairman of the committee as he had been "expelled" from the post by the community.

Committee members backing Mr Ngxobongwana expressed surprise that Mr Memani should go to the Chief Commissioner concerning an internal Crossroads issue which started in the community "and should be solved there".

"He must not cry far away from his father and his mother," said the chairman. "He should come and face his father Ngxobongwana. It is no use going to cry on the other side of the mountains. I will listen to my son and if I can solve his problem I will do so."

Responding to claims that Mr Ngxobongwana was not representing the interests of Crossroads residents, Mrs Regina Ntongana, chairwoman of the Crossroads Women's Committee, said the chairman had actively supported the community's grievances over issues such as the new school in Crossroads, water rates in the new township and people who had not yet received their permits as promised.

Children: Transkei wants to meet govt

Staff Reporter

SQUATTERS deported to Transkei who have children in Cape Town may have some hope of being reunited with their children as Transkeian Government officials attempt to arrange a meeting with the South African Government in Cape Town next week to discuss the issue.

Community workers helping the squatters have compiled a list of 93 missing children. However they believe the figure could be much higher.

Of the 93 children on the list 50 have been traced, but are still in Cape Town.

Both South African and Transkeian government officials yesterday were unable to say how many children had been separated from their parents.

"We cannot estimate how many children are involved because these people (the squatters) lie to us. They keep changing their stories," the Transkeian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr C T Vika, said in an interview yesterday.

Mr Vika said his government was negotiating with

the South African departments of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation and Development to resolve the issue.

The Transkeian Government was attempting to arrange a meeting between officials of the three departments to take place in Cape Town next week, he said.

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs could not confirm that the meeting was being arranged. He said the matter was still receiving attention.

The spokesman said the South African Government had offered to pay for women with children in Cape Town to fetch their children.

The women had not indicated that they had children in the City when asked before being deported to Transkei, he said.

He said a team of officials from the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Western Cape Administration Board had gone to Umtata to investigate the squatters' claims about their children.

The team had reported that some of the women's

claims were justified and that they should be allowed to return to Cape Town.

A second team had been sent to Umtata last week to "screen" squatters who could return to Cape Town. The spokesman said the team had arranged for "small groups under control" to return to Cape Town to fetch their children.

He said it was arranged for an initial busload of 50 women to come to the city but the squatters refused to board the buses.

The squatters objected to being divided into small groups and insisted that all the squatters return to Cape Town together, he said.

Officials from the team were mobbed and "held captive" by the women and the plan had to be shelved, the spokesman said.

● The Transkeian Minister of the Interior, Miss Stella Sigcau, addressed the squatters in Umtata yesterday afternoon. She told them she would be travelling to Cape Town in the coming week to discuss their plight with South African Government officials.

Focus on squatting problem

Staff Reporter

THE Nationalist government was trying to stem migration from the rural areas to the cities in spite of the fact that such efforts had never succeeded anywhere else in the world, according to the first issue of Comment, a Progressive Federal Party publication.

The first issue focusses on the problem of squatting, a phenomenon which it said was taking place in South Africa because of urbanization and a lack of housing.

"By classifying the Western Cape as a coloured preference area, by fining 'illegal' people, by deporting them, and by fining employers of 'illegal' blacks, the government tries through legal means to stop black migration to the Western Cape," Comment says.

In spite of the fact that urbanization and squatting were inherent elements of the development process, the government still wanted to run away from the problem, Comment said.

The worldwide occurrence of rural migration to the cities was the result of a lack of job opportunities, poverty and famine in the rural area.

"People go to the cities in order to survive."

"As long as the homelands are overpopulated and under-developed, we will find that the black man will move to the 'white cities'."

Riddle of man shot at Crossroads

ATHLONE District detectives are investigating a shooting incident at Crossroads today in which a man was wounded in the knee by a shot allegedly fired by 'men in uniform.'

The Western Cape Divisional CID chief, Brigadier Dries van den Heever, today confirmed that Mr Themba Busakwe, 26, of 2304A, Crossroads, was taken to Grooté Schuur Hospital with a bullet wound in his left knee, but said it was not yet clear who had fired the shot.

He said Mr Busakwe, his wife, Mrs Gertruida Busakwe, also 26, and their two babies were in their home this morning about 5 am. Mr Busakwe was

dressing and the door was secured from inside with a piece of wire.

The door was forced open and a shot was fired, striking Mr Busakwe.

'It is alleged that men in uniform were seen outside. We are investigating and I cannot tell you whether these men were police, railway police or members of the Administration Board inspectorate,' Brigadier van den Heever said.

It is believed Mr Busakwe's condition is not serious.

Sources near the Busakwe home today told The Argus they had heard that three men in uniform were involved, two blacks and one white.

or (b) on behalf of the Administration Board Eastern Cape; if so, (i) how many houses were demolished and (ii) on whose authority;

- (2) whether the occupants of such houses had been given notice that their houses would be demolished; if so, what was the period of such notice;
- (3) whether any steps were taken to ensure that alternative accommodation was available for the occupants of such houses; if not, why not; if so, what steps;
- (4) whether the persons carrying out the demolition were armed; if so, why?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

- (1)(a) and (b) Illegal shacks were demolished by officials of the East Cape Administration Board.
 - (i) 20 illegally erected shacks and 15 illegal shacks in process of erection were demolished by officials of the Administration Board while 30 illegal structures were demolished by the occupants themselves.
 - (ii) The East Cape Administration Board.
- (2) Yes, they were given notice that the illegal structures would be demolished. Notice of two months, seven days and two months respectively was given in each case mentioned in (1)(i) above.
- (3) Yes, the occupants of 32 illegal shacks qualify to be in the prescribed area of Port Elizabeth and are registered as lodgers. In addition sites are being made available to them on which temporary accommodation can be erected on a controlled basis. Five occupants are contract workers who will be accommodated in the single men's hostel. Eight occupants are from Transkei and a further 20 had

Hans 10 Zwide Township
 7/10/81 QC 655-7 (307)
 *10. Mr. A. SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether any houses in the Zwide Township of Port Elizabeth were recently demolished (a) by officials of

moved in from the rural area surrounding Port Elizabeth all being in the prescribed area without authority and they were instructed to return to where they came from.

- (4) Yes, in view of the fact that officials of the Board were stoned by shack dwellers on previous occasions the S.A. Police gave protection to officials whilst demolishing shacks and some officials were armed for self-protection.

Motherless child



NEW PA: Sweetness and No Pinki with their grandfather, Mr Robert Mthwethwe.

Pitiful plight of Nyanga 'orphans'

SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT

IF negotiations between the South African and Transkei Governments fail this week, three-year-old twins, Malibongwe and Bongani Kula, may not see their mother for another six weeks.

And if the stalemate on the Nyanga squatters in Umtata continues, like many others, the family may still be separated by Christmas or New Year.

The only way for Mrs Mavis Kula to see her twins would be to enter the Western Cape 'illegally' again.

Mrs Stella Sigcau, the Transkei Minister of the Interior, is expected to meet South African officials to discuss the plight of the 'squatters', now staying in two church halls and a hospital building in Umtata.

They are refusing to 'return' to their various villages in Transkei. They want to come back to Cape Town.

Meanwhile, the 93 children

— some say it may be as many as 200 — are staying in Cape Town's African townships, 'orphans of Sgangani, the No-Name' squatter camp.

Their parents have refused an offer by the SA Government to send the children to them. They want to return to the children in Cape Town.

The children, aged between one and 17 years, are staying with 'foster-parents,' mostly unemployed women battling to feed themselves.

Bongani and Malibongwe have healthy appetites and are staying with Miss Gladys Khomiya, 36, who sells chickens at weekends and sometimes earns about R13.

They share a bed with Miss Khomiya. She shares a room with other people who share a home with others.

'The children are frightened, having been in many pass raids.

'They often cling to me at night and cry for their mama,' said Miss Khomiya.

When a Cape newsman's car drove up to the children's

'home', they turned and ran.

When an organiser from the Women's Movement for Peace held them, they gave frightened screams, their eyes wide with fear.

Miss Kohmiya said they thought we were from the Administration Board.

For three-year-olds, she says, they know the board well.

The children last saw their mother about six weeks ago when she left them with Miss Khomiya for safekeeping.

Miss Khomiya said they Transkei after her three children died of malnutrition and came to Cape Town to 'try again'.

Two other children separated from their parents, No Pinki, 9, and Sweetness, 5, call their grandfather, Mr Robert Mthwethwe, 67, 'papa' and their grandmother, 'mama'.

They call their mother 'sisi'.

They tell everyone their mother is in jail.

Handwritten notes:
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LATEST: **MP'S** **meet on** **Transkei** **'Citizens'**

TWO senior Ministers of Transkei met the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha yesterday to "discuss the future treatment of Transkei citizens."

The meeting with the Government was requested by the Transkei Government because of the "treatment" of 550 Nyanga squatters (Transkei citizens) deported about six weeks ago.

The meeting was arranged last week hoping that it would result in people in churches in Umtata returning to Cape Town to be with their possessions and children.

However, it has since been confirmed that the 550 squatters were on their way back to Cape Town even before the meeting had taken place.

The Transkei Minister of Interior, Mrs Stella Sigau, said in Cape Town on Wednesday that after "negotiations" the Transkei Government received a cheque for R35.000 to allow for the return of the squatters to villages in Transkei or to South Africa.

Mrs Sigau attended the meeting with the Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Rev G.T. Vika.

At the time of going to Press, it was not yet known what the outcome of the meeting was.

TRANSKEI SQUATTERS

Pendulum people

FM 16/10/81

(307)

Urbanisation, which some experts regard as a natural trend, is being forcibly impeded by government officials who insist that squatting "cannot and will not be allowed."

Chief commissioner of the western Cape, Timo Bezuidenhout, has said his department's first responsibility is to "legal" blacks, already hit by the severe housing

backlog. Indeed: "I'll go as far as to admit that more houses should have been erected at least 10 years ago."

Bezuidenhout's comments have again focused attention on the so-called "bush people" — Transkeians who have flocked in their hundreds to the western Cape to find work or live with their families.

A paper released by UCT's Centre for Intergroup Studies cites the failure of housing supply to keep pace with demand as "one of the immediate causes of the squatter crisis." Author Graham Howe tells the *FM* that his assessment of the continuing confusion about the position of the squatters is that the government "seems incapable of demonstrating coherent responsibility."

This week more "illegals" were repatriated to Transkei, while the stream of people returning to Cape Town continues. According to Howe, "To make a political football of the squatters is by no means the way to handle the situation."

Asked by the *FM* whether interim services could be provided at squatter camps until alternative housing can be found, Bezuidenhout said: "Even if you make interim services available for squatters, the whole concept is wrong." The CSIR, he said, is currently working on ideas for viable forms of fast construction low-cost housing.

In his paper, Howe says that "squatting is not basically a racial problem, although the government's handling of it has given it the

strongest racial overtones. It is essentially a socio-economic problem, inherent in the whole process of urbanisation in a developing society."

What has in fact happened, he argues, is that influx control has led to a situation of "under-urbanisation."

Court told of *CT 16/10/81 307* 'thirsty' woman

Staff Reporter

A STATE witness told the Bellville Regional Court yesterday that if she had not paid to have her reference book stamped by an administration board inspector she would have been arrested for being in Crossroads illegally.

Mrs Lillian Peter was giving evidence in the trial of five Western Cape Administration Board inspectors who are charged with 67 counts of corruption or alternatively, fraud.

Brandy

The men accused are: Mr Christoffel Etsebeth, of Parow; Mr Arthur Loxton, of Goodwood; Mr Christiaan Ferreira, of Goodwood; Mr Myles Liebenberg, of Kraaifontein and Mr George Etsebeth, of Vrijzee.

The State alleged that, following a census of the residents of Crossroads between July and September 1979, the men, who were employed as inspectors of the board, encouraged payment of R862 and obtained 12 bot-

tles of brandy from the illegal issuing of permits.

Mrs Peter told the court she had not been in Crossroads at the time of the census so she was not registered. She paid R5 at the Nyanga East office and had her reference book stamped by an inspector.

After that several people, who also had not been registered, came to her for help. She took them to the office where they put R5 inside their reference books before the books were stamped by Mr Loxton and other inspectors.

She had also acted as an interpreter for the squatters of Crossroads who came to the Nyanga East office to get their books stamped in this way.

After some people had been arrested by the police for having their reference books stamped illegally, she realized that this was a crime so she went to the Manenberg police station where she told them about the R5 she had given to the inspector.

Mrs Rosalyn Casiwe said her brother-in-law had not been able to get his reference book stamped even though she had registered him. She went with him to the Nyanga East office where a Mrs Agnes du Toit took his book from her. When Mrs Du Toit came out of the office the book was stamped.

Then Mrs Du Toit told Mrs Casiwe that she was thirsty so Mrs Casiwe and her brother-in-law gave her a bottle of brandy.

Under the table

Miss Eunice Mbado said that she had given her reference book to Mr Loxton with R10 in it. He put the book under the table and when he handed it to the inspector next to him the money was no longer in the book. A third inspector stamped it for her.

The hearing continues today.

Mr G J Vermuelen was on the bench. Mr S S W Louw appeared for the State. Mr C Y Louw, instructed by Olivier and Nobrega, appeared for the five men.

Court told of census at Crossroads

Staff Reporter

CROSSROADS residents whose names were not registered by inspectors of the Administration Board during the census of 1979, were not given permits to stay in the area.

This was said yesterday by Mr Grahame Lawrence, the chief labour officer of the Western Cape Administration Board, in the Parow Regional Court. Mr Lawrence was giving evidence in the trial of five inspectors accused of issuing illegal permits after the census.

Mr Lawrence said: "Permits were not issued to anyone other than those who were registered during the census. The sole purpose of the census was to identify the people living in Crossroads at the time."

The inspectors charged with 67 counts of corruption, alternatively fraud, are Mr Christoffel Etsebeth of Parow; Mr Arthur Loxton of Goodwood; Mr Christiaan Ferreira of Goodwood; Mr Myles Liebenberg of Kraaifontein and Mr George Etsebeth, of Vrizzjee.

The all pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

The State alleges that they encouraged payment of R862 and obtained 12 bottles of brandy from the illegal issuing of permits between July and September 1979.

Mr Lawrence said that when the residents of Crossroads came to the Nyanga East office to have their reference books stamped after the census, those whose names had not been registered were told to leave the premises immediately as they could not be helped.

Under cross-examination

by Mr C Y Louw, for the five inspectors, he said: "To help people who had been overlooked was a discretion the inspectors were not permitted to exercise."

The issue of squatting was still a very sensitive issue and the board's credibility among the black community had suffered through the implications of corruption.

Mr Lawrence said he could not comment on Mr Louw's suggestion that the census was a matter of great international importance and so had to be done with urgency. "Any urgency to have a survey came from the residents of Crossroads themselves."

At a previous hearing Miss Eunice Mbado told the magistrate that she had been at work at the time the census was taken, so her name was not registered. Mr John Casiwe said he was not at home at the time of the census, but his brother had registered him. However, when he went to receive his permit it was refused, as his name was not on the register.

Yesterday Mr December Vusani told the court that he was not at home at the time of the census. When people were being arrested for not having permits a friend told him he could receive one if he handed over R10 and a bottle of brandy. Mr Vusani said a Mrs Agnes du Toit had his reference book stamped for him at the Nyanga East office.

The hearing continues today.

Mr G J Vermeulen was on the Bench. Mr S S W Louw prosecuted. Mr C Y Louw, instructed by Olivier and Nobrega, appeared for the five inspectors.

One man acquitted in permit corruption trial

CT 21/10/81 307 268

Staff Reporter

A CHARGE of corruption was withdrawn yesterday in the Parow Regional Court against one of the five inspectors from the Administration Board accused of issuing illegal permits to residents of Crossroads during 1979.

Mr C Y Louw, for Mr Christoffel Etsebeth, Mr Arthur Loxton, Mr Christiaan Ferreira, Mr Myles Liebenberg and Mr George Etsebeth, asked for the charge against them — 67 counts of corruption, alternatively fraud — to be withdrawn.

The men had pleaded not guilty to receiving R862 and 12 bottles of brandy after issuing illegal permits to residents of Crossroads whose names were not taken in the census during 1979.

Mr Louw said the State had failed to call witnesses to give evidence on two of the counts of corruption. The State had also failed to give sufficient evidence of the counts for which there was evidence, and some of the evidence had to be discredited as it was indirect.

The magistrate, Mr G J Vermeulen, acquitted Mr George Etsebeth on the grounds that there was no evidence given in the State's case on the one count against him. On the

other count which affected him, the witness could not say which inspector had received the bottle of brandy from her as she had not been present when it was handed over.

Mr Louw said there was also no case against Mr Liebenberg as there was no evidence on two counts against him, and on the third the witness had given indirect evidence as she had not been present when the bottle of brandy was handed over.

On the counts against Mr Feirrer, the witnesses had told the court that money had been put into their reference books and given to a Miss Nondzatabom Halam and a Miss Regina Ntongana who had the books stamped while they waited outside.

Of the 17 counts against Mr Loxton there were only five witnesses who gave evidence. All said they had given their reference books to people other than the inspectors and there was no knowledge of who the money was given to.

The hearing of the defence case continues on Thursday.

Mr G J Vermeulen was on the Bench. Mr S S W Louw appeared for the State. Mr C Y Louw, instructed by Olivier and Nobrega, appeared for the five men.

Corruption: Claims denied

CT 23/10/81

307

2187

Staff Reporter

A WESTERN Cape Administration Board official facing a charge of corruption yesterday denied in the Parow Regional Court that he had received money and bottles of brandy while issuing permits to the residents of Crossroads.

Mr Christoffel Etsebeth, of Parow, further denied that reference books had been stamped for people who were not registered in the 1979 census.

Mr Etsebeth is one of the four Western Cape Administration Board inspectors facing a charge of corruption for the issuing of illegal permits after a census of Crossroads during 1979.

The others charged are: Mr Arthur Loxton, of Goodwood, Mr Christiaan Ferreira, of Goodwood, and Mr Myles Liebenberg, of Kraaifontein. They have all pleaded not guilty to receiving R862 and 12 bottles of brandy from illegally issuing permits.

Mr Etsebeth said his job at the Nyanga East office after the census had been to check cards and reference books of people applying for permits,

fill in a questionnaires and then to stamp their reference books.

Only residents of Crossroads who had been registered in the census had come to him and he had never stamped a reference book without the necessary card being shown to him. He denied ever receiving money or brandy from these people.

Under cross-examination by Mr S S W Louw, for the State, Mr Etsebeth said that at the Langa office there had been cases of people who had not had cards but forms had been filled in for them. In that case he would fill in the cards and stamp the reference books. But this was not his normal duty.

He said he could not remember ever writing out such cards at the Nyanga East office. A card was shown to Mr Etsebeth which was filled in on August 8 1979 by himself. He admitted that on that date he had been working in Nyanga and not in Langa.

The hearing continues today.

Mr G J Vermeulen was on the Bench. Mr C Y Louw, instructed by Olivier and Nobrega, appeared for the four men.

CT 24/10/81 (30) (2)

KTC homeless demand reply

RESIDENTS of the KTC emergency camp in Nyanga-East are demanding an urgent reply from the chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, regarding the provision of housing for the camp's 100 families.

Mr Bezuidenhout met KTC residents in July and promised to investigate the allocation of houses to families living in the camp.

The chief organizer of the KTC committee, Mr Frank Thabe, said yesterday that the committee had not received a reply from Mr Bezuidenhout since the July meeting.

"The people are angry and upset because we have not received a reply from the chief commissioner. We want to know what our future will be."

Court^{CT} hears^{24/10/87} of house³⁰⁷ numbers

AN INSPECTOR from the Western Cape Administration Board said yesterday in the Parow Regional Court that he had omitted to write house numbers into the passes of Crossroads residents even though he knew it was one of the requirements of the permit.

Mr Christoffel Etsebeth agreed, when questioned by the magistrate, Mr G J Vermeulen, that it was important to write down the house number on the stamp in the reference book as this proved the person was a resident of Crossroads who had been registered in the 1979 census.

He said: "I do not know what my intention was when I left out the house number."

Mr Etsebeth, of Parow, and three other WCAB inspectors: Mr Arthur Loxton, of Goodwood; Mr Christiaan Ferreira, of Goodwood; and Mr Myles Liebenberg, of Kraaifontein; have pleaded not guilty to 67 counts of corruption, alternatively fraud.

The State alleged that they received R862 and 12 bottles of brandy by issuing illegal permits to people in Crossroads not registered in the 1979 census.

Mr Etsebeth told the magistrate the purpose of the census was to identify the residents of Crossroads and to provide them with permits to stay in the area for six months.

His duty as an inspector was to stamp the reference book and write into it the person's house number, after he had checked the person's card. This card was issued by another inspector who checked the census forms to determine that the person had been registered in the census.

At a previous hearing Mr Etsebeth said no person had ever come to him without a card to prove he was registered. He also denied that he had ever received bottles of brandy and money for stamping reference books.

The hearing will continue on January 19 next year.

Mr S S W Louw appeared for the State. Mr C Y Louw, instructed by Olivier and de Nobrega, appeared for the four inspectors.

Squatter issue: Meeting sought

CT 29/10/81
307
Staff Reporter

FISH HOEK Town Council is to request the Department of Community Development to convene a meeting on the welfare of squatters in the Peninsula.

It proposes that the meeting include the department, the Divisional Council, the Cape Town City Council and welfare associations such as Cafda, NICRO, Child Welfare, the Fish Hoek/Noordhoek/Kommetjie Welfare Association, and the Urban Problems Research Unit of the University of Cape Town.

The meeting is the result of an approach made by the Fish Hoek/Noordhoek/Kommetjie Welfare Association, which has been closely associated with the rehousing of squatters from the Fish Hoek valley.

The voting on the resolution was not unanimous as two councillors felt it preferable to keep the meeting on a more local scale with the Divisional Council, under whose jurisdiction some of the Fish Hoek valley falls, convening the meeting. The resolution was passed, however, with the provision that if progress under the Department of Community Development is slow, an approach will be made to the Divisional Council.

The meeting is to include the higher authorities as Fish Hoek's Town Council has no accommodation for black housing under the Group Areas Act.

Mr Hilary Langley, a town councillor, said: "Fish Hoek should face up squarely to the matter and take responsibility on the broader issue."

But Mr Alleyne Yeld, the former mayor, said he would prefer to get a solution to the whole problem.

Mr Howard Wood said Fish Hoek would have no chance of achieving results by itself as it was "a compounded problem which needed the assistance of regional authorities".

Fish Hoek has had squatter families for many years but recently there has been an influx of families whose homes had been demolished in other areas.

Squatting inevitable, says study

CV 105E 3/11/81
By BRIAN POTTINGER, Political Correspondent

URBANISATION and the South African Government's response to the phenomenon has been catapulted into the public eye recently with the harrowing experiences of the Nyanga squatters.

The lesson that emerged from the destroyed shelters of the Nyanga homeless was that the major socio-economic problem of squatting cannot be solved by arbitrarily shifting people from one area where there is the possibility of work to another where there is no work.

A recent publication by the University of Cape Town's Centre for Inter-group Studies by Graham Howe, titled *Squatter Crisis*, highlights the inadequacy of the Government's response to the problem and lays the burden for much of the crisis at the door of National Party ideology.

The influx of people to the cities cannot be stopped in the long-term and the emphasis should therefore be shifted from enforcing restrictive measures to promoting employment opportunities to allow people to live legally at their place of employment and to assist with the provision of

low cost housing. the booklet says.

The cost of such a system to National Party ideology, the booklet makes clear, is high: a fundamental change of approach on the part of the authorities and an end to the idea that Africans are "aliens" in the common area.

Basic policy guidelines set by the centre for improving the situation are:

● Economics:

It should be realised that South Africa's cities are not "Western" in the same way they are not "white" and people from the rural areas should not be judged by Western standards in the work they seek, such as in the informal sector.

Attention should also be given to labour-intensive rather than capital-intensive development so as to encourage work opportunities, especially in the homelands.

● Influx control:

To prevent chaos, orderly planning is essential, but this

should be related to the needs of economic and moral considerations and not based on discriminatory racial criteria as at present.

● Social welfare:

Systematic welfare programmes must be developed to promote adjustment to urban life. Welfare and educational programmes could become a function of local decision-making bodies.

● Low-cost housing:

Restrictions on the provision of housing for Africans in the Western Cape must be lifted and inexpensive, subsidised housing provided by the central Government, local authorities and the private sector.

A key to the solution of the problem could be site-and-service schemes which are phased and continuing improvements of dwellings and recognised world-wide as a means of improving squatter communities.

As background to the recommendations the booklet paints a depressing picture of succes-

sive years of Government attempts to stop squatting and urbanisation by means of repressive legislation rather than taking steps to anticipate inevitable urbanisation.

The present system of influx control — besides being hopelessly ineffective — creates immense bitterness.

From the Government's side, however, it is a ready source of income: in 1979 fines totalling R351 000 were paid for influx contraventions, of which R245 000 was paid by Africans themselves.

The booklet also examines the Government's homeland policies and finds them economically and politically impractical.

In 1960, 55% of the homeland gross national product was generated outside of the homelands. By 1970 the figure was 69%, in 1976 it was 71%.

Between 1970 and 1979 the number of "commuters" from the homelands tripled from 250 000 people to 750 000.

The booklet urges that squatting should not be regarded as a racial problem but a socio-economic one inherent in the whole process of urbanisation in a developing society.

Someone cares for wonderful worker Jerry

SUNDAY EXPRESS
8/11/81
307

JERRY MOFU is one of the luckier Nyanga bus people — he has an employer who cares.

The Sunday Express focused on Mr Mofu when many of the former 2 000 Nyanga squatters were sent back to Cape Town from Umtata in Transkei.

Two months previously South African Government officials had burnt their shanty homes before bussing them to Umtata.

A Sunday Express reporter in Umtata met Mr Mofu, a greying 40-year-old, at the beginning of October, when the Transkei Government washed its hands of the Nyanga squatter problem.

Mr Mofu has lived in Cape Town since the early 1950's, but originally came from Lady Frere in the Transkei. During the past 13 years he has worked for Mr H Adams, a building contractor in Lansdowne.

Mr Mofu arrived back in Cape Town two weeks ago and immediately got in touch with Mr Adams, who applied to the Langa administration offices for a contract for Mr Mofu. He has had no response.

"His work category is that of a night watchman. They will only give permits for jobs where no Coloured labour is available and there certainly is none in

NOT ALL NYANGA PEOPLE SO LUCKY

By CHARLENE
BELTRAMO

that category, so I am very hopeful.

"Jerry is a fantastic worker. The normal wage for African labour in the building trade is R7,64 a day. I pay Jerry R10 a day, so that should give you an indication of how much I value him.

"At the moment he is living with his common-law wife and child here. I assisted them in finding accommodation. He is a wonderful man, so I will do anything to help him," said Mr Adams.

Most of the other squatters have had less luck: Employers fearful of being fined for employing them have not taken them back.

● Florence Njajula's four-month-old breast-fed baby was left lying in the Nyanga bush in the chaos and terror of the police raid and deportation to Transkei in August. Luckily her sister found the child and cared for him.

Miss Njajula had worked for Mr and Mrs F Burrows in Milnerton for seven years.

Mr Burrows told the Sunday Express that Miss Njajula had contacted them on her return to Cape Town.

"But she will have to go back. She was a very pleasant girl, well-mannered, well-spoken."

Churchmen from the Western Cape Council of Churches are still waiting for the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to respond to two requests they lodged through Mr T Bezuidenhout, the Eastern Cape Chief Commissioner, last week.

The first was for a site-and-service scheme to be set up for the more than 2 000 people evicted from the Nyanga bush site; the second for Dr Koornhof to honour a promise made by Mr Bezuidenhout earlier this year that all those living at the Nyanga squatter site and with regular employment would be "legalised".

'Strict attitude on illegal migrants'

Aug 10/11/81
201 206 307

A CONSISTENTLY strict attitude had been adopted against people entering the Cape illegally, the chief director of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr A A Louw, said today.

He said that as far as the Administration Board was concerned there were no identified squatter areas for blacks.

People were sent back to the homelands in terms of the Immigration Act. This was done by the Department of Co-operation and Development and the police although in residential areas the board assisted as far as identifying unauthorised people was concerned.

CONTROL

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said yesterday that the authorities had the squatter problem in the Peninsula under control and that there was no identifiable squatting in Cape Town and surrounding areas.

The favourable conditions in the Peninsula were because of the consistent efforts of the Administration Board, the spokesman said.

The influx of illegal squatters in October which was serious and which led to camps being erected in virtually an hour on the Cape Flats had been limited to manageable and controllable proportions.

RECOGNISED

This influx was a recognised problem which went hand in hand with urbanisation which, according to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in Pretoria, was a good indication of the level of development which the country had achieved.

About a busload of illegal people were being sent back to the homeland each week. They were being handled fairly but firmly and those who had fixed employment were treated sympathetically.

Crossroads was the only squatter camp remaining legally after camps in Elsies River, Philippi, Kraaifontein, Kensington, Retreat, Vrygrond, Lotus River, Hout Bay, Kommetjie, Philadelphia, Kuils River and near D F Malan Airport in the Cape Town municipal area were mopped up.

The operation required the removal of more than 24 000 shacks.

Squatters: minister to act

DD 16/11/81

307

EAST LONDON — The East Cape Administration Board (Ecab) was taking steps at the highest level to rectify the problem of squatting in Stutterheim. Mr Robbie de Lange told the Divisional Council of Kaffraria's monthly meeting.

Mr De Lange was reacting to an earlier call in the council that the matter be referred to the Chief Commissioner in Port Elizabeth.

He said the matter was

in the hands of the minister and it was hoped steps would be taken soon to find a solution.

Taking the matter to the commissioner would not help because it would still be referred to the Ecab which was responsible for people living within municipal boundaries.

The people involved are 45 adults and 78 children in 31 dwellings.

Other matters discussed

at the meeting were:

- The purchase and installation of a pump unit at an estimated cost of R5 000 at Cintsa to supplement the water obtained from a borehole during the festive season,

- The approval of a Council's crest which was presented.

- An appeal to members that they attend a seminar of the South African Institute for Public Administration on November 25.

To be discussed at the seminar will be: implications of the new manpower legislation, future trends of manpower provision, manpower needs for local authorities and deliberation and bargaining; and

- A decision to hold a joint meeting with two members each of the council, municipalities of East London and Beacon Bay and later a similar meeting for the King William's Town, Komga and Stutterheim areas. — DDR

P R Swift

LTA Prizes

For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

I : N D G Sessions

II : A R Low Keen

III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes

For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

C W von During

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

Student Planners Award

For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel

Harsh conditions in Philippi camp

Cape Times 16/11/81 (307)

By JANE ARBOUS
Divisional Council Reporter

ABOUT 11 km from the heart of the Southern Suburbs, 450 squatters live under appalling conditions on the sand dunes of Brown's Farm in Philippi.

Domestic services such as a water supply do not exist. In winter, the iron-and-wood shacks are flooded. The heat

Church's St Mary's School several hundred metres from the camp.

Sister Aine, the Dominican nun in charge of the school, said last week that she left the gate open for the squatters to enable them to use a slow-running tap in the grounds. The school foots the water bill.

"The situation is dreadful.

Until a few weeks ago, the squatters got their water from the adjacent Lourdes Farm squatter camp, which was on council property. Squatters on council land pay a monthly levy to cover the cost of services provided until resettlement. The families living in 700 shacks on Lourdes Farm have all been rehoused and the water supply discontinued.

The squatter problem in the Divisional Council area has been in existence for the past 10 to 15 years. During 1975 a survey was carried out to ensure effective control over the influx of squatters, and the shacks and occupants were registered.

All shacks erected after 1975 are regarded as illegal and demolished by the council after the necessary notice has been served on the occupants in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act.

In terms of council policy, rehousing for registered squatters is a priority. Of the 13 716 shacks registered in 1975, 10 419 homes have been demolished and the families given alternative accommodation relative to size and income.

The 80 shacks on Brown's Farm are among the 3 297 still to be levelled.

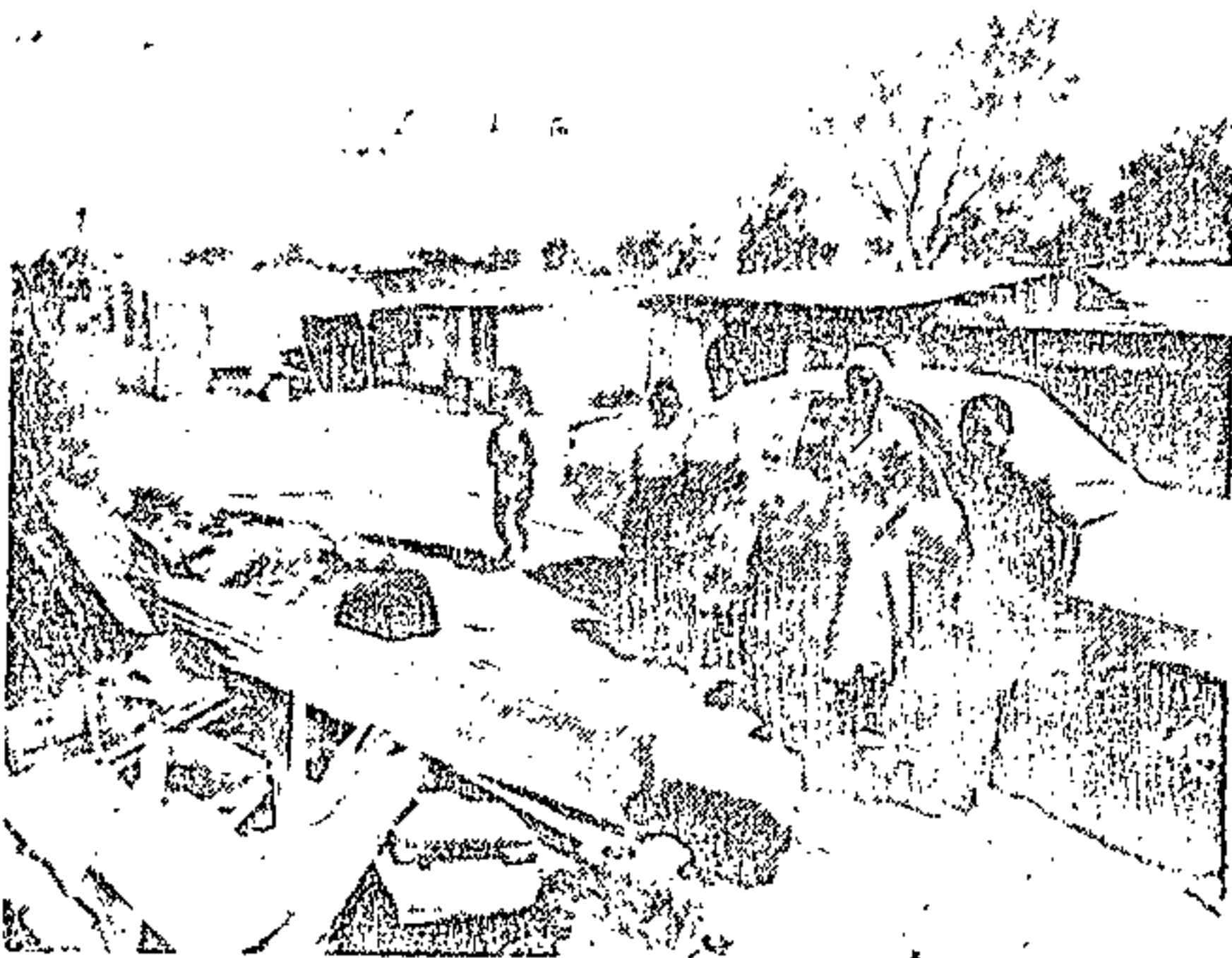
'Limited' funds

The secretary of the council, Mr W R Vivier, told the Cape Times that the shacks could be demolished only when the council was in a position to provide alternative accommodation. This depended on funds from the National Housing Commission, whose allocations were "extremely limited during the 1981/82 financial year".

"No definite indication can be given for the rehousing of squatters on the Brown's Farm complex," he said.

Most residents interviewed at the camp said they were willing to be rehoused "anywhere".

And because they have no other options until then, they wait patiently in hope of a better deal.



The homes of some of the squatters.

of summer brings out the flies and the smell of exposed sewage.

For the past month, women and children have had to cross the busy Lower Lansdowne Road at least three times a day to fetch water from the Roman Catholic

especially to see the children carrying buckets of water dodging the cars on Lansdowne Road."

Those who suffer the "intolerable conditions" are mainly coloured people with steady jobs. They moved there because they could find nowhere else to stay.

Mr Jackson Gopic, his wife Edith, their five children, two dogs and a cat, have lived in a shack divided into four rooms since 1975.

"Sometimes it is very bad here," said Mr Gopic, who works nearby.

Although the area falls under the Divisional Council of the Cape, the local authority has no jurisdiction to provide services, because the land is privately-owned.

Only the owner could ask for services to be established, and would have to bear the cost. By last night the owner had not been traced.

Clinic for squatters nearly ready

Arrows 16/1/81
307

Divisional Council
Reporter

A BADLY-NEEDED clinic has been built at Crossroads squatter camp by the Urban Foundation and a trust financed by a construction firm.

It is almost ready for use by Divisional Council health staff, who treat up to 300 patients every morning at a mobile clinic which visits the camps.

In a report to the council, the medical officer of health, Dr L R Tibbit, said the council introduced mobile health service at Crossroads nearly eight years ago, and had continued to provide them although the camp has been taken over by the Administration Board last year.

VANDALISED

Dr Tibbit said the corrugated iron shacks previously used for the clinic were vandalised, and were in any case inadequate for the number of patients.

He said the Urban Foundation offered to provide a prefabricated building but had no funds left to meet the cost of erecting it, estimated at R4 500.

The Murray Trust was approached and agreed to pay for the building to be erected. Work was now almost complete and it was hoped it would be ready before the end of the month.



DEPORTED BACK TO STARVATION: Nyanga squatters are arrested by SAP and WCAB officials.

New wave of criticism over Nyanga removals

19/11/86 By JOSHUA RABOROKO

FIVE international organisations have condemned and protested against forced removals and expatriation of blacks in Nyanga and the South African Government's policy of apartheid.

The condemnation by the organisations based in West Germany is contained in a letter written to the South African Council of Churches' communications division and released in Johannesburg this week.

The organisations say the letter was read in public in the presence of representatives of the German international Press during their demonstration last month.

The letter was handed to the diplomatic representation in the Federal Republic of Germany and was headed: "Protest: Forced removals and expatriation of black South African citizens resident in Nyanga near Cape Town."

The organisations are, the Anti-Apartheid Movement, the Protestant Women's League in Germany, the action group "Freedom for Nelson Mandela", the World Council of Churches and the United Nations.

The letter reads: "It is with horror and great sadness that we received the news of the latest barbarous treatment of a majority group of citizens by the South African Police — this time in Nyanga near Cape Town."

"With the same reactions we noted the decision of your Government to arrest thousands of black South African citizens together with their wives and children and to deport them to the inhuman and desolate homeland."

"As Christians who deeply believe in the love of God for all men and therefore still work toward a non-violent solution to this problem, we see ourselves as provoked to the following:

- To once again condemn the criminal actions of your Government, to protest against them and to encourage more and more people in Germany to do likewise.
- To continue and intensify the past attempts of a non-violent influence upon the inhuman politics of white supremacy in South Africa.

Through these (organisations) and other possibilities of resisting and combating racism, "we feel that our position is intensified".

We will support the majority of black population in your country in their battle against the present criminal white rule.

"The condemnation and the fight against apartheid will continue, until All South African/Azanians can live in freedom and equality in their country," the letter says.

In the letter mention is also made of some 3 000 people who have supported the protest against the squatters.

Bar at court on observers, press

Staff Reporter

OBSERVERS from the Athlone Advice Office and the press were barred from attending proceedings in the Langa Commissioners' Court yesterday morning when 18 men appeared on charges of being prohibited immigrants.

The director of the AAO, Mrs Val West, her husband, Professor Martin West, an AAO interpreter, Mr David Viti, and a Cape Times reporter were refused admission by a court orderly who said that the court room was "full".

Seats taken

All seats in the room had been taken, but there was standing room at the back. The observers and the journalist were later allowed in when other people left the court room.

Yesterday's hearings were a sequel to the arrest of 18 men and 15 women in a pre-dawn raid by police at Nyanga on November 19.

All the women were deported while the men were brought to trial charged under Section 40 (5) of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act. Conviction under the act carries a maximum sentence of six months without the option of a fine.

Four of the 18 men who appeared yesterday pleaded not guilty to a charge of being prohibited immigrants. The commissioner, Mr L van Wyk, refused an application for bail for the first accused, Mr Milford Yamile. Mr Yamile and the other 17 men were all remanded in custody until November 26.

Deported

The court heard that Mr Yamile had been deported to Transkei on August 26, but returned to Cape Town and was arrested on November 16.

The prosecutor, Mr J J Fourie, opposed the application for bail and said bail

could not be granted to "prohibited immigrants".

Mr Lee Bozalek, for Mr Yamile, said Mr Yamile was married with three children. The family lived in Guguletu and Mr Yamile worked "illegally" for a construction company in Cape Town. He had been working in Cape Town since 1969.

In custody

Mr Fourie asked that Mr Yamile remain in custody to facilitate deportation proceedings. Mr Bozalek said his client could not be "deprived of his liberty". He said the State had chosen to prosecute Mr Yamile on a serious offence and he remained innocent till proved guilty.

After a lengthy adjournment, the commissioner refused bail and ruled that Mr Yamile remain in custody at Pollsmoor prison till November 26.

Mr L J Bozalek, Mr J J Hendry and Mr S Bean appeared for the 18 men.

SQUATTER SWOOP

307

Police swoop on the Nyanga squatter camp near Crossroads and arrest an unknown number of people. An estimated 500 people are squatting in the area, but many escaped the swoop. PM 24/11/81

CAPE TIMES
26/11/81 (84) 307
**Letters no help to
Nyanga squatters**

Staff Reporter

ALTHOUGH former Nyanga squatters returned to the Western Cape with letters of recommendation signed by the Transkeian Secretary for the Interior and Social Services, they found they were to be given no special treatment.

This was the finding of the Athlone Advice Office in its latest monthly report, which focussed on the plight of the Nyanga squatters.

The report said 3 666 people were deported in August and September, many of them more than once. From Wednesday, October 7 — the day the homeless returned to the Western Cape — to Friday, October 9, the number of deportees interviewed had risen from ten to 129.

The people had returned "with high hopes", having all been given R60 each by the Transkeian authorities and a document signed by the Transkeian Secretary for the Interior and Social Services.

The document read: "The bearer is one of the people returned from the Western Cape during August 1981. Employers inside and out-

side Transkei are requested to give these people preference when they apply for employment for which they may be qualified. Your co-operation is appreciated."

The report said all those who returned did so in the firm expectation that they would obtain permits to live and work legally in the Western Cape.

"However, after three days of anxiety we established that there was to be no special treatment afforded the returnees. No concessions regarding the registration of illegal employment had been negotiated between the Transkei and South African officials and normal registration procedures were to be followed."

"Thus the entire exercise resulted in precisely no change in the present situation. After vast expense — R35 000 donated by the South African Government to the Transkei to help meet expenses and untold sums for transport and salaries of officials — and incredible human suffering — many of the "squatters" were back in Cape Town, with no change whatever in their situation."

a public file
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e (PRINTAFILE).
he user then uses
nter PRI. The
file on the

....
....
....
@FOR,IS
@ASC,CP
@RUN

EXAMPLE 6

This example has
(C and P options
images in a prin
The @FREE statem
the @SYM statem
file is deleted
specified printer

@FIN
@SYM
@FREE
@BRKPT
....
....
....
@XQT
@BRKPT
....
....
....
@FOR
@ASC,CP
@RUN

EXAMPLE 5

Examples 4 shows a run stream in which the user has assigned a data file (ABC*DATAFILE) which is to be catalogued as PRIVATE. The user has then attached an internal name (9) to the file. The user may then reference the file by this internal name from within his program. The program accesses two card data files (@EOF's) contained within the run stream. These card images appear following the @XQT statement and are separated by an @EOF statement.

....
@EOF A
....
Data Images
Data Images
@FIN

Hijacked Boeing's black box surprise

By Tony Stirling

The tape recording from the black box aboard the "hijacked" Air India Boeing 707 reveals that the commander of the aircraft agreed before landing to ferry out the mercenaries involved in last week's abortive coup on the Seychelles.

According to authoritative sources in Pretoria, a second plane-load of mercenaries was standing by to join the group which landed in the Seychelles, but it never arrived.

The source said that the black box tape recording of the Air India Boeing showed that the leader of the mercenary group, Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare, talked to the commander of the aircraft, Commander U X Saxena, before he landed and told him of the situation on the ground at Victoria Airport in the Seychelles.

Commander Saxena the source said, agreed at that stage to land and fly out the mercenaries.

The Boeing 707 was committed to landing as it had insufficient fuel to re-route.

The aircraft had landed and refuelled and had then flown the mercenary group back to South

Africa where it landed in Durban.

The source said a total of 51 men had been aboard the aircraft which flew the group to the Seychelles from Swaziland.

One man had been killed, five had remained behind in the control tower at Victoria Airport, and the remainder had been aboard the Boeing when it landed at Louis Botha Airport.

A second plane-load of mercenaries had been set to join their colleagues on the Seychelles, but because of developments on the island it never arrived there.

Colonel Hoare personally held and paid for all the tickets of the 50 men who went with him, and it had been arranged that he would be reimbursed by the persons sponsoring the coup.

Identification of the men involved in the alleged hijacking, said the source, had been hampered by the fact that many of them had used false travel documents.

He said the investigation had now been handed over by the Security Police to the CID, who, in the light of the black box tape recording, were considering what charges could be brought against the men.



MR PAUL CHOW . . . discounted reports that the Seychelles Government had been tipped off in advance about last week's attempted coup.

By Jean-Jacques Cornish
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Bad luck rather than bungling led to the failure of last week's Seychelles coup bid, according to the spokesman here for the group that says it attempted the putsch.

But Mr Paul Chow of La Mouvement Pour la Resistance said they had not given up trying to topple Mr Albert Rene.

Next time they would probably not use mercenaries but would opt instead for armed insurrection.

Mr Chow discounted reports that the Seychelles government had been tipped off in advance about the coup planned for last Wednesday.

"Most of the people had already cleared customs when the gun was found," he said. "If the security

It was bad luck, and the rebels will try again

forces had been tipped off, they would not have even let the plane land."

Mr Chow said the shadowy group comprised exclusively of Seychelloise either in exile or underground at home.

They had about 100 active members in Britain, Europe, Australia, the United States and Africa — including South Africa.

"Our open supporters number in the hundreds," he said. "But we have the sympathy of more than 75

percent of the Seychelles population."

They do not have a formal command structure or a permanent secretariat, said Mr Chow who is their only fulltime activist.

More strangely, they do not have a recognised leader. "Our aim is to bring back democracy to the Seychelles and then to let the people decide who their leader should be.

"We are not a political party. We just want to

change the system," he said. The abortive coup was planned by about 10 men, said Mr Chow. And he was one of them.

It became clear during our interview that the movement had at one stage contacted the South African authorities, who had turned them away.

Deposed Seychelles leader Mr James Mancham also knew that something was in the air, said Mr Chow.

But it was only last Wednesday that Mr Chow telephoned Mr Mancham to tell him: "La Mouvement is on the march."

Operational details of the coup were handled outside London, said Mr Chow, who claimed complete ignorance of these.

The attempt had cost less than R500 000, he

Send back the 44, demands Rene

VICTORIA — President Rene has called on South Africa to return the 44 mercenaries who staged an abortive coup attempt here and accused former President James Mancham of being involved in the plot.

In a nationwide address broadcast over Radio Seychelles, President Rene said the Government will believe South African claims that it had nothing to do with the attack if it returns the mercenaries for trial by an international court appointed by the United Nations.

"If the South African Government agrees, then we will believe that they had nothing to do with it," he said.

The president added there was evidence that Mancham, whom President Rene deposed in a 1977 coup, was involved in the mercenary attack.

The evidence, he said, included a study of voices from tapes which the mercenaries had tried to burn before their flight but which were gathered by the security services.

The tapes were to be broadcast to the nation over Radio Seychelles had the mercenaries succeeded in overthrowing the Government.

Mr Mancham, now living in exile in London, said he had been asked to back the coup but he said he had "never heard of such a rebel movement before" and wanted to know more about it before making a decision.

President Rene announced that a round-the-clock curfew would be partially lifted from 6 am to 6 pm tomorrow allowing people to return to work. — Associated Press.

Failed coup 'backed by oil sheikhs'

By Jaap Boekkooi

Last week's attempted coup in the Seychelles by South African and other mercenaries was sponsored by Arab oil millionaires and will be followed by other coups until the socialist government of President Albert René falls.

This background intelligence comes from former Seychelles business leader, now a Johannesburg resident, Mr Alan Wilson, who was on the scene during the previous coup attempt on Mahé two years ago.

At that time Mr Wilson ran two hotels on the main island and was aware of the Arab oil millions invested there before most businessmen were forced to leave the island group.

20 stranded on islands

Own Correspondent

About 20 South Africans including a Pretoria honeymoon couple, are stranded on the Seychelles.

The group was due to leave the islands last Saturday but because of the curfew no aircraft have been allowed to land.

British Airways' next flight is scheduled to land on Saturday but there is no indication at this stage that it will be allowed to touch down.

Relatives have received messages from members of the tour group indicating they are well.

Mr Wilson told me the name of the main Arab oil billionaire, based in the United States, who he believed "with 99.9 percent certainty" had backed last week's coup.

"I am amazed that the coup failed."

He said if the mercenaries had passed through the airport safely they could have had time to neutralise the foreign troops there, at one time Cubans, but now mostly Tanzanians.

"There will be another coup, and another, until President Rene packs it in. I met the President three times. His regime is so unpopular that he has to shelter in his house and can no longer go out and lead the life of a man like James Mancham, his predecessor.

"The truth of the situation there is that if there is another coup the local people will help the rebels; they'd help anybody against the present regime."

Two years ago when living on Mahe Mr Wilson heard of another intended coup by mercenaries who flew from Virginia Airport at Durban.

The mercenaries, learning that their coup plans had leaked out, overflew the Seychelles and landed in Sri Lanka from where they returned to South Africa. The islands imposed a curfew lasting 1½ months.

"This time I knew nothing about the coup, but I expected one at any time. Had I known of the plans I would have gone with the mercenaries free of charge," Mr Wilson said.

Cabinet discusses Seychelles fiasco

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The South African Cabinet was briefed today on the details of the aborted coup in the Seychelles and the action to be taken against the mercenaries — mostly South African — was discussed.

Among the mercenaries imprisoned is Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare, possibly the most famous on the African continent.

The coup which went wrong has angered and embarrassed the South African Government and its retribution is likely to be severe.

All the details gleaned about the aborted coup were given to the Cabinet today.

The detained have not been named, but they are to go on trial soon and the Government is already perturbed about rumours flying around.

The Cabinet needs to decide where the men should be tried, in what court and on which charges.

After the aborted coup South Africa can expect a spate of accusations linking it with mercenary and military involvement in neighbouring states — and the first one has already been made.

Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said today such accusations had been made so often and would be repeated in the future that it was no longer worthwhile responding.

Asked to comment on Angola's claim that a group of white mercenaries from South Africa blew up a Luanda refinery, he said "I rarely react nowadays to these accusations."

See Page 13.

Right to stay in city after 14-year fight

ARBUS 11/12/81

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Staff Reporter

THE wife of a Constantia Nok chef, who was convicted in February this year of being in the Western Cape illegally after fighting for 14 years to obtain the necessary residence permit, has won an appeal to the Supreme Court (Cape Town, setting aside her conviction.

The decision to set aside Mrs Yapi's conviction, handed down in the Langebaan Commission's Court, was arrived at by Mr Justice Burger with Mr Justice van Heerden concurring.

Appeal

In March Mr D van Wyk handed Mrs Yapi's appeal of being in the Western Cape for more than 72 hours without a permit. He postponed sentence for a month, and then indefinitely, pending the outcome of an appeal. Mrs Yapi originally pleaded not guilty to the charge.

In yesterday's judgment, Mr Justice Burger said: 'It is urged by all concerned that the husband of the appellant, being black, qualifies to remain in the industrial district of Cape Town by virtue of

Section 10 (b) of Act 25 of 1945, that is, continuous employment for the prescribed period.

On behalf of the appellant (Mrs Yapi) it is therefore contended that she as the lawful wife qualifies in terms of Section 10(1) (c) to remain in the industrial area. The State agrees that she meets all the requirements of this section except that it is disputed that she is ordinarily resident with her husband in the Cape.'

Restaurant

Mr Justice Burger said evidence at the trial was that Mrs Yapi's husband was employed at the Constantia Nok restaurant where he was provided with single accommodation. When on duty, he stayed with his wife and five children (all of whom were born in the Cape according to trial evidence) in a house in Nyanga with another family.

The judge said: 'Neither the appellant nor her husband had permission to stay in this house either as grantee, lessee or lodger. Blacks entitled to

occupy the house in Nyanga could not lawfully authorise the appellant or her husband to stay there. It is therefore clear that neither the appellant nor her husband could lawfully occupy that house.'

The judge added that it was to be noted that the authorities were quite prepared to allocate a house to the appellant when one became available in which case she would qualify to remain in the area. Consequently for the State contented that until a house became available her residence was unlawful and she was not entitled to remain in the Western Cape.

House

In his judgment, Mr Justice Burger said that counsel for the State argued that as the appellant was unable to prove that neither she nor her husband were lawfully entitled to occupy or reside at any house the appeal must fail.

The judge referred to a recent judgment in the case of N O Romant vs Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Peninsula Area,

on which defence counsel placed much reliance. In that case the husband had also qualified to remain in the area by virtue of the provisions of Section 10 (1) (b) and that the wife succeeded in terms of 1 C of the same section although it was clear from the judgment that she had no house or other accommodation which she could legally occupy. The only aspect of distinction, the judge said, between the Yapi case and that of Romant was that Mr Yapi did not have a lodger's permit.

'Elastic'

'I do not think that this is a satisfactory basis of distinction or that it is sound,' the judge said. 'If it is a lodger's permit it is so elastic as to apply equally to a single person or a family then it may well lead to serious problems of overcrowding.'

Secondly the judgment itself rather suggests that the lodger's permit was not the ratio for the decision and was only incidentally mentioned,' the judge added.

From statements in the Romant case, Mr Justice Burger said that he concluded that for the purposes of Section 10 a black must be accepted as lawfully resident in an area even though he is in fact not lawfully occupying any site in the area.

Resident

The judge said that blacks qualifying for permits in terms of Section 10 (1) (b) or (a) should be placed on the same footing. There was no logical reason why on the same basis residence referred to under Section 10 (1) (c) should not be deemed lawfully resident in the prescribed area even though the black concerned cannot prove lawful residence at any particular site. Hence, said the judge, when blacks qualify in terms of (1) (a) and (1) (b) and they are deemed to be legally resident within the prescribed area then likewise their wives and dependants are deemed as being legally resident.

Mr D Scott appeared for Mrs Yapi. He was instructed by Syrett, Coetzee, Fuller, Moseley, Mr P von Zol appeared for the State.

b. @COB,IL PFA.ELTA,PFB.ELTB

Cobol Sources Statements

The COBOL program fi inserted i prehensive machine co generated

The absenc place both element in This is pe

Both an element name and an element version may be from one to twelve characters in length, and these two parameters together must uniquely identify one element among all elements of any particular type. Elements of different types (e.g., source language vs. relocatable binary vs. absolute) may, however, have the same name and version. An element name is required for all elements within a program file. A name (NAME\$) is supplied automatically by the operating system in many cases; however, the specification of an element version is not required.

2.0.1.2 C-CYCLE PARAMETER

The cycle parameter applies only to source elements. For differentiation among symbolic elements, an integer parameter called C-CYCLE is associated with each element. This allows several 'copies' of an element to be retained within a program file. C-Cycles are produced by the use of the U option on the processor call statement.

Each item in a symbolic which cycle it belongs, indicate in which cycle element is updated, the cycle of the element. deleted by this update by cycle number. This different copies of the the number of update cy however, he need set th from the standard syste The user may reference updates by specifying t as part of the executiv or assembly. In compli with the element in its element as of that cycl As soon as the number c the specified maximum, original, complete ele in cycle number; in eff next oldest, in its cor for the latest cycle er porated permanently int by entering new correct

Woman C. 7/12/65 11/12/81 allowed to stay

THE Supreme Court yesterday upheld the appeal of a Nyanga woman who was convicted of living 'illegally' in the Peninsula with her husband and five children.

Mrs Virginia Yap, 37, was found guilty in the Lange Commissioner's Court on February 9 of remaining longer than 72 hours in the Peninsula without the necessary permission.

The commissioner's court heard that her husband, Mr Gilbert Zwelinyane Yap, had worked in Cape Town as a chef since 1965 and qualified to live in the Peninsula in terms of Section 10 (1) of the Black Urban Areas Act.

Mr Justice Burger said there was 'no logical reason' why the residence of a woman whose husband qualified to live in the urban area should not be deemed to be lawful even though the woman could not prove lawful residence at any specific site within a black residential area.

The judge said this conclusion only concerned the removal of black people from the prescribed area and commented: 'It will prevent the enforced separation of families so that they are not compelled to reside apart at great distances.'

Mr Justice Burger said black people would still have to comply with the law that their occupation of any particular site should be lawful.

Mr P van Zyl appeared for the State, Mr D G Scott, instructed by Sefret, Goddard, Fuller, Moore appeared for Mrs Yap. Mr Justice Burger and Mr Justice Van Heerden presided.

er indicating to i-cycle number to when a symbolic l where they belong er than the last hat have been ay make references hough several The user may set level he desires; es to change it sequence of retained olute or relative ing for the compilation ll be combined reating a complete element exceeds cycle number (the update next lowest discarded, and the edest to make room us become incor- an only be removed

New building in Crossroads to be demolished

committee is having problems with the issuing of temporary permits to residents. According to a committee member several residents have been excluded from a list of people qualifying to stay in Crossroads.

He said a list of qualifying residents handed to the Western Cape Administration Board but was returned, along with temporary renewal permits, with the names of some residents missing. The renewal permits expire on June 30 next year.

"We are grateful for the board having forwarded these temporary renewal permits, but are concerned that there are some names missing," the member said.

fide residents.
"Those people who fall outside the categories mentioned in the Minister's statement will not be accommodated in Crossroads."

He pointed out that site-rent at Crossroads was R23 000 in arrears and steps would be taken against those who had not paid their site-rent.

It is believed that half the 16 members of the Crossroads Committee -- split because of a leadership dispute -- are trying to hold another meeting with Mr Bezuidenhoud next week to air their views on the matter.

Meanwhile it was learnt yesterday that the

Bezuidehnd said: "As soon as possible the operation shouldn't take more than 10 to 14 days."

He said the people at Crossroads had broken their agreement with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

In terms of the agreement residents undertook not to extend existing shacks or build new shacks if the government built homes for them at New Crossroads.

Mr Bezuidenhoud said action against those people living in new shacks or extensions depended on whether or not they were doing

Staff Reporter
ALL new shacks and extensions to dwellings at Crossroads are to be demolished, the Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr Tim Bezuidenhoud, said this week.

And action is to be taken against Crossroads residents who have failed to pay site-rent.

Existing shacks in the squatter camp would be measured and the measurements recorded to prevent further extensions. Mr Bezuidenhoud told a gathering of about 4 000 Crossroads residents.

Asked when this would take place, Mr

a. Search Item

- Used to locate pointers to lead items which have the same index into the look-up table.

Directory items are defined as:

to a filename and qualifier.

A look-up table location contains the address of a search table if two or more catalogued file names reduce to the same pointer (index) value. The search table entries contain the filenames and unit and sector addresses for the files with names that reduce to the same index. A search table sector can contain a maximum of five file entries. If more than five filenames reduce to the same index value, additional search table sectors are established and linked together. The file look-up process occurs once during each run's initial assign, catalog or reference to a filename and qualifier.

c. Pointer to Search Item

- If more than one filename has an index equal to the word number, the look-up table word points to the search item.

b. Pointer to Lead Item

- If only one filename has an index equal to the word number, the look-up table word points to the file's lead item.

a. Zero

- A look-up table word is zero if no file has an index equal to the word number.

the reduced filename contains:

the contents of the location in the table specified by

Squatters

attend

ARGUS 14/12/81

solidarity

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service

LIKE the mother of Christ, the Nyanga squatters had to wander, looking for a place for their children and themselves, a solidarity service for the squatters was told yesterday.

More than 200 squatters, now scattered in Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa, attended the service at the Holy Cross Anglican Church in Nyanga.

The Rev Louis Bank, vice-chairman of the Western Province Council of Churches, said some people had better protection from the Government than the squatters. 'This is wrong, because all men are equal before the eyes of God.'

SUFFERING

He foresaw more suffering for many people in South Africa, but hoped that the Lord would 'give us strength.'

The service, which was organised by the squatters' committee, was followed by a party.

A spokesman for the committee said the service had been held to enhance the solidarity of the scattered squatters; to remind the Government there were still people without homes and to say farewell to those who would visit relatives in Transkei and Ciskei.

Funds for the party came from the Women's Movement for Peace, the Quakers and individuals.