June 75 / August 77

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Squatters Natal
June 75 – August 77

400 squatters ordered to quit

Natal Mercury Reporter 18/6/75

MORE THAN 400 Indian shack-dwellers in the Red Hill area are worried about their future after being served with notices to quit their homes within 10 days.

The notices were served last Friday on the tenants by their landlord, Mr. David Bizzell, who together with business colleagues, owns some of the 25 properties in Columbine Road.

It has come as a shock to the residents, many of whom had been living there for 20 years.

Mr. B. Rampersad, a Durban Corporation employee, told the Mercury he did not know where to move to.

"I am the sole supporter to my family of seven and I cannot afford to build a home," he said.

In one case, the landlord served notice on a tenant on Friday afternoon and returned with two African labourers on Sunday morning and demolished his shack at 26 Columbine Road. The house was occupied by three families, one of whom was a widow.

They are now living with relatives and friends in the neighbourhood. At many homes the men did not go to work on Monday and yesterday for fear of their homes being pulled down while they were away at work.

"My children did not attend school yesterday and today because of the confusion created after we were warned that if we did not move out, our homes will be bulldozed,"

OWNER SAYS THEY HAD NO CHOICE



MR. DAVE BIZZELL

Mercury Reporter

THE LANDOWNERS who have given 400 Indian squatters notice to quit their homes have been forced to do so, according to Mr. Dave Bizzell.

Mr. Bizzell, the spokesman for the owners, said they had allowed the squatters to live on the property since they purchased in 1970.

The area is spread over 7,3ha and comprises of 25 plots.

"We don't mind them living there and haven't charged them rent. It's just that we learnt that the Council was expropriating the land for extensions to the cemetery."

The landowners then wrote to the City Estates Department and negotiations are presently underway for the sale of the land.

Mr. Bizzell said: "The City Health Department has now threatened that if the houses are not fixed up to standard regulations then the area could be declared a slum. I approached the squatters who said they would move off."

A senior spokesman for the City Health Department said yesterday that should the area be declared a slum suitable homes would be found for the affected people.

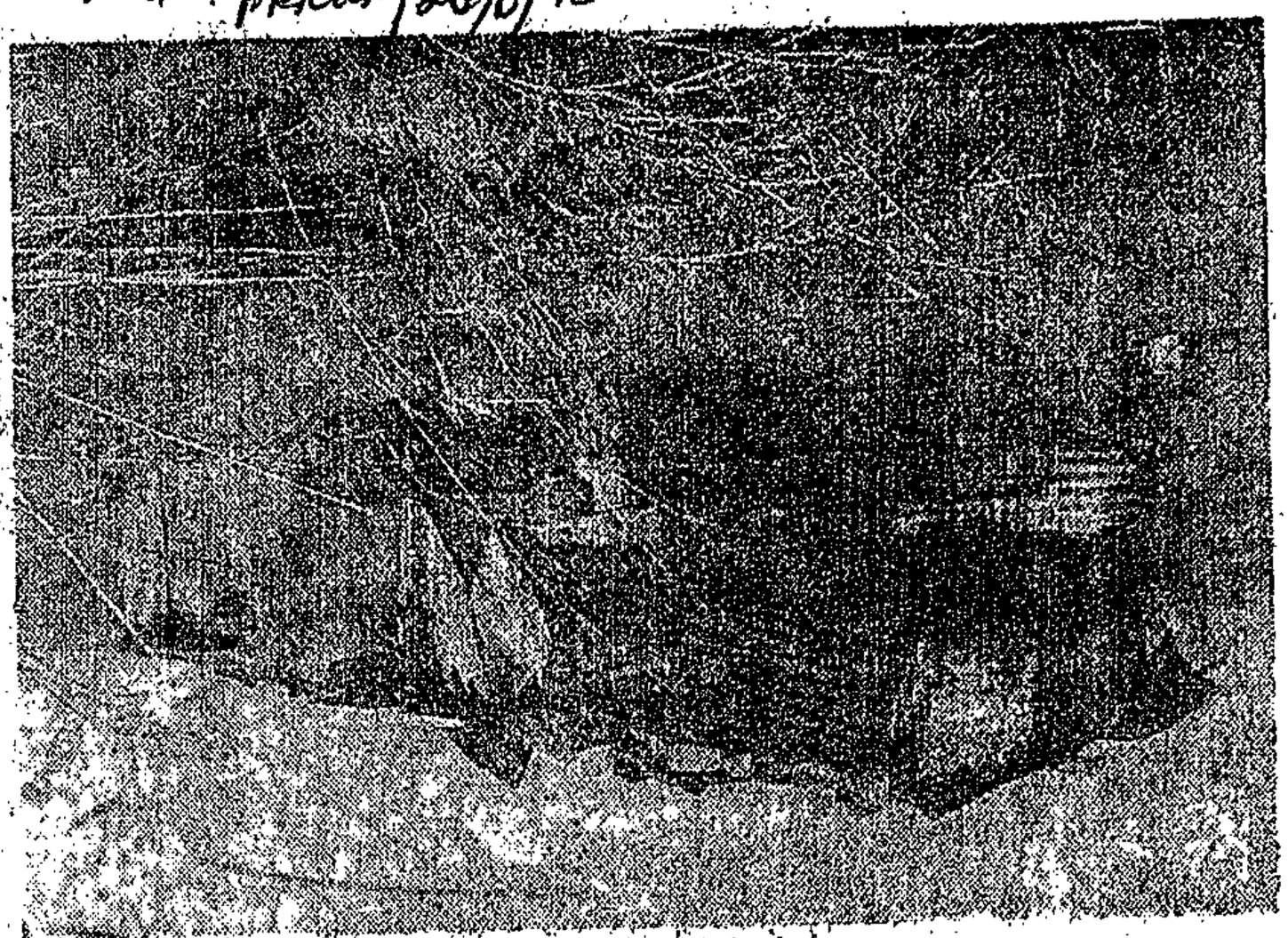
She said that she had personally spent two days in the area. "If we were to have an outbreak of typhoid there we would really be in trouble. It is a bad area."

She said the longer the area was left the worse it would become.

Mr. B. Dookie, chairman of the North Durban Indian Local Affairs Committee, said he had approached the Department of Community Development, the City Council and the S.A. Indian Council to plead for the squatters to be allowed to stay on the land until the new Phoenix housing scheme near

Natal Mercury 20/6/75

(2) 294



ON THE OUTSKIRTS of Kwa Mashu where the hills roll gently, corrugated iron, cardboard and plywood shanties are dotted around the countryside, contrasting with the clean grassy sweep of the land.

Resembling a scrap yard, hundreds of squatters have tried to shelter from rain and the chill in the night air by erecting bits of wood, rusty metal and knocking them together with nails.

The soulless houses depict the character of the people — they are tired, very tired of being treated as if they didn't exist.

When we visited the area earlier this week the women seemed hypnotised by the warm sun and the children, none of whom are at school, looked bored or punched one another as if they had as much energy as rag dolls.

These are a stateless people who are being fined R20 to R60 for squatting — and yet where else can they live?

Weeds

Ironically in the neighbouring township of Ntuzuma row after row of houses have stood vacant for three or four years. They have been uncared for for so long that weeds are growing through the cement floor and outdoors they stand at roof height.

There are a few hundred houses which would be complete within a day if doors were fitted and glass put in the windows — another few hundred need roofs.

In March, Lawrence Wood M.P. asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development whether building operation on the houses at Ntuzuma had been discontinued or delayed; whether any houses had been left in a semi-complete condition; if so how many and why?

The reply: the erection of houses was delayed as a result of an insufficient water supply; the Minister also said that no houses were in a semi-complete condition and therefore the other question fell away.

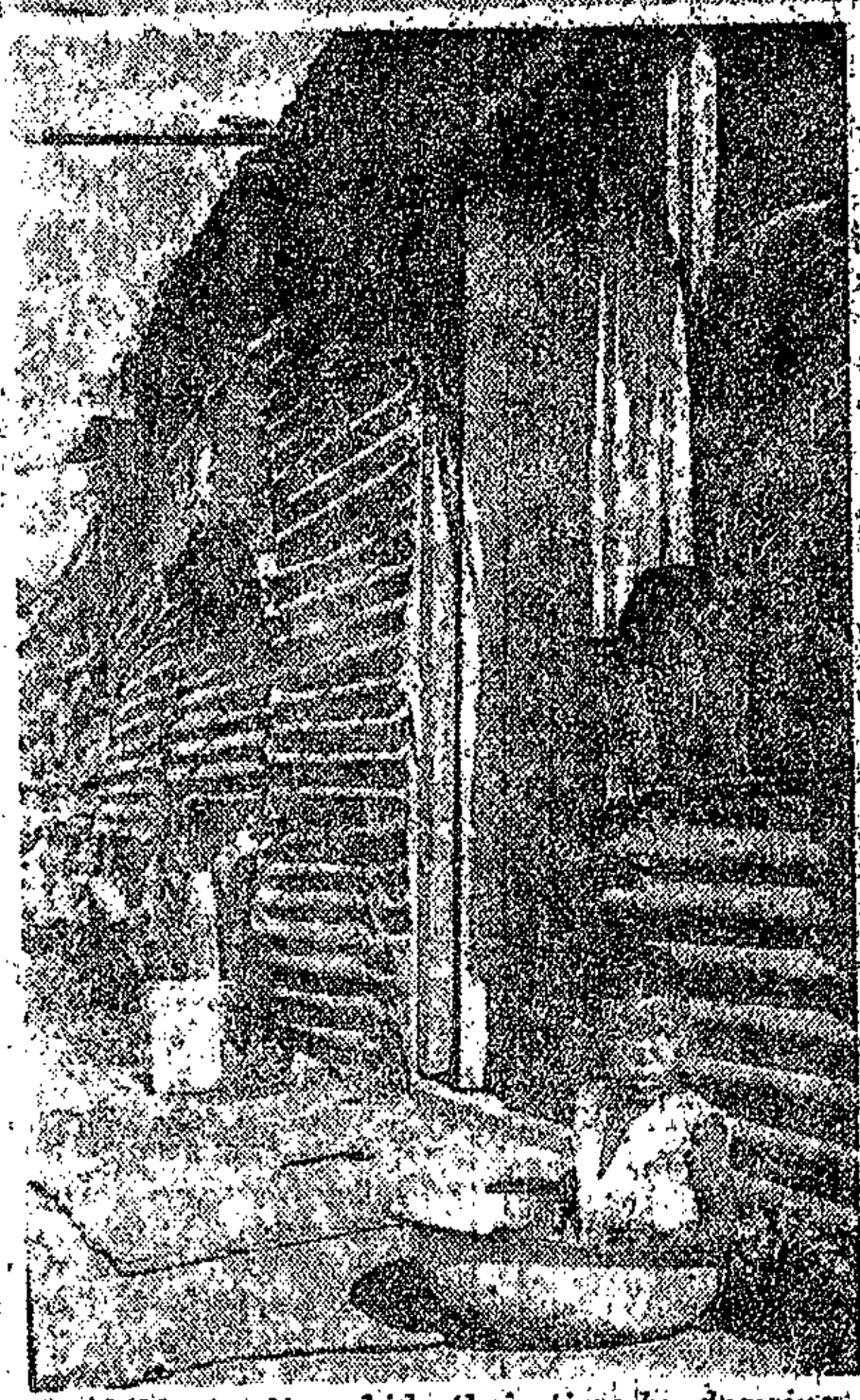
Mrs. Albertina Mnguni, a Kwa Mashu councillor who is very concerned about the squatters showed us the correspondence which Lawrence Wood had given to her.

Other questions asked were what was the building cost of these houses what is the estimated cost of these houses and what tions have been suspended?

The answers are respectively: information on building costs is not available; estimated cost in October 1974 was R1 316 per house; building operations are continuing, and building operations have not been suspended.

Mr. S. J. P. Ellis, director of KwaZulu works department, said that the Durban Corporation was acting as agents for the Ntuzuma township, and that a water pipeline had to be planned and built.

"Instead of holding back on everything, the



Child squatters bide their time by drawing on their shacks or just sitting about.

"We just can't understand why these houses have been standing vacant for so long — it's been three years," said Mrs. Mnguni. A resident in Ntuzuma said they had been unoccupied for four years.

Meanwhile, squatters across the hills are at the end of their tether. The women, most of whom worked previously, cannot get jobs because they are not registered as residents of the area.

Living outside Kwa Mashu, they are not able to register for work in the township or at the Bantu Administration of African females.

It is likely that they will be turned away by the tribal and district labour bureau because they are not lawfully resident in that area.

One of the women we spoke to was a domestic servant at La Lucia, when she had her sixth child her employer said that she could not house her children as well.

Others were factory workers who lost their jobs or had to leave when they fell pregnant and in turn no longer had accommodation in the compounds. Their husbands have managed to retain their rights to be Durban workers.

They are tired and bored with life. For all they have to do is cook, talk, watch over the children and sleep away another tedious day.

There is no sanitation and no water nearby. Holes have been dug into the ground and enclosed with odd scraps of metal and at the foot of a hill is a canal carrying dirty muddy water from the Umgeni River. "We might as well not wash our clothes as they look just as filthy when we hang them out to dry," said one woman.

Drinking water is sold to them by Kwa Mashu residents at 50 cents a container. Others walk five kilometres to the beer gardens to get water and nearby Kwa Mashu residents are complaining that their water bills have rocketed because the squatters are creeping into their gardens at night and carrying away buckets and buckets of water.

Some of the squatters have lived under these conditions for as long as three years. On a few occasions they have been evicted and their

Squatters win their reprieve

Natal Mercury 4/7/75

(294)

Political Reporter

ABOUT 400 Indian squatters at Red Hill, this week served with a notice to quit their homes within four days, have won an "indefinite" reprieve.

The chairman of the North Durban Indian Local Affairs Committee, Mr. B. Dookie, yesterday said the owners of the 7,30ha site had agreed to withdraw the summons and issue a second notice giving the squatters the right to stay on the land until they are re-housed.

"It will be six or seven months before the matter can be raised in the slums court — and even then we could ask for an extension of time. This period is certainly enough for us to make representations on behalf of three people to be given new homes," Mr. Dookie said.

The decision to stay the order on the squatter families follows weeks of strenuous campaigning by Mr. Dookie among Durban City councillors, municipal officials, land owners and the Department of Community Development.

United Party Senator Eric Winchester, also involved in the negotiations, said he was delighted the "confusion has been sorted out. There will certainly be no pressure now on the 30 families to move," he said.

Thanks for this were "due, first, to the property owners for their understanding of the problems and, second, to the City Council. It has worked out very happily on the basis of everyone co-operating," he said.

A spokesman for the land owners, Mr. David Bizzell, said the area had been bought for development about four years ago. Some squatters already there were allowed to remain rent free.

Mr. Dookie said an action committee formed among the residents would "undertake to spring clean the area to satisfy the requirements of the Medical Officer of

Subsequently, the area was re-zoned by the City Council as a cemetery and soon afterwards the owners were served with a summons by the City Health Department either to rebuild the shack homes or demolish them. Mortgage bonds on the land were coming up for renewal and rather than risk these falling through it was decided that the shacks should be demolished.

"The squatters were told of the problems and we hired trucks and labourers to help those who wanted to move," Mr. Bizzell said. The summons, now withdrawn, was issued later.

'I'll kill for my kraal'

SUN TRIBUNE 24/8/75

GOVERNMENT DELAYS MAKE DUNN FAMILY FEAR BLOODSHED

By DEREK TAYLOR

THE DUNN clan — descendants of the legendary White Zulu chief John Dunn — fear that Government delays in finding new homes for Zulu squatters on their land have created a feud that could end in bloodshed.

In the year since the Dunns won their 39-year battle to get legal title to the land bequeathed them the Government has proclaimed land near Akhandhla as a new home for squatters living on Dunn farms.

But representatives of the 900 squatters claim the Department of Bantu Administration has told them nothing about when and how they will be moved. Many of the older squatters now believe they will be evicted without compensation and are blaming the Dunns for what they regard as a trick to dispossess them of their homes.

Meanwhile the Dunns have still not been given the title deeds to their land which they were promised last year.

This means they still cannot insure their crops and can only farm around the 200 squatters' kraals scattered through their farms.

This week, I watched while an elderly induna threatened to kill Mr Dan Dunn, chairman of the Dunn Descendant's Association.

"I'll put my assegai through your throat!" the old man raged. "I'll kill any man who takes away my kraal."

Illegal fees

Many of the squatters have been forced to pay illegal fees to neighbouring chiefs for their kraal sites on Dunn land.

A chief is alleged to be demanding sums of "about fifty pounds and a cow" for the right to move into a neighbouring African reserve — which is already overcrowded.

The Dunns sympathise with the squatters despite the threats and arson attacks they have endured from a violent element among them.

Mr Dan Dunn said this week: "It's no good solving our problems at the expense of the Zulus. They are angry because they are insecure and frightened of losing what little they have to live and I don't blame them."

Anxious

Mr Philemon Ndhlovu, one of the young squatters, said he and many like him were anxious to leave if they were given security.

"The Government has done nothing for us since they sent officials to count our huts and people," said Mr Ndhlovu.

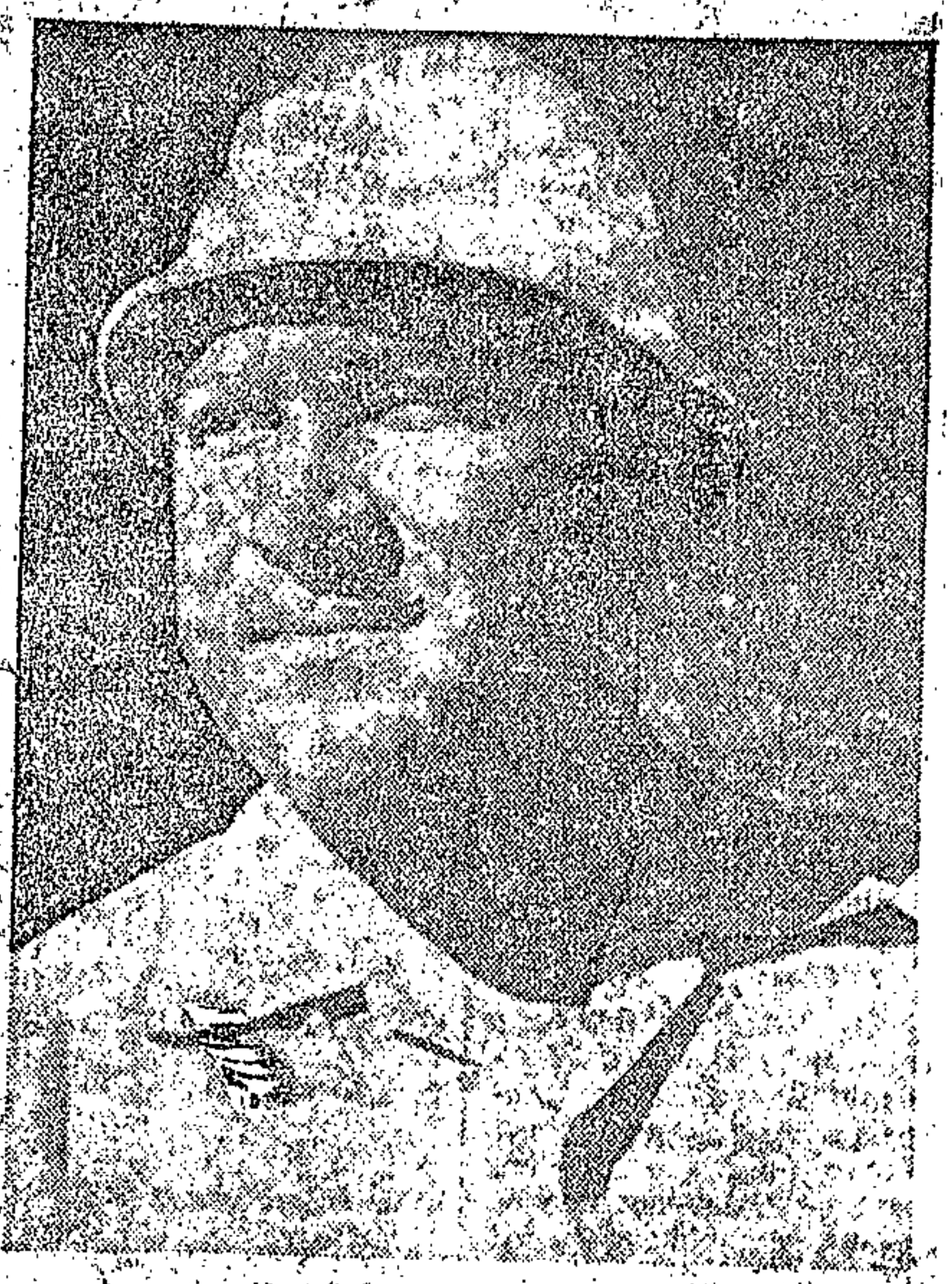
Nothing

"The officials called a meeting last year but they came late and by then the elders had become so of

years since Chief John died leaving 4 000 hectares of sugar land to his 40 wives and 117 children. They were told the Department would contact them "in the near future."

Two months ago, the Association wrote again to the Depart-

a spokesman for the Department of Coloured



Mr Dan Dunn . . . sympathy for the Zulu squatters

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Board 'no' to shack village

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG

THE Drakensberg Bantu Affairs Administration Board has refused to take over the sprawling shack village in the Slangsprult area near the capital until the consolidation of KwaZulu has been finalised.

In a letter to the city council here the board has noted that Slangsprult "could quite conceivably be incorporated into KwaZulu." If it was, the board would not have any jurisdiction over the area.

The board was replying to the council's request made a few months ago that they take over the responsibility of the area.

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Hundreds of squatters told to go

Mercury 22/10/75

African Affairs Reporter

MORE than 300 families in Malukazi, near Isipingo Rail, have been served with notices to quit the area and many of them have been fined for squatting on a Bantu Trust land.

Last Sunday three buses brought the squatters to Umlazi township where they reported their plight to Mr. David Gasa, leader of the Umlazi Residents' Association.

They said they had occupied the land for many years and were registered workers in Durban. Some claimed to have applied for houses in Umlazi township.

THE COSTS

While they were on the waiting list for houses in Umlazi they had to find shelter. A spokesman said they had no alternative but to seek refuge in Malukazi.

The registered tribesmen on the Trust land charged them R30 a site for their temporary houses.

The claimed the new local Induna and tribal policemen conducted raids on them, fining them R10. They told Mr. Gasa that no receipts were issued for fines.

Residents claimed that the Induna told them to demolish their houses and re-apply subject to the payment of R50.

Mercury 3/11/75

Squatters to meet

African Affairs Reporter

SQUATTERS from the outskirts of Durban will attend a mass meeting next week to discuss their plight. Hundreds have been served with eviction notices.

The meeting has been organised by the Umlazi Residents' Association. Among the speakers will be Miss Florence Mkhize, a former member of the banned African National Congress, and Mr. J. W. Sikhosana, a member of the African Chamber of Commerce on the South Coast.

Mr. David Gasa, the director of URA, told the Mercury yesterday that it was expected that more than 10 000 people would attend the meeting which will be held in Mgaga next Sunday.

The squatters who have been served with eviction notices are in Malukazi, Thembeni and Mgaga near Isipingo Beach.

Squatters from Thembeni marched to the offices of the KwaZulu Government last week to protest against the eviction notice which expire today. They were given grace for two months.

The squatters claim that they are registered workers in Durban and had applied for houses in Umlazi township and had sought refuge in the Bantu Trust lands in Malukazi, Thembeni and Mgaga while waiting for the allocation of houses.

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Zulu clan wins battle for land

ARGUS
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The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Dunn clan — descendants of the legendary White Zulu chief John Dunn — have won a double victory with a Government promise to resettle 600 homeless Zulu squatters.

Last week, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, ended the Dunns' 60-year battle for their inheritance of 4 070 ha of land with two pledges:

- The last legal steps for giving the Dunns title deeds to their sugar-land farms will be finalised in January.
- The homeless Zulu squatters who have taken over large sections of the Dunn farms will be given their own land elsewhere, with compensation for homes and crops and help in moving to their new homes.

'We are numb with joy over this settlement for all,' said Mr Dan Dunn, chairman of the clan's association.

TRAGEDY

'We could not have settled for less than a fair deal for our Zulu brothers as well as our own inheritance.

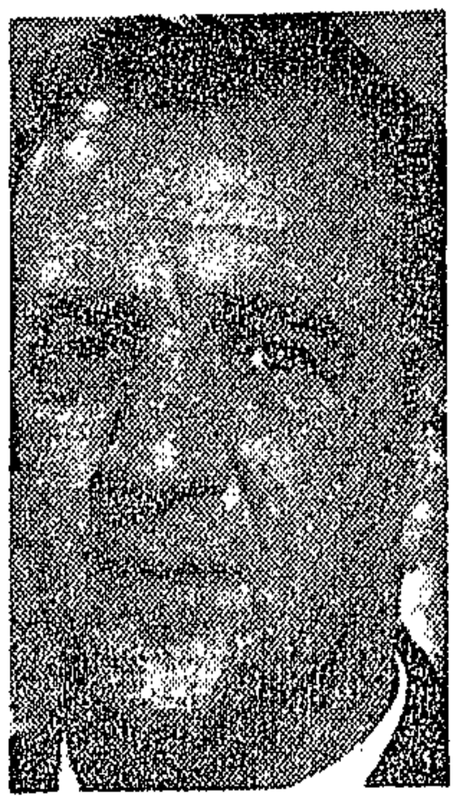
'Now the anger and frustrations of the past can be forgotten. A human tragedy has been averted and we can build a new future together.'

The resentment of the Zulu squatters reached a flash-point in the past two years when they feared being thrown off the Dunn lands without alternative homes.

Arson attacks on Dunn sugar crops and houses threatened a murderous resolution of the squatters' and the Dunn clan's plight when the matter was first reported in the Press eighteen months ago.

RESTRICTIONS

Now, with full title to their farms in sight, the Dunns will be able to insure their crops and finance the full development of their lands.



MR A. J. Raubenheimer . . . two pledges.

new relationship with the Department of Coloured Affairs will begin in the new year.

'It appears that a new Act of Parliament may be necessary to give us a suitable position within the aegis of the department,' Mr Dunn said.

'The existing Act on which Coloured administration is based is in many ways most inappropriate to our community and we have been assured of official co-operation in eliminating anomalies,' he said.

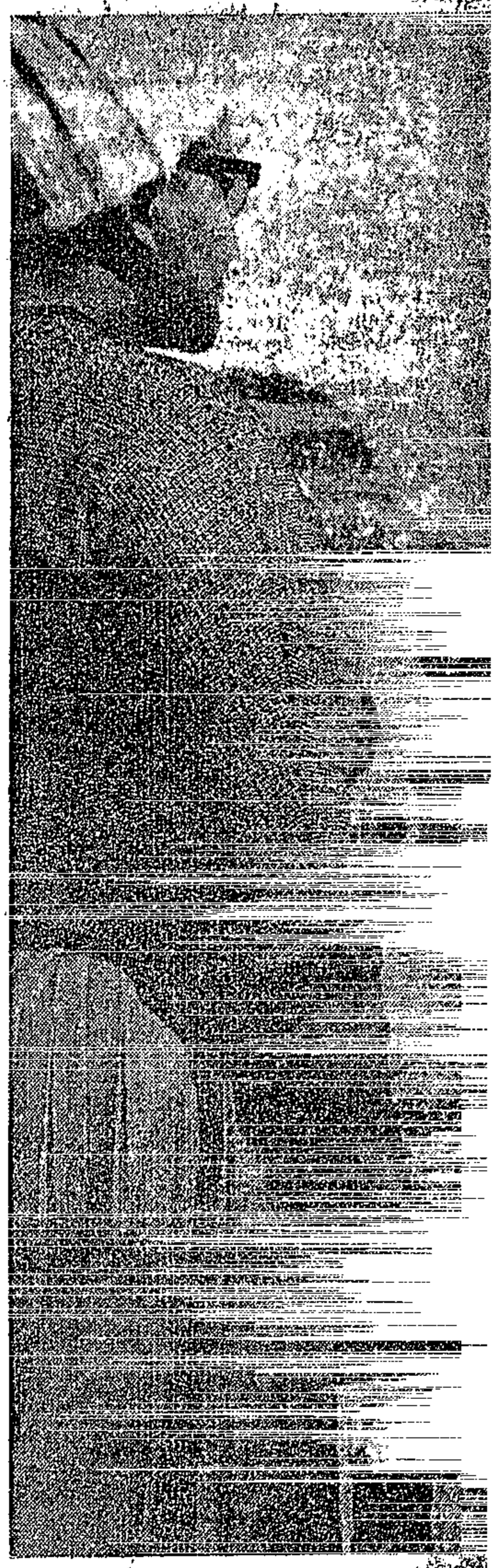
Mr Dunn said he had called an urgent report back and planning meeting of the clan — now estimated at about 1 000 — at Mangete on December 6.

COMMERCIAL

'There is a great deal to be done,' he said, 'not least of which is the preparation of our claim to about another 808 ha of our land not included in the current settlement.

'We also hope to continue our practical help and advice to our Zulu brothers when they move to their new land. Many of the younger men are keen on commercial farming and we have pledged our help to them.

'There is so much to be done to take a full part in the economy and, thank God, we now have a legal basis from which to begin the job.'



ZULU squatters . . . to be given

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Hamlet)
Richard II) (New Arden preferred)
Twelfth Night)

, The Duchess of Malfi (Revels Plays, Methuen)

The Alchemist (Revels Plays, Methuen)

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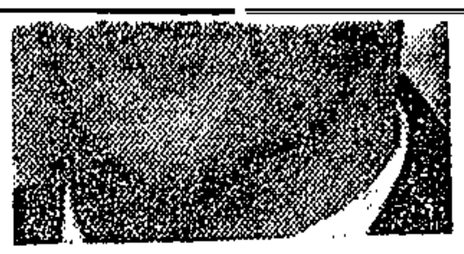
RESTRICTIONS

Now, with full title to their farms in sight, the Dunns will be able to insure their crops and finance the full development of their lands.

'We are producing 30 000 tons of sugar a year under great difficulties and restrictions, at the moment,' said Mr Dunn. 'But with legal titles we can push this up to at least 100 000 tons a year by the end of the decade.'

The Dunn delegation's Pretoria meeting with Mr Raubenheimer included officials from the Department of Coloured Affairs.

The Dunn clan exists in an administrative no-man's-land at the moment and negotiations for a



MR A. J. Raubenheimer . . . two pledges.

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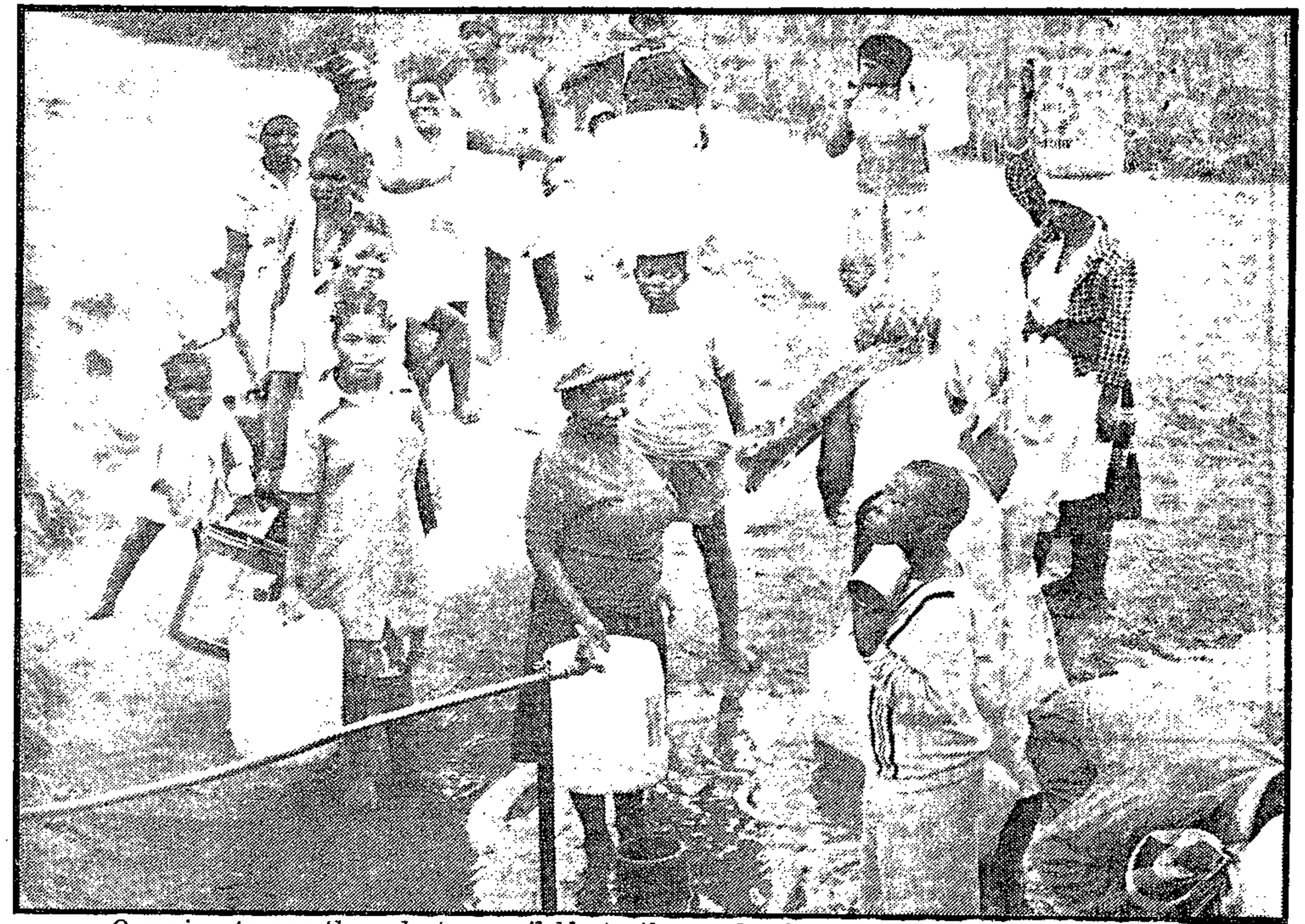
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WHAT HAPPENS TO THE SQUATTERS WHO FLEE FROM THE BULLDOZER?

Many of the squatters on Umlazi's outskirts qualify for houses in the township, and many have been waiting for more than 10 years while their housing permits become wrinkled and yellow with age. The Government's housing programme in the Durban district is totally inadequate to meet the community's needs, but officials will not allow the squatters' settlement to spread. Residents of the Malukazi squatters' settlement area planned to march in protest against the continuing demolition of their houses by administraton bulldozers. In spite of Press reports that the residents had abandoned the idea of the march, about 400 policemen moved into Umlazi at 4 a.m. to prevent incidents. The Mercury's African Affairs Reporter, ALEX MAPHALALA, has written a report of the situation behind the headlines.



Queueing to use the only tap available to thousands of squatters in the Malukazi area.

THOUSANDS of squatters in Mgaga, Malukazi and Thembeni, near Isipingo Rail, many of them on the waiting list for houses in Umlazi township, have been served with eviction notices.

The families told the Mercury yesterday that they had no place to go and will take their belongings to the Bantu Administration offices in Umlazi to prove to the



Mrs. Florence Nyuswa holds up the card th proves she is on the waiting list for a house Umlazi. The shack she is occupying in the mea time may be demolished soon.

NO HOPE FOR THE HOMELESS

officials that they have no land elsewhere.

Mr. David Gasa estimated that there were more than 14 000 people in the area and they were all the victims of the Government's failure to build enough houses.

A number of them have already qualified as permanent Durban residents under the Urban Areas Act due to their long periods of employment in the city or long residence.

The kraal heads and wives are employed in Durban and have been working for periods varying from five to 20 years.

The Malukazi tin town near Isipingo Rail was demolished in 1964 and the squatters have not been able to get houses in Umlazi township since then. They showed the Mercury cards which proved that they were on the waiting list.

Mr. Evans Masinga said the problem was that the administrative officials said they would only accommodate people whose reference books reflected that they belonged to the Umbumbulu district. The majority of the squatters, however, came from various districts.

The Mercury was told that the squatters had paid R45 per plot to local tribesmen. The squatters have erected shacks and many in turn let rooms for between R6 and R12 a month.

This soon became a big business as the demand for houses increased and as a result the number of people in the area multiplied rapidly.

The majority of the squatters are sons and daughters of people who own houses in Durban townships. Because the four-roomed houses were too small to accommodate them they moved into Malukazi while waiting for their houses.

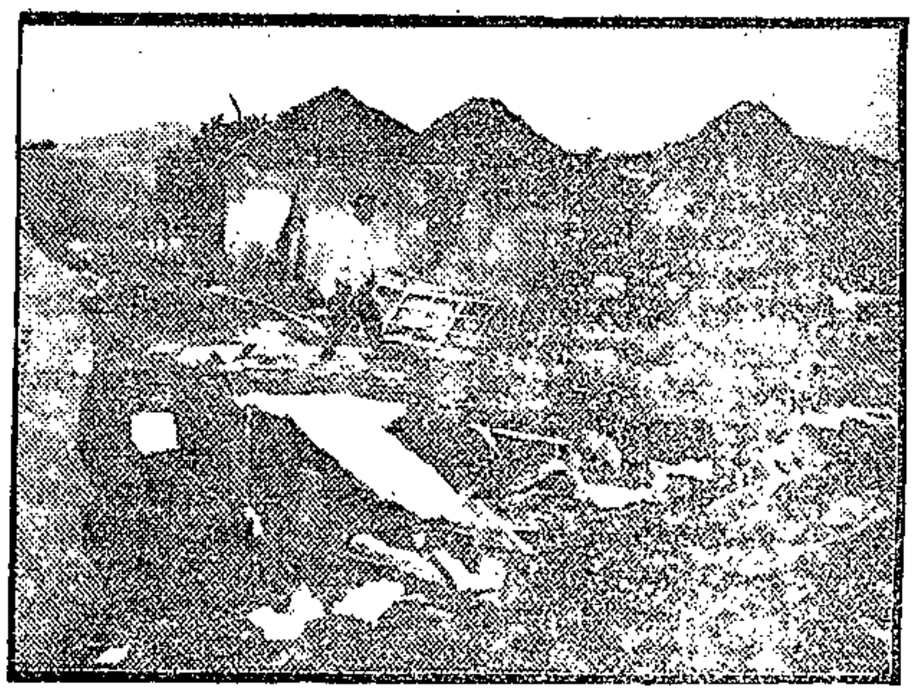
Mr. Thembinkosi Zulu formerly of 318 Kwa Mashu moved to Malukazi with his wife Regina because his father's house was too crowded. His reference book is stamped "Durban Native".

The squatters said they were able to rent houses in any Durban township because they were workers in the city. Although it was difficult to ascertain how much they earned, they drew the same wages that apply in the Durban area.

The entire Malukazi area draws water from one tap provided by Bantu Administration long ago. Residents walk long distances to get water from this source. When the Mercury visited the area it found more than 50 women drawing water from the tap.

Many houses have already been demolished by bulldozers sent by the Department of Bantu Administration.

The householders claimed that they have been told by officials that if they do not evict their lodgers they will not qualify for compensation.



Mr. David Gasa, director of the Umlazi Residents Association, inspects a squatter's house destroyed by Bantu Administration officials.



The shack settlement at Malukazi where thousands of Africans wait for township houses in Umlazi

Squatters had notice in October

NM 27/2/72.

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African Affairs Reporter

SQUATTERS in Mariannhill whose shacks are being demolished by the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board were served notices last October.

Apart from the notices, Department of Bantu Administration officials had warned them twice before demolition started.

A 1971 survey of the area showed that many squatters had flocked into the area illegally. Criminals found a suitable place to hide and illicit liquor brewing became evident.

Residents dismissed a report that squatters were given two days' notice. An official pointed out that Mr. Peter Mnyandu, reported to have said he was given two days' notice, was served a notice on October 14.

When the squad pulled down his house, he had already left and no furniture was inside.

The squatters were told they would be offered housing at St. Wendolins if they qualified to be in the area. Many were given houses at Klaarwater township.

But many did not qualify.

The Mercury learnt that they came from areas such as Umbongoma and Port Sheps ne.

The old residents were not interfered with and arrangements are being made to house them elsewhere. The old residents were blamed for renting outbuilding which they let to squatters for R5 to R6.

The land, owned by the Mariannhill Mission, is under the jurisdiction of the Bantu Administration Board.

Hansard 8 col 601 19/3/76.

306

Shacks in Wycbank area

*10. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) Whether shacks occupied by Bantu persons were recently destroyed in the Wyebank area; if so, (a) how many shacks, (b) why, (c) how many people had to find alternative housing as a result and (d) what notice were they given of the fact that their shacks were to be destroyed;

(2) whether they were provided with alternative accommodation; if so, where;

(3) whether any compensation was paid to them.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) 29, of which 6 were demolished by residents themselves.

(b) Because they were erected illegally and the inhabitants had already left the area.

(c) 80 People.

(d) 3 Months' written notice.

(2) No, the Bantu had themselves found accommodation elsewhere.

(3) No, in the circumstances compensation is not payable.

(1) 2794

(2) 40

SQUATTERS MOVE

NM 13/5/76

Mercury Reporter

EMPANGENI—Hundreds of African squatters in the Richards Bay area, which was declared White in 1970, are liable to be prosecuted by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

Mr. G. L. Dreyer, the Board's chief labour officer, said yesterday that squatters had been no major problem so far.

But "prevention is the best cure" and the Board would ensure that the area is cleared as soon as possible.

"Squatters are always a problem when developing an area, and we intend to deal with it while it is still controllable," he said.

So far 41 Africans have appeared in court on charges of squatting.

3316, 306

HOLIDAY AFRICANS BE HOMELESS

Mercury Reporter

HUNDREDS of African workers and their families will pour into Clermont township this weekend from holidays in the homelands to find themselves homeless, their shacks bulldozed by township officials.

Yesterday the demolition of shacks continued in spite of representations by the Pinetown MP, Mr. Graham McIntosh.

He has advised the shack-dwellers to remain because they have been legally endorsed into the township by the Government.

Many of the tenants are still on holiday and do not know their homes are being destroyed, according to one of their landlords, Mr. B. B. Cele, chairman of the Clermont Ratepayers' Association.

Township officials have claimed that they are pulling down the shacks at the request of landlords, but Mr. Cele said the landlords were not all aware of what they had committed themselves to.

He said the landlords were given forms — in English — to sign, requesting the Bantu Administration Department to demolish the shacks.

Many had signed without fully understanding the implications.

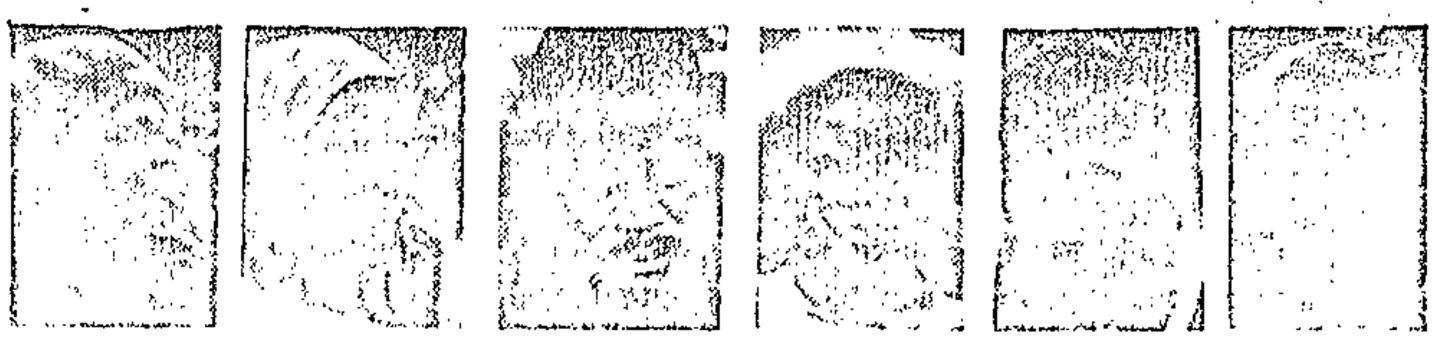
Evicted tenants are being housed in single men's and women's quarters in the township and have been told to send their children back to the homelands.

A senior township official said there were some temporary family houses available — two room pre-fab buildings.

But these were only for legally married couples, where the wife was a Pinetown woman and the husband a Zulu.

He said that not all of those who qualified could be housed.

Clermont's face of despair



Shanty folk allege no-jobs threat

By CLEMENT NTOMBELA

SHANTY dwellers at Clermont, near Durban, this week claimed that Bantu Administration Department officials told them they would not get work permits unless they pulled down their shacks.

Three residents of the shanty town said officials at the township office told them their applications for work permits would not be authorised unless their shacks were demolished.

This alleged threat by township officials has sent scores of worried people to Mr B. B. Cele, chairman of Isolomuzi (Clermont Ratepayers' Association), asking him to take up the matter with township authorities.

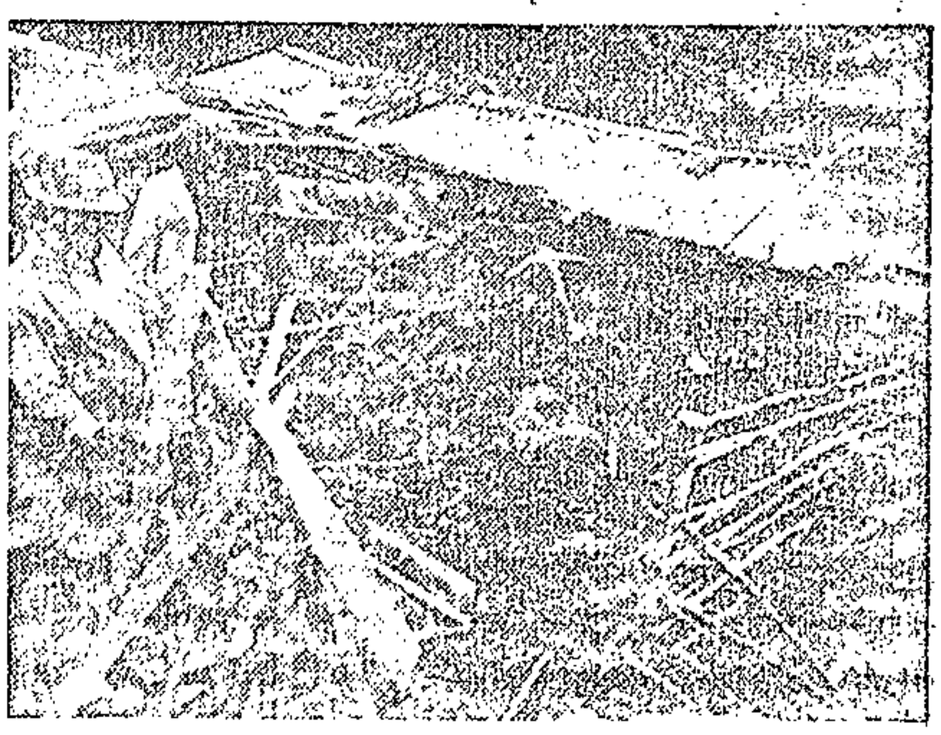
There are also claims that former shack tenants who have now been housed in the single hostels in Krantzkloof are kicked out from their rooms once they lose their jobs.

This was confirmed by Mr Isaac Moshwetsi, a landlord at Ndunduma in Clermont, who said most of the hostel inmates were employed by a cotton factory in Pinetown.

Two shack tenants at Fannin, Miss Revival Mkhize and Miss Sarah Zuma, said they went together to the township office to apply for work permits. A policeman told them to go back and tell their landlord to demolish his shacks before their applications could be considered.

"But how do they expect us to tell our landlord to pull down the very shacks that give us shelter?," Miss Mkhize asked.

Mr Obed Maduna, who owns several shacks in the township, also had an application for his son's work permit turned down after being told by a township official to first pull down his shacks.



Workmen smash down a home in Clermont

Scores of other shack-owners have reportedly been victimised and, through panic, are now pulling down their shacks or authorising the township office to do so.

Mrs Getrude Mhlongo, who had been renting three shacks at 2003 Ndunduma, said she returned home this week to find her rooms demolished after instructions from her landlady.

Later, as I watched several shacks being demolished by labourers who had been transported by a Government truck, a group of angry women, some carrying babies on their backs, shouted at the men not to destroy the corrugated iron sheets that had been used for roofing.

Mr Enoch Njoko, whose shack was next to the ones being demolished, pointed a finger at the labourers and warned: "Dare you come and destroy mine, I will really show you something."

Mr T. F. Dreyer, the township manager, has denied his officials told Clermont residents they would not get work permits unless they pulled down their shacks.

302, 306

27/11/79 N

Easing the plight of the 'tin town' people of Ezakheni

ALEX MAPHALALA
African Affairs Reporter

MORE THAN 600 food parcels were distributed at Ezakheni, near Ladysmith, by the Inter-Denominational Ministers' Association (IDAMASA) at the weekend. In addition Inter-Church Aid has allocated R20 000 for the construction of houses for destitute families in the township.

Inter-Church Aid, a branch of the South African Council of Churches, has completed plans for 100 two-roomed houses for the people removed from Roosboom, the excised area between Colenso and Ladysmith.

The Rev. Blessing Kunene, a field officer for Inter-Church Aid said plans had also been drawn up for later extensions to the houses.

The impoverished families have been living in corrugated iron houses and will repay Inter-Church Aid according to their means. Mr. Kunene said that as the residents refunded the money so his organisation would help to build more houses.

The first house would be provided for widows and the disabled. His group have been making cement blocks to sell to residents at 20 cents each instead of the usual 25 cents.

The heat in the tin box houses was described by residents as unbearable. A young matriculant said they were ovens in summer and iceboxes in winter.

Since last year more than 600 pupils have used the tin houses as classrooms. In spite of this handicap the tin-house schools produced the best examination results in the Ladysmith circuit.

The tin houses accommodate about 5 000 families but are too small, in many cases, to accommodate much furniture. The occupants are not allowed to make fires in them so all cooking is done out of doors.

These houses are temporary measures and were lent to residents, until such time as they had built their own.

Mr. Elliott Mngadi, the former mayor of Roosboom, said the people had found themselves poorer at Ezakheni and the compensation they had received for their Roosboom properties had simply drained away.

As peasant farmers at Roosboom and they could not adapt quickly enough to town life and had made a living at Roosboom by cultivating crops and keeping stock in addition to their jobs as industrial workers or domestic servants.

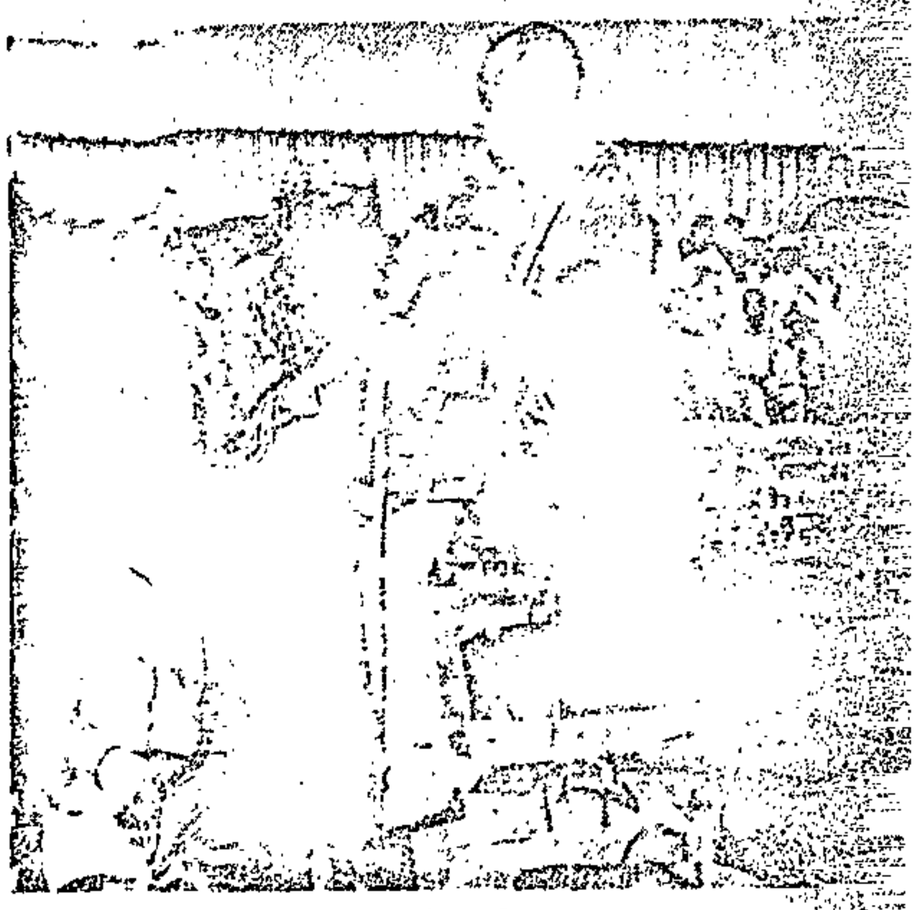
Another problem militating against the construction of wattle and daub houses was that the soil at Ezakheni was clay and cracked and, some Government-built houses are cracking because of the clay soil on which they stand.

The Inter - denominational Ministers' Association was aware of the situation and its Ladysmith branch last year conducted prayers during the week of Christian Unity.

The success of the prayer meetings resulted in the launching of the Ezakheni Fund with IDAMSA and the heads of various churches rallying together to make it a success.

IDAMASA agreed to give a meal for one day to the poor. A sum of R2 000 was collected.

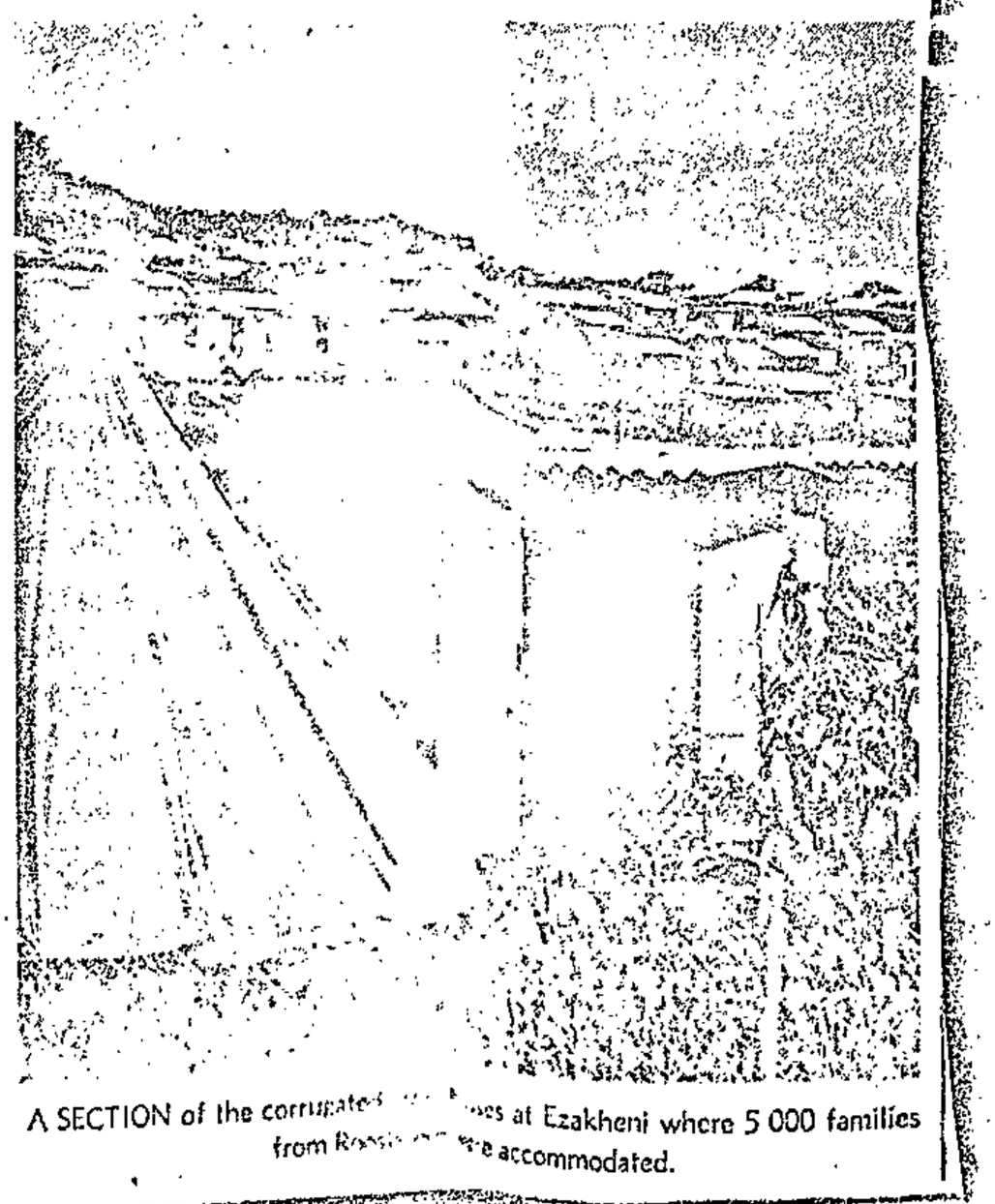
The dream came true at the weekend when the poor, some of them in wheelbarrows and wheelchairs, came forward to receive the food parcels.



REV. B. KUNENE, a member of the Inter-Denominational Ministers' Association, hands over a food parcel to Mrs. Agnes Sinkote (100). On a wheel chair (left) is Mrs. Josephina Ndaba.



MR. THOMAS NDABA, a resident of Ezakheni, was one of the 600 people who received food parcels from the Inter-Denominational Ministers' Association.



A SECTION of the corrugated iron houses at Ezakheni where 5 000 families from Roosboom are accommodated.

Call for flexible housing policy

1/2/72

A HOUSING policy of "absolute flexibility is imperative" if a violent confrontation is to be avoided, said Dr. Gavin Maasdorp, one of South Africa's few development economists.

Dr. Maasdorp, Senior Research Fellow in the Department of Economics at Natal University, believes commerce and industry should "take a long, hard look at the quality of life of their Black workers."

He realised that obstacles existed, but business and government would have to reappraise the situation to create opportunities for business to help Africans.

A lesson emerging in other countries, particularly in the Third World, where very high rates of urban growth have been experienced is that the housing problem has to be tackled on a broad front.

"This involves the provision of conventional housing, a more sympathetic approach to the problems of squatter communities, the introduction of site and service schemes and the upgrading of squatter settlements.

"Eviction and demolition are not the answers. The squatter simply moves to another area and this, too, has been shown both here and in developing countries.

SHACKS THAT ARE HOMES FOR 350 000

306

12/77

WITH THE HELP of officials from the KwaZulu Government and the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board, the Mercury pinpointed the squatter situation within the areas that feed the Durban-Pinetown complex with labour. It is estimated that 350 000 African squatters are living in conditions that are reaching a "crisis stage."

The squatter settlements within this area are Malukazi and Bekithemba in the south, Thornwood, Dassenhoek, Mariannhill, St. Wendolin's, Shallcross and 10½ Mile Halt, Welbedacht, Emmaus and Umbilo Valley in the west, Clermont in the north-west, Newlands, Inanda and a small portion of the Ndwedwe district in the north.

Mr. Des de Fortier, a Port Natal official, has surveyed the western squatter settlements and he contends that his population figures are accurate.

Thornwood is Indian owned property and the area within the Board's jurisdiction has nearly 500 shacks with a population of a little over 5 000.

But the largest part of Thornwood is rural land where influx control regulations do not apply and has about 20 000 people living in abysmal conditions.

Mariannhill settled about 150 years ago, is divided in two. The upper section, above the Pinetown - Chatsworth road, has about 600 shacks and a population of more than 6 000.

These shacks are of the wattle - and - daub type. The community is a settled rural one renting land from the mission and it runs several thousand head of cattle.

Mariannhill, on the Durban side of the road, is gradually being cleared for Coloured occupation. It still has, however, about 540 shacks with more than 5 000 people.

There are no services in either of these areas where the residents dig pit latrines and use stream water.

St. Wendolin's once one of the worst squatter camps in the region, now has 1 236 shacks and a population of nearly 18 000.

Dassenhoek though one of the largest areas, has only 504 shacks. The population is in the region of 4 000 and is provided with communal taps, a clinic, and a creche run by the Full Gospel Church.

Shallcross and 10½ Mile Halt runs together and has a total population of between 8 000 and 10 000 in 570 shacks. This is a crime - ridden area that has no services of any kind.

Emmaus is a settled community of 45 shacks and about 400 people controlled by Mariannhill mission. The residents are all Catholic.

Welbedacht, also Indian-owned, has 358 shacks and a population of about 3 000. There are no services.

Umbilo Valley, hidden from the new national highway by bushes, has 15 shacks and about 30 people, mostly women.

Nobody seems to know in precise terms the size of the squatter population of **Clermont,** but the Mercury obtained a consensus of private estimation by officials who place it in the region of about 50 000 residents.

The township manager, Mr. J. Dreyer, said the squatters had no sewerage, but they did have communal taps and some even had private taps. Refuse removal for squatters is provided by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

There is one creche and one being built and one State Health clinic for the township which has a population of between 65 000 and 80 000.

Mr. Tony Johns, KwaZulu's director of Community Affairs, estimated that **Malukazi,** cleared in 1956 by the Government, now has about 50 000 residents, and its neighbours, **Bekithemba** and **Mgaga,** have a further 30 000.

No official survey of these areas on the south-western border of Umlazi has been carried out, but Mr. John's estimate was supported, by and large, by other officials in the area.

These areas have no clinics, no sewerage, no refuse removal, but they do have communal taps provided by the Department of Bantu Administration.

In the north, across the Umgeni and running in a half moon around the established township of **KwaMashu,** is the largest squatter population in the Durban metropolitan area.

Starting at Newlands, above the Umgeni, and running down the hill to the river valley hundreds of tin shacks have popped up like pimples on the green countryside.

Swinging around from Newlands, behind Kwa Mashu and the Kwa'zulu township of **Ntuzuma,** the Mercury found thousands of squatter shacks.

The official estimation of the populatio is 68 000 but Mr. Kennedy and the Mercury reporter were convinced the area had more than double that number.

West and north of these areas is the vast Ndwedwe district. Although it is not a squatter area being tribal land and under the control of KwaZulu, hundreds of squatters, from other rural districts have been allowed to settle by the chiefs of this hilly country.

123 30c

RED TAPE AND WHITE LOANS

● TIM MUIL, African Affairs Correspondent, outlines some of the grave and pressing problems of the squatter situation in the Durban-Pinetown complex as "tin shacks pop up like pimples."

GOVERNMENT officials, church bodies and other organisations have appealed to commerce and industry for help with African housing problem.

In reply, the Chambers of commerce and industry say that red tape, lack of security and the economic climate prevent them from helping.

There is a great deal of truth in what they say. The bulk of the homelands are owned by the South African Bantu Trust which cannot accept loans from White employers in terms of the law.

It has been suggested that employers lend money to the KwaZulu Government who could undertake to house employees, but in terms of the Land Act of 1936 Ulundi suffers the same restriction as does the Bantu Trust.

There is, however, nothing to stop an employer depositing money with the Bantu Investment Corporation to secure housing loans to selected African employees.

As Mr. Tony Johns, the director of the department of community affairs, KwaZulu, has pointed out, there are several ways in which employers could help.

Many companies have done so already. Mr. F. Eddleston, personnel manager at Saiccor near Umkomaas, gave an example of one scheme his company has undertaken.

"In 1974 the BIC agreed with us to provide loans to the extent of 90 percent of the cost of the site and house to be built in Magabeni (a township near Saiccor).

"Our own building teams, operating at cost, put up three-bedroomed houses. Saiccor lent employees six percent of the cost which meant the worker had only to find about R160 or R200.

"The repayments were set by the BIC and we deduct these from the wages and give it to the BIC monthly. The employee is given 30 years to pay back provided the loan is wiped out at the age of 60.

"We give R8 as a housing allowance to help with the mortgage. We are not demanding security. We rely on good employer-employee relations.

The Bantu Investment Corporation lends money to Africans at 7½ percent provided they have a ten percent deposit.

"This ten percent can be lent to employees by their employers who can secure the loan by a cession of accummulated leave and pension contributions," he added.

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THE DAY A TODDLER DRANK PARAFFIN

1/2/72

LITTLE Siyabonga Gumede nearly died on a windy hillside in Inanda the other day.

He lives with his parents in a small wattle-and-daub shack deep in the Inanda district. On morning last week this 10-month-old boy knocked a primus stove over in the shanty while his brothers and sisters were outside, and he drank the paraffin.

His mother, Eunice, and several neighbours were standing on the slope of a hill like a funeral party when we saw them. We drove Mrs. Gumede and Siyabonga to Osindisweni Mission Hospital. The journey took 25 minutes over an extremely rough road.

Siyabonga was lucky. If we had not stopped, his mother would have had to walk four kilometres to the nearest bus stop where she would have had to wait for an hour or more for a bus.

Mrs. Gumede said that if she had gone by bus it would have taken three hours to reach the hospital.

Squatters are not statistics. They are people who live in appalling conditions.

At Newlands I stood on a cliff over the Umgeni River and I could smell the squatter settlement below. These are wood-and-iron shanties, dark and smoke-filled, erected in a few days by people who, for one reason or another, had no alternative.

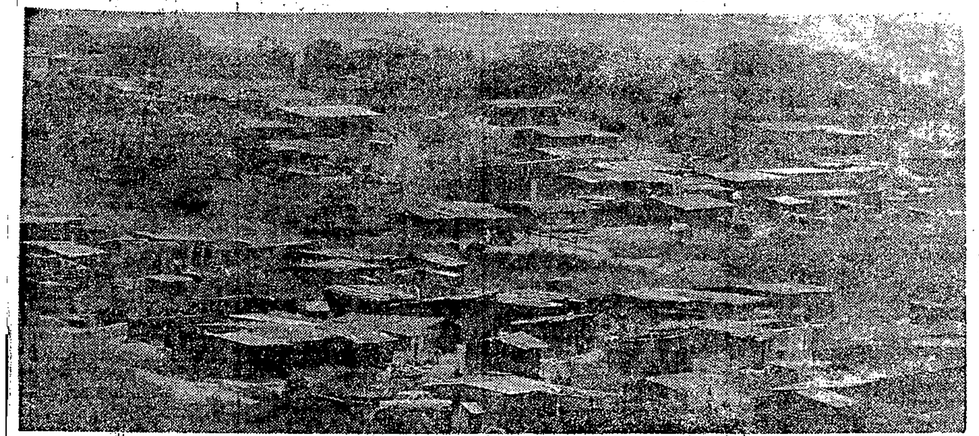
These one-roomed family quarters have no water and no electricity. The rubbish of daily living is either hidden in a donga or spewed across the veld. Their latrines are either holes they have dug or small glades in the bush.

When the men leave for work at 4 a.m. they climb a narrow, rock-strewn path up the cliff to meet the bus two kilometres away. Hospital cases are carried up this path and food and furniture are carried down it.

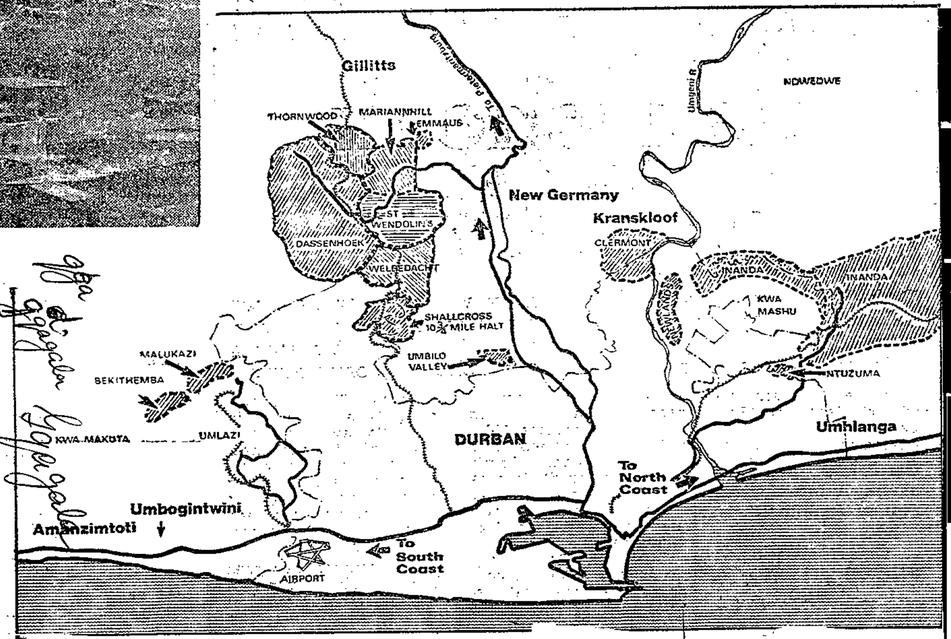
Mr. Anthony Ngubane (32) is an employee of Brian Hall Construction Company in Pinetown and earns R35 a fortnight and pays R9 a month for a small shack at Clermont. He came from Shongweni and has been struggling for the past five years to get a house.

DURBAN'S SQUATTER CRISIS

- *Overcrowded shacks*
- *Breeding grounds for crime*



A SECTION of the shanty town of Malukazi, near Umlazi, where residents have no medical facilities, and no essential services.



BLIND EYE TO ILLEGALITY

Compounding a problem

IN BALD terms squatters are illegal, but officials admit that in many places they are here to stay.

All the officials were sympathetic but harrassed. As soon as one squatter area was cleared and the people either repatriated to their home districts or rehoused in an urban township, new settlements spring up like ungainly mushrooms almost overnight.

Mr. Frances Kennedy, a board official, stood on a hill overlooking a camp of about 300 shacks. "We cleared this area about four years ago."

The problem is compounded by the fact that every shack has anything from two to eight rooms and each room houses one family of anything up to seven people.

An official said: "We screen these people carefully to make sure no new people come in. There is not much point in sending thousands of people back into tribal areas. All that does is move the mess from one place to another.

"Where these people have been working or are actively seeking work, well, we just allow it to go on."

Mr. Tony Johns, KwaZulu's director of Community Affairs, said there were three types of squatter.

"There is the man who qualifies for a house in terms of Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act but has no money to build and cannot get a township house.

"Many people like him are squatting at Malukazi. We are forced to turn a blind eye to this situation. They will not be kicked out.

"The second type is a man who came into an area on the contract basis (migratory labour). He has hostel accommodation and then brings his wife in or takes a girlfriend and puts up a shack. This man will be sent back to the hostel until he qualifies under Section 10.

"The third type of squatter comes in from a rural area in the hope of finding work and accommodation and usally ends up living on his wits."

A spokesman for the Department of Bantu Administration said all squatters were illegal.

Many had been brought into the area illegally by employers whose activities had been ignored by local authorities.

Mr. J. J. van der Watt, Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for Natal, said squatters were not usually prosecuted but they were often evicted.



MRS. Maria Xaba is so desperate for a house that she would not mind getting one in Cape Town because she has had enough of living in a shack in Clermont.

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Shanty town crisis looming

NM 11/24/77

African Affairs Correspondent

THERE are at least 350 000 African squatters in the Durban-Pinetown complex, and yesterday Mr. Tony Johns, KwaZulu's Director of Community Affairs, said the housing shortage had reached a crisis stage.

Mr. Johns said it was clear that "the short-term solution to the housing problem cannot be met from Government sources . . ."

At the same time, State and local authority officials are deeply concerned about the huge growth of shanty towns.

Mr. H. D. van Wyk, the manager of the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board's northern division, said: "The situation is unbelievable. All we can do is contain it."

Dr. D. H. Hooey, Regional Director of State Health, said: "Of course this represents a health hazard. Any group of people living without water and sanitation are at risk.

"The danger is obviously aggravated by congestion."

A week-long Natal Mercury survey revealed that there are about 50 000 families in shanties in immediate need of housing, and all established townships are seriously overcrowded.

According to Mr. Johns there are even some four-roomed houses in Umlazi where 24 people sleep in shifts.

At this moment that township has about 70 000 men, women and children waiting for homes.

But Umlazi, with accommodation for about 120 000, already has at least 250 000 inhabitants.

At the end of 1975 about 400 000 houses were needed to meet the needs in homeland townships throughout the country, at an estimated cost of more than R1 200-million.

In the light of other evidence, this was an extremely conservative estimate.

Mr. Johns, the former Under-Secretary for Housing in the Department of Bantu Administration in Pretoria, said the Republican and KwaZulu Governments were doing everything possible to meet the crisis with the money available.

"Housing got 19 percent more Government money this year, but the increase was wiped out by higher salaries and building costs."

In company with other officials, Churches and various organisations, Mr. Johns called on employers to help their workers find housing.

But the president of the Chamber of Industries, Mr. H. W. Archibald, said they believed it was the Government's job to provide housing "for the lower echelons of the population."

On the other hand, Dr. Gavin Maasdorp, the Natal University economist, felt: "We must have more flexibility in our thinking if violent confrontation is to be avoided.

"Unless we can provide people with land and let them build their own houses, I do not see how we can overcome the crisis.

"It certainly cannot be done by employing traditional or conventional building methods."

In answer to the employers' plea for security, an official of the Bantu Investment Corporation said: "There is nothing to stop an employer depositing the price of the house with us, and we will guarantee the investment by virtue of the mortgage bond we will hold on the property."

● Articles on Page 15 will show the extent of the squatter problem and tell how employers can help.

306

town planning scheme.

306 N.M. 18/3/11

SQUATTER TREATMENT IS ATTACKED

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG

THE GOVERNMENT's treatment of squatters in Cape Town and evicted Indian businessmen in Johannesburg came under fire at a city council meeting here yesterday.

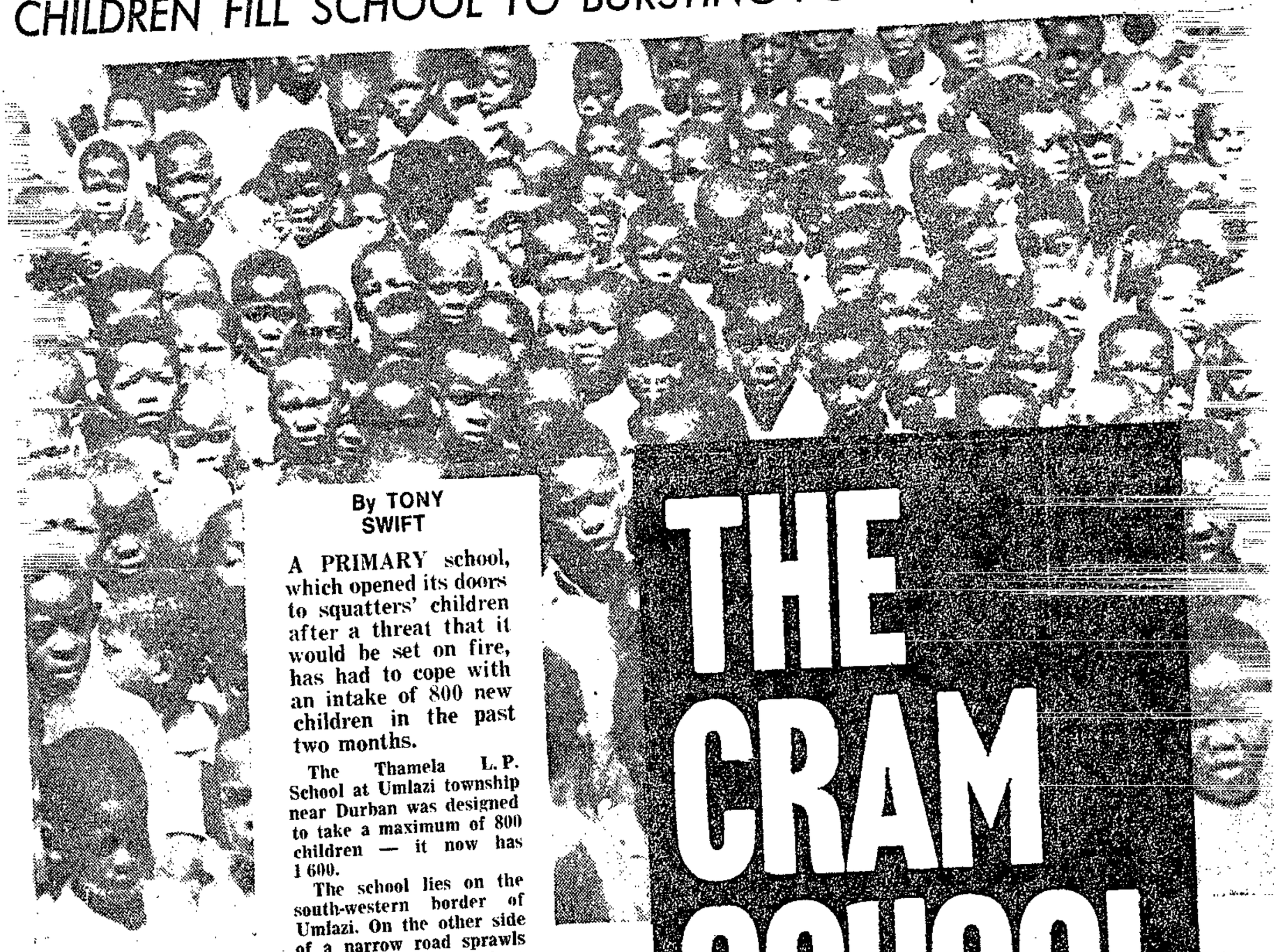
Councillor Mike Woollam was speaking against the Government being called in to investigate the Slangspruit shack development near Edendale and land ownership by Africans.

Although the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development had already been approached, Mr. Woollam said he wondered if the council had done the right thing. He did not have much confidence in the Government after the examples set in Cape Town and Johannesburg.

He pointed out that the Slangspruit land was mainly owned by Africans who paid rates to the city council.

TEACHERS WORK SHIFTS AS SQUATTERS' CHILDREN FILL SCHOOL TO BURSTING POINT

20/3/77 306 ST



THE CRAM SCHOOL

By TONY SWIFT

A PRIMARY school, which opened its doors to squatters' children after a threat that it would be set on fire, has had to cope with an intake of 800 new children in the past two months.

The Thamela L. P. School at Umlazi township near Durban was designed to take a maximum of 800 children — it now has 1 600.

The school lies on the south-western border of Umlazi. On the other side of a narrow road sprawls the rapidly growing Malakazi shanty town with a population of 50 000.

Mr Golden J. Sithole, circuit inspector for schools in Umlazi South, said: "At the beginning of the year parents from Malakazi asked for their children to be admitted to the school. It was explained that the school was for people from the township, who paid an education levy."

The angry parents then said they would burn down the school unless their cchildren were admitted.

Mr Sithole called a meeting of Malakazi parents and it was agreed they would pay contributions to the salaries of extra teachers, if their children were admitted.

"We expected an extra intake of about 300 but we've now got 800 and I don't think that's the last of it," said Mr Sithole. "New people are setting up shanties every day."

Mr Sithole said that despite the overwhelming influx of pupils there had been no ill-feeling among the township parents of pupils at the school.

"On the contrary they are also paying towards the six extra teachers we have had to take on."

At a township parents' meeting no-one opposed the sharing of the school's meagre resourses with the squatters' children. "Their attitude was that they are all African children and needed an education," said Mr Sithole.

The school was coping with the problem by running two shifts with two teams of teachers. Every available room — even the staff room — has become a classroom, with teachers sitting at tables in the corridors doing their marking.

The principal, Mrs Sarah Masango, 50, who is supposed to have been on two months' leave but has been at the school more often than she has been away, said that despite large classes of 50 to 70 children, the pupils had acted responsibly.



Circuit Inspector Sithole talks with shanty dweller Chabalala about her children's education

said, "and very little friction between the pupils from the differenet areas. Our main problem is the shortage of playground space and keeping the premises clean."

The children themselves help by serving the school lunch, washing up their own bowls and cleaning the classrooms, lavatories and the play area.

However, it "is a crisis situation, which takes a tremendous strain on everybody involved and it can only be a temporary solution," insisted Mr Sithole.

The only permanent solution was the provision of facilities for the shanty dwellers.

"The KwaZulu authorities have already decided these people must be allowed to stay here. They are all employed in the Durban area and can't find alternative housing.

"They are human beings — you can't just dump them. You can't remove them, where would you remove them to to? By the end of the year they will number 10 000 and so far they have only one tap

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Rehousing of Natal squatters

ARGUS 23/3/77

MORE than 1 300 Blacks have been ordered to demolish their shacks in Clermont township, near Pinetown, Natal, in the past four months.

The Department of Bantu Administration has demolished 430 shacks and a further 655 have been marked for demolition.

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, says the shacks are being pulled down by the owners and my department with the written consent of the owners.'

He said in reply to a question by Mr Graham McIntosh (UP, Pinetown) that 1 311 occupants of squatter's shacks in Clermont had been ordered to pull down their shacks.

Those who were qualified to be in the area were being rehoused in temporary departmental accommodation at Kwabadeka.

Mr Botha denied that any of the inhabitants had been moved to the homelands.

N. Mercury 26/11/71

Housing for tent families

MercuryReporter

306

PIETERMARITZBURG. COLOURED families who have been living under canvas in a churchyard for more than seven weeks will be moved into emergency housing this week.

City council officials will meet the families at the Ohrtmann Road tent town this morning to discuss the move.

The families were evicted from a condemned building.

M. Mercury 6/8/77 306

Homeless in plea for urgent probe



MR. T. F. Swanepoel, Pinetown's Bantu Affairs Commissioner, and a deputation representing the homeless met unsuccessfully yesterday to resolve the problem of accommodation.

African Affairs Reporter

A TELEGRAM signed by several organisations was sent to Mr. M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, asking him to investigate the plight of 800 people whose shacks have been demolished at Clermont, near New Germany.

Meanwhile a fund, Diakona Clermont Relief Fund, has been launched. An appeal has been made to all local churches to take a collection tomorrow to help the destitute families.

The South African Catholic Bishops Conference has promised more than R1 000.

The telegram sent to the minister was signed by the Black Sash, Diakona, the National Council of Women, Women for Peaceful Change Now and Christian Institute, Natal Region.

The telegram said:

306 RAM 6/8/17

Move to aid homeless

DURBAN. — An urgent telegram was sent yesterday to Mr M C Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, asking him to find accommodation for 800 homeless people whose shacks have been demolished in Clermont township.

A relief fund, the Diakona Clermont Relief Fund, has been launched and an appeal made to all local churches to take a collection tomorrow to help the destitute families.

The South African Catholic Bishops' Conference has undertaken to give more than R1 000 to help the families.

The telegram to the Minister was signed by the Black Sash, Diakona, the National Council of Women, Women for Peaceful Change Now and the Christian Institute, Natal Region.

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MP MOVES TO STOP POLICE TENT ACTION

Mercury Reporter 13/8/77

PINETOWN MP Mr. Graham McIntosh is to appeal to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development to stop the police from pulling down the squatters' tent town at the Clermont Catholic Church.

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Yesterday welfare workers reported that Pinetown police said they would remove the tents on Monday.

They have been erected to house squatters whose shacks in Clermont have been demolished by the township management.

On Thursday township manager Mr. T. Dreyer said he would prosecute the church, as it had not received permission to erect "structures" in the township.

Relief for the estimated 800 evicted squatters of lot 3789 cost welfare workers R1 800 this week and they estimate it will cost the same every week.

Mr. Reinier Holst of the Christian Institute has appealed to churches to collect money tomorrow for the squatters.

If the authorities allow the tent town to remain it could be up for two months before permanent housing is found, says Mr. Holst.

2	29	106
3	25	87
1	35	163
3	24	88
3	30	143

A full minute of the proceedi[illegible] to all members in due course.

5 August 1977

[illegible] Prof.) A.H.R.E. PAAP
Dean; Faculty of Arts

Families 'will be forced into bush'

TENTS IF SHACKS GO, SAYS LEADER

Municipal Reporter

A DURBAN Indian leader has warned of emergency tent camps if the Council goes ahead with plans to pull down illegal shacks.

Mr. A. Rajbansi said yesterday he was writing to the Mayor, Dr. George Hollis. He also intended calling a mass meeting at Chatsworth if the Council ordered shacks to be demolished.

"I asked the Mayor to establish emergency tent camps under the Prevention of Illegal Squatters Act. If he will not do so the Indian people will be obliged to pitch tents in their backyards for displaced families."

Mr. P. I. Devan, chairman of Southern Durban Indian Local Affairs Committee, also urged the Council not to demolish shacks. He said this would force families with a roof over their heads to live in much worse conditions in the bush.

Controlled

The city's housing shortage would never be solved without lowering present standards. He supported the view of Medical Officer of Health Dr. Colin Mackenzie that self-help housing be allowed under controlled conditions.

"We have to be realistic. In normal times we would not contemplate such things. But when circumstances demand we should be prepared to allow houses of lower quality," he said.

The matter of illegal shacks will be considered today at a Management Committee meeting after recommendations by the Health and Housing Committee to disallow all shacks built after June 30 last year.

It was suggested that the City Engineer be instructed to demolish illegal shacks and to resite condoned shacks to be built to minimum standard requirements.

Yesterday two councillors, both former building contractors, came out in support of the MOH's suggestion that families be allowed to build their own homes under supervision.

Mr. Jim Higginson said people should be encouraged and possibly even subsidised to build their own homes.

He suggested durable types of construction be investigated to reduce building costs and that self - help areas be set aside.

Mr. Cornelius Koekemoer also supported "orderly, supervised and controlled" self - help development.

Management Committee chairman Mr. Ron Williams said his personal view was that Durban could not afford to spend money on site services for housing projects other than recognised schemes.

"We must use every cent we get from the Government to provide housing of the type being built at Phoenix. To spend money on shack - type development would be a waste," he said.

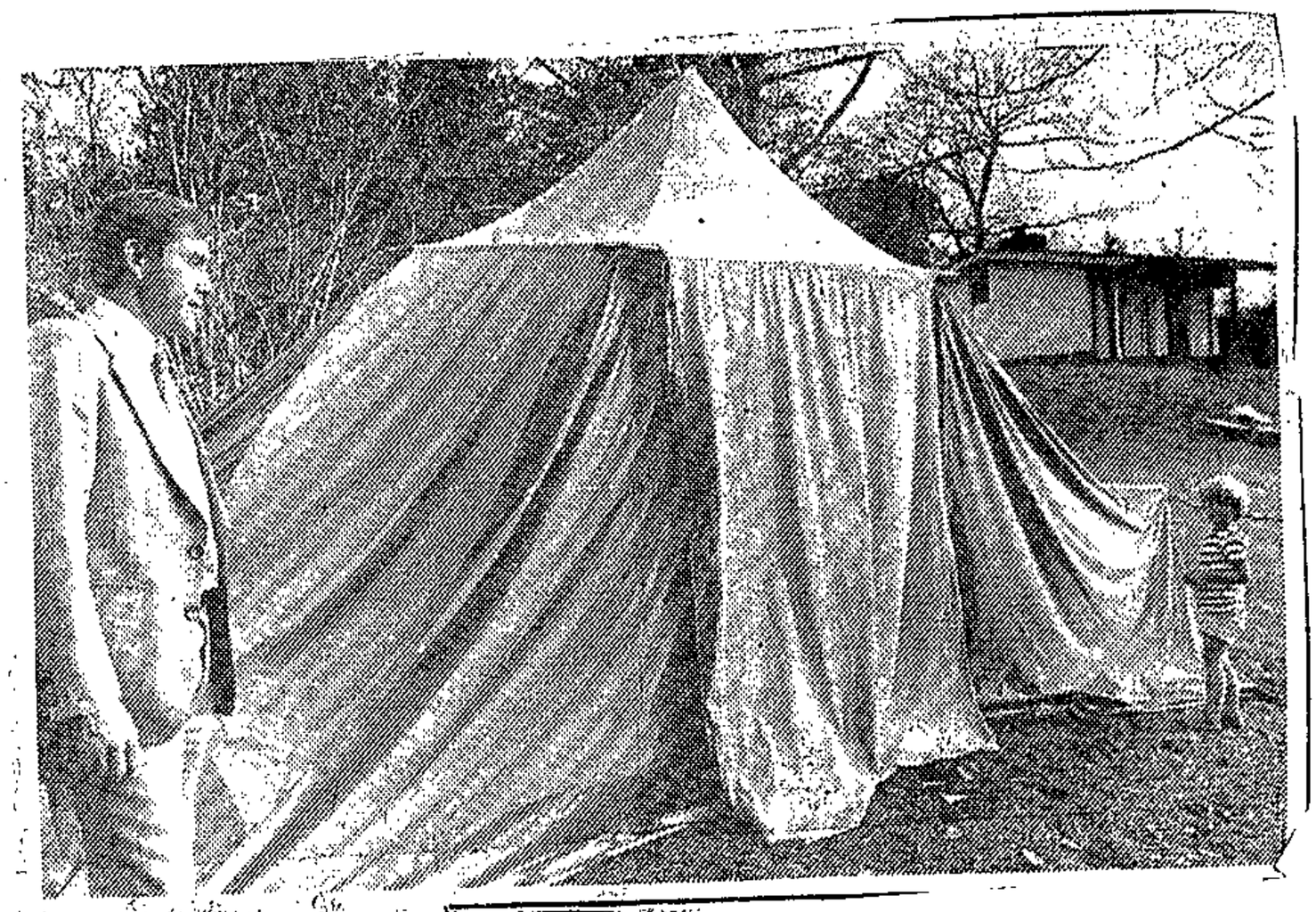


SHANTY dwellers scramble to remove their possessions before the front-

N. Mareway 11/8/77 (306)



CONFRONTATION between a shack-dweller and the driver of the township management front-end loader demolishing the shacks.



PINETOWN inde-pendent MP Mr Graham McIntosh beside the first tent erected in the gar-den of his Kloof home for Africans evicted from shacks in Clermont township.

11/8/77

306

Demolish

Meanwhile at Clermont yesterday a front - end loader was brought in for the first time to demolish the last of the shacks.

Last night four of the homeless families moved into the grounds of Pine-town MP Mr. Graham McIntosh's home and, after an appeal by Diakonia, Archbishop Denis Hurley instructed the Clermont Catholic Church to open its grounds for a tent town.

Last night 23 hired tents were on the way to the church and Diakonia housing officer Mrs. Jay Williams appealed for funds to meet the costs.

On the site of the shack demolition people claimed they had lost belongings as a front-end loader removed the last of the shacks.

There was a confronta-tion between the driver of the machine and a woman who objected to her shack being pulled down while she was still clearing her possessions.

The driver was per-suaded to give her more time.

The Natal Mercury

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1977

A SORRY STORY

306

NO MATTER what legal or other circumstances may have led to the eviction of squatters in Clermont township last week, it is the end result that must be faced.

The sorry story is that within hours of the evictions the possessions of scores of homeless people lay scattered in the pouring rain; a group of uprooted families was encamped on the lawn at an MP's home in Kloof, and the Clermont Catholic Church was working desperately to erect a tent town in its grounds.

Whatever the legality of some of this activity the responses of the Church and the Pinetown MP in providing alternative accommodation were clearly sparked by a sense of compassion for helpless people. And one would have hoped that officialdom – even if it could not condone the action of the Church – would exercise restraint and show that it was not unmindful of the hardships that had been caused.

At least that would have been more in the spirit of a circular which the Department of Community Development sent to all local authorities last year, warning them to tread warily when dealing with the eviction of illegal squatters. Any action, it said, should be taken "with the necessary circumspection."

If that circular was ever read by the township manager of Clermont, Mr. Dreyer, then its meaning was plainly lost on him. Because his response to the Church was unnecessarily belligerent and threatening. "I will prosecute," he announced. "Tents aren't allowed. They must submit plans before putting up such structures."

However it would be wrong to isolate one official for the diseased state of mind that now seems to permeate large sectors of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development – certainly where its handling of illegal squatters' camps is concerned. It is an attitude which betrays a complete insensitivity to human relations, discounts people's emotions, and instead of seeking practical solutions interprets situations only in the explicit terms of dubious laws.

In the final result, of course, the indictment must be nailed to the doors of the Ministers at the top, who infect their whole administration with their rigid and antiquated notions. For as long as the Botha-Treurnicht-Cruywagen team remains to cast its inhibiting spell, there will be no practical Government solutions to the urgent problems caused by African squatters.

306

ARGUS 16/8/77

KwaZulu 'humanity' appeal

The Argus Correspondent

EMPAGENI. — The KwaZulu Government has expressed concern about the eviction of legally registered residents in the Claremont township, and has appealed to the authorities to exercise 'humanity'.

Dr Denis Madide, KwaZulu's Minister for the Interior, explained that, although the KwaZulu Government was not directly responsible for the administration of Clermont, 'we cannot sleep peacefully when people have to suffer such privations.'

'This is kragdadigheid at its worst,' he said. Dr Madide said it was beyond comprehension that when people of goodwill offered temporary shelter they are ordered to desist under the threat of prosecution.'

Squatters: 'No protests'

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Not one formal complaint has been lodged with the Pinetown police against the temporary housing at the Kloof home of Pinetown MP, Mr Graham McIntosh of 23 Africans left homeless by the Bantu Affairs shanty town blitz at Clermont last week.

The town clerk of Kloof, Mr Hercules Hattingh, today declined, through his secretary, to say whether the complaints allegedly received by the municipality had been formal or whether they had been anonymous telephone calls.

The station commander at Pinetown, Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Traut, said today that, according to his record books, the only complaints received by his station were two anonymous telephone calls.

'We have received no formal complaints on which we can act. My men cannot investigate anonymous calls. We must have a formal complaint, with the complainant giving his or her name and address.'

It was reported yesterday that many complaints had been received by the police and the Kloof municipality from Mr McIntosh's neighbours about the housing of five women and 18 children in his garage and tents in his garden at 16 Dan Pienaar Road.

Meanwhile Mrs Santie McIntosh, Mr McIntosh's wife, has dismissed reports that neighbours were angry at the position as 'grossly inaccurate.'

Mrs McIntosh said that as far as she knew only one immediate neighbour had complained and the woman spent most of her day away from home anyway.

'We have received about 20 telephone calls offering us assistnce and food. There has been only one abusive call,' she said.

August 17, 1977.

PAGE 1

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A full minute of the proce
due course.

5 August 1977

REPRIEVE FOR SQUATTERS IN TENT TOWN

306

Mercury Reporter

THE Port Natal Bantu Administration Board was not yet in a position to act on complaints received about Clermont squatters living in a Pinetown MP's garage, the director of the board, Mr. S. Bourquin, said yesterday.

"But we won't grant a licence for Blacks to live in a garage," he said.

Mr. Bourquin said that Mr. Graham McIntosh had applied for permission to accommodate the 23 squatters on his property but it took time to process the application.

He said it was not policy to grant permits for people not employed by the householder. Applications were submitted to the PNBAB — who then brought them to the municipality's attention.

"Accommodation must comply with local regulations regarding health conditions and the suitability of buildings for human habitation," he said.

Complaints were received by the Bantu Administration Board and the police last week over the noise caused by the squatters.

Mr. McIntosh said from Potchefstroom last night he was astonished that neighbours had complained.

"I have certain obligations in the Transvaal but will continue with attempts to find alternative accommodation for the people when I return," he said.

He stressed he had no intention of keeping the people permanently on his property.

The estimated 72 evicted squatter families living in 18 tents at the Clermont Catholic Church have been given an extra few days reprieve after talks yesterday between Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley and the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for Natal, Mr. J. J. van der Watt.

Mr. van der Watt told the Archbishop he would not act against the squatters until he had received all the facts from township manager Mr. T. Dreyer.

Last Thursday Mr. Dreyer said he would prosecute the church to get rid of the squatters

There has been some confusion over whether or not the church grounds fall within the township manager's jurisdiction.

Diakonia housing officer Mrs. Jay Williams is receiving legal opinion on the status of the church.

She said the Diakonia lawyer felt there might be a loop-hole in the law which would give the church sole jurisdiction over the squatters on its grounds.

Meanwhile leaders of the squatter camp have reported that several families who went underground when their shacks on Lot 3789 were demolished have reappeared at the church looking for tents.

They said that yesterday 72 families were living in the tents, four families to a tent.

Alps claim 57

CHAMONIX Two German mountain climbers were killed yesterday in the Mont Blanc group, authorities said, bringing the death roll in the French Alps to 57 since July 1.—(Sapa-AP.)

SQUATTERS – NATAL.

18 AUGUST 1978 – 26 DEC. 78.





HOLDING her father's shotgun (above), which was made in 1885 by Durban gun-maker J. F. King, 84-year-old Mrs. Hilda Munks stands beside an old piano salvaged from the blaze early yesterday morning. With her is her servant, Frans, who saved some of the furniture. Mrs. Munks' mother was born in this room (right) now gutted after vandals set fire to the house.

Arson wrecks pioneer home

306

18/8/77

Mercury Reporter

THE 117-year-old home of a pioneer Natal family near Darnall on the North Coast has been destroyed by vandals.

The house, which was built in 1860 by Mr. Daniel Nielsen, a pioneer missionary from Norway and now owned by his great-grand-daughter Mrs. Hilda Munks (87), was burnt to the ground in the early hours of yesterday.

All that could be saved were a few items of furniture. Mrs. Munks kept the house as a "family museum" for sentimental reasons and [illegible]

A distraught Mrs. Munks said the old house had contained many valuable family photographs and heirlooms.

"I was sentimental about it. My mother was born and married there and the home was important to me," she said.

Police are investigating the fire.

Mrs. Munks said she had not bothered to insure the property.

She lives on a nearby farm and the fire was discovered by her Zulu servant who has been with her for the past 43 years.

She believes the house is not worth repairing or rebuilding. "It is a sad loss to the family," she said.

ARGUS 19/8/77 (306)

Police act on MP

The Argus Correspondent

PINETOWN. — Police will visit MP Graham McIntosh's Kloof home today to investigate allegations by the municipality that he is illegally housing 25 African women and children in his garage.

Mr McIntosh offered temporary accommodation to the group last week when their homes were flattened in the Clermont shanty clearance. Captain J. Benade of Pinetown police said a docket was opened yesterday after three charges were laid by the Kloof Municipality.

He would not disclose the charges.

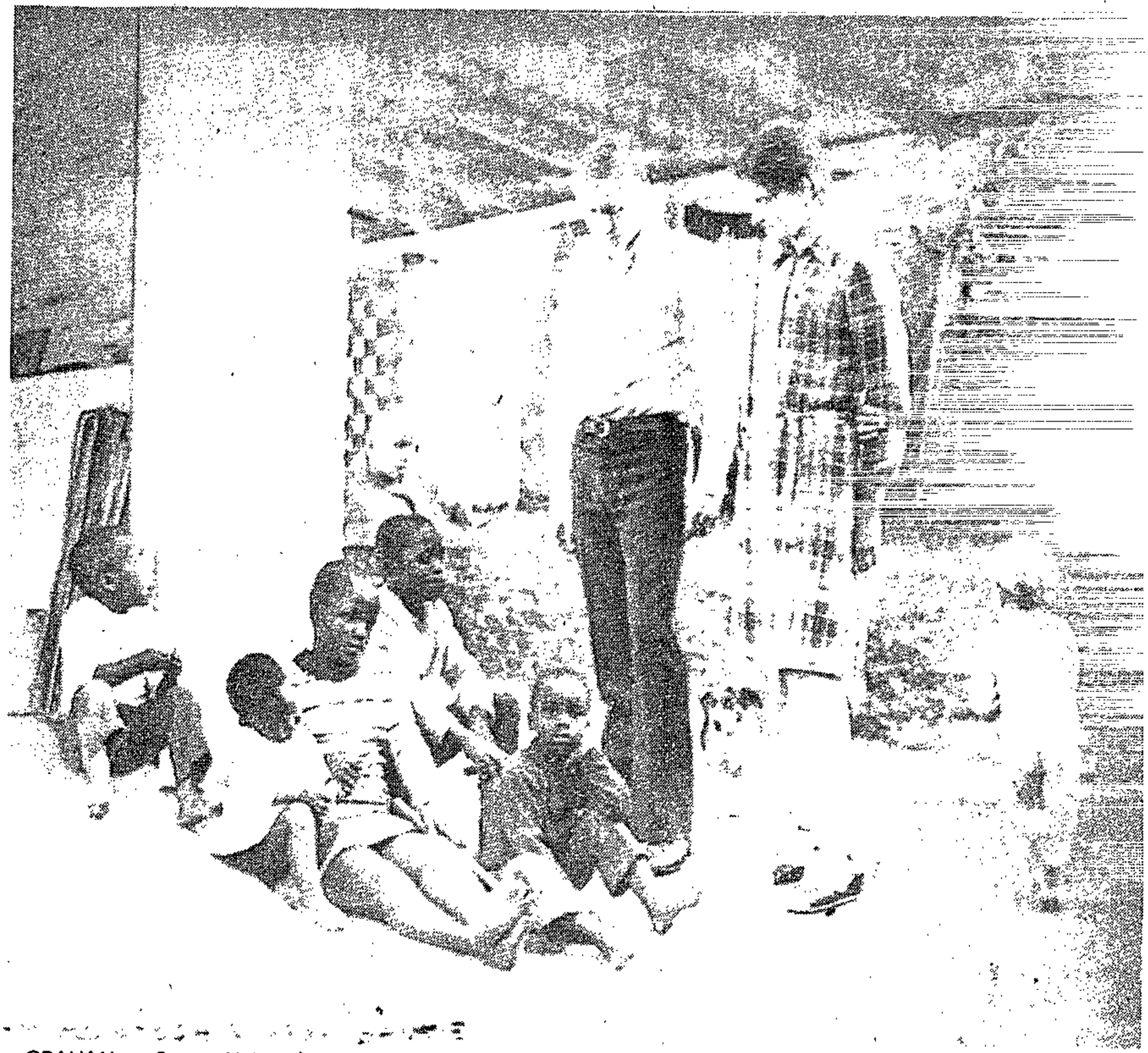
306

306

LV kry die wind van voor

Vrag sand vir sy goeie hart

[redacted]



GRAHAM en Santie McIntosh en een van hul twee kleuterseuns by 'n groepie plakkerkinders. Dit is in die agterplaas van hul herewoning in Kloof, waar hulle tydelike woonplek vir die plakkers was

Deur FANTIE VAN DER WESTHUIZEN

DURBAN.

DIE Volksraadslid vir Pinetown, mnr. Graham Mcintosh, en sy vrou, Santie, kry uit alle oorde die wind van voor oor die huisvesting wat hulle aan hawelose plakkers bied. So wou 'n buurman 'n vrag sand in hul tuin in Kloof laat afgooi — mev. McIntosh het net-net gekeer.

Mev. McIntosh, dogter van dr. Nic van Rensburg, 'n Pretoriase geneesheer, en die omroepster Maks van Rensburg, sê die plakkers moet tog êrens hulp kry. „Ek het in 'n Nasionale huis grootgeword, maar wanneer dit by rassesake kom, leun ek oor na die Progrefs."

In hul agterplaas woon 23 vroue en kinders. Die twee McIntosh-kinders speel saam met die klein plakkers wat in 'n groot tent woon.

Die plakkers het vandeesweek die nie-blanke dorp Claremont verlaat. „Ons is nie linkse liberale nie en neem nie die wet in ons eie hande nie," sê mnr. McIntosh. „Die huisvesting wat ons aanbied, is net tydelik en ons hoop om die naweek nog die mense aan ander woonplek te help."

Maar intussen is die stadsraad, polisie en bure gekant teen die situasie. Vrydagmiddag het die polisie mnr. McIntosh verwittig dat hy onder die munisipale en gesondheidswette aangekla word. Volgens die polisie kla die bure ook, maar geen amptelike klag is gelê nie.

Die bure kla oor die „gaste" in die tuine en sê die kinders speel in die straat — mev. McIntosh ontken dit — en benewens die vrag sand wat uit wraak bestel is, het 'n vrou uit Johannesburg mev. McIntosh as „kinderagtig" bestempel.

„Maar daar is darem ook baie lief by die leed — mense uit die kiesafdeling het al vleis en mieliemeel gestuur en dit help baie," sê mnr. McIntosh. Finansieël kry die plakkers niks — net 'n dak oor hul koppe.

Hy sê die Regering en die plaaslike owerhede praat te veel en doen niks om huisvesting aan die plakkers te bied nie. „Ons het nie 'n Soweto-probleem in Natal nie. As daar net genoeg huise is, sal ons die probleem kan oplos."

Die plakkers is van die grond van 'n swartman, ene mnr. Ghatebe afgeskop. Dit is nadat hy die stadsklerk, mnr. T. Dreyer, gevra het om hulle te verwyder.

Mnr. McIntosh sê hy was al lank van die swartmense se probleem bewus. Hy het sowat twee jaar gelede begin ondersoek doen oor sommige mense wat op 'n kontrakbasis vir arbeid in die distrik gewerf is.

„Van die kontrakte wat met die mense aangegaan is, meld dat hulle geregtig is op heeltydse woonplekke. Hul passe is in orde en ek kan geen rede sien waarom die Regering nie 'n plan met hulle kan maak nie."

Mnr. McIntosh sê hy besef nou dat hy 'n fout gemaak het deur nie na die plaaslike owerhede te gaan en om 'n permit aansoek gedoen het nie, want die gebied val onder die jurisdiksie van die Hoof-Bantoe-kommissaris.

N Mercury 15/9/77

306

Plea to tent firms

Mercury Reporter

DIAKONIA workers yesterday made a desperate plea for tent firms to come forward and help people made homeless by the demolition of shacks in Clermont.

Housing officer Mrs. Jay Williams said they were paying R315 a week for 20 hired tents.

"If we could buy second-hand tents at R40 or R45 as was done in Cape Town it would help," she said.

Firms in Cape Town had come forward and sold tents to organisations housing homeless squatters at a reduced price.

"We thought of getting tents up from Cape Town but this would add to costs again," she added.

Meanwhile two Clermont businessmen said yesterday they would have rooms ready by the end of the month.

Plans

Mr. Joseph Zondi said he hoped to have his plans for eight rooms passed this week and would go ahead with construction immediately.

Mr. S. Jamile said he should have 24 single rooms with hot water and electricity completed by the end of the month. Rental would be R15 a month.

There were three vacant rooms in his boarding house at present but it was far from the centre of the township, he said.

Mr. Graham McIntosh, MP for Pinetown, who first housed some of the

America, thus suddenly involved in an oncoming war, was profoundly embarrassed. Eden, Laval of France and of infamous

"Kill the front page," the night editor cried, so I imagine.

'Stop bulldozers and ask squatters about housing'

Star 7/10/77

30b

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Stop the bulldozing and ask squatters themselves what kind of housing they need, was the message to the Government from Natal economist Dr Gavin Maasdorp last night.

There were a number of good alternatives to bulldozing shacks and building townships which might be preferred by squatters — and which could bolster the South African economy at the same time, he said.

Dr Maasdorp, who is principal research fellow in the department of economics at the University of Natal, and who has made a speciality of studying low-cost housing, was addressing a meeting of the SA Economics Society in Durban.

"In most developing countries public housing has been unable to keep pace with population growth — and more importantly, it fails to reach the people for whom it is intended," he said.

"Even the cheapest new housing is not affordable by low-income households."

Dr Maasdorp said: "Governments may not want to be accused of providing second-class housing — but these solutions are the only way sufficient housing can be provided for low income groups."

He went on: "Africans now living in Kwa Mashu who previously resided in the Cato Manor emergency camp — a site and service scheme — have told me without exception they were far happier in Cato Manor."

"In the circumstances, bulldozing is no solution.

"A low-cost housing study now being undertaken suggests there is substantial support among squatters for the upgrading and site and service approach."

Argus 19/11/77

Woman dies as hut bulldozed

306

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — An elderly African woman was buried alive when her hut was demolished by a bulldozer as she was moving her possessions at Emalangeni near Mpumalanga township.

A spokesman for the Hammarsdale police confirmed that Mrs Bhekeni Ngidi was killed under the rubble of her hut which was being destroyed by the bulldozer last Tuesday, and that the matter was being investigated.

It is understood the driver of the bulldozer had been unaware Mrs Ngidi was still in her hut when the bulldozer moved in and destroyed it.

Pipe-dwellers' plight

NM (308) 12/9/78

PERIODICALLY newspapers publish pictures and accounts of young African boys who eke out a fragile existence in Durban by begging, or in some instances, resorting to various dodges of doubtful probity.

The problem was highlighted again in our columns yesterday. It is an ongoing one, varying in degree and intensity according to the economic climate, but there are no signs that it is being solved. Nor will this happen unless the parents can be found and prevailed upon to stop abdicating their responsibility to see that any offspring is kept under proper control at home.

Welfare organisations, particularly those in KwaZulu from whence most of these youngsters come, are desperately short of funds, as a result of which they are unable to look after the vagrants.

Apart from the poor publicity the pipe-dwellers bring to the city, their presence should awaken the public conscience to the suffering among the less privileged.

These homeless wanderers should be flushed out of their make-shift abodes and taken care of by the State until suitable homes or institutions are found for them.

Hundreds are left homeless in Maritzburg

Star 13/2/78
308

Ten die in freak storm

Own Correspondent

Maritzburg

Maritzburg was still reeling today after a freak 30-minute storm which ripped across the city leaving at least 10 people dead, hundreds homeless and streets littered with smashed trees and power and telephone lines.

At least 10 people are known to have died in the storm yesterday and it is thought that more deaths

18 Unanimity means that people agree on every

Ten die in Natal storm

From page 1

away from work today to repair their houses and furniture.

The fire department and traffic officers worked through the night to clear debris and wreckage.

Powerlines were ripped down, roads were blocked by fallen trees and factories and shops were flooded. Scottish Cables and Hulett's aluminium factories were flooded.

Caravans were turned over and the Cleland caravan park was extensively damaged.

A road traffic sign, embedded in a block of concrete, was ripped out of the ground by the wind and the freeway at Inchanga was blocked for a short while after a tree was blown across the road.

The mayor, Dr Ashton Tarr, said the city council would launch a distress fund and would start the fund with a substantial contribution.

It would operate under the mayoress's Rover Scout Christmas and Necessity Fund, but any contributions would be paid into a special account for the flood damage.

was abandoned in the storm by his terrified brother. The boy, who gave his name as Babylon, had injuries to both legs, a hospital spokesman said.

At the Willowfountain store, near Imbali, four people were killed when the roof of the shop collapsed at the height of the storm.

Collapsed

At Imbali, near Maritzburg, two women were killed and another seriously injured by flying metal, and two women and a man were killed when the roof of their house collapsed.

A woman was drowned near Imbali and a police spokesman at Plessislaer said he thought more drownings would be reported today.

A child died at Edendale as the roof of a house collapsed. Two women were struck dead by lightning.

There was widespread destruction in the Imbali and Edendale areas (mainly populated by blacks) and homeless people were sheltering with neighbours, a police spokesman said.

Moved

In the Maritzburg's white Westgate and Grange housing schemes at least 12 roofs of houses were lifted off and others were severely damaged.

These areas bore the brunt of the storm as it passed over the city.

People were moved to some of the empty houses in the suburbs by the City Engineer's Department vehicles and labourers, or stayed with relatives or friends.

Many people are staying

To Page 3, Col 10

28/2/78 NM 308

WRONG MAN IS NAMED IN COURT

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — An interdict restraining a Babanango farmer from molesting or assaulting five African squatters and from destroying their property was discharged in the Supreme Court yesterday after it was discovered a 72-year-old man had been wrongly named as the respondent.

The interdict was sought on February 8 after several incidents in December and January when a White man allegedly burnt down the squatters' huts, shot dead their dogs and impounded their cattle.

Messrs Samuel Mthabela, Mphoqeni Yaka, Christopher Sangweni, Mgicozi Yaka and Ngiezu Khumalo, said in affidavits before the court, that a Mr. C. J. Palmer had committed the acts.

This was later found to be incorrect.

They identified him as the person who had bought the farm in July last year on which they were squatters and where they had lived all their lives.

Mr. Mthabela, in an affidavit supported by the other applicants, said Mr. Palmer had ordered them to vacate the farm Doornkroon within three months.

He returned armed in December and burnt down six huts and shot dead several dogs while the squatters watched from hiding.

Several shots were fired at random as the squatters fled.

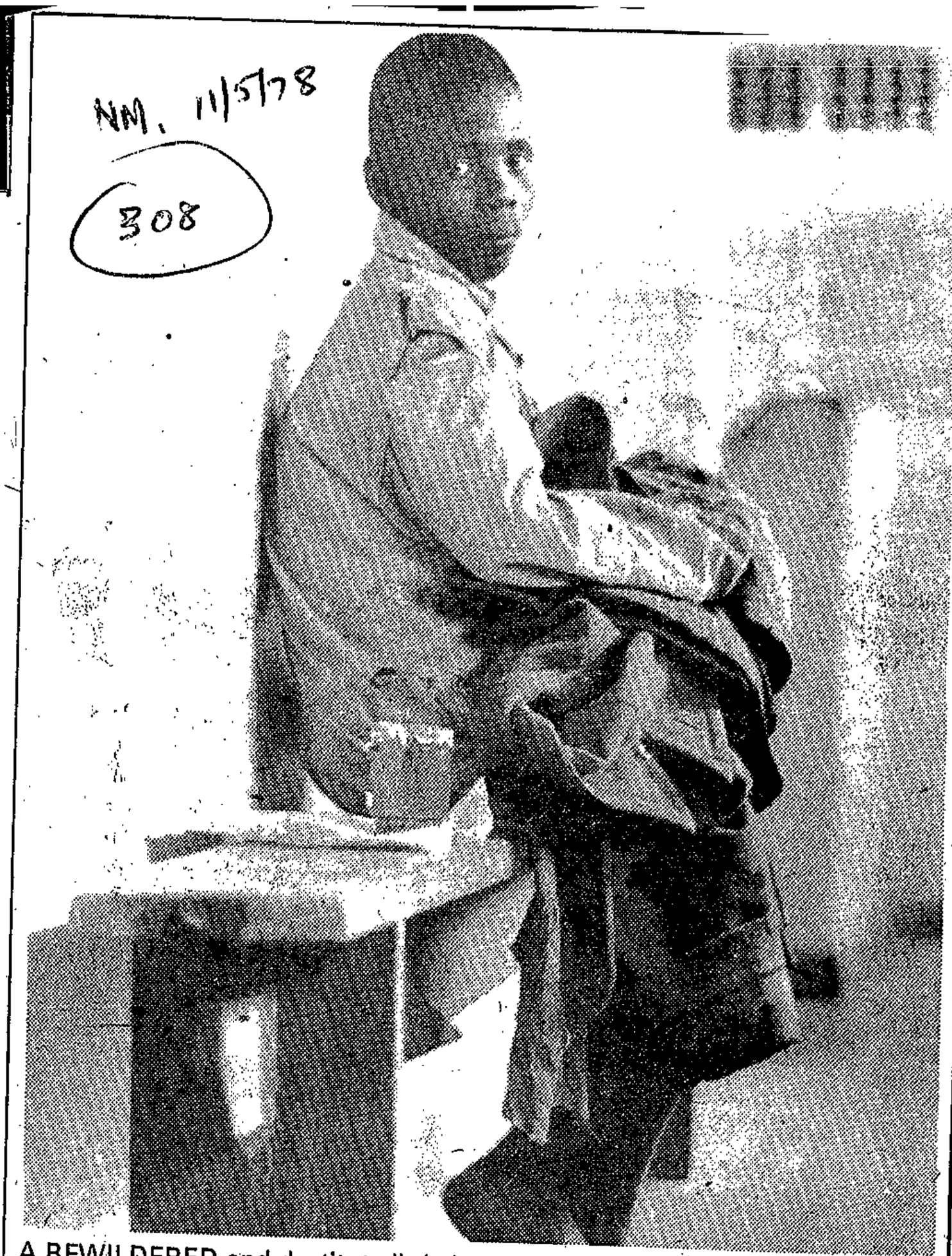
Mr. Sangweni testified that on December 22 Mr. Palmer had driven him to a farm house at gunpoint where he produced two knives and "challenged me to a duel with the knives. I refused."

All the squatters, who number about 34, including 25 children — have fled the farm and are staying with friends.

NM. 11/5/78

308

11/5/78



A BEWILDERED and destitute little boy — Sibonakaliso Ngidi of Zululand — who has been begging for a living on Durban streets for about four months, hopes to return home soon.

Their home's a drainpipe

Mercury Reporter

HUNGRY and bewildered, a young African boy sat huddled in an oversized coat in West Street, Durban — 70 kilometres from home and with an outstretched hand.

Sibonakaliso Ngidi — who has no idea how old he is, but appears about 12 — had been begging for a living for about four months. He was filthy and wanted to return to his family in Mapumulo.

He is one of hundreds of young African vagrants in Durban who have acquired the Zulu name *malalepayipini* — the one who sleeps in the drainpipes.

A spokesman for Bantu Child Welfare said yesterday: "Many youngsters come to the city from KwaZulu districts. They come mostly to earn money."

A study two years ago of 258 vagrant youngsters — aged from five to 18 — in Durban showed the main reason for vagrancy was economic.

The children came from as far afield as Bizana in Transkei, Port Shepstone, Harding and Colenso.

"Our biggest problem is that we find many youngsters have been brought to the city by Indians offering illegal employment. After a few months generally find themselves out of work," said the spokesman.

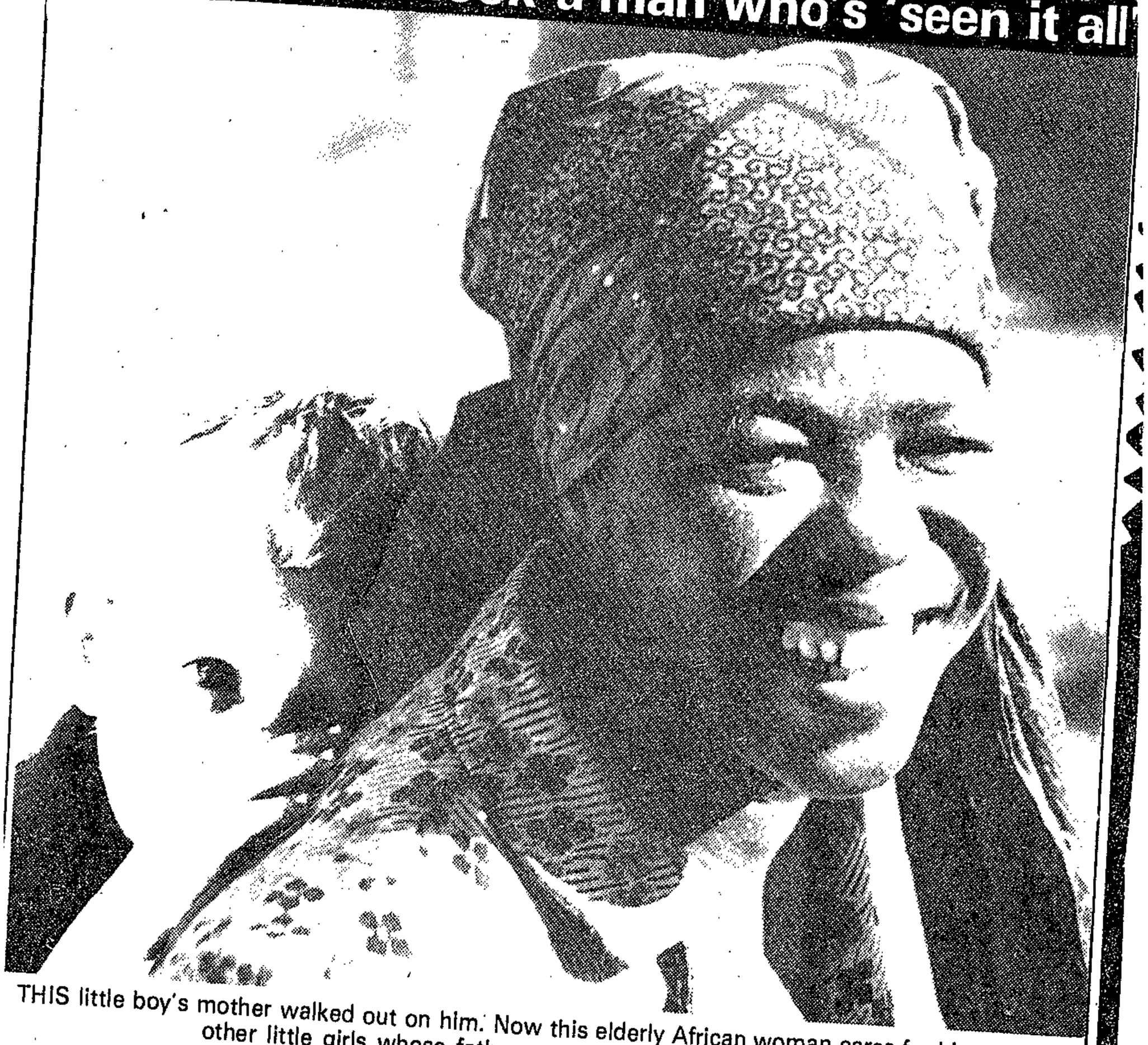
He added that, stranded in a strange city, many become beggars and fall prey to the influence of "converted baddies."

Some youngsters — including little Sibonakaliso — very much want to return to their families. Some went to the police for help.

"Last year we were dealing with about 12 youngsters a day. That figure has decreased to about 20 a week now, but the problem

31/5/78 308 NMM

The boy who shook a man who's 'seen it all'



THIS little boy's mother walked out on him. Now this elderly African woman cares for him and two other little girls whose father apparently lives in the Transvaal.

Children without a chance...

THREE White children aged between two and five are being brought up under "pathetic conditions" on the foothills of the Bluff across Durban Bay.

Two sisters and a boy from two broken families are seen daily among scores of squatters, African prostitutes and shebeen queens, and have been repeatedly removed from an African drinking area where they find scraps of food.

The children share the same railway cottage at Wests Station. An African woman who cares for them said yesterday that the father of the two girls lives in the Transvaal and the mother of the little boy left Durban some time ago.

The boy's father works on the railways and puts in long hours while the girls mother works at a well-known Durban nightspot.

"What ... father said

timated that about 400 squatters, mainly prostitutes and pimps, live in the bushes immediately below the Bluff lighthouse area.

"At night scores of men, many Whites, come here on the harbour ferry and they go into the bushes with the prostitutes.

"I have been here two

scraps of make-shift beds. A woman lay asleep nearby.

While the children were walking along the siding with an elderly African woman carrying the little boy, a Black prostitute began posing for a Mercury photographer.

And Mr. Barnard stres-

weekend and went to investigate.

"I was appalled at what I saw. I would gladly take the children into my care to give them a chance for their future."

"We know

Report: LEON MELLET

Pictures: JANEK SZYMANOWSKI

Restaurant at Wests, said yesterday he had repeatedly spoken to the mother of the girls about the conditions under which they were being brought up.

She allegedly once told a crowd of people in the bar that she wished "the welfare" would remove the children.

Mr. Jimmy Coetzee, who bought the premises and has renamed it Harbour Hideaway, said that he often had to remove the children from an African drinking area where they had been wandering among scores of drinking Blacks.

"It is pathetic to see the little children wander among the Blacks drinking and being given scraps of food," he said.

Mr. Barnard yesterday described the area as one of Durban's worst dens. He estimated that two compounds near the home in which the children live, house several hundred African workers.

He estimates that the squatter population consists almost entirely of Transkeians.

Mr. Gert Claassen, former MPC, said he became aware of the children's plight at the

years — I live here — and I have seen it all. Large quantities of liquor are brought here almost daily on board the ferry and a truckload of non-White beer finds its way in wheelbarrows daily from Island View — destined for the shebeen queens," he said.

Barrels in its bush

An Indian, who was scared of victimisation, hid behind a concrete wall pointing to an area where he said illicit liquor was being brewed.

About 20 paces away we found barrels of illicit brew hidden in the bushes together with bits of clothing and

have to be here when night falls. It's terrible. How can children grow up under these circumstances? They won't have a chance in life."

Went to investigate

He said that two compounds near the home in which the children live, house several hundred African workers.

He estimates that the squatter population consists almost entirely of Transkeians.

Mr. Gert Claassen, former MPC, said he became aware of the children's plight at the

Mr. Barnard said another aspect which he was concerned about was the many footpaths leading up the hill into the restricted military zone.

"There are many of these paths leading into the area."

The regional representative of the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions in Durban, Mr. Q. Strydom, said yesterday he was aware of the plight of the children and his department had already intervened.

"I know that on Monday a social worker visited the railway home where the children are staying," said Mr. Strydom.

"We will definitely follow up this matter as soon as we have established which welfare organisation sent a social worker to interview the mother of the two girls."



THE two little girls are given an apple at an Indian fruit vendor's stall at the entrance to the non-White bar

Hundreds find homes demolished

Mercury Reporter

HUNDREDS of Africans are being made homeless because their shacks at Richmond farm, north of Kwa Mashu, are being burnt or pulled down by the Bantu Affairs Commission Administration.

Since last Tuesday, in terms of a Court order, armed Black and White members of staff, have been demolishing the shacks to make way for housing development.

"It is the proclaimed township of Ntumzuma and these people must go before we can build more houses," explained Commissioner, Mr. J. H. F. W. Reibeling.

Two thousand had already been built.

Demolition started on Tuesday morning and many returning from work found their homes gone.

"As I approached I smelt burning and our house was on fire. The bedding was burnt and my children fled to friends.

Screams

"People were screaming and those in Section J of Kwa Mashu would not let us into their homes in case they got into trouble," said Mrs. Mabel Mkize.

Yesterday the charred remains of shack houses lay next to piles of packing case wood which had once been the walls protecting maybe 10 or 15 people.

Some remained standing beside their demolished neighbours but this was not a form of intimidation, said Mrs. Reibeling.

"Six hundred families have been there since 1974. Another 2 000 have flocked in during the past two years.

All are illegal and in mid-1977 they were warned to vacate.

"But we promised the Ntumzuma liaison committee that we would not prosecute if they co-operated and saw that no new shacks were built. Those being demolished have gone up in the last six months. The owners have been summonsed and we have Court orders against them."

Asked where these homeless people could go, Mr. Reibeling said they had to "go back where they came from."

But according to Mr. G. E. Bhengu, a KwaZulu councillor, most of the people had come from worse overcrowded conditions in legal houses.

"They wouldn't choose to live in these terrible places without even a water tap if they had somewhere else to go.

Most of them are on housing waiting lists, but there are 2 000 waiting in Kwa Mashu alone," he said.

Mr. Reibeling said they had been liaising with the KwaZulu Government.

Mrs. Katie Zonki said they could pay rent if they could find a house. There had been four adults and five children living in their shack.

Fire

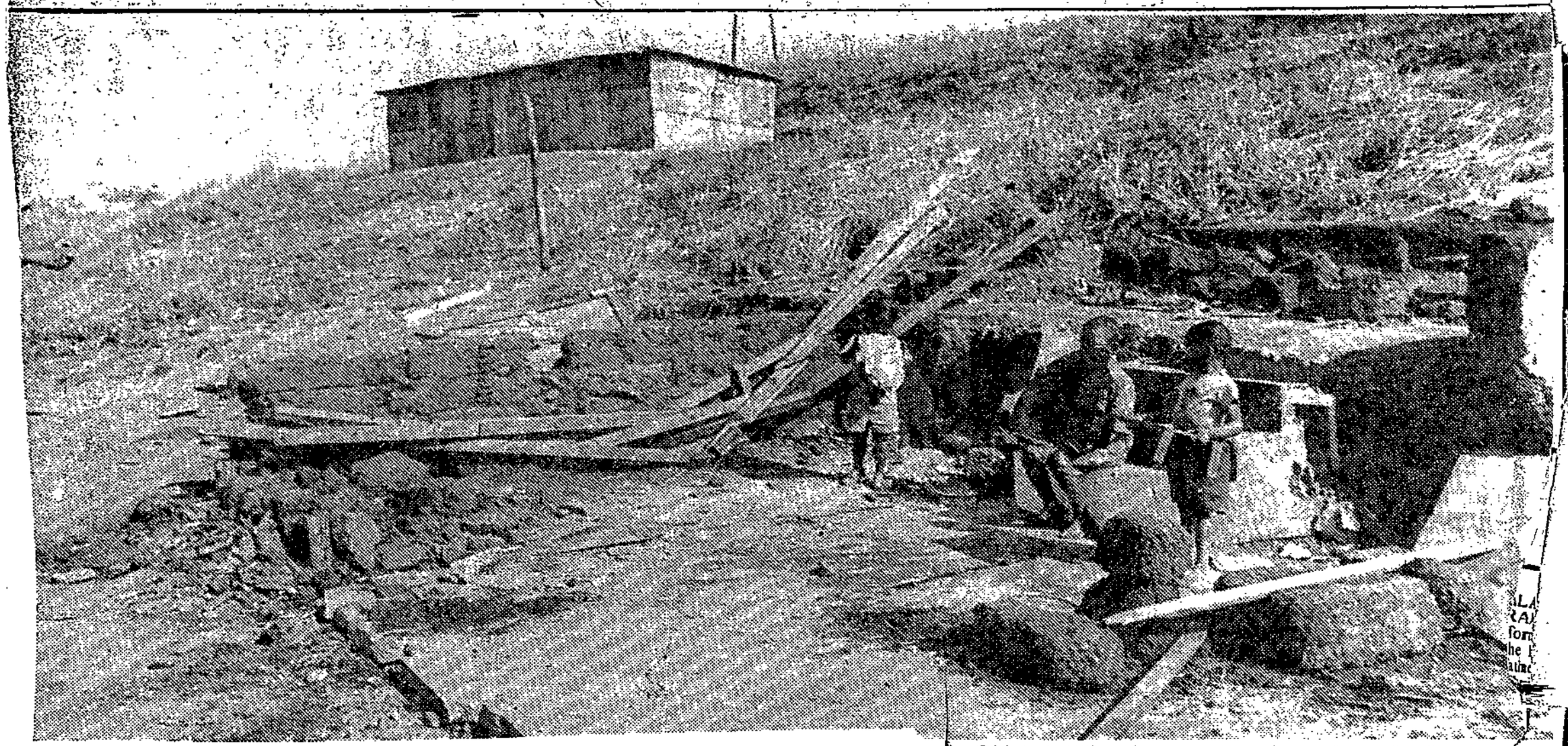
"The men told us to take out our belongings and then set fire to the house. We asked them where could we go and they said 'It's up to you'."

They have rebuilt a shelter of iron and tarpaulin for the beds and stove on the charred foundations, but other furniture was strewn outside.

Children were playing in the remains of a former four-room shack with concrete base.

Mrs. Mkize said she had been forced to leave Umlazi and told to return to KwaMashu where she had lived when married. Unable to find accommodation there, she had shared a shack with her sister.

Now her six children were staying in the homes of four friends on the South Coast.

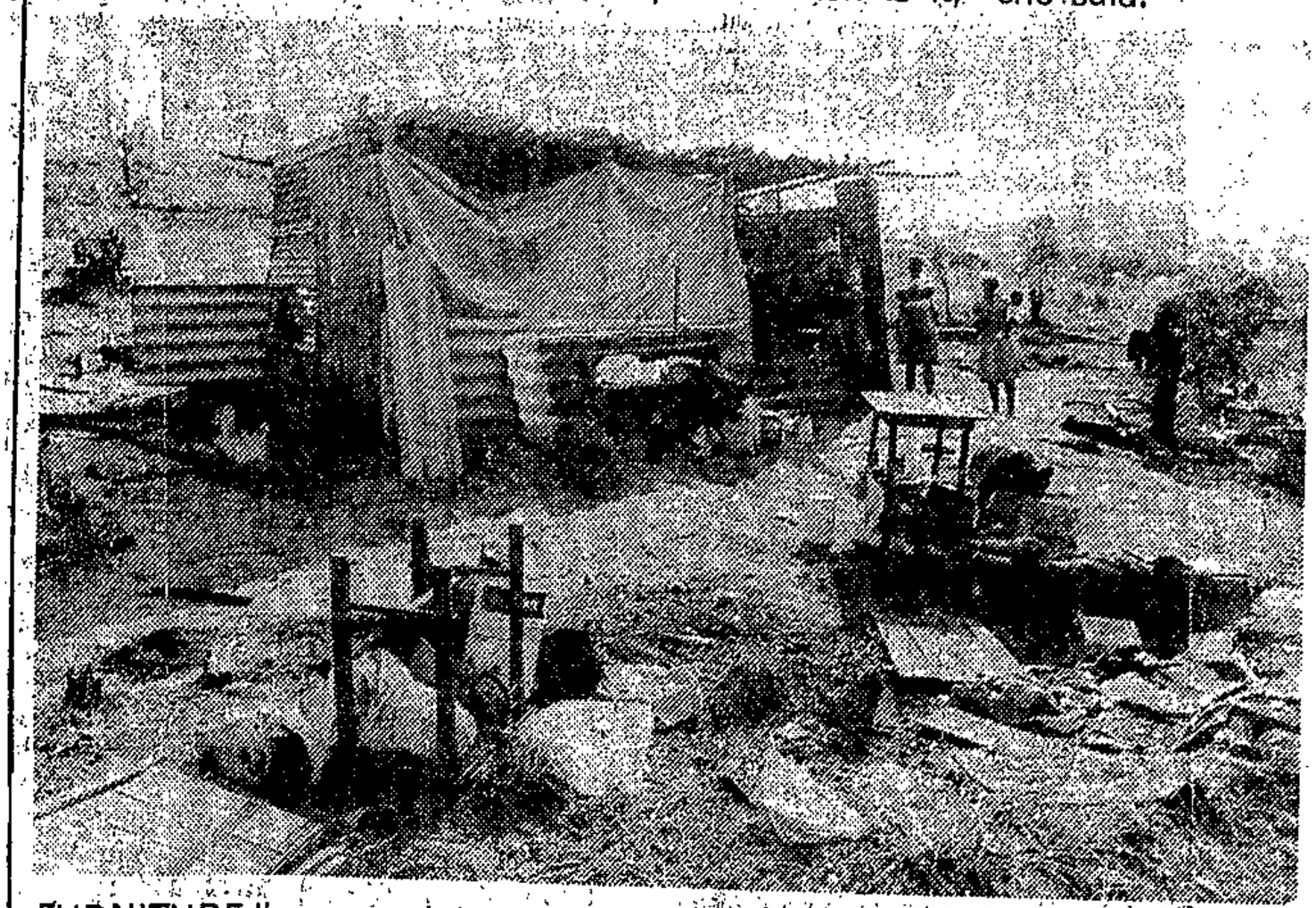


CHILDREN play among the ruins of a four-room shack that once housed 15 people. It was pulled down, but a nearby shack made of packing cases still stands. Its dwellers fear the demolishers will be back next week.

July 78/308



MRS. KATIE ZONKI comforts her baby in the make-shift shelter she has made on the charred site of their former home. "They told us to get our belongings out and then put a match to it," she said.



FURNITURE lies around the shelter with the rest of this family's belongings since Bantu Affairs Commissioner's staff set fire to their shack home on Tuesday. They have nowhere to go.

12 000 people will be homeless

THE END OF



Marais Steyn: service schemes

Provincial authorities and business try to humanise the squatter camp problem

By MARIAN SHINN

PROVINCIAL authorities and private enterprise are trying to humanise the squatter problem where the Government's policy has been to demolish the simple homes.

This week two representatives from the Natal Chamber of Industries, Mr Alex Hamilton and Mr John Pole, met the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, to discuss site-and-service schemes in squatter areas as well as the plight of owner-builders on these sites and the shortage of homes.

With them was the deputy executive director of the Federated Chambers of Industry, Mr Janse van Rensburg Martins.

Neither of the Natal men would comment on the meeting and Mr Martins was unavailable.

Last week Natal MEC Mr Derrick Watterson said the province had declared the land north of Durban to the Tugela River a regulated area.

This means that site-and-service schemes which provide necessities such as water and basic latrines will be introduced to the squatter camps.

Practical

This was not an approval of squatter camps, but a "question of humanising the situation and being practical," he said.

This area, about 1 500 square kilometres, would be administered by the province's Development and Services Board.

In the Cape Peninsula the Divisional Council declared Crossroads squatter camp an emergency area so basic services such as water and refuse and sewage removal could be provided.

Other organisations investigating the squatter housing problem are the Institute of Builders and the National Building Research Institute as well as universities.

Mr Paul Andrew of the University of Cape Town's Urban Problems Research Unit said there were positive signs that the squatter problem was beginning to be dealt with logically.

Professor Gavin Maasdorp, principal research fellow of the Department of Economics at the University of Natal, said the move by the Provincial Council was a positive move in the right area.

Earlier this year he published a paper on "Alternatives to the Bulldozer" and suggested site-and-services schemes, security of tenure for squatters and the upgrading of their homes.

The Provincial Council's move was along the lines of "what we have been trying to preach for sometime," he said.

Another person watching the developments on Natal's squatter front is Durban's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Colin Mackenzie.

Last year he suggested a scheme similar to Professor Maasdorp's ideas but this was rejected by the City Council. He believes his ideas will not die and is waiting to see how successful the province's scheme is before pressing for his scheme again.

The area to be controlled by Natal's Development and Services Board is a strip about 75 kilometres long by 25 kilometres wide and excludes local authorities already in the area.

Latrines

Costing about R150 000 a year, the board plans to provide water to squatters and supervise refuse removal and ensure that pit latrines are properly sited and dug.

Landlords who make a living out of renting plots of land to squatters will pay rates to the board for these amenities for their tenants.

The chairman of the board, Mr Roger Whiteley, said many of these farmers found it easier to make money by farming

After the demolition men finish their job at Richmond Farm

A 'TOWNSHIP'

By VICKI ROSENTHAL

ABOUT 3 000 families — roughly 12 000 people — living near Durban will have their homes demolished during the next year, the Commissioner of the Department of Plural Relations and Development at Durban told the **Sunday Tribune** this week.

The entire squatter population at Richmond Farm-Daleny, an area northwest of Durban's dormitory town KwaMashu, is to be cleared to make way for the development of Ntuzuma township, Mr Johannes Reibeling said. Demolition started last week.

However, Ntuzuma, scheduled to house 12 000 people, is taking shape at a snail's pace due to lack of funds. Two thousand houses have been built since the project was launched in the late Sixties. Only 400 are being built a year.

Standstill

Ntuzuma is the only sizeable housing scheme catering for Durban's workers being built. The expansion of Durban's two major townships, Umlazi and KwaMashu, which fall under the KwaZulu Government, is at a virtual standstill.

Umlazi has 6 000 people on its housing waiting list, KwaMashu 2 000, according to Port Natal Administration Board authorities. But KwaZulu's Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, says Umlazi's waiting list is 15 700.



Mrs Doreen Ndwandwe and children — her house, completed in June [illegible] is due to be demolished soon

Flowers and veg are all that's left of home . . .

By VICKI ROSENTHAL

SQUATTING is not a dirty word. It's what people do when they've nowhere to go; when they've had their names on a housing waiting list for years; when they don't want to go to a hostel and be single plurals.

Squatters aren't necessarily slum-dwellers. Many are merely unauthorised suburbanites.

Take Mrs Busiswe Dhladhla, 65. I found her picking beetroot on a hillside above KwaMashu. Nearby was a mass of brilliant orange marigolds, a profusion of carefully tended flowers dominating a heap of rubble.

'There's no point in making it nicer'



Mrs Busiswe Dhladhla . . . carefully tended vegetables are all that remains of her homestead

A proud homemaker, Mrs Dhladhla. Only, she has no home. It was knocked down last week by Durban's Department of Plural Relations and Development.

But Mrs Dhladhla still nurses her flowers, still carries water up the rutted hill track to keep the neatly planted rows of beets and spinach and onions alive.

The flowers and vegetables are all she has left. Her house, built in mid-1977 at Richmond Farm, north-west of Durban's sprawling black dormitory town KwaMashu, has been razed.

Her six children have since been farmed out to sympathetic neighbours. Her husband, a sleep-out domestic whose Durban employer has written an angry letter of protest to the authorities, can no longer join her at night. She beds down where she can.

Then there's Mrs Ndwandwe, 32. Cradling her scabies-ridden baby, Mrs Ndwandwe told me she recently came from Nongoma, with her five children, to join her husband, a welder. The last time they lived together on any sort of permanent basis was in 1968.

At the beginning of June they built a two-roomed house, a neat, fairly solid structure of packing cases with a view over

The house cost more than R100 — R52 for the materials, R35 for a lorry to transport them, R25 for a builder and R30 to have the hillside site levelled.

In the third week of June, a few days after their home was finished, the Sdwandwes were notified it would be demolished.

Mrs Ndwandwe gestured at her sewing machine, the swept dung floors, a couple of home-made benches, the single bed.

"I would have made it nicer," she says, "but they're coming to knock it down. There doesn't seem any point."

Numb resignation, which has gone beyond anger or despair, is the reaction of these people. An incomprehensible bureaucracy, a mammoth people-moving machine, stands between them and their desire to own a house.

They have the money. They have the will. In their view they have the right to live with their families near the place where they work. What they don't have is the power. So they wait. And shift for themselves in the

In an interview this week Dr Mdlalose said KwaZulu faced a critical shortage of housing. Only 400 new houses, at Esikhaweni, near Empangeni, had been budgeted for this year, he said.

"This is infinitesimal compared to the need," he said. "One can only appeal to the central Government to increase the budget. But one knows one is trying to suck blood from a stone."

He hit out at the removal of the Richmond Farm-Daleny squatters and criticised the authorities for displacing them without finding alternative accommodation.

"The whole situation is disgusting and discouraging and unbearable," he said. "The unfortunate blacks in that area have nowhere else to go and no other home. I am in full sympathy with my people but I am in no position to offer them accommodation."

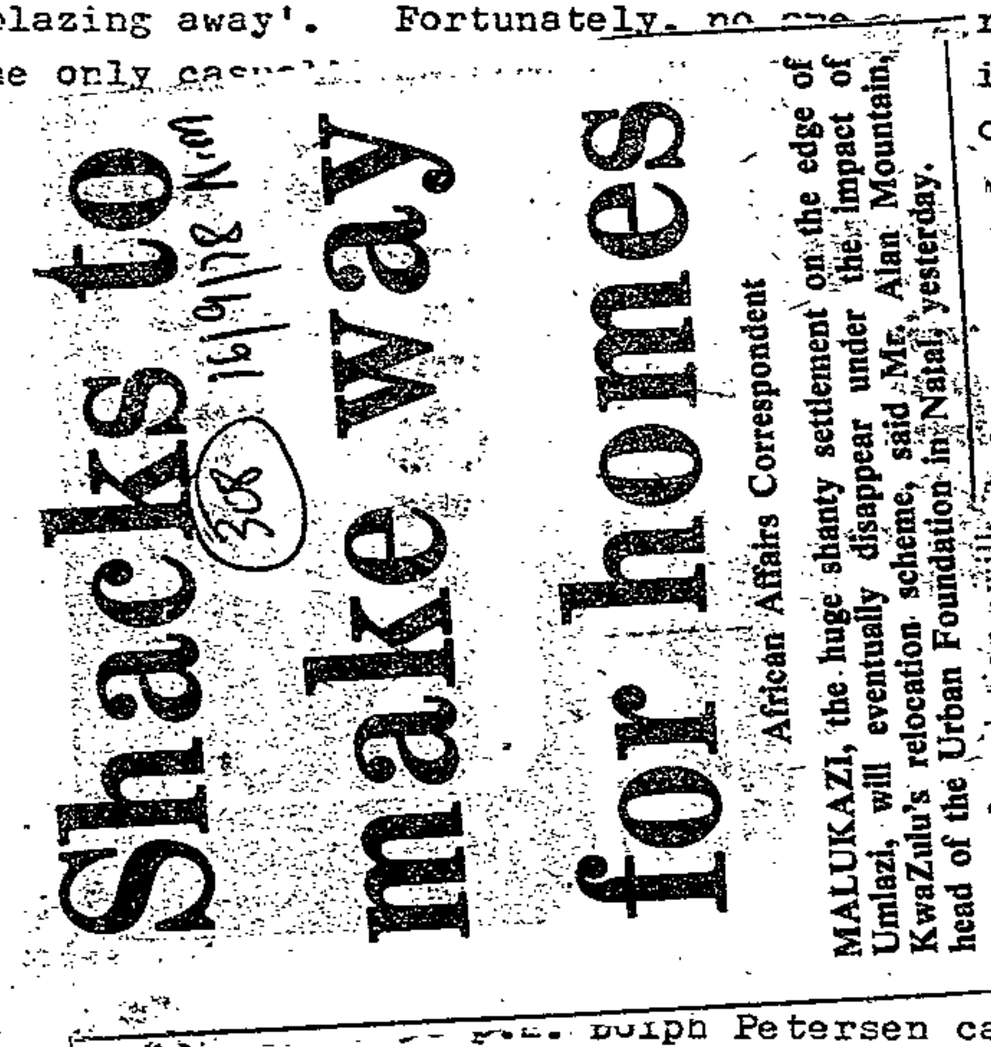
Qualify

Only about one-third of the 3 000 Richmond Farm-Daleny squatter families qualify for houses under Section 10 1A or 10 1B of the Durban Areas Act — that is, those who have had 10 years service with one employer or 15 years continuously in the area — said Mr Reibeling.

What will happen to the rest?

"They will have to go back to the reserves," he said. "They still have their

stiff fighting ensued. 'The din was tremendous. All the low coloured women in the district - who are greater furies than their menfolk are brutes, joined in the scrimmage.' The police succeeded in arresting one of the ringleaders, a twenty year old basket-maker, John Kelly, but were forced to retreat with their captive into a nearby house. It was at this point that the only shooting of the entire riots occurred. According to the Cape Times, thirty shots were fired - presumably this exact number refers to those fired by the police who drew their revolvers and fired over the heads of the crowd. But at least one local resident joined in : a coloured man in a nearby house produced a rifle and began 'blazing away'. Fortunately, no one reported shot and the only casu[illegible] icemen struck by [illegible]cements rescued [illegible]wer of rain proved [illegible] in dispersing



Shacks to make way for homes

16/9/78 308

African Affairs Correspondent

MALUKAZI, the huge shanty settlement on the edge of the Umlazi, will eventually disappear under the impact of KwaZulu's relocation scheme, said Mr. Alan Mountain, head of the Urban Foundation in Natal, yesterday.

The foundation will provide bridging finance if required, but its role to date, in the new development had been that of go-between, he said.

Mr. Winnington Sabelo, a Legislative Assembly member, held a series of meetings in Malukazi to find out who, in that sprawling shanty slum, could afford to build a house, given land and security of tenure.

He found more than 500 families who had saved at least R2 000 each.

Armed with this information, said Mr. Mountain, the foundation made a number of suggestions to the KwaZulu Government which immediately set aside 200 sites.

Those who take up the sites can build any kind of house providing it is not smaller than a standard township house and provided conventional building materials are employed.

The provision of water and sewerage, cost about R2 500 per site, but residents would not have to pay this as the KwaZulu Government has undertaken to service the area.

The KwaZulu Development Corporation would lend money to those who could afford to repay the loan, and a further 200 serviced sites would be made available to Malukazi people every three months.

Mr. Mountain said: "This is the beginning of the end of Malukazi which will eventually be cleared completely to allow for the residential expansion of Umlazi.

"Those who cannot afford to build will be accommodated in a rural closer settlement scheme near to urban bus routes."

[illegible]esday to central
[illegible]clock that morning
[illegible] de Jager, [illegible]

[illegible]. Dolph Petersen came into the shop. There was a crowd outside shouting and screaming. Dolph Petersen asked me for bread and I served him. I asked him to pay. He refused, and then all the crowd entered my shop and they all asked for different articles of food at once. Paul Marong then struck me

with his fist/...

with his fist on the right side of my head and knocked me down. I fell at the back of my counter. I got up and ran through the yard. I stayed in the yard about 15 minutes and when I heard the crowd had gone, I went back into my shop and missed a lot of things. When the crowd left, several stones were thrown and one window broken.

Mahomet Ishmael reckoned that the value of the goods taken was between £4 and £5 with another 5/- to repair the broken window. Other shopkeepers got off considerably worse - or else exaggerated their losses: B.Abdullah of 85 Kipling Street put his losses as high as £90.(38)

- 9 -

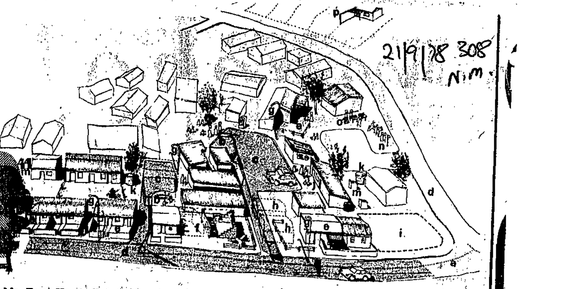
Wednesday, August 8

The heavy rain that fell on the evening of the 7th certainly helped to cool down the violence. 'But at an early hour,' so the Argus reported on the afternoon of the 8th, 'a huge number of genuine-looking coloured hooligans gathered on the Parade.' The police in their [illegible] [illegible], one of the leaders of their community, and stayed at home.

As the number of loafers increased, it seemed to the Argus reporter that 'there was a decided undercurrent of mischief about' that needed only 'a strong hand to guide it.' But nothing serious happened. Just before on o'clock 'a regular drove of ragged, ribald hooligans rushed down Darling Street, but they did nothing save trampling on pedestrians' feet and bumping people off the pavement.' The only person to be arrest

that day/...

21/9/78 308 Nim



■ Mr. Errol Haarhoff, a lecturer in the Natal School of Architecture, has produced for The Natal Mercury a before-and-after view of upgrading. The photograph (below) shows part of Mahlazi, near Umlazi, as it is and Mr. Haarhoff's sketch indicates what it could look like after fairly elementary upgrading. The basic infrastructure like water, roads and street lighting would be provided by the authorities.

A are underground water pipes while B are standpipes incorporating fire hydrants for which residents would be charged a small levy. C are access roads with the addition of parking courts. D are existing roads upgraded.

E Here Mr. Haarhoff has made the point that with security of tenure residents would have incentive to make improvements to existing dwellings like small courtyards, porches, better roofing. F. Is a mud dwelling being demolished and replaced with a cement block house.

G are street lights. H shows how shacks would have to be removed to make way for roads and amenities. I is a vacant site for development. J is an old shack converted into a shop. K are rainwater collection drums while M are lavatories with a night-soil service. N is a bus stop and O are street vendors. P are serviced sites available to those whose homes have been demolished during the upgrading process.

Mr. Haarhoff believes that the cost of meaningful upgrading for a settlement is about one-third of that required to build a conventional township of the same size.

Community approach to shanty town problem

TIM MUIL
African Affairs Correspondent

ABOUT five years from now the Government may well announce a "revolutionary scheme" to upgrade shanty settlements. But as one architect said this week, it does not matter who gets the credit as long as it is done.

Africa generally suffers an enormous shortage of housing in the conventional sense and shanty settlements have become a norm rather than an alien phenomenon.

The upgrading of spontaneous settlements in Africa is accepted practice, but in South Africa where the housing shortage is as acute the Government's solution for self-provided accommodation is to knock it down.

The Durban-Pinetown metropolitan area has the largest shanty settlements in the country with an estimated population of 400 000.

Government officials have said that to fulfill the immediate housing needs in this region would cost more than R250 million.

They have admitted the Government cannot do it — instead they urge Africans to build their own houses. But, what they expect is that Africans build conventional houses which are expensive, and then only in established townships.

But what about the thousands of shanty-dwellers? Mr. Errol Haarhoff, a lecturer at Natal University's School of Architecture, made the point: "Upgrading is not a short-term policy. There is neither the money nor the time to produce conventional houses and townships for everybody in need of housing. Spontaneous settlements should be regarded as permanent.

"As I see it this is a prerequisite in any approach to our accommodation problems."

Another noted architect, Mr. Danie Theron, said: "We, from government through architects and environmentalists to the man in the street, have made the mistake of measuring all housing by White standards.

"For the very poor, of course, a brick and tile house is unthinkable. The shanty dwelling is his response to lack of money and housing."

Mr. Theron explained that research had indicated that the internal environment of a shanty was not degrading. Indeed, the interiors of shanties are often comfortable and even well furnished.

"But," he said, "the shanty dweller loses control over his external environment. There is no street lighting, no rubbish removal, no sewerage, no way to dispose of waste water, no taps, no roads, no pavements and no community spirit."

Africans estimated that the construction cost of one room was between R80 and R120.

"To this," said Mr. Theron, "should be added basic services like water and flood lighting for security reasons. Taps must have proper aprons and drainage so that the people don't have to stand in the mud.

"If the money is too tight or the terrain too difficult for proper sewerage, then these places must have proper pit latrines.

"A few thousand corrugated-iron drum toilets, brightly painted, would be a major boon, and a rubbish removal scheme is also a necessity.

"At the moment there is an enormous surplus of bricks. Broken bricks could be donated or bought cheaply to pave alleyways between shacks or open spaces.

Mr. Theron, in company with other experts, felt there should be community organisation and to this end a co-ordinating body of voluntary workers like architects, social workers, landscapists and even lawyers should be available to the shanty dwellers for advice and help in organisational and technical matters.

Each family should be levied a small sum each month to provide revenue for community projects while each community of say 20 to 30 shacks should elect a leader with supervising duties.

This man should be responsible for security at night, for overseeing that sanitation is adequate, that latrines are dug and sprayed regularly with chemicals bought by community funds.

Landlords, in Clermont for instance, are making as much as R2 000 a month from rents, but local authorities tax them as if their land was vacant.

They should be taxed commensurate with the revenue - producing capacities of their land and the money should be used to provide services.

Returning to community organisation and the creation of community spirit, Mr. Theron pointed out: "At present nobody takes responsibility, but if given control over their external environment and with an elected supervisor the community would very likely plant trees, paint houses or doors, band together against vandals and thugs and do all the things established and generally contented communities do."

Indeed, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, Dean of the university's faculty of social science, believes: "Squatter upgrading is just allowing a natural process to occur.

"If people controlled their own environment they would set aside spaces of toilets, washing areas, but the real problem with shanty settlements is that human processes do not determine living patterns; the landlords do."

Prof. Gavin Maasdorp, the development economist, and Mr. Haarhoff of the school of architecture, believe land will have to be expropriated from landlords.

Mr. Haarhoff said: "The whole concept of self-help and the creation of community spirit depends on security of tenure."

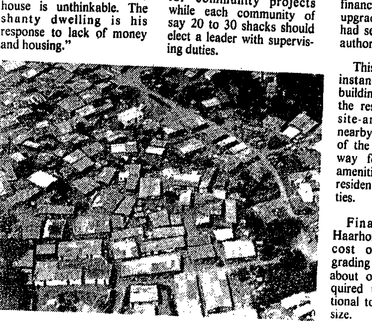
Prof. Maasdorp recalled that the people who created shanty settlements in Lima, South America, in the 'sixties had now established communities with shops, conventional structures, halls, all through the process of self-help. "Many of these people," he added, "now live in double-storey houses with TV aerials."

He pointed out that 50 percent of the population of Lusaka, in Zambia, lived in shanty settlements.

The World Bank had financed and advised on the upgrading of these areas and had set up a special project authority.

This organisation had, for instance, sold paint and building materials cheaply to the residents, had provided site-and-service schemes nearby for those moved out of the settlements to make way for roads and other amenities, had lent money to residents to upgrade shanties.

Finally, he and Mr. Haarhoff estimated that the cost of meaningful upgrading of a settlement was about one-third of that required to build a conventional township of the same size.

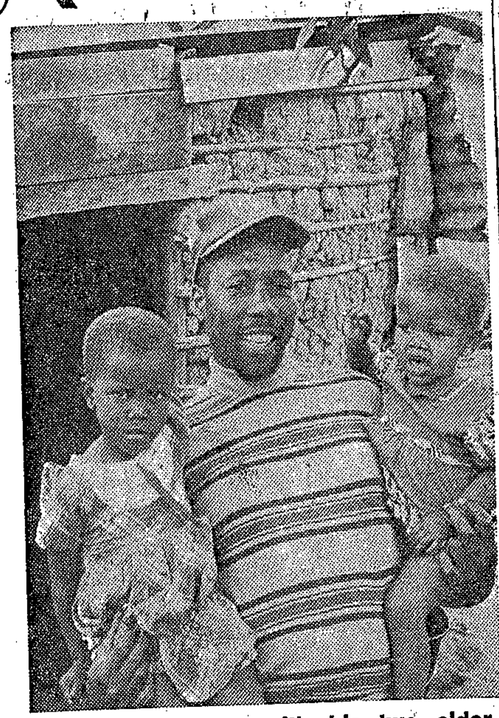


THE MULTIPLYING PROBLEMS OF A...

QUAD DAD

(OR WHY 4 MORE INTO ONE LITTLE HUT WON'T GO)

Sun. Trib. 15/10/78 (308) (337)



JERRY Shunwane with his two elder daughters, Hlengiwe aged two and Badumisile aged four. He now faces a serious problem of space and lack of money following the birth of quadruplet daughters

Tribune Reporter

THE excitement and pride of becoming the father of South Africa's newest set of quads is tinged with more than a little anxiety for Jerry Shunwane of Clermont near Durban.

The 32-year-old labourer now has a total of eight people to support — the couple already have two other children — on a weekly take home pay of R28,82 and he has not even a home of his own to which to bring his newly enlarged family.

Jerry lives with his parents and five married brothers and sisters and their families. With more than 15 people in the parental home there is certainly no room to accommodate another wife and six children.

The quads' mother, Miss Tembani Shunwane — the couple have not yet become officially married — lives on the other side of the road from Jerry in a corrugated roofed mud hut two metres square. It is to this one dirt floored room with old newspapers unsuccessfully stopping up the holes in the walls that Tembani brought her four tiny babies yesterday.

After the aseptic conditions and comparative luxury of King Edward VIII hospital, Tembani faces the realities of life in Clermont with six children under the age of four in a hut whose only furniture comprises a pair of single beds and a two ring gas burner.

"I don't like that place, it's not big enough for her," said Jerry Shunwane. "But where else can she go? There is nowhere."

The bonanza of free booty that multiple births usually generate has been markedly absent for the Shunwane quads.

Cot

A pharmaceutical company, Wyeth Laboratories Ltd, has generously undertaken to provide the babies with free milk powder for as long as they need it and Jerry's boss, Mr Peter Kettle of Designs Unlimited, a furniture manufacturing company, has presented his super-dad employee with a set of five occasional tables.

And that's all.

Tembani did not even have a cot for her new babies until an anonymous doctor donated one just as she was leaving King Edward yesterday.

Pinetown to move 20 000 squatters

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — More than 20 000 Africans in Pinetown's Clermont township are to be evicted soon.

The township manager, Mr T F Dreyer, said today the 20 000 were staying illegally in 5 000 shacks There were originally 10 000 shacks, but his department had already demolished 5 000.

He said about 30 000 people who lived in the 5 000 demolished shacks had moved out of Clermont.

"I don't know where they went to," he said.

RESETTLED

Mr Dreyer said the legal residents of Clermont, who were living in shacks, would be resettled at the Kwadadeka township where 8 000 housing units and 2 000 flats were being built with all facilities.

Mr Graham McIntosh, Progressive Federal Party leader in Natal, criticised the forced removal of the African families

Mr McIntosh, a former MP for Pinetown, said Mr Dreyer's statements reflected the harsh realities of Nationalist Party policies.

Homes smashed as pleas fail

DURBAN. — Despite pleas by local community leaders, the Black Sash and Diakonia, officials of the Clermont black township near Durban were pushing ahead yesterday with the demolition of 500 squatter homes.

Township workers, under the direction of a white official, were pulling off roofs and demolishing the shacks with crowbars and hammers.

Bewildered people stood watching the proceedings while several black policemen patrolled the area.

A newsman taking pictures of the demolition work was reportedly warned off by a white official.

One of the shack dwellers, Mr Isaac Khuzwayo, said he, his wife and his four-year-old son had nowhere to go and would have to sleep in the open.

Mr C B Makatini, chairman of the Clermont Township Board, said he fully endorsed the action of the township manager, Mr T S Dreyer, in ordering the demolitions.

He said he was not going to be a party to a system whereby illegal tenants were allowed to settle in Clermont.

He had agreed that the menfolk should be accommodated in the hostels and the women sent back to the homelands.

Mr B B Cele, chairman of the Clermont Ratepayers' Association, said the displaced shack dwellers should be provided with alternative accommodation before their homes were demolished.

He said he would be calling a protest meeting of residents to discuss the developments. — Sapa.

78

NM 15/11/78 (308)

Clermont children homeless

Mercury Reporter

LATE yesterday several Clermont township families were desperately trying to find cover for their personal belongings which stood in steady rain after their mud shanties had been demolished earlier in the day.

"I just don't know where my seven children are going to sleep tonight," said a distressed Mrs. Francina Lechona (46) after her one-roomed shanty had been knocked down by a gang of township workers.

Mrs. Lechona's "home" was one of five adjoining rooms — built with mud and poles — which were demolished with crowbars as part of the Department of Plural Relations' ongoing scheme to rid the township of 5 000 similar shacks.

The families are being evicted in spite of pleas by local community leaders, the Black Sash and Diakonia for alternative accommodation to be found first.

Notice

Mr. T. F. Dreyer, the township manager, yesterday said he had run out of sympathy for the people who suddenly found



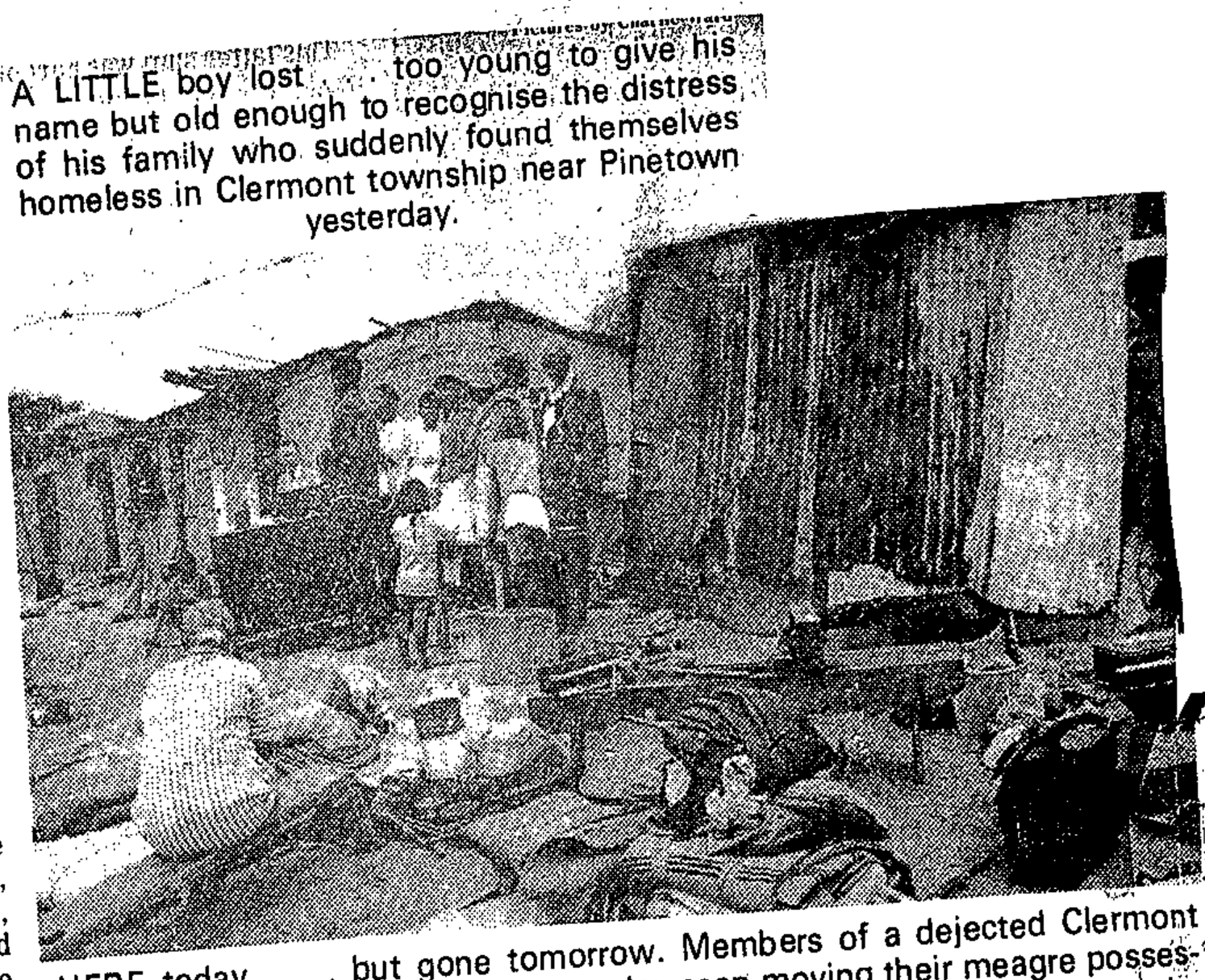
"All these illegal residents were given four months' official notice two years ago. The notice has been extended and extended and none of those concerned has done anything about finding new homes," he said.

Mr. Dreyer said houses were springing up in the township all the time "but they choose to ignore these facilities because in double-storey buildings they cannot operate their shebeens."

He emphasised that the clean-up operation was being done slowly to avoid making too many people homeless at any one time.

The chairman of the Clermont Advisory Board, Mr. C. B. S. Makathini, said: "I am only interested in the well-being of people who are living in the township legally, but the others . . . sorry, they should go back to their homelands where they belong."

A LITTLE boy lost . . . too young to give his name but old enough to recognise the distress of his family who suddenly found themselves homeless in Clermont township near Pinetown yesterday.



HERE today . . . but gone tomorrow. Members of a dejected Clermont township family (centre) were yesterday seen moving their meagre possessions from the shack (on the right) which will be demolished today by order of the Department of Plural Relations. The two mothers in the foreground lay pondering their families' future after their own homes had been torn down earlier in the day.

16/11/78 Sto (308)

'Demolition to continue'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — No instructions had been issued to halt the demolition of shacks at Clermont, the township manager, Mr T F Dreyer, said today.

Mr Dreyer said he knew nothing about reports that Dr Jan Marais, MP for Pinetown, had obtained a halt to a demolition programme for 5 000 homes.

Clearing would continue as far as he was concerned, Mr Dreyer said.

"No one has told us to stop. I would have to receive instructions from the office of the deputy chief of the Administration Board, and I have not heard anything.

"We could be called out again to clear more shacks tomorrow, or next week. We are mostly clearing empty shacks, but if we are asked to, we clear those housing families.

So far, 20 rooms had been demolished in the latest clearance. "They were built without the permission of the landowners. The rent was being collected illegally, which is why they were cleared," Mr Dryer said.

A National Party official said Dr Marais would be informed of the situation later today when he arrived in Cape Town from Johannesburg.

● **Reprieve for Natal shack dwellers — Page 6.**

Reprieve for Natal shack dwellers

308

16/11/78

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Clermont shack dwellers breathed a sigh of relief yesterday when the Government issued an urgent order to the township administration officials to halt the move to evict more than 20 000 alleged illegal residents living in about 5 000 shacks.

The order was issued by the Deputy Minister for Plural Relations, Dr W Vosloo, after personal representations were made to him in Pretoria yesterday by the Nationalist Party MP for Pinetown, Dr Jan Marais.

Dr Vosloo took this unexpected decision despite statements by the township manager, Mr T F Dreyer, that he was going to demolish every one of the shacks.

COMMENTS

Dr Marais, who has just returned from a four-week tour abroad, took up the matter after being asked what his comments were on the disruption of family life by the township administration's move to demolish the shacks.

He said from Pretoria that Dr Vosloo acted immediately to stop the demolitions after he explained to the Deputy Minister the situation in Clermont.

Clermont demolitions halted

Mercury Reporter

DR. JAN MARAIS, MP for Pinetown, obtained a halt to the demolition of shacks at Clermont yesterday when he flew from Cape Town to see Dr. W. Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, in Pretoria.

Dr. Marais told the Mercury last night that he had just returned from three weeks overseas and was perturbed to hear of the demolitions.

"I realised the hardships being endured by those Clermont people and immediately took the matter up with the authorities in Pretoria," he said.

He said Mr. Vosloo made a special effort to see him and agreed to stop the demolition and allow the newly appointed Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, to review the situation.

"We must realise that Dr. Koornhof is not yet in a position to know everything that is going on and needs time to familiarise himself with the responsibilities of his new post," Dr. Marais said.

Clermont demolition still on

DURBAN. — No instructions had been issued to halt the shack demolition at Clermont, the township manager, Mr T F Dreyer, said in Durban yesterday.

Mr Dreyer said he knew nothing about reports that Dr Jan Marais, Nationalist MP for Pinetown, had obtained a halt to the demolition programme which allegedly threatened 5 000 homes. Clearing would continue as far as he was concerned.

"No one has told us to stop. I would have to receive instructions from the office of the deputy chief of the Administration Board, and I have not heard anything.

"We could be called out again to clear more shacks tomorrow or next week. We are mostly clearing empty shacks, but if we are asked to we will clear those housing families.

He said so far only 20 rooms had been demolished in the latest clearance.

"They were built without the permission of the landowners. The rent was being collected illegally, which is why they were cleared."

A local National Party official said Dr Marais was at present en route from Johannesburg to Cape Town and would be informed of the situation later today. — Sapa.

SQUATTERS: A BALANCED SUMMING UP

SCREEN: Black housing slide show, Hermit Gallery.

THE SQUATTER issue in South Africa is a highly emotive one and has invited a lot of understandably hysterical reaction. To its credit, this slide show keeps cool — if not dispassionate — to present a persuasive, intellectual analysis of the problem.

Emphasis is on the fact that Blacks in "spontaneous settlements" are diligent workers who should not be regarded as vagabonds or vagrants. Put together by the young Durban producer Stephen Barden, it evidences his radio background in its documentary style, from the initial revelation that the Durban area has more of these settlements than anywhere else in South Africa to the final punchy quote.

It comprises colour stills from four local photographers and deals with facts and figures in Clermont ("20 000 so-called squatters in 5 000 shacks"), Malukazi and St Wendolins. It includes interviews with licensed and unlicensed traders underlining their difficulties. Here it becomes a little repetitive and laboured but it presents a strong case for stable communities in shacks as opposed to sterile men-only hostels.

Running for just over an hour, it will be shown again tomorrow after a supper which starts at 6.30 p.m.

Lynne Kelly

Squatters here to stay, says expert



Own Corressondent

DURBAN — Squatter settlements are an unavoidable reality and should not be dogmatically ignored or destroyed, warns the head of the architectural division of the National Building Research Institute, Mr K P Napier.

He told a seminar on low income housing in Durban on Monday that squatter settlements had the potential for self-improvement and social integration.

Unrealistically high housing standards often contributed to the squatter problem. "Standards should be attainable by the bulk of the population," Mr Napier said.

Another speaker, Professor Luis Dorich, said there was a need to develop regional housing schemes in conjunction with the national economy.

Professor Dorich is a planning and urbanisation consultant to the World Bank and the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.

Both speakers stressed the need to involve the local community in planning their environment.

"Neighbourhood committees have been established in Peru to supervise amenities," Professor Dorich said.

Peru had found alternatives to high cost or subsidised housing. Self-help programmes had been initiated and core-housing projects started.

Mr Napier said there were striking similarities between the Latin American and South African squatter problems. The attitudes of the authorities differed.

In Colombia a concerted attempt was being made to integrate squatters in society by providing more housing and a basic community infrastructure.

He found the emphasis in South America was on affordable, improveable shelter rather than on the building of complete homes which were often too expensive for low-income groups.

Private enterprise could help provide housing for employees.

SOUTHERN AFRICA LABOUR A

ESEARCH UNIT

RESEARCH DIVISION,
HOOL OF ECONOMICS,
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RONDEBOSCH.
7700.

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SALDRU

5/12/78 N.M

(308)

Family's shack knocked down

African Affairs Reporter

A FAMILY was rendered homeless in Clermont, the Black town near New Germany, at the weekend after officials of the Department of Plural Relations demolished their two-room shack.

Mrs. Sibongile Jingela who shared a room with her husband said the demolition squad removed her furniture and knocked the shack down. The second room was used by her son.

Mr. Boet Dreyer, Deputy Commissioner for Natal, said yesterday:

"I have instructed the township administration to suspend operations. As far as I am aware only empty shacks are being knocked down.

"I intend to call for a report on this incident."

Mr. C. B. S. Makathini, chairman of the town's advisory board, has invited the homeless to contact him because he knew of a number of houses for rent.

NO.	AUTHOR	TITLE OF I		PRICE
1.	Francis Wilson	International M	frica	R2,00
2.	OUT OF PRINT			
3.	Dudley Horner	African Labour		R1,50
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6.	D.G. Clarke	Contract Labour African Gold Mi International d	South eserve	R3,00
7.	J.B. Knight	Labour Supply i	conomy	R2,50
8.	Mike Morris	Apartheid, Agri The Farm Labour	:	R2,50
9.	Nigel Bloch	The Demand for		R2,50
10.	David Selvan	Housing Conditi Cape Town	rs in	R3,00
11.	Sheila Niven/ Charles Simkins	A Study of Consumer Patterns in Hanover Park in Cape Town		R1,50
12.	Johann Maree/ Janet Graaff	Residential & Migrant Workers in Cape Town		R4,00
13.	Norman Reynolds	Rural Development in Botswana		R2,00
14.	Johann Maree/ Judith Cornell	Sample Survey of Squatters in Unibell		R1,50
15.	Norman Bromberger (FORTHCOMING)	Mining Employment in South Africa, 1946-2000		R4,00
16.	Gordon Young (FORTHCOMING)			
17.	Johann Maree	Sample Survey of Squatters in Crossroads		R1,50

P.T.O.

Marais' plan to aid Clermont dwellers

26/12/78

308

Tribune Reporter

THE National Party MP for Pinetown, Dr Jan Marais, is to ask the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, to make an on-the-spot inspection of Clermont so that something positive can be done for the township's shack dwellers.

Dr Koornhof has already visited the Crossroads shack settlement in Cape Town where he was able to temporarily halt the demolition of shacks.

Dr Marais, who has been in Durban for the past week to investigate the Clermont situation, said yesterday it was his intention to invite Dr Koornhof to see Clermont for himself and thereby try to get the Government to improve the lot of the people there.

"But before I bring Dr Koornhof I would like to see the campaign to clean Clermont get under way. If we do something it will strengthen our argument in calling the Government to do something.

"Dr Koornhof, I am sure, will respond more positively if he finds that the local people are also doing something to make the township a decent place to live in," he said.

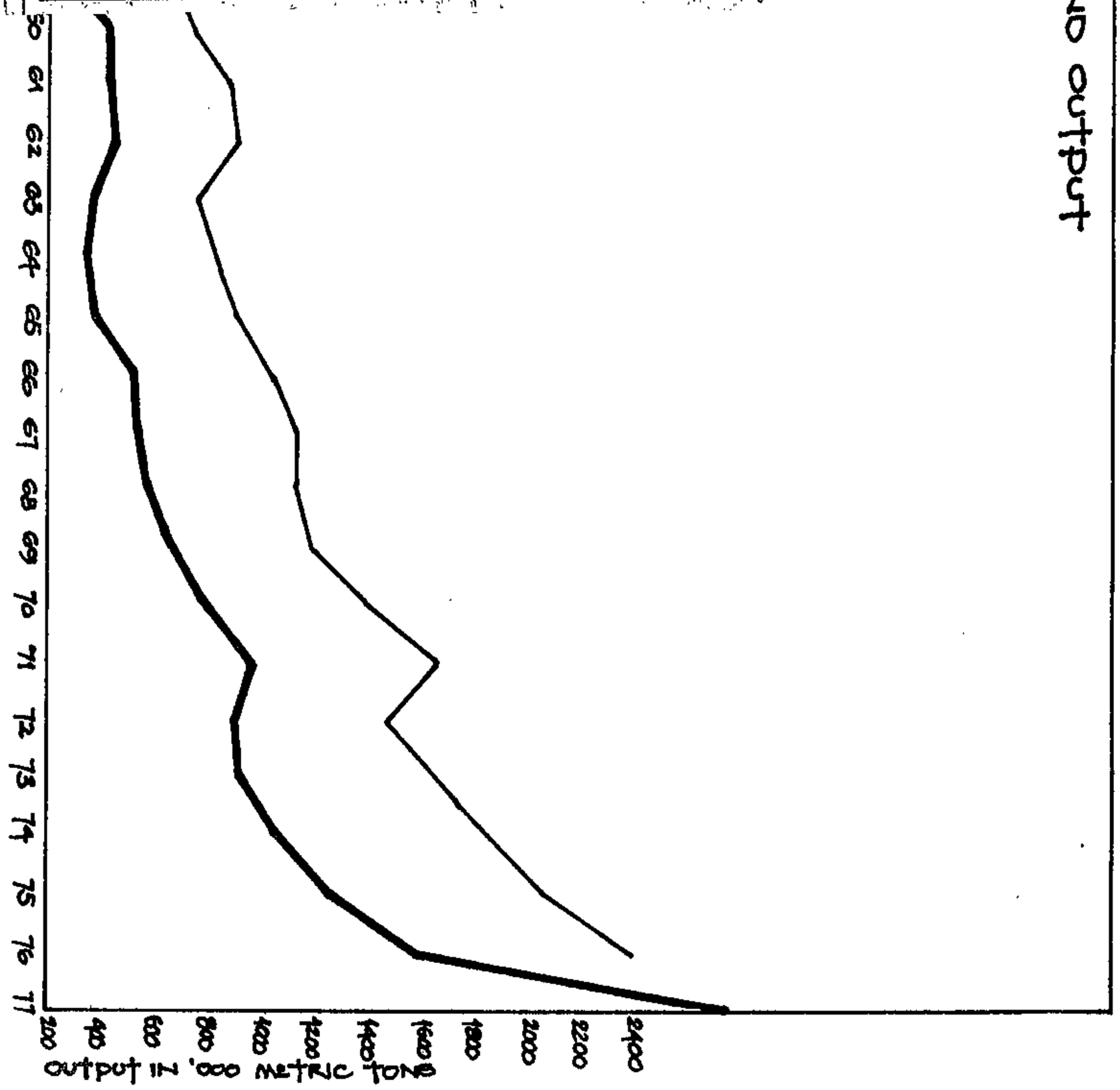
Pass raids, a feature of life at Crossroads for weeks, have stopped since Dr Koornhof visited the camp this week.

Dr Koornhof, whose first official act as the new Minister of Plural Relations, was to visit the camp on Tuesday, avoided the question of raids when he spoke to the camp's elected committee.

The camp leaders, however, understood from his "sympathetic and honest attitude" there would be no more harrassment at least until he has decided what to do to solve the Crossroads problem.

GRAPH 8 :: MINING EMPLOYMENT AND OUTPUT

CHROME



SQUATTERS - Natal

6-1-79 — 13-12-79

308

Houses for Clermont squatters

NM 6/1/29 (308)

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Dr. W. L. Vosloo, has set aside about 200 sites in Clermont, near New Germany, so that employers can provide housing for some of the squatters in the area.

Mr. Boet Dreyer, Deputy Commissioner for Natal, told the Mercury yesterday: "I had discussions with Dr. W. L. Vosloo on November 20.

"I told him that most of the squatters — that is those who are legally in the area — work in New Germany and Pinetown and that many employers are willing to build houses for them. There were, however, no sites in the area.

"The Deputy Minister has now made about 200 sites available in Extension I of Clermont, and an immediate start will be made to provide the necessary services."

Mr. Dreyer said that illegal squatters would be given notice in the New Year to vacate their premises "in accordance with policy and also because it is the wish of the local advisory board."

He said he would give "up to six months to these people to seek accommodation elsewhere or return to their home districts."

He confirmed that the demolition of shacks that were occupied until the middle of last month had been stopped until further notice.

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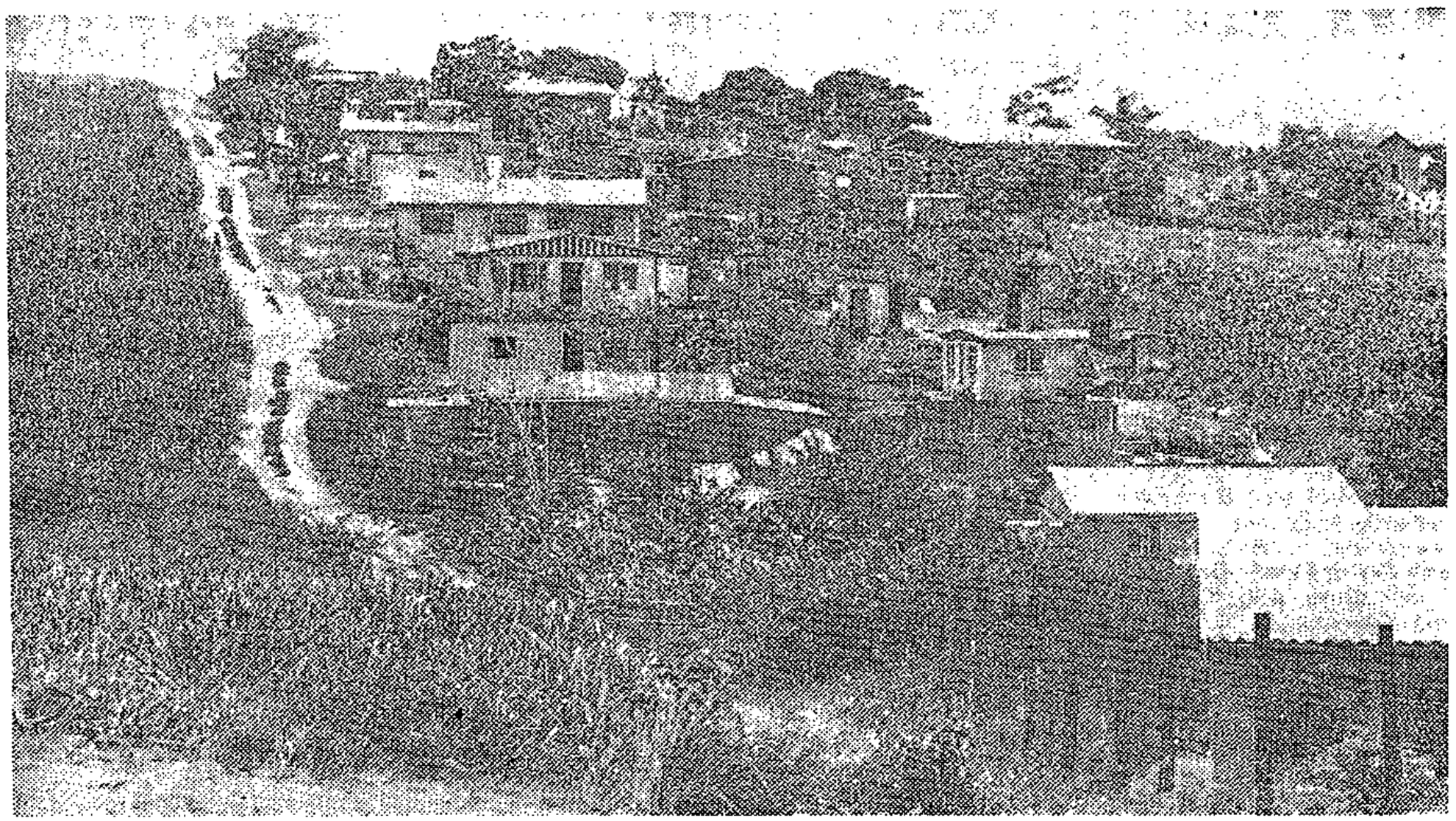
TABLE 28: TECHNICAL CHANGE AND BASE-MI REMENTS (PLEWMAN)

	Without technical change	nge	Reduction due to technical change
1980 Total$_1$	258 000		- 66 700
Total$_2$	299 400		- 94 000
2000 Total$_1$	716 000		- 277 800
Total$_2$	1 148 000		- 576 400

Star 11/1/79.

A new way to handle squatters

308



An estimated 42 000 Africans and Indians are squatting illegally in 10 000 shacks along a stretch of coastline from Durban's northern boundary to the Tugela River.

However they do not face the prospect of the "bulldozer solution" which the authorities threaten to employ at settlements such as Crossroads, in the Cape, and Clermont, near Pinetown.

In fact those living in areas controlled by the Natal Provincial Administration have an unofficial guarantee of security of tenure, while those — all of them Africans — living in "black spots" controlled by the Department of Plural Relations seem likely to receive more sympathetic treatment as well.

The NPA has even provided the illegal dwellers with health clinics at certain points, a health inspectorate, a refuse removal service and, where possible, piped water.

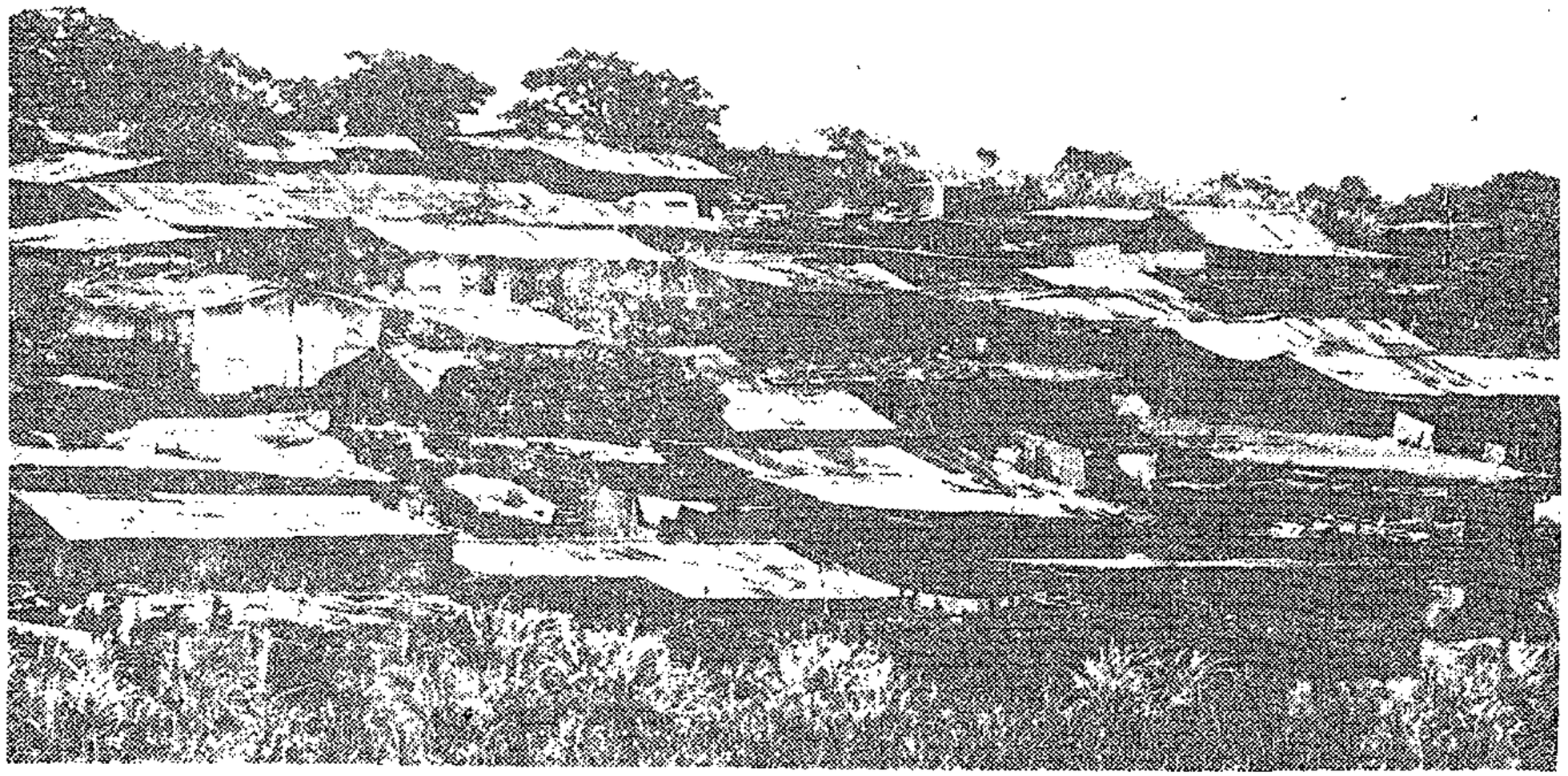
Investigating Officer of the NPA, Mr George Taylor points out: "A man builds a tin shack and we leave him in it. Very often one finds a few months later that he has begun building a brick house beside it. Given the chance, he will improve."

Board secretary Mr Kevin Anderson points out: "There are statistics to show that the people living in the squatter camps need less medical care than those within the local authority boundaries. They pay less rent and no rates, which means they have more money to spare for food, which means they are healthier."

What is interesting is the entirely different approach to what is essentially the same problem — services and self help, as against evictions and demolition.

Help them and they will help themselves





Squatters don't want to build

12/1/79

NM

African Affairs Correspondent

305

KWAZULU'S relocation scheme for Malukazi, the huge squatter settlement at Umlazi, will have to be amended because local residents refuse to build their own houses.

The Zulu Government originally planned to set aside 200 serviced sites each quarter for more than 500 people who wanted to build houses last year.

Those Malukazi residents who could not afford this would be moved to the Umbumbulu district.

Yesterday, Mr. A. van Rensburg, KwaZulu's Secretary for the Interior, said about 50 applications had been received but none were from the 500 people on the Malukazi waiting list.

"We have had unofficial reports that these people don't want to build houses. They want houses built so they can see what their money will buy," he said.

Several residents said yesterday they would prefer to rent Government-provided houses.

swer is how P9 million can be usefully placed
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mainly roads, is projected to claim a further
e. For 1980/81 it means expenditures of P18
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. of P62 million. These figures must be
ned total outlay of development expenditure
74 to 1975-76 of P30 million and actual expen-
llion.

The National Development Plan 1976-81 admits that "Government's limited capacity to implement projects is a greater constraint on rural development than the shortage of finance".[1] Also that increased knowledge of the problems shows how much more difficult a task it is than was first thought. There is a need "for greater precision"[2] in reaching those in small villages and in unusual environments who tend to be the worst off. Further it is stated that "much innovation"[3] is required by Government. The tone of this is disturbing. It appears in full clarity in the next statement. "For each project, Government must be clear precisely which group it is trying to assist, precisely what it can achieve, and precisely how it can achieve this".[4]

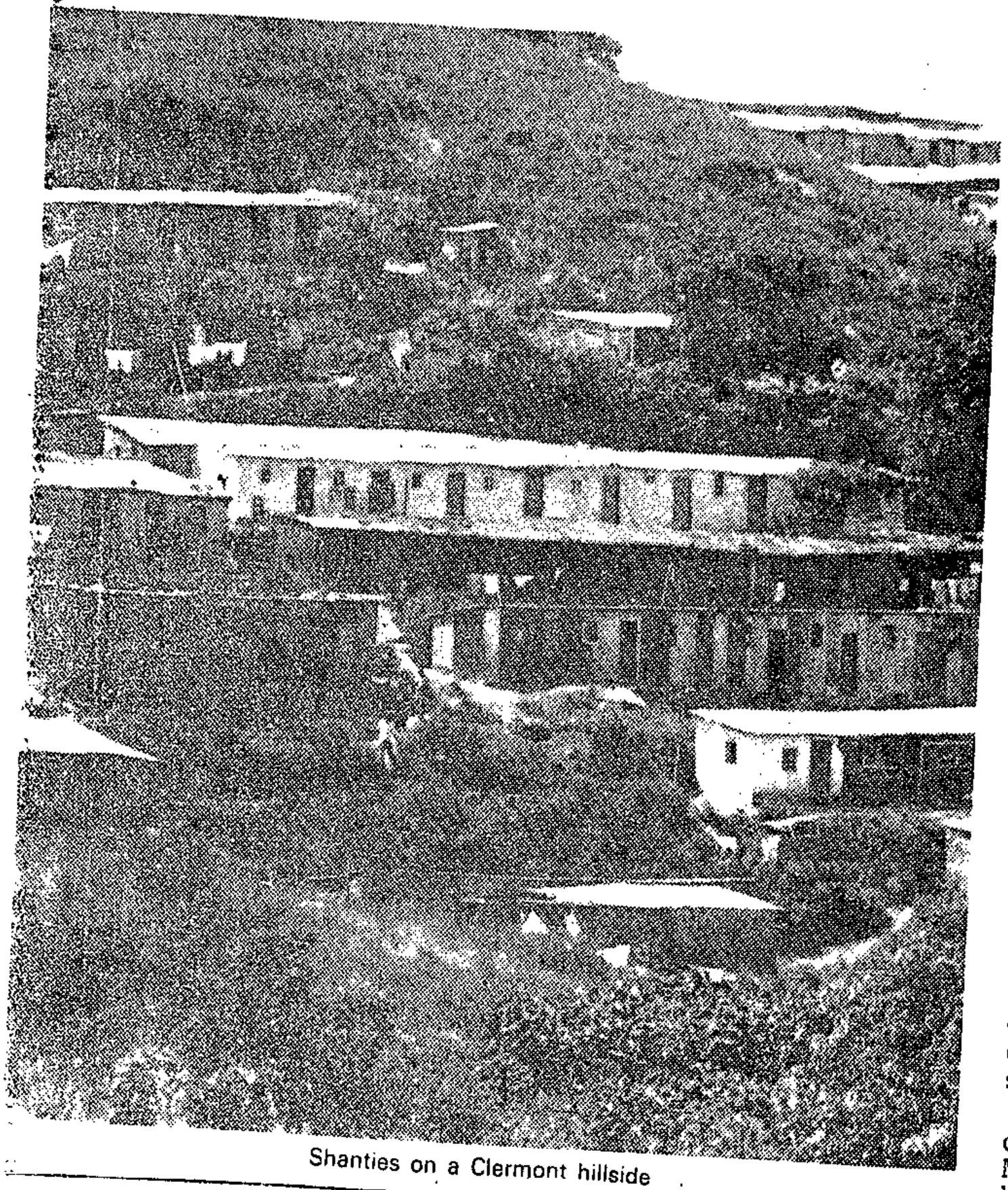
The insistence on precision jars with the rather general and not unusual objectives set for rural development, with the complexity, mobility and sparseness of Botswana's rural population; with the high risks which attend agricultural production; with the pervasive poverty; with the ill-effects on family production of large numbers of men away as migrants in South Africa; and with the admitted limited capacity of Government and the general lack of skilled or suitably experienced people.

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1. Para. 4.3 page 67
2. Para. 4.5 " "
3. Para. 4.4 " "
4. Para. 4.5 " "

NM 1/3/79 (308)

Shanties spark power struggle in Clermont



Shanties on a Clermont hillside

TIM MUIL, African Affairs Correspondent, reports on a clash that has developed over plans for an urban renewal scheme involving employer-assisted housing in Clermont.

A POWER struggle between rival factions in Clermont, the Black town near New Germany, could smash an urban renewal scheme for the thousands of shanty dwellers in the area.

The Clermont Urban Renewal Action Committee (Curac), initiated by the Chamber of Industry of Pinetown and New Germany, and consisting of representatives of Black and White bodies, recently formulated short and long-term objectives for the Black town.

The long-term aims include urban renewal and an employer-assisted housing scheme.

Now two members of the committee, Mr. C. B. S. Makathini, chairman of the local Advisory Board, and Mr. B. B. Cele, leader of Voice of Clermont, a residents' association, are calling on the Government

"Curac will not attempt to impose its will. It has no desire to do so."

Mr. Paul Andrew, head of the Urban Problems Research Unit, University of Cape Town, was asked by Curac to draw up an upgrading plan for Clermont.

He emphasised yesterday that any proposals would have to be approved by the community and should be directed at providing "opportunities for individual and communal self-determination."

But Mr. Cele, head of Voice of Clermont, yesterday accused the Urban Foundation of trying "to force the people into debt."

He also charged that the Whites on Curac were "foreigners and meddlers."

His ally in the clash, Mr. Makathini, however, opposes the upgrading

from the area.

Mr. Alan Mountain, of the Urban Foundation which has offered to underwrite an unemployment relief operation as part of its contribution to Curac, said yesterday: "If the community rejects this idea because of the influence of certain elements there are other communities crying out for help."

PRIORITIES

The chairman of the committee, Mr. Vuka Tshabalala, a lawyer, said: "Curac will funnel resources from the community and from outside toward the upgrading of Clermont, but in terms of priorities set by the community.

"We don't want upgrading for these terrible shacks. We want loans for our property owners so they can build places to let to the shanty dwellers."

OBJECTIVES

The Blacks on Curac (nine out of the 20 members) drew up the community's priorities.

The residents, they say, want improved night soil removals, better refuse removal, frequent cutting of grass verges, more communal taps, better road maintenance and more police patrols.

Their long-term objectives included the removal of shanties, the provision of adequate housing, waterborne sewerage, the provision of a clinic and the conversion of part of the Kranskloof hostel into family flats.

Mr. Mountain said: "The schemes will be geared to the peoples' financial capabilities. In other words, we will not lend sums the people can't afford to borrow."

He emphasised that the management of the unemployment relief scheme — so successful in Lamont and Kwa Mashu — would have to be undertaken by the community.

Mr. Makathini opposed this because it "amounts to these people becoming the administrators of the town. All we want them to do is clean up the dirt here, nothing else."

SELF-HELP

Mr. Tshabalala said: "What Clermont needs is self-help, not handouts, which is why we want to involve the whole community in this idea.

"Both Mr. Makathini and Mr. Cele have been around a long time, but they have achieved nothing, and I contend they are opposing us mainly because they want to retain what they believe are their positions as leaders.

"But, as far as I can see, neither of these men are representative of the whole township. Mr. Makathini was not even elected by the people.

"Clermont needs help to help itself. It will be a great tragedy if certain people can kill this brave experiment."

1,3/79/388

Move on squatters

Own correspondent

DURBAN. — Scores of blacks on Richmond Farm, in the Inanda district, have been summoned to appear in Stanger Street Commissioner's Court for squatting.

Mr J Reibeling, Chief Commissioner for Durban area, said his department and a community committee had tried to clear the area since early 1978.

The land, owned by the South African Development Trust, was cleared before to extend Ntuzuma township. But the squatters returned before development began.

Residents employed in Durban and the Verulam district will be offered alternative accommodation. Non-workers and those recently arrived will be sent back to their homelands.

Help for squatters

25/4/79 N&M

Mercury Reporter

308

MORE than 50 Indian squatters, given notice to leave their current dwellings at Motlana Farm near Pinetown, will be given "site and service" assistance by the Pinetown Town Council.

The Council yesterday approved a Finance Committee recommendation that the Council should level new individual dwelling sites on the farm, provide access to the sites and one water standpipe to each.

The squatters will have to erect their own dwellings to the satisfaction of the City Engineer. They will enter into lease agreements and pay R10 rental per site.

In all, 14 temporary sites will be serviced at a cost of R3 500.

N1M 27/4/79

308

'Squatters out' demand

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Clermont Advisory Board, led by Mr. C. B. S. Makatini, has publicly endorsed the "wholesale demolition" of the township's shacks.

At a meeting in the township near New Germany, the board issued a statement criticising Press attacks on shack demolition.

The board maintained that the Press was not acting in the interests of Clermont, and "on the contrary, the Press had hoped Clermont would be declared a slum and be lost to the resident owners (of property) as it happened with Cato Manor. . . ."

An administration official confirmed yesterday that the board had committed itself to "the wholesale demolition of shacks" and fully supported the township manager who was responsible for ridding the area of squatters.

The board also regretted that Diakonia, the ecumenical church organisation, "got itself mixed up in the confusion deliberately created by the Press".

Mr. Paddy Kearney, head of Diakonia, said: "Our priorities are not set by the Press. The churches are very concerned by the plight of squatters all over the country.

"They are defenceless people and it is in the tradition of the churches to come to the defence of the defenceless. We were visited by victims of the demolitions who asked us to take action on their behalf."

Mr. B. B. Cele, head of a residents' association called Voice of Clermont, was active in bringing demolitions to the notice of service organisations and the Press. He could not be located for comment yesterday.



MRS. ELIZABETH NXUMALO with grandson Vusi and doll outside the makeshift shack the family inhabits.

Evicted man given help

African Affairs Reporter

MR. LUKE NXUMALO of Delmas, whose family of 13 was "removed" to Estcourt last week, has been given a house at Wembezi Township by the Government — and local Whites have volunteered money towards his rent.

The Reverend Johan Vilakazi, rector of the Church of the Province at Wembezi, who has been helping Mr. Nxumalo's family, said yesterday he had received R40 from Whites.

Mr. Nxumalo has been allocated a house for six months to enable him to build a house at Ntabamhlope where he has been given a site by Chief Vusi Ndaba.

Mr. J. G. Buitendag, Bantu commissioner for Estcourt, said action would be taken against the African drivers from Delmas who left Mr. Nxumalo's family at Wembezi.

He said the Government drivers had been instructed to transport Mr. Nxumalo's family to the reserve near Estcourt where he was born.

He had been left 20 kilometres from that destination.

The family was evicted from Government-expropriated land in Delmas where Mr. Nxumalo had lived for 30 years since leaving Estcourt as a young boy.

On Sunday Mr. Nxumalo hired a lorry to take his family and belongings to Ntabamhlophe.

The truck owner charged R120 which Mr. Nxumalo did not have.

Mr. Buitendag said the

Relief at last for 308 uprooted family

Argus Coresspondent

MARITZBURG. — The Nxumulo family and their 14 children, who were uprooted and twice evicted then left homeless in Estcourt, have at last found relief and a new home.

Mr Luke Nxumalo, his wife Elizabeth and their five children and nine grandchildren, whose plight was exposed by the Daily News, sister newspaper to The Argus, have been assured of a permanent home — after 10 days of destitution — by the Estcourt Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr G Buitendach.

The Nxumalo family have also been assured, after Mr Buitendach personally took charge of their case, that the Government would foot all transport costs and any other valid claims by Mr Nxumalo.

Eviction

Relief for the Nxumalo family has come after they were evicted 10 days ago from Government appropriated land in Delmas, Transvaal, where they had lived and worked for the past 30 years.

The family were uprooted and transported to Estcourt — where Mr Nxumalo was born — in accordance with the influx control laws, and dumped on open ground in Wembezi township near Estcourt with all their possessions. The family were sleeping in rain and freezing cold.

After being temporarily housed in a single room in the Wembezi magistrate's quarters — normally used by prisoners awaiting trial — they were evicted for a second time to Ntmabamhlope location 15 km away and told to pay R120 in removal costs.

'I consider it my duty to see that evicted families and squatters are given houses and treated respectfully, as any person deserves,' Mr Buitendach said. 'Some people have made a real mess of the Nxumalo case and I am

Job search

'A house has now been allocated to Mr Nxumalo — as one should have been from the beginning — and we have made arrangements. There is no 15-month delay and Mr Nxumalo does not have to have a job, as is normally required from tenants.

'The only requirement is that he move back to Ntambamhlope location to stay here in Wembezi until construction is completed.

'Through the kindness of the Anglican Church, Mr Nxumalo need not pay any rent at all — normally R11 a month — and we and other authorities are taking steps to find him a permanent job here.'

NM 27/4/79

'Selfish' employers under fire

Mercury Reporter

MORE than 250 Durban employers are fined each month for failing to register their domestic servants, according to the chief director of the Port Natal Administration Board, Mr. S. Bourquin.

"This leads to squatter problems because only so many Blacks can be employed."

Mr. Bourquin said inspectors had not stepped up their activities in catching unregistered Blacks but in the course of their work always came across cases.

"The point I would like to stress is that people who do not register their employees are entirely selfish and do not have the welfare of their servants at heart.

"The basis of registration is that a service contract is drawn up between the employer and the employee. The registration also gives the employee certain rights and problems like wage disagreements can be solved," Mr. Bourquin explained.

Although this figure has dropped sharply because of increased fines from 10 months ago when there were at least 600 convictions monthly, employers should beware as the maximum fine for first offenders has been increased to R500.

Unlike Johannesburg where Blacks were pouring into the Black Sash's offices after losing their jobs because their employers were no longer taking a chance on having unregistered employees, Durban people appear to take more interest in their Black staff and most ensure their documents are in order.

But Mrs. Solveig Piper, advice officer of the Durban Black Sash, said yesterday there were many hundreds of unregistered Black women working in and round Durban.

"The reason is that there is so much unemployment in the outlying areas that Blacks come into the cities seeking work and many arrive with their families.

Squatters

"This leads to squatter problems because only so many Blacks can be employed."

Mr. Bourquin said inspectors had not stepped up their activities in catching unregistered Blacks but in the course of their work always came across cases.

"The point I would like to stress is that people who do not register their employees are entirely

Move on squatter problem

Mercury Reporter

DIAKONIA is planning a one-day workshop in Durban's squatter areas later this year to indicate to people how they can help in the housing problems facing thousands living on the outskirts of Durban.

The workshop will be the follow-up of a recent tour of Black housing areas where 50 churchmen and lay workers were shown, many for the first time, African, Indian and Coloured housing areas.

The tour included visits to Clairwood, the vast squatter area of Malagazi, Umlazi, Chatsworth, as well as the single hostels at Kwa Dabeka.

GENERALLY ING PRACTICE

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Limited f new plant for R60 000 on 1 May 19.6. provided at 12½% p.a. straight line. llowance is granted for tax purposes, g 20% on the reducing balance. Tax 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, and taxable in 45 000 and R50 000 respectively, years ended 31.12.19.6 and 19.7

1. What is the ba tax account in respect of the plant a uming

   a) defer

   b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming

   a) deferral method

   b) liability method

   (assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

   Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

   b) deferral method

   Assume the tax rate remains 42%

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.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop the bacon, 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.

---oOo---

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
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.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

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

Lettuce, apple, orange sections, Combine mayonnaise, scya sauce serve, add dressing to salad; lgs.

No clean water for 42 000 squatters

By CHRIS SOSIBO Post 9/9/79

MORE than 42 000 black people are living in appalling, unhealthy conditions in squatter camps north-west and north of Durban.

A SUNDAY POST investigation this week revealed that squatters in Richmond and Dalmeny farms, near KwaMashu, Amaoti, Amaotana, both near Inanda, and Nhlungwana farm, which stretches from Ntuzuma main road to Inanda south border, all share a common problem — no proper water supply.

The Richmond-Dalmeny camp has a population of more than 12 000 people, while Amaoti and Amaotana — the second largest to Inanda in Natal — has more than 20 000. The Nhlungwana farm has more than 10 000.

People in these places live in shacks built of corrugated iron and mud. Others built theirs of wooden planks or blocks made out of beer cartons.

The majority of people residing in these fast expanding areas are working married couples, who don't qualify for houses in KwaZulu townships. There is also a growing number of those who do qualify for houses in the townships, but who after years on the waiting list, decided to acquire sites in these camps.

Squatters at Richmond, Dalmeny and Nhlungwana farms travel between two and 15 kilometres to get their water supply from residents in the nearby KwaZulu townships, while those in Amaoti and Amaotana camps depend entirely on water from Ohlange and Riet Rivers.

They use water from the rivers for both cooking and washing.

Mr James Luthuli (49) of Nhlungwana farm told **SUNDAY POST** they were paying about five cents per 20 litre containers of water to residents at KwaMashu township. Those who cannot walk long distances pay 20 cents more to people who fetch it.

He said they complained about the water problem to Indian farm owners who then made representations to the Government.

"But up to now nothing has been done."

Mr Luthuli said it would be very easy to bring water to their place, because the water pipe which supplies residents at KwaMashu and Ntuzuma townships runs nearby.

A medical practitioner for the area, who refused to reveal his name for professional reasons, described the camps as "health hazards".

As a result, gastro-enteritis and typhoid were common in these two areas.

KwaZulu's Minister of the Interior, Dr F T R Mdhlalose, said his government was getting very little money and could not cater for the needs of all those with accommodation problems.

[redacted]

Mercury Reporter

EIGHT families from the Richmond Farm squatters camp, near the Ntuzuma township on the outskirts of Kwa Mashu, will be evicted from their shacks soon.

The squatters are to be moved to make way for an electricity pylon.

Most of the people affected have signed undertakings that they will move immediately after they receive written notice that their shacks are in the way of development but to date none of them has had any official notice.

Knocked down

Mr. Abel Tshangase, who has lived with his family on the farm since 1972, said he had been told by the contractor erecting the pylon that he must leave or risk having his home knocked down.

Mrs. Annastasia Balela has lived in the camp for eight years. She and her husband share a small, neat shack with their eight children.

She said: "The man came and told me we must leave, but we have nowhere else to go." Mrs. Balela qualifies as a legal resident of Durban.

She put her name down on the Umlazi housing list seven years ago and was told then she would have to wait three years to get a house.

Mrs. Solveig Piper, head of the Black Sash advice office in Durban, said the Richmond Farm people could not put their names down on the Ntuzuma list because Ntuzuma houses were earmarked for people from Inanda.

Don't want to

"The only place left for them to go is Umlazi and most of them don't want to live there because it means living on the opposite side of town."

She said there were about 8 000 people on the Umlazi housing list. In August only 42 houses were allocated which meant that, at the present rate of development, people would have to wait 16 years to get a house.

Mrs. Piper said an appeal would be lodged to stop the evictions on moral grounds.

No choice

According to Mrs. Piper, most of the squatters are sons and daughters of the township people who have married and left home. Housing is not available and they have no choice but to squat on the farm.

Mr. H. S. Kriel, Commissioner of the Department for Co-operation and Development in Durban, confirmed that the squatters would be moved.

"The Advisory Committee of the Ntuzuma township agreed that the shacks would be moved if they were in the way of development, but, if the people get in touch with me we will try to find alternative accommodation for them."

However, no one seems to know where this will be.

Essential

Mr. J. Strydom, who is in charge of the squatter problem, said land had been found for the resettlement. "We are just waiting for the surveying to be completed and we will then start constructing essential services to the area."

Mr. Strydom said the squatters would be moved within the next couple of days but when asked where they would go to, he said. "That is a question for them to decide. They can go back to where they come from."

ABOVE: These people will be homeless within a couple of days when they are evicted to make way for the new electricity pylon that is being built in front of them. RIGHT: Mrs. Solveig Piper talks to Mr. Abel Tshangase who will soon lose his home.

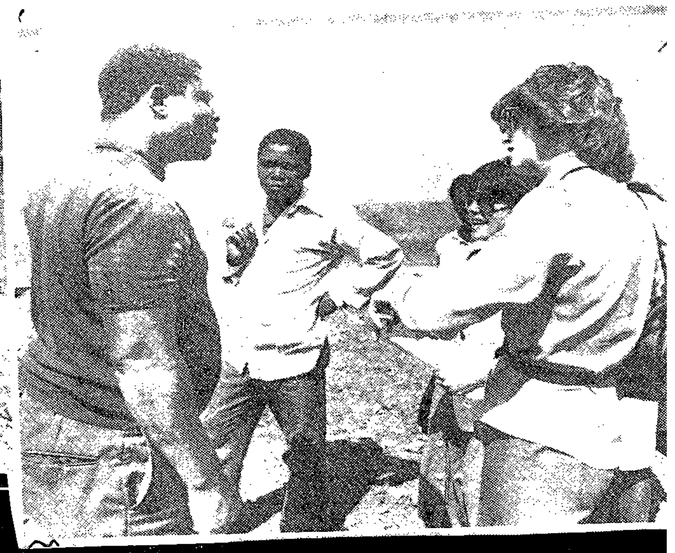
The Natal Mercury, Thursday, September 13, 1979

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Out!

All because of a power pylon





boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

Cube the potatoes while
with the potatoes, onio

The family that will be forced to live on...

30 CENTS

Mrs Albertina Bhengu (left) and Mrs Florence Gumede with their children . . . they will walk to work.

Picture: Neil Moultrie

BY MAUREEN GRIFFIN

A BLACK mother of two who earns R7 a week as a garment marker in Marburg, will have to support herself and her family on 80c a week from next month.

Mrs Florence Gumede now has only R2.55 a week left to live on after she has putaside bus fare, rent and money for paraffin for her Primus stove.

When the weekly bus fare increases by R1,75 on October 1, she will have 80c a week left.

Mrs Gumede and her two children live in a one-room shack in the Gamalakhe township near Port Shepstone. Her husband deserted them while she was expecting her son who is now three.

She leaves home at 6.30am every day to work at Marburg Manufacturers, a clothing factory.

Her bus fare now is R1,50 a week.

The rent for her tin shack — one room which serves as bedroom, bathroom, kitchen and livingroom — is R2,50 a month. Her water supply comes from a tap attached to the outside toilet, and is warmed on a Primus stove which also cooks the family's food.

The paraffin for the stove costs R2,25 a week.

Her greatest worry since the bus fare increase was announced is not where she will find the extra money — she's so poor that an extra R1,75 a week is just another hardship in a chronically hard world — but whether other blacks in the township will allow her to go on riding the bus to work since they have boycotted the service.

"If they fight with me, I will have to walk. But I must go to work," she says simply.

Sole support

A neighbour, Mrs Albertina Bhengu, who is also the sole support of two children, is more vehement. "We will walk," she says. "We will not pay the extra fare."

Mrs Bhengu, who also works at the clothing factory, earns R10,96 a week sewing overalls. She started there four years ago for R4,50 a week.

Another neighbour, Mrs Betrina Mkize, who supports five children, earns R25 a month as a domestic worker. She and her family also live in a one-room shack. The paraffin for their Primus stove costs R9,12 a month.

What will she do when the bus fares increase?

"I don't know," she shrugs. "I will have to foot it to work."

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Yesterday they had homes . . . today they start rebuilding

One dead, dozens homeless as fire razes huts



AFTERMATH of a tragedy . . .40 huts were razed leaving dozens homeless and one elderly woman dead.

1/11/79

Mercury Reporter

A 60-YEAR-OLD woman was burnt to death in her squatter hut near Umbogintwini and 40 huts were destroyed, leaving dozens of people homeless, when fire ripped through the camp early yesterday.

Fanned by a high south-westerly gale, the blaze, with flames metres high, razed the scantily built huts.

Mrs. Ngqobhiya Mathumbu suffocated in her hut and was burnt to death while helpless men, women and children stood watching.

The Amanzimtoti Fire Brigade and the African Explosives and Chemical Industries factory brigade were called and managed to douse the flames after making a firebreak by pulling down two huts.

As there were no water supplies near the camp extra trips had to be made by the fire tenders while firemen cut breaks.

It is believed the fire started from a candle left burning while the squatters were asleep.

The nearest telephone is about 2km away and it took the fire tenders a long time to reach the camp over badly deteriorated dirt roads.

Amanzimtoti's fire chief, Mr. Roy Honeysett, said because squatter huts were built out of highly inflammable materials the homes burnt out in about two minutes.

"They are built so close together that when one catches fire it spreads fast," he said.

Anyone who can provide blankets or help of any kind should telephone Mr. R. R. Mbongwe at 933919.

Around Natal

Court hears of cyclists in ambush

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH — The survivor of an ambush, in which two cyclists were fired at and one man was killed, yesterday told the Circuit Supreme Court here he could give no reason for the attack.

Mr. Khenzi Shezi (38), Mr. Dlodlongo Makhanya (28) and Mr. Mbuzeni Sibiya (24) have pleaded not guilty to charges of murder and attempted murder before Mr. Acting Justice Hart and two assessors.

Mr. Philimon Manyoni said he and Mr. Mbhekeleni Manyoni, who were both employed at the Elandskraal shop in the Helpmekaar district, had been cycling home last year when he saw men emerge from the bush. The Manyonis fell over.

Mr. Philimon Manyoni said he ran off when he had seen that the men were armed. Mr. Makhanya had followed him and near a fence he heard a shot whizz past his head.

The hearing continues.

Helpless squatters watch woman die in blaze

By CHRIS SOSIBO

A WOMAN of 60 died and more than 100 squatters were left homeless when fire ripped through a squatter camp in Umbogintwini on the Natal coast this week.

Helpless men, women and children watched as Mrs Ngqobhiya Mathumbu suffocated in her hut.

Mr Zeblon Xabendlini, who works in a nearby chemical factory, said he was on his way to the squatter camp at about 11,55 pm when he saw smoke in the sky.

"I rushed to the scene and woke up those who were still asleep. We tried to put out the fire with sand and what little water was available, but because there are no taps nearby we failed," Mr Xabendlini said.

The Amanzimtoti fire brigade eventually brought the blaze under control.

Damage was estimated at more than R4 000.

SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

XVI

	W		A		B		C	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0–1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	19,69	19,83	7,00	6,86
1–4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	2,58	2,48	0,75	0,77
5–24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,21	0,23	0,08	0,03
25–44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,72	0,78	0,42	0,31
45–64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	3,80	3,64	1,73	1,02
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	14,69	14,84	8,55	5,71
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	1,80	1,96	0,83	0,65
NO.	463	485	199	134	3765	3145	943	761

	W		A		B		C	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0–1	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	0,89	0,20	1,91	0,56
1–4	1973	677	333	104	1868	324	2175	652

93

ALL CAUSES

Relief on way for removal victims

By BOB HITCHCOCK
Race Relations Correspondent

A NATIONWIDE relief project for victims of the Government's removal and resettlement scheme was launched in the Transvaal this week.

Organised by the SA Council of Churches in conjunction with the SA Institute of Race Relations, the project is already helping "refugees" of the Makgato tribe.

Their village, 60km north of Pietersburg in the northern Transvaal, was demolished recently during unsuccessful attempts to remove the tribe forcibly to a desolate, arid area 100km away.

Most of the 3 000 villagers resisted the move and fled to neighbouring villages or into the veld, erecting "zincs" and other types of makeshift shelters.

Condemning removals and resettlement, the general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said yesterday: "We deplore the human suffering resulting from this policy, the political motivation behind resettlement, and the disruption to home, church and school life."

The bishop disclosed to the Rand Daily Mail that he had protested to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, against the inhumanity of resettlement generally and the suffering of the Makgato tribe specifically.

The newly-formed relief project is providing blankets and food parcels to many of the "refugees".

They fled their once thriving and picturesque village when Government officials and workmen, escorted by a police contingent — some armed and wearing camouflage uniforms — moved in last month, ordering residents to board trucks with their possessions.

Organisers of the project are taking legal advice to see what can be done to bring the Makgato families together again and recover possessions missing as a result of the attempted removal by the Government.

One of the organisers of the relief project, Dr Wolfram Kistner of the SACC, said: "We are also seeking legal advice on how the Makgato people and other tribes in the area can be protected against enforced removals by the authorities."

More than 80 000 Batlokwa people, comprising the tribes of Chief Machaka and Chief Ramokgopa, are threatened with resettlement in the desert-like Vivo district, about 100 km away from their highly-developed settlements near the now demolished Makgato village.

Many of the Makgato "refugees" are living with friends and relatives in those settlements.

Chief Machaka and Chief Ramokgopa have informed the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Transvaal, Mr J J Pieterse, that they do not intend moving from their present settlements. Part of the land on which these are sited was given to the Batlokwa people by President Kruger.

The chiefs have also told Mr Pieterse that they will continue to give shelter to the Makgato "refugees" until they are rehoused on their former land.

Relief project leader Dr Kistner said: "One of our big problems is tracing the scattered Makgato people. So far we have found 435 families."

Detailed reports of the attempted Makgato removal and the threatened removal of the Batlokwa people had been sent to overseas counterparts of the SACC "for publication in the Press and for the information of parishes".

Bishop Tutu said: "The Church is a worldwide fellowship. We share suffering and joy all over the world. One of the motivations behind the action we are taking is a concern to protect the South African authorities against an abuse of power which could have disastrous consequences for people of all races in this country."

SQUATTERS HEARING IS POSTPONED

S Post 25/11/71 305

By CHRIS SOSIBO

THE trial of 26 people charged with contravening the Illegal Squatters Act was postponed this week without evidence being led when Durban's Chief Commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development failed to appear as a defence witness.

The court hearing follows police raids at the Richmond and Dalmeny farms near KwaMashu in September this year.

The court was told Mr S H Kriel had not arrived to give evidence because there was a technical defect in the subpoena documents.

Defence attorney Mr Chris Nicholson said Mr Kriel's absence would prejudice his case. He asked the magistrate to issue a warrant of arrest for the commissioner.

He said Mr Kriel had been subpoenaed individually by all the accused at a cost of R200 for messengers' fees alone and if the case was adjourned it would mean further costs.

Warrant

The magistrate criticised the short notice given to Mr Kriel and refused to issue a warrant of arrest.

Charges against one of the accused, Mr Johannes Msomi (26), who was taken to Fort Napier Hospital shortly after his arrest, were withdrawn.

APPEAL TO KOORNHOF

THE NATAL coastal region of the Black Sash and Diakonia, an ecumenical organisation, have sent a memorandum to Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, urging him to relieve squatters of their insecurity and suffering.

The organisations point out that residents of the squatter camps are in a vulnerable position. This has been confirmed by recent police raids and arrests in the area.

Minister raises hope

by DICK USHER



Dr George Morrison...hints of new directions in housing

UNDER a grey sky Malakazi probably looks more depressing than it does in the sun, huddles of drab shacks tight clusters on the low hills with narrow paths cutting between them.

But, in the space by the roadside, where the buses stop and where the women have set up their little stalls, the young boys kick a plastic football and laugh.

Malakazi is just one of scores of informal settlements that throng the urban areas of South Africa, just one of several that surround Durban, and just one of the many where people who have been drawn out of the poverty-stricken countryside have housed themselves and their families while they wait with vague hope for a township house.

It is one of the places that Government policy, up to now, has declared are only temporary "squatters" camps from where the people will either be rehoused or, if they lack the proper credentials, will be sent back to the rural area they came from.

But, a recent statement by a junior Minister has signalled a possible change in the Government's attitude towards these settlements and a possible change in its whole approach to the housing problems of South Africa — a change that could bring it into line with countries around the world which have attempted to deal with the question of how to house the people who come out of the rural areas to the cities in search of a more secure existence.

Better

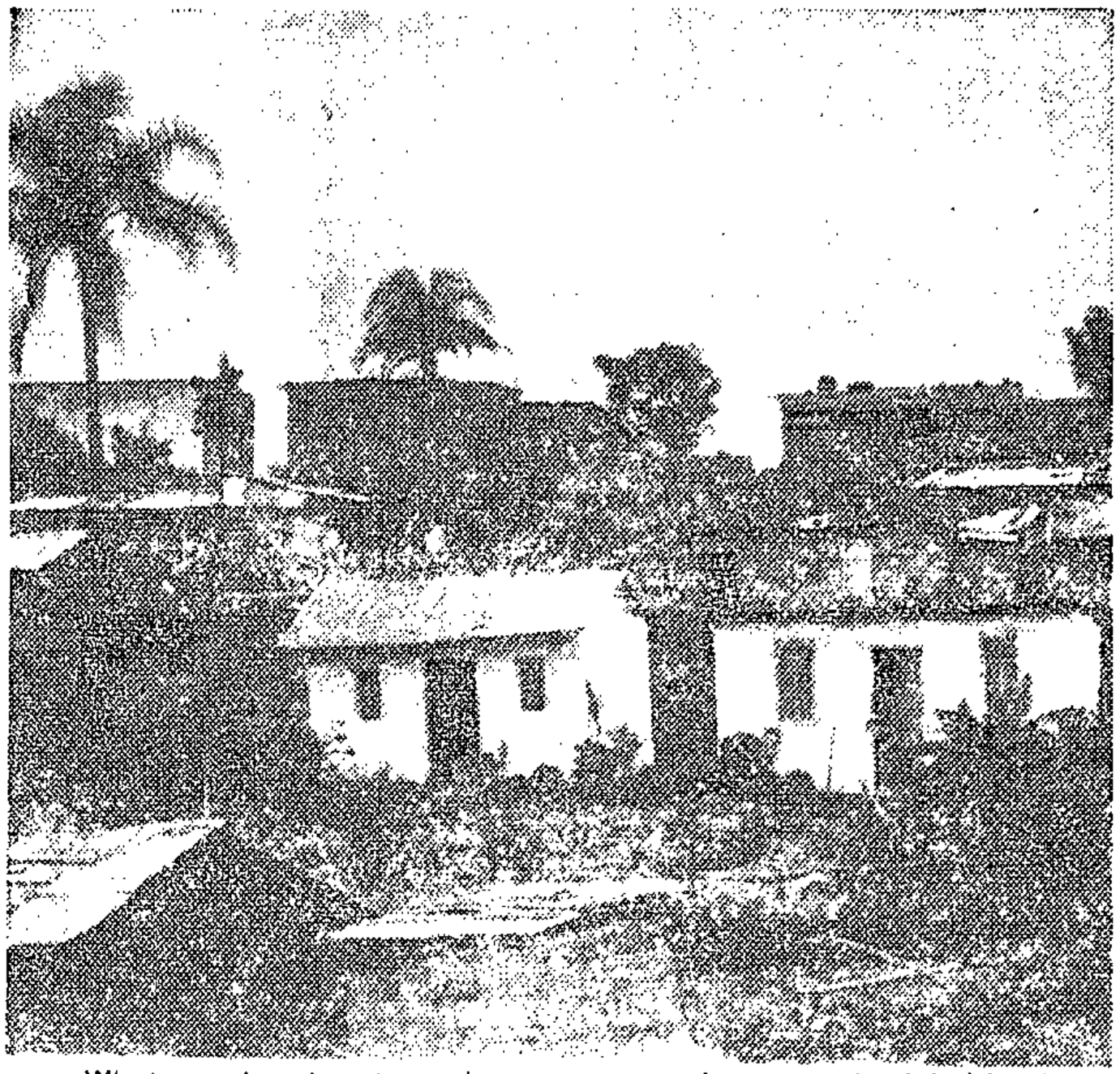
Dr George Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, opening a R500 000 housing scheme at Umlazi, said the unrealistically high building standards would have to be looked at and the question of informal housing would have to be considered in order to better the housing backlog for

A NEW LOOK



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for insecure squatters



What may be slum to a planner may not be so to the inhabitant

AT SLUMS

QUOTE

Security of tenure is the single most important factor without which housing policy cannot succeed — DR GAVIN MAASDORP.

their housing policies to the purchasing power of low-income groups.

"'Standards of construction and design have been scaled down in order to keep housing costs within the range of these groups."

This is what he advocates South Africa should do: lower its standards of sub-economic housing from the present policy of putting people into townships, which are generally drab and uniformly unattractive, and allow them to build homes in informal settlements.

The key to the issue is security of tenure.

Many of South Africa's squatter settlements are regarded by the Govern-

9/12/79

It seems that the sheer size of the problem has forced the Government to reconsider its policy.

The Building Industries Federation want to work out a master plan with the Cabinet to build more than four million new houses for black families over the next 20 years.

Apart from this being far more than have been built in the past 30 years the sheer cost of the exercise is staggering.

One estimate of the total housing requirements for Africans, Indians and coloureds between 1975 and 1980 amounted to 1 046 500 houses (883 000 African, 120 000 coloured and 43 000 Indian) at a cost of R3 629 million.

This was at an estimated cost of R3 000 per unit for construction and services for Africans, and R6 000 a unit for Coloureds and Indians.

Even if the cost of a house remained at R3 000 a unit — and given inflation it cannot — the total cost for 4 million African houses as envisaged by Bifsa works out at a staggering R12 000 million.

The country just doesn't have that kind of money.

The solution the experts have been urging on the Government for several years is the one most developing countries have been forced to adopt — informal housing in place of the present township housing.

Their surroundings may seem drab, but children will always play

Informal housing immediately brings to mind images of squalid slums, sprawling blemishes on the earth, havens for vice and breeding grounds for disease; unhappy places to live in.

One of the experts who opposes this point of view in South Africa is Dr Gavin Maasdorp, principal research fellow at the Department of Economics of the University of Natal.

He is one of South Africa's leading authorities on black housing and has written a major work on the problems of squatter housing.

He points out that there is an immediate difference in perception between the squatter and the planning authorities.

What may be a slum to a planner may not be so to the occupant.

He can cite studies in developing countries showing that while squatter areas have typically been regarded by governments as havens of unemployment, crime and disease, these attidues cannot be supported.

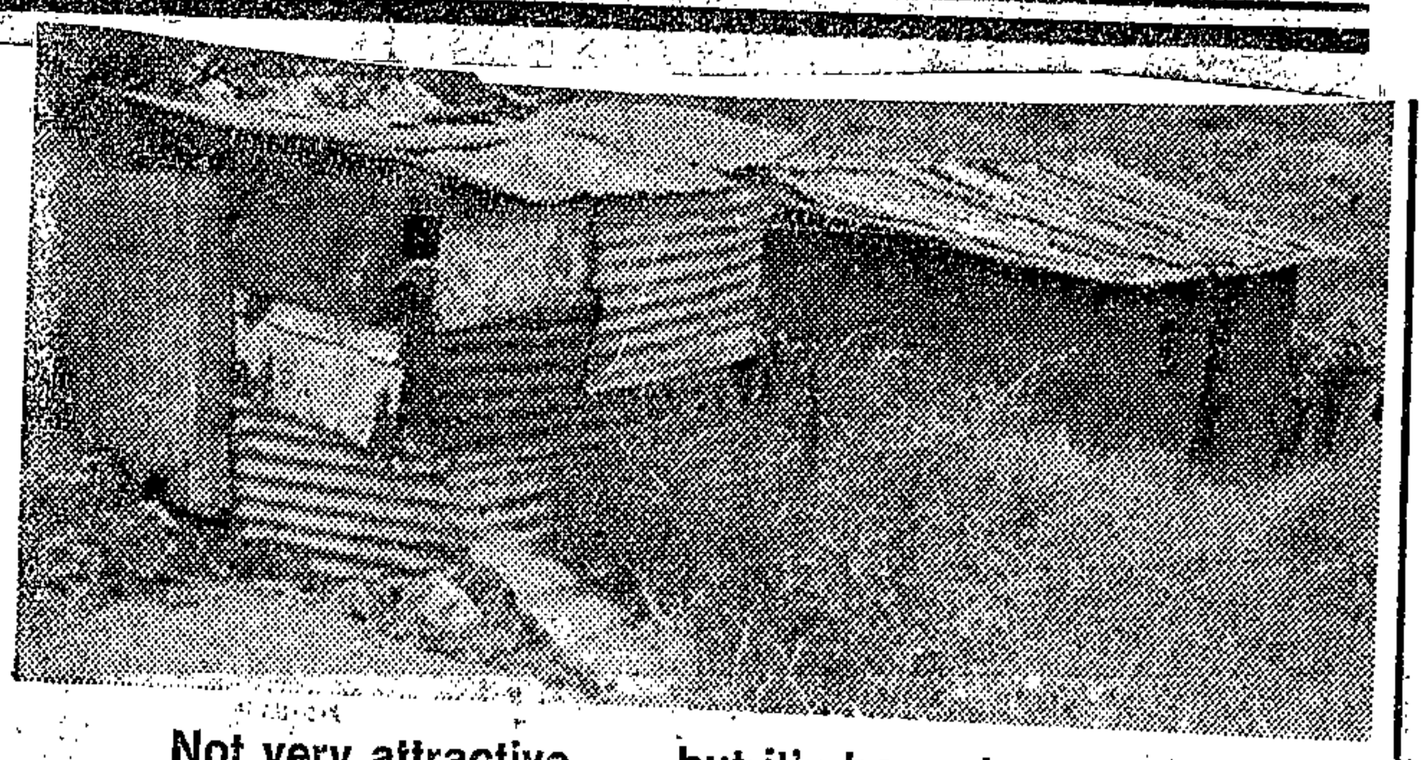
Generally they show that squatter settlements:

- Often have housing of a substantial standard;
- House a substantial number of people engaged in the wage sector, even professionals;
- Provide considerable opportunities of employment in the "informal" sector of the economy;
- Provide incomes which are sometimes higher than in the wage sector;
- Have not given rise to the outbreak of any epdemic.

Costs

In line with these findings, he says, "most housing policies in developing countries now involve a reappraisal of standards."

"It has been realised that existing standards, which are arbitrary anyway, are based on misconceptions, and a number of countries have responded by gearing



Not very attractive . . . but it's home to someone

4/12/79

the face of constant threat of eviction or bulldozer or front-end loader, have no incentive to make of their homes anything more than rudimentary shelters — places where they can souat until they are torn down.

"Almost without exception, studies have shown that security of tenure is the single most important factor without which housing policy cannot succeed," says Dr Maasdorp.

Evicted

"It is the most important measure of household satisfaction and stimulates personal investment in housing that would otherwise not be forthcoming."

Malakazi residents confirmed this.

Mr Mshiyeni Ngcobo (at first he called himself "Boy"), has been living there with his family for three years.

He is from the Port Shepstone district originally and lived with relatives at Umlazi for some time until he was evicted.

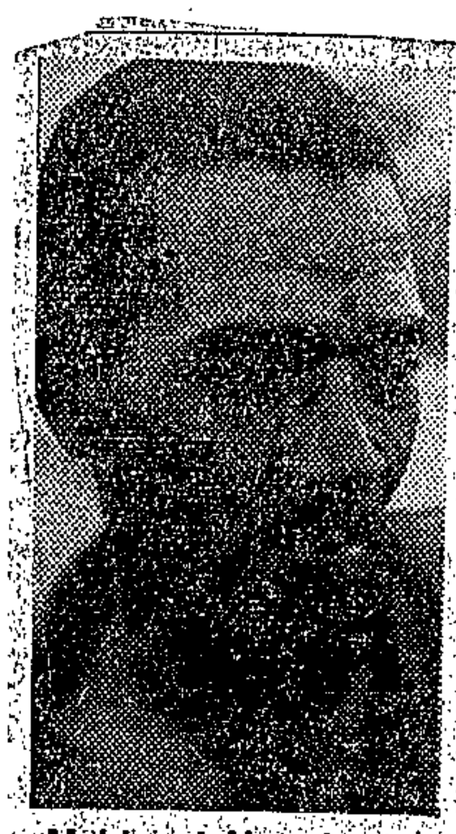
Then he went to live in Malakazi in a two-roomed house he built himself.

Although he is out of work at present — he caught TB and spent time in hospital — he hopes to go back to work next year as a construction worker.

"If I could stay here I would build a much better house, little by little . . . but they say we are only temporary," he said.

Others said much the same.

Dr Maasdorp says that



Mshiyeni Ngcobo needs security of tenure

in addition to security of tenure, other factors needed for successful informal housing settlements include private investment and a range of alternatives as to types of housing available.

For low-income housing — excluding "townships" — he suggests:

- Squatter upgrading;
- Site - and - service schemes;
- Core housing.

"The upgrading approach recognises that most low-income households are housed in informal structures and that the shelter requirements of rural-urban migrants are initialy modest," he says.

"Upgrading enables migrants to adapt to urban lifestyles and, because it minimises demolition, there is little loss of previous investment in housing and little disruption of work pattern.

"By providing security of tenure upgrading stimulates improvements and extensions to existing dwellings."

At the very least, squatter upgrading requires only legal recognition, water and other services, and some financial and technical assistance to improve dwellings.

Site-and-service schemes are usually complementary to efforts to upgrade existing squatter areas except that the one focusses on already settled plots while site-and-service schemes start off with empty plots.

They are surveyed and laid out, provided with services such as access roads, footpaths, drainage, water, sewage and garbage disposal and, perhaps, electricity.

Then individual households are left to build their own homes.

One of this system's main advantages is that it mobilises the savings of private households which are able to make piecemeal improvements over the years.

Also, the standard of services supplied can be varied so that costs can be kept to a minimum that even the lowest income households can afford.

One study showed that for a site-and-service scheme in Bogota, the initial public investment required was between two and five times lower than for conventional public housing.

The core option is midway between the provision of an empty, serviced site and a fully-completed dwelling.

Some basic unit is provided — either washing and toilet facilities only, or washing and toilet facilities plus one room to house the occupants while they build the rest of the house.

But, not only does this varied approach make good economic sense, it might also be preferred by the people themselves.

South African black townships generally have a dreary uniformity while squatter settlements, by their very spontaneity, allow residents to express individuality in building designs and layouts.

"Africans presently living in KwaMashu who previously lived in Cato Manor have mentioned in discussions that they preferred Cato Manor," says Dr Maasdorp.

"And some Indian families have deliberately moved from Chatsworth to construct their own dwellings in New Farm, which is officially regarded as a squatter area.

"The evidence that exists suggests there is substantial support among squatters for the upgrading and site-and-service approach."

But, as there is also certainly support for conventional township housing, Dr Maasdorp suggests that the realistic alternative is to provide a mix of housing which can cater to different income groups and tastes, varying from site-and-service through to township housing.

Illegal squatting charges dropped

18/12/79

308

Mercury Reporter

CHARGES of illegal squatting were withdrawn against 22 inhabitants of Richmond Farm when they appeared in the Stanger Street Commissioner's Court yesterday.

No reasons for the withdrawals were given. None of the men and women was asked to plead.

Bail was refunded and warrants of arrest — for those who had not attended — were cancelled.

Their appearance followed a police raid, authorised by the Department of Co-operation and Development, on Richmond Farm near Kwa Mashu on September 20.

In a similar raid on October 24, 14 people had been arrested on Richmond Farm.

They had appeared before Mr. P. P. Weber in the Commissioner's Court on Monday, December 10.

One of the accused, Mr. Mehlo Mkhize (28), had pleaded not guilty to contravening the Illegal Squatters Act.

Dawn raids

State witness, Constable Frank Ngwenya — who is attached to the commissioner's office — told the Court he had taken part in both the raids on Richmond Farm.

He said about 12 police from Kwa Mashu, Mr. R. J. Gertenbach, "who is in charge of squatters", and three rangers had participated in the dawn raids.

Const. Ngwenya said he had arrested Mr. Mkhize about 3 a.m. when

SQUATTERS - NATAL

12/1/80 — 31/12/81

Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act: Richmond Farm

Hansard 13 (1981) 7/5/26

308

648. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(1) How many persons living on Richmond Farm have (a) been charged, (b) been found guilty and (c) paid admissions of guilt fines at the Stanger Street Squatter Court under the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act since 30 March 1979;

(2)(a) how many persons are at present living on Richmond Farm and (b) how many of them are at present legally employed in Durban or the surrounding area or were employed prior to 31 January 1979.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 61.

(b) 58.

(c) Nil.

(2) (a) Approximately 10 000.

(b) The information requested is not readily available.

NM 12/1/80 (308)



MR. Phellimon Mteki was given permission to rebuild his wall by the board two days after they had demolished it. Here Mr. J. P. Ngidi and Mr. H. B. Dlamini, respectively secretary and treasurer of the St. Wendolin's Welfare Committee, view the repairs. (Left is the partly demolished house which was pictured in the Mercury on January 9.)

Govt men rebuild smashed walls

Mercury Reporter

OFFICIALS from the Port Natal Administration Board yesterday rebuilt the external walls of two rooms of a St. Wendolin's residence which they had demolished three days previously.

man, M[illegible]non Mteki, was given permission by the board to rebuild a wall on his house which was broken down on the same day.

The demolition of "illegal" tenants' rooms in the St. Wendolin's area was the board's first step in their plan to resettle people in the Kwadabeka and Kwadengezi townships in KwaZulu.

External

"Only the external walls of 24 vacated rooms were demolished, to prevent them from being reoccupied by squatters," said Mr. H. A. du Plessis, chief director of the board.

Subsequent inquiries indicated that three rooms had been damaged mistakenly.

"This most unfortunate incident was the rest of a clerical error on the part of some members of my staff who have since been reprimanded.

Rebuilt

"Board officials rebuilt the walls yesterday, and we will go on to give any other reasonable assistance if we are requested to do so by those people who were wronged by the human error," Mr. du Plessis said in a statement yesterday.

Mr. H. B. Dlamini, chairman of the newly formed St. Wendolin's Welfare Committee, said yesterday he was pleased with the "diplomatic way" the PNAB had handled the incident.

"We urge the board to recognise our committee, however, and to liaise with us before doing any more demolishing. That way our people could be reassured, and the board would ensure itself against future embarrassment.

"We advise the officials to stop their demolition programme until Pinetown factories reopen after the festive holidays.

"This way they will ensure that all St. Wendolin's people are at home and not on holiday, and would thus be able to differentiate between 'vacated' and 'occupied' rooms," said Mr. Dlamini.

Slum dwellers reject KDC housing offer

Mercury Reporter

RESIDENTS of Malukazi slum near Isipingo Rail yesterday rejected a KwaZulu Development Corporation offer to take over their sites and grant them compulsory housing loans.

Angry residents said they were capable of erecting houses without loans from the KDC. They felt the KDC loans were too high. It would be cheaper to build by themselves, they believed.

The resolution to reject the KDC loans was supported by the local branch of Inkatha.

A delegation led by Mr Winington Sabelo, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, and Mr T B Hlophe, chairman of the local branch of Inkatha, will inform the KDC office today.

Mr Sabelo told the residents that KwaZulu's Ministry of Interior had agreed to allocate sites to the residents where they could put up their own buildings.

Mr Hlophe told residents that officials from the KDC had told him Chief Gatsha Buthelezi had authorised the KDC to take over the sites and build houses for them.

Mr Sabelo said the Urban Foundation had conducted a survey in the area and had considered granting loans to the residents.

He said the KDC had blocked the Urban Foundation from doing this.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR = 3

STU13-9		
13030	BACHELOR OF ARTS	
STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES
1331002	VILJOEN	ADELE
1131160	WANNENBURG	MOIRA MAKIA
0961466	WENGROVE	CAROL TESSA
0965606	WILLIS-SMITH	GRANT
1032781	WYNGAARD	GAIL ESTELLE
1144631	ZOELLER	CHRISTOPHER HANS

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 29

DEAN

COURSE

116317

908307

110301

908205

110301

102101

UCT

Plight of the illegal squatters

Natal Mercury 21/3/80

~~306~~ 308

THIS is the fifth and final article in the series by A J TURTON, former Chief Native Commissioner for Natal. It deals with the squatter problem and the failure of the administration to provide land for people who have been unable to obtain land for lawful occupation.
On page 12 Mr Turton gives Dennis Henshaw his recommendations for the future handling of African affairs if disaster is to be averted.



THE PRESS has provided the public with ample news of the various large squatter camps, mainly in the Cape and Natal.

I have had considerable experience of squatters in my former capacities of Urban Areas Commissioner for South Africa, and Chief Native Commissioner for Natal and have observed with dismay the lack of understanding by Ministers of State and senior officials.

The first recent ray of light came when Dr Koornhof on his appointment to the portfolio of Co-operation and Development called a halt to prosecution and evictions at Crossroads and maybe at other centres.

The first squatter camp which required urgent attention was the one at Apex Railway Station (near Benoni) when in 1944 within a matter of days hundreds of squatters moved in.

The then Prime Minister, General Smuts, was perturbed and ordered their removal within two days. There was then no specific legislation dealing with squatters, nor did the Department have any real experience to guide it.

The head of the Department was the late Dr D L Smit who subsequently became M P for East London. He was the most dynamic man ever to hold the top post in the Depart-

deputation came to Pretoria to give thanks for their new homes and the friendly manner of their removal from Apex.

Punishment

The Control of Illegal Squatting Act, passed in 1952, provides for the punishment of squatters who occupy land without the consent of the owner, or approval of the State. The Act empowers the judicial officer to order the removal of a convicted person to a specified area where he can find, or be provided with, accommodation.

The penal clauses are being freely made use of in various parts of the country and I would say that little if any use is made of the clause empowering removal to a specified area.

The Black Trust owns large areas of land which could be used to accommodate evicted persons. I am not aware of any serious attempt in the past 20 or 30 years to prepare this land for occupation by homeless blacks.

Near Durban

On Durban's northern doorstep are the Black Trust farms Richmond and Dalmeny comprising thousands of hectares.

Squatters have recently been brought to court in Durban and threatened with eviction from these farms.

Many of these people are lawfully employed in Durban but cannot get accommodation from the Port Natal Administration Board because it has none to offer, nor will it have any in the immediate future.

The Department of Co-operation is building houses at Ntuzuma near Kwamashu but only at a rate that will take 20 to 30 years to meet the existing backlog.

In theory the squatters, having failed through no fault of their own to obtain lawful accommodation, should return or be sent to their former homes.

Over the years I have questioned thousands of black men who have left their homes to come to an industrial or urban area. The number who could return to their former homes is almost nil.

Many have been ejected from farms. Others have lost their residential rights when they lost their jobs. Some have fallen victim to a faction or other feud and have had to flee for their lives. Others have been terrified by threats of witchcraft, while some have fallen foul of a chief or induna and have been ordered to leave.

In any event when a man leaves his kraal site in a black area it is immediately taken up by a new family and would not be available to a returning family.

Doubts

The Department has had considerable experience in the handling of squatters, but the question arises: has it profited by such experience?

One is to be forgiven for having doubts on this point.

I see little wrong in the Act itself if applied in the spirit which Parliament obviously intended.

This has seldom been done. In the cases brought to my court in Durban last year there was no directive as to where the squatters should go.

The cases were not finalised at the time of my retirement towards the end of 1979. I would in any case have refused to convict unless I knew they had a home to go to.

The Act having specifically given the presiding officer powers to indicate where the squatters should go, causes me to believe that no conviction would stand on appeal if the convicted persons were ejected and left to find their own way, with their furniture and other belongings, to a non-existent former home.

The squatter problem at Richmond and Dalmeny has caused me much distress. Most of the squatters there should be accommmodated at Kwamashu or Umlazi. There will, however, be no houses available there for many years.

The failure to supply accommodation is the fault of the Government and Administration Board. I do not suggest they should be condemned for this failure, but I say this: In Heaven's name what is wrong when a black man, who cannot get lawful accommodation through no fault of his own, settles on State land specially set aside for black occupation as at Richmond and Dalmeny?

At little cost to the State, building plots and essential services could have been provided years ago, leaving the tenant to build his own shack or home.

This could still be done but it seems there is no one in Pretoria with the status or courage to give the green light.

Recent case

Let me quote a recent case of a squatter who has fallen foul to influx control. Until now he has been virtually a non-person.

X, a Zulu born at King Edward hospital 35 years ago when his parents were living as domestic servants on their employer's property in Durban, applied for a permit to seek work in Durban. It was refused.

When he was two years old the employer of his parents left Durban. The latter tried to get accommodation at Cato Manor (there was at that time no Kwamashu or Umlazi) but without success. They then built a shack on black land close to the northern boundary of Durban, and later put their names down for a house at Kwamashu but without success.

To this day X and his family live in their shack.

When X grew up he tried to get employment but Port Natal authorities turned him down because he is not a resident of Kwamashu, Umlazi, Lamontville or Ntuzuma.

He persisted in his efforts but was told, for no reason that I can understand, to go back to Zululand. Yet his forebears left Zululand in Shaka's time about 150 years ago.

It goes without saying that if he went to any other town he would be told to return to the place of his birth, Durban.

Green light

I told him I would do so but I had to have complete authority to spend money, co-opt the police and obtain vehicles and drivers from the Defence Force and exercise other necessary powers.

He was reluctant at first to concede such wide powers but after some thought he smiled and gave me the green light.

Two days later a police force surrounded the camp and interpreters went from shack to shack explaining that they were to be removed to Hammanskraal, 30 or 40 km from Pretoria, and food would be awaiting them.

A huge convoy of army vehicles then moved in at Apex and within two hours every person was on board with goats, fowls, corrugated iron, wirenetting and everything else usually to be found in a squatter shack.

I had earlier phoned Mr. Strydom, then an experienced member of the Native Commissioner's staff at Hammanskraal - he died recently in harness in Durban - and told him to be ready to receive 1 600 squatters.

When the convoy arrived at Hammanskraal we found hundreds of bell tents erected, three being allotted to each family. Latrines had been dug and hessian shields provided. Fires were burning and supplies of bread, mealie meal, meat and baby foods were issued to the newcomers. Nurses were in attendance and a doctor was on call.

A few weeks later houses made of concrete blocks and thatch were built on a spot near to the camp. Running water was provided to irrigate small vegetable plots and the people were moved in.

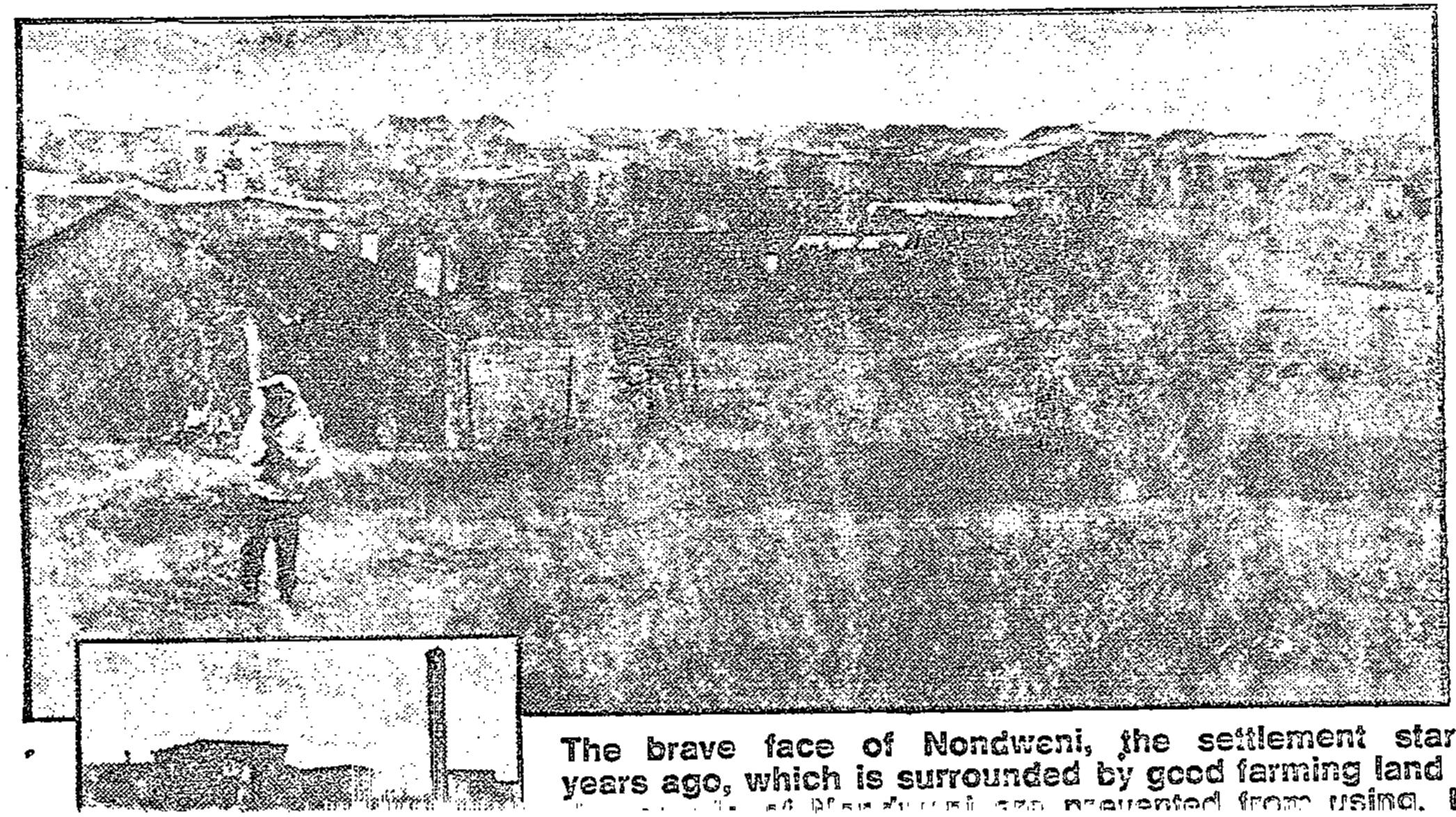
Moving on to Apex railway premises the squatters had engaged the services of an attorney who, after the removal, tried to organise a protest march to the Union Buildings. The squatters told him to do the marching himself, as, for the first time in their lives their urgent needs had been recognised by the State in a humane manner.

Some months later a

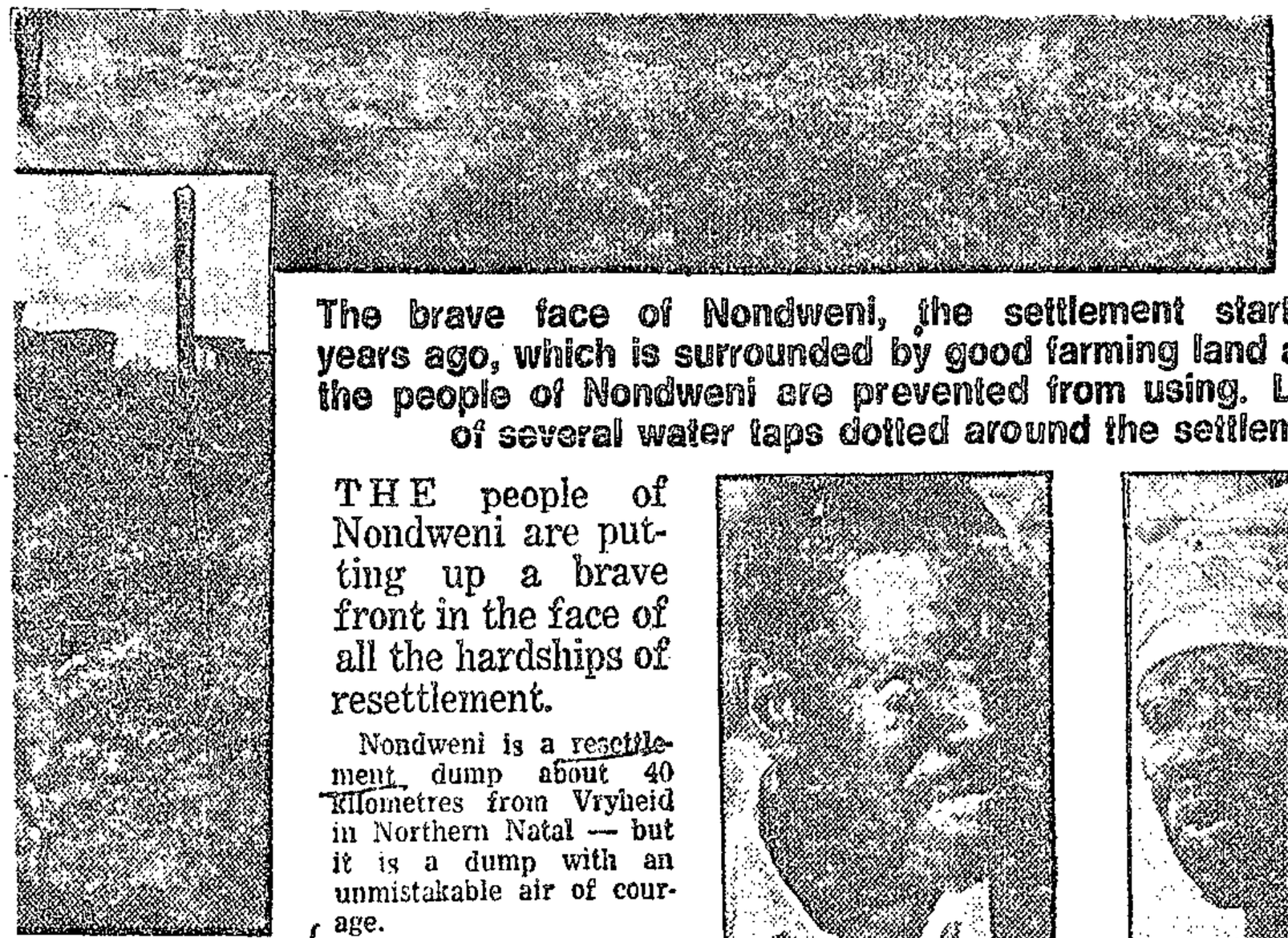
Nondweni — a human dump with an air of courage...

Apartheid's pawns try to rebuild their shattered lives

By PETER DAVIS, Pictures by JOHN WOODROOF



The brave face of Nondweni, the settlement started three years ago, which is surrounded by good farming land and which [illegible] prevented from using. LEFT: One



The brave face of Nondweni, the settlement started three years ago, which is surrounded by good farming land and which the people of Nondweni are prevented from using. LEFT: One of several water taps dotted around the settlement

THE people of Nondweni are putting up a brave front in the face of all the hardships of resettlement.

Nondweni is a resettlement dump about 40 kilometres from Vryheid in Northern Natal — but it is a dump with an unmistakable air of courage.

The people there are trying to rebuild a life for themselves after being moved from "white" areas all over Northern Natal.

The corrugated iron huts which gave Nondweni the nickname of Tin Town are still there but in many tiny yards there are piles of mud bricks drying to be used for home extensions.

There is one brick home with a television aerial, a row of shops built by the KwaZulu Development Corporation with a supermarket, a butcher and a bottle store. There is a clinic manned by two nurses and a church is in the process of being built.

David Bambisa, the supermarket manager, seems to have the highest standing in the Nondweni community — partly because he carries the debts of many of the town's people.

"I have to carry many debts from people who are waiting for their men to send money from their places of work on the mines or in the towns but I don't allow people to take what they can't pay back so I get to know a lot about their problems."

Mr Bambisa came to Nondweni with the first people to be resettled in the area. They came from Paulpietersburg in 1976 in trucks with only what they could carry.

"We were taken from our homes and weren't very happy at the time. There is no work here and the men had to go to Durban and Johannesburg to get money for their families."

DAVID BAMBISA
. . . there is no work here

The people of Nondweni get no help with their homes. They make their own mud bricks and all help in erecting a home. They get building materials, such as roofing from the supermarket which is owned by 21 shareholders, none of whom live in Nondweni.

The store employs seven people and another four are employed in the bottlestore. That is the only work available in the settlement. When they are lucky enough to find work in Vryheid, the young women take a bus and travel the 40 kilometres every day — a trip which costs them R3 a week.

Angry

"What made people angry when we got here was that we had to leave all our cattle, sheep and goats behind," Mr Bambisa said. "We were told we could not farm or keep livestock here, which is sad because we have all this land. The soil is good and the grass could feed many cattle."



EILEEN NKOSI
. . . here there is no food

The clinic at Nondweni opened in April and has already dealt with 1 185 new patients.

Nurses at the clinic said their main problem was getting enough medicine supplies. No doctor had been to the clinic and the nearest hospital is at Ngutu — about 20 kilometres away.

"All our patients are poor and the clinic is not much good if we can't prevent diseases," the nurse said. "We deal with many cases of malnutrition and pellagra so we intend to start growing vegetables as soon as we can get fencing around the clinic. We will then give out vegetables and try to teach our patients to grow their own."

The Nondweni residents are mostly old people and young children. A pensioner, Mrs Eileen Nkosi, has to look after six children as her daughter works in Vryheid. Her son-in-law is in a mental institution.

Mrs Nkosi said she was happier when she lived near Paulpietersburg.

"Here," she said, "there is no food, no work and no cattle."

1978 PD UCT AM7a

Sites snapped up by squatters

NATAL MERCURY 12/9/80

308

African Affairs Reporter

ALL sites in the Ntuzuma area near Inanda which were offered to the squatters of Amaoti have been snapped up and preparations are going ahead to make more available.

So says a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development, who added that about 1 000 sites had been allocated and more people were still applying.

Water had been laid on and toilets had been provided by the Urban Foundation which started the site and service scheme to help the squatters. A number of the squatters are already putting up their houses

Although they are crowded in the tiny tents in which they are temporarily housed, they are working very hard to build houses.

Building material is being collected and is being bought mainly from Indians and other sources

Heavy rain last week hampered the building progress and yesterday the residents were drying their clothes and furniture in the sun but were looking forward to moving into their new houses shortly. The newly constructed roads were still very muddy.

Most of the squatters are employed in Durban and for many years had lived under squatter conditions.

Economic reasons for squatting

DSM 8/10/80 (308)

By SAM MASEKO
Pretoria Bureau

ECONOMIC and social factors had contributed to the existence of squatter areas occupied by Indians and blacks in Natal, Professor Gavin Maasdorp told a housing seminar this week.

Prof Maasdorp, of the Economic Research Unit at the University of Natal, was addressing a seminar of the South African Institute of Housing Management held at the Burgerspark Hotel in Pretoria.

He said there were three squatter areas in Natal: New Farm and Isipingo Farm occupied by Indians, and Clermont occupied by blacks.

New Farm and Isipingo Farm were allocated to Indians for the purpose of agriculture, while Clermont was apportioned to blacks as a private township, Prof Maasdorp said.

Prof Maasdorp said all these areas had modern and shack-type structures.

There were 550 modern dwellings at New Farm and 400 shacks at Isipingo, and the populations were 3 800 and 3 900 respectively.

He said Clermont had about 57 000 residents, 22 000 of whom were living in illegal dwellings.

Prof Maasdorp said people settled at these areas because they wanted to earn more money for their families, to further their studies, to buy livestock or to work in order to pay for certain necessities.

"The economic reasons cover answers relating to rural poverty and unemployment, and the desire to undertake specific types of work," he said.

We have nowhere to go, squatters after their

The terror they call the

Story and Pictures by



CHRIS WHITFIELD

CELLOPATRA Tetwa came back from fetching wood one Monday and half her house had been knocked down. Her children were sitting in the back yard shivering and crying.

A few weeks later a white newspaper reporter drove up and parked near her shattered home. The two little children and neighbouring friends fled.

"They thought you were the magwaza," explained landowner Esther Molife.

It was the "magwaza" — a Zulu word meaning "condemnors" and used to describe Government and borough officials responsible for housing in the Umbulwana townships near Ladysmith — who had come with front-end loaders and knocked down the two rooms Mrs Tetwa had added to her mud and tin house.

With them were armed police in camouflage uniforms.

More than 40 of those squatter buildings were demolished or partly destroyed at Umbulwana on that Monday, August 18.

Now more than 100 families have been given until the end of this month to get out of Umbulwana.

They have hit out at the evictions and claim they have nowhere else to go, and houses in which people are living are being partially destroyed by the front-end loaders.

Ladysmith Town Clerk, Pieter Hurter, said he gave specific instructions that only vacant dwellings were to be destroyed.

A spokesman for the Drakensberg Administration Board, responsible for housing in urban areas outside KwaZulu, refused to comment and referred the Tribune to Mr Hurter.

Some of the victims . . .



Children play among the ruins of what used to be Joseph Mkhwanazi's six-roomed house. The one remaining room — in which Mr Mkhwanazi and his two children live — is behind them

say the Umbulwana homes are bulldozed



Landowner Esther Molife and three-year-old daughter Zenele. "Where will they all go," asks Mrs Molife

Magwaza

Umbulwana people at the labour offices."

Mr Hurter said the eviction of the squatter families in the township is being done as humanely as possible.

"They have to go because they are a health hazard to the borough and they have no services," he said.

"Also they are in the flood plains — they don't realise this because there have been no floods for a few years — so it is in their own interests to move," he said.

The Klip River runs through the borough and periodically floods its banks.

Marked

Mr Hurter stressed that no action was being taken against the "legal illegals" — squatters who have been on the land since 1976 when several were moved to a township nearby.

"Their houses were marked and they can stay," he said.

"On August 18, 42 buildings were demolished and the truth of the matter is that they were all unoccupied buildings," he told the **Tribune**.

"It was my specific instruction that no buildings that were being used were to be demolished," he said.

"There were cases where people were building on to their houses and these additions were demolished, but as far as I know there were no possessions in there," said Mr Hurter.

Health

Mr Hurter said a Drakensberg Administration Board survey had shown that more than 50 percent of the squatters at Umbulwana were not from the Ladysmith district.

"I am only involved in the removal of the illegal structures and the health hazard . . . the people do not fall under my jurisdiction," he said.

"I am not putting out people — just demolishing unoccupied illegal structures."

A spokesman for the DAB refused to comment on the issue and referred the **Tribune** to Mr Hurter who was "running the whole operation."

The residents are bitter — they have no apparent future and their lives are being destroyed around them.

As one man put it: "We don't often see whites around here. And when we do they have come to take something."

"We were told to move the furniture and then they broke the room down . . . This is bad — now we don't know what is going to happen . . . we hear rumours all the time . . . We are having trouble getting new jobs as well. They refuse to register Umbulwana people at the labour offices . . . We don't often see whites around here. And when we do they have come to take something . . . . .

Christmas gloom for these squatters

14/12/80 S TIMES. 308

ABOUT 100 families who live at Umbulwane, about 10km outside Ladysmith, face a bleak Christmas and New Year.

They are being threatened with prosecution for living "illegally" on private properties.

Those threatened with prosecution for not moving claim that they have nowhere to go to. The nearby black townships are already overflowing, they say.

Mrs Esther Molefe, secretary of the Umbulwane Committee formed to represent the interests of the people in the fertile valley, said that, while the world was looking forward to Christmas and New Year, the people of Umbulwane were saddened.

"There will certainly be no celebrations at Umbulwane this Christmas.

"What have they got to celebrate?

"A bleak future, not knowing what the New Year holds for them?" she said.

Already 42 homes have been bulldozed by municipal officials, accompanied by officials of the Drakensberg Administration Board and by police, all allegedly armed.



Mr S Lubede and family outside their temporary home

In the first phase of action against tenants, officials bulldozed clusters of huts and only left one or two for tenants to occupy until they moved out.

The tenants claim they had been told their remaining huts will also be razed.

In the first phase of action against tenants, officials bulldozed clusters of huts and only left one or two for tenants to occupy until they moved out.

By G R NAIDOO

Charge threat

Mr Pieter Hurter, town clerk of Ladysmith, confirmed that squatters still living in Umbulwane would be prosecuted if they did not move.

"We will have to hand over the files to the police soon, and they will be responsible for prosecutions," Mr Hurter said.

He added that it was the council's responsibility to bulldoze illegal structures.

"Our concern is that squatters have moved into Umbulwane.

"It is illegal for squatters to live there, even though the land is privately owned. In addition, in terms of the law plans must be submitted for the erection of any dwelling.

"No plans had been submitted by the squatters of Umbulwane," he said.

Mr Hurter agreed that no notices had been served on the squatters before their homes were bulldozed. New homes, he said, went up over weekends and when their erection was discovered, it was not possible to ascertain who the owners were.

"Illegal structures are demolished anywhere in Ladysmith. We are authorised to do so by law," he said.

Mrs Molefe said most residents had lived in Ladysmith all their lives.

"I was born at Umbulwane, and know no other home.

"I have lived here for over 50 years. When we first came here, life was very hard.

"There were no roads. We used to walk to and from work.

"Because our land was freehold, and was in the townlands of Ladysmith, we had to pay rates.

"There were no schools, and children went to the churches for their education. In 1934 each family paid R10 to help build a school at Steadville. Our children still attend this school," said Mrs Molefe, who is [illegible] dren and six grandchildren.

Tenants had been occupying land in Umbulwane for many years. Landlords use their rentals for the sites — usually R5 a month a family — to pay the rates and to supplement their own incomes.

"Officials say that the people living in this fashion at Umbulwane are squatters, but they are not. They are our tenants.

"Surely we have the right to have tenants on our own lands, and for which we pay rates," said Mrs Molefe.

"If it is wrong to have tenants, landowners should have been notified.

Permanency

"Instead, in the middle of the year, officials arrived to do a census of the people who live here.

"Most of us thought that, for the first time, the tenants would have some permanency of residence as the authorities took the names of every tenant and the number of children in each family.

"On August 19 officials of the municipality, the Drakensberg Administration Board as well [illegible] arrived with a bulldozer. They started to break down houses.

"Most of the owners were [illegible] and grandchildren about a year ago after being evicted from a farm.

Mr S Lubede, a grey-haired man who does not know his age but says he was born before the South African War, moved into Umbulwane with his children not at home," said Mrs Molefe.

People I spoke to were unanimous that they did not want to leave their homes.

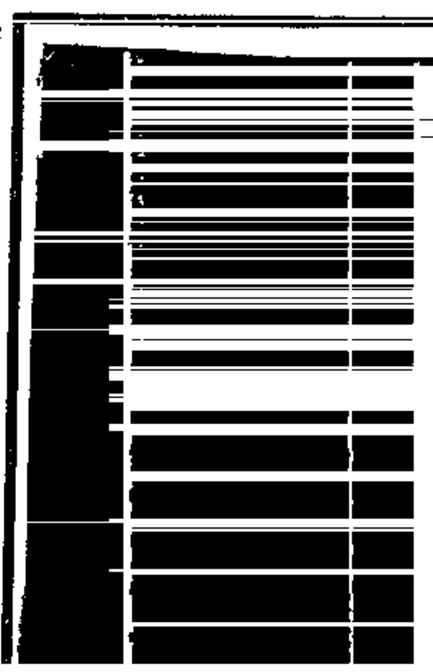
"I had no bitterness until now — when I found that the greater part of my home was bulldozed.

"I have always told my children that they should not be bitter, and should have no hatred for any man. How can I justify my advice to them when they now find that they are herded into a tin shack after their home was bulldozed?" he asked.

Mrs Florence Mtetwa came to Umbulwane after her marriage because it was an ideal place for newly-weds.

The Mtetwas built six huts so that they could live in comfort.

On a day when Mrs Mtetwa had left her children at home and went to fetch wood, the bulldozer arrived and smashed down four of the huts.



Deadlock on squatter issue

30s

Star 16/5/84

DURBAN — A three-year battle of wills between an elderly black man of Wakkerstroom, who refuses to move from the farm on which he was born, and the farmer who wants him to move, seems to have reached deadlock with the black man facing another spell in jail.

The story of the struggle to get Mr Syitsheni Yende (68), who has served a three-month prison sentence for trespassing, to leave Rooikop Farm stretches back over more than three years. Mr Yende is at present in Dirkiesdorp Prison awaiting trial on a new charge of trespassing.

In those three years Mr Yende has appeared several times in court. Three times he was given a suspended sentence and, once, at State cost, he was removed with his family and belongings to a settlement at Nondweni in the Vryheid district.

But he returned to Rooikop and was again charged with trespassing. On February 5 this year he was jailed for three months.

At the same time his daughter Lena (22) and his wife Alice (65) were arrested and fined R40 (or two months). Lena served the prison sentence but Mrs Yende's fine was paid.

After Mr Yende's release he returned to Rooikop and, on April 24 was arrested again. He appeared in court on May 7 and the case was remanded to May 20.

The Wakkerstroom magistrate, Mr M J Prinsloo, said this week that he sympathised with Mr Yende and had adjourned his trial several times to give him the chance of finding alternative accommodation.

Rooikop Farm belongs to Lotzaba Forests and is rented by Mr Cornelius Greyling of Wakkerstroom.

Mr Prinsloo said that Mr Greyling was the legitimate occupier of the land and had the right to refuse permission for people to live on the farm.

After Mr Yende had been taken to Nondweni in kwaZulu and returned to Rooikop, Mr Prinsloo tried to arrange with him to go to live with relatives in Driefontein, a township in the Wakkerstroom district with a population of about 15 000.

But Mr Yende refused. He told the magistrate that he was afraid of the "tsotsis" in the township.

Lotzaba Forests also offered him a R22 000 house at Lothair, but when a truck arrived to remove him and his family, he refused.

"I don't know what to do now. The commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development at Paulpietersburg told me that the State would not pay to move Mr Yende again and that I must act according to the law," Mr Prinsloo said.

It is reported that Mr Prinsloo fears that if he allows Mr Yende to stay other squatters will refuse to move.

Five die in blaze

Sowetan 30/6/81 309 ~~125~~

DURBAN — Five people were killed and six injured when a fire spread through the Pangweni squatter village near Amanzimtoti.

About 50 homes were razed, leaving more than 100 people homeless.

Police have discounted rumours that the fire could have been started by faction fighting.

And in the Eastern Transvaal a veld fire, which destroyed more than 800 morgen of farmland, claimed the lives of two young children.

Simon Nkosi (4) and his sister Sibonylile (3) were caught in the fire, in the Kleinbuffelspruit area near Carolina.

A look at homes: 1

Cato Manor settlers still waiting for better houses

Mercury Reporter

SOME of the early settlers of Cato Manor, once a sprawling multiracial shack settlement at Durban's doorstep, are still living in shacks and waiting in the hope of getting better housing in the 'new look' Cato Manor.

The families, mainly tenants of the Department of Community Development, told the Mercury in a random survey yesterday that they did not mind living in 'appalling' conditions and were quite happy to stay in Cato Manor until they were rehoused.

Some of them had been offered alternative accommodation in the Durban City Council's housing scheme at Phoenix, but said they rejected it because they were so accustomed to living in Cato Manor that it would be heartbreaking to leave.

in the area. A number of their homes were substantial and had established gardens.

The move to oust the Indians after the area was zoned for whites embittered Indians, who had been in the area for more than 100 years.

Shacks

But today this area, which was once branded as South Africa's most notorious slum stretching from the University of Natal to Westville, is, for the most part, abandoned.

Dotted among the hills and valleys are shacks where the remaining batch of Indian and coloured families live in the hope of being rehoused in the newly-zoned Indian area which is still being developed by the Department of Community Development.

A look at homes: 2

16 000 tent-town residents in grip of fear

Mercury Reporter

RUMOURS that unemancipated single women were being evicted from Inanda's tent town have sent ripples of fear through the 16 000 residents.

But Mr Alan Mountain, regional director of the Urban Foundation, has assured the Mercury that this was not happening and urged more of the residents, including single women, to apply for building loans.

The tent town represents a totally new approach by the Department of Community Development to ease the backlog on housing for blacks.

The scheme, launched with the Urban Foundation and the Inanda Liaison Committee, provides sites which have roads and provide water, sanitation and refuse-removal services.

The tenants, who pay R2,60 a month, are given tents to live in until they construct their own homes of bricks, cement blocks, corrugated iron, wood or even cardboard. Once the township is proclaimed, they will be able to buy their land.

When a Mercury team dustbowl as the wind whipped through the shanties and tents — one that would quickly become a quagmire in wet weather when heavy rains also tend to flood the latrine pits.

Yet all the residents we spoke to were adamant that their living standards were far better than the squatter conditions they had endured in other areas until the tent town opened a year ago.

Most have built corrugated-iron shanties or packing-case homes and very few seemed able to conceive of ever being able to afford more permanent building materials.

Maximum building loans of R2 500 are available at 1 percent interest over 30 years, but of the 2 800 siteholders, only 200 have applied for loans. In an effort to generate more interest in the loan scheme, the Urban Foundation has had nine show homes varying in price from R1 800 to R4 700 built.

These are nearing completion and many of the shack housewives were obviously impressed but did not yet understand the

Mr Mountain said the scheme was working well when one considered there had been nothing but veld a year ago.

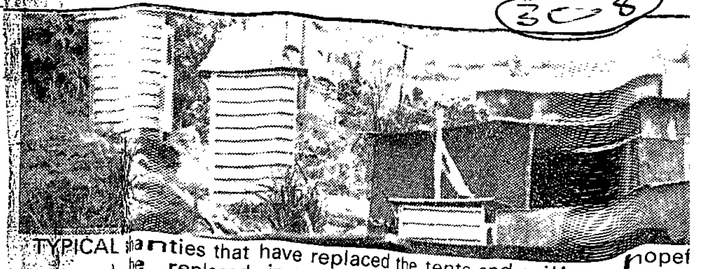
'We have had a hammering and at one stage we had to give serious thought to pulling out of the scheme when we were being used as a scapegoat for all the problems, but most of these have been ironed out now. Sixty-five houses have been built and we are completing five a week.'

He said the department was already upgrading the roads with the intention of tarring them during the financial year and this would reduce the dust.

Referring to fears that single women would not be allowed tenure, he said even single women who did not have emancipation certificates were being considered for loans and that anyone issued with a site receipt would be entitled to land tenure in terms of a deed of grant when the township was proclaimed.



HAPPINESS is ... a shack of your own on a site with services provided



TYPICAL shanties that have replaced the tents and will be replaced, in turn, by permanent homes.

31/8/81

Hills

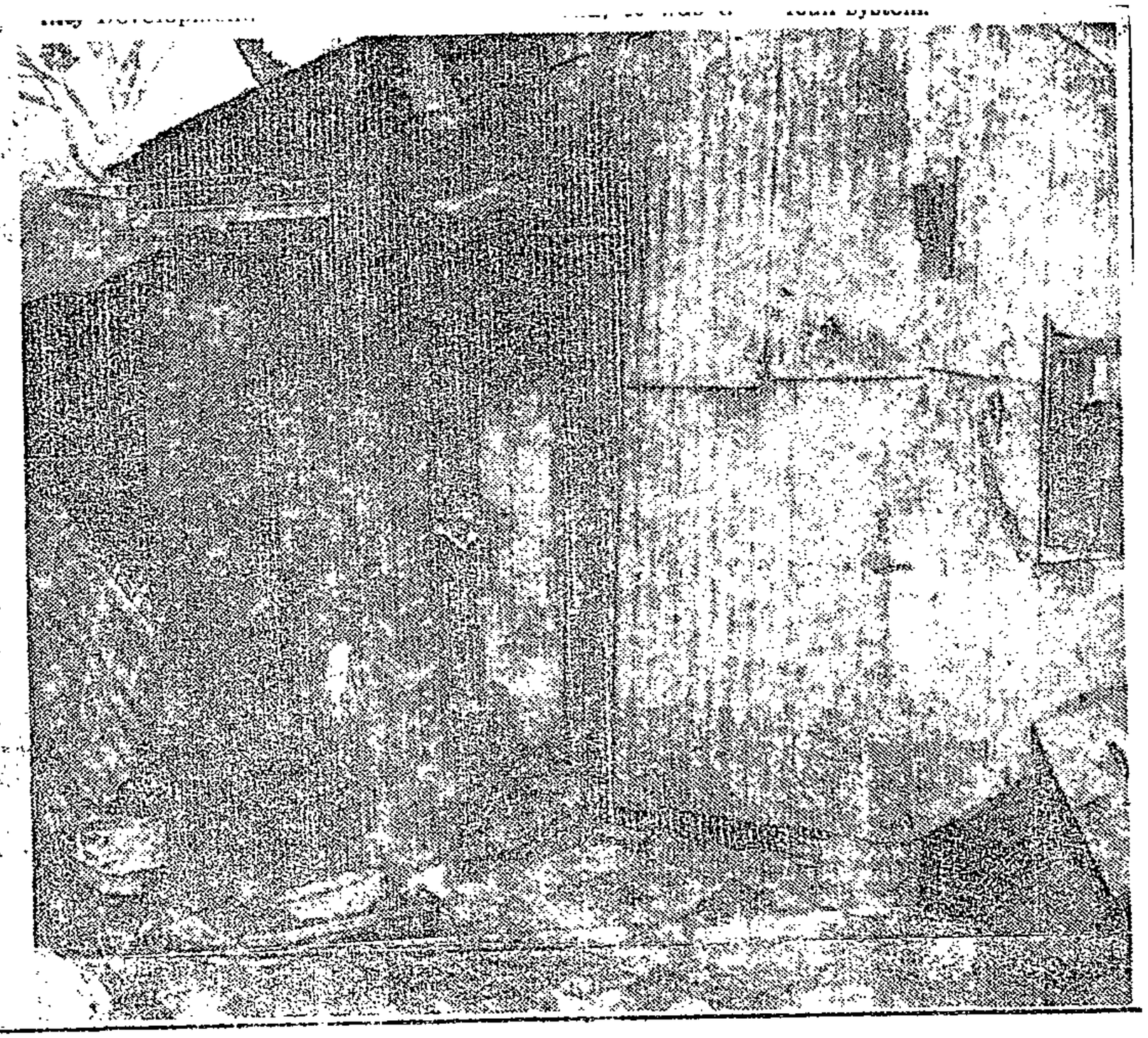
A drive through the vast area is a bewildering one.

Rolling grass-covered hills are more reminiscent of the countryside than a metropolitan suburb. Telephone poles, rusting street names, remnants of tarred roads and the odd derelict building are a relic of 'once upon a time'.

Cato Manor's history started in the period between the two World Wars on the banks of the Umkumbaan River.

As Durban developed industrially, more and more people poured into the area setting up shacks to house themselves.

In the 1950s there were about 40 000 Indians living



YOUNG Pritesh Rughbeer (right), stands at the entrance to the kitchen of a home in Cato Manor. The small wood-and-iron shack has been in existence for more than 50 years.

Thousands living in North Coast shacks

308 (13) NM 17/8/81

Political Reporter

THOUSANDS of Indians, Africans and coloureds are living in shack developments between Durban and the Tugela River under primitive conditions which are putting enormous pressure on surrounding local authorities, Mr Roger Whiteley, chairman of the Development and Services Board, said yesterday.

The Department of Health, which has jurisdiction over health matters in many of the rural areas which do not fall under the control of local authorities, has attempted to freeze development in areas such as Etete Bridge near Shakaskraal.

A number of landowners at Etete have abandoned agriculture in favour of letting small portions of their smallholdings to families despetate for accommodation. Families generally erect their own homes out of whatever material is available, ranging from packing cases to corrugated iron and concrete blocks.

At Nkobongo, an African-owned area immediately behind Shakaskraal, scores of buildings are built of bamboo poles and mud.

Settlement

The shack development is controlled by the Port Natal Administration Board which has the task of freezing any further development and maintaining control over the influx of 'foreign' blacks.

The settlement, in common with nearly all other shack developments on the North Coast, has no tapped water, refuse removal or electricity. The 2 000 residents draw water from a small stream, regularly polluted by sewage washed from Development and Service Board tankers upstream. Water had to be transported by road tanker during the recent drought, when the stream dried up.

'Many of the Nkobongo residents make use of our clinic in Shakaskraal. We are spending thousands of rands improving conditions at Shakaskraal and we have a settlement like Nkobongo next door which does not even have a free-standing tap,' Mr Whiteley said.

The Development and Services Board was also battling with the problem of 'fence-jumping'. As soon as the board was given control of a certain area, hundreds of people broke down their homes and moved to uncontrolled areas on the boundary where they paid nothing but used the services provided in the adjoining authority.

Many residents of Etete Bridge draw their water from a stream into which pit toilets drain. Women also wash their clothing in the stream. One health expert remarked that residents downstream of the washing area were better off because some of the germs in the drinking water were killed off by the detergent.

Dr G Gregersen, deputy regional director in Natal of the Department of Health, said a meeting was being arranged for all interested authorities to discuss the problems in the rural areas.

'Something must be done for the whole of the north coast. At the very least, potable water is a prerequisite for healthy living.'

TONY HALL-JONES

FM 4/9/81

SQUATTERS

308

KwaZulu "overspill"

Durban has a developing squatter problem that could make Nyanga pale into insignificance. A research programme conducted by the University of Natal has shown there are 500 000 blacks living along the fringes of a narrow corridor of land linking Durban with the hinterland.

Most of these "squatters" are concentrated in KwaZulu, in shanty towns adjoining the existing township dormitory areas. The highest densities are recorded in areas like Malakazi, Kwamakuta, Inanda, Clermont, Emolweni, Embo, Nyuswa and Fredville.

Architectural graduate student Errol Haaroff, currently writing his thesis on "informal settlements in the Durban metropolitan area." refers to these squatter camps on the fringes of white Natal as "informal settlements." Unlike the squatters of Nyanga, he says, the squatters have a legal right to be there because they have the *de facto* permission of the land owner to occupy the land. But what worries Haaroff and his fellow researchers is that the problem seems to be growing.

One of the most densely populated regions, Inanda, has grown 25% per year compounded since the first head counts were conducted in 1966. Considering that natural population growth is only 3% per year, that's a hefty increase. Apart from natural population increases and urban drift, Haaroff says the housing shortage in the existing townships is causing an "overspill" reaction to the contiguous informal settlements. Worse still, he sees the situation deteriorating.

KwaZulu's plans to press ahead with agricultural reform can only accelerate the phenomenon. "The rural areas of KwaZulu are currently over-populated. If the KwaZulu government goes ahead with agrarian reform, which means the establishment of more economic farming units, the use of the land will change from subsistence farming to productive agriculture: The end result will be that the people will have to move off the land."

Slow process

The big problem is where do they go? Ideally, they should be located around new urban/industrial areas created in the homelands. But, according to Haaroff, the establishment of job opportunities in the rural areas is a painfully slow process. Inevitably, he says, most will move to the fringes of KwaZulu to seek jobs in the existing urban centres — Durban, Cato Ridge and Pietermaritzburg.

So what is the solution? Haaroff says it will require a shift in policy — away from formal township construction to the realisation that the provision of adequate housing is just part of the problem. "Housing and shelter must be seen as part of the problem, not the focus. For example, it might be better for the authorities to spend what capital is available on the provision of infrastructure, schools or creating jobs. Housing has got to become the vehicle for the development of underdeveloped areas."

Another possible answer lies in the authorities recognising that squatter settlements exist and must be incorporated in future planning, possibly by initiating upgrading programmes.

Matiwane's Kop/Tembalihle/Umbulwane: numbers on buildings
Qc. 456-57 22/9/81

162. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH to ask the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether buildings occupied and owned by Blacks on freehold property at (a) Matiwane's Kop, (b) Tembalihle and (c) Umbulwane had numbers inscribed on them; if so, (i)(aa) on whose instructions, (bb) when and (cc) for what reason was this done, (ii) who was responsible for effecting the inscriptions, (iii) from whom was permission obtained to enter such premises and (iv) in terms of what legislation was such action taken?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Yes.

(i) (aa) By officials of my Department after consultation with the landowners and tenants.

(bb) During 1979.

(cc) To compensate the landowners and tennants for their improvements.

(ii) Officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

(iii) Permission obtained from the landowners and tennants concerned.

(iv) Section 5 of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38/1927).

(b) No.
(i)(aa)-(cc), (ii), (iii), and (iv) Fall away.

(c) Yes.

(i) (aa) The Drakensberg Administration Board.

(bb) During February 1981.

(cc) For identification and control purposes.

(ii) Officials of the Drakensberg Administration Board.

(iii) The area were entered in terms of the provisions of the Black (Urban areas) Act, 1945 (Act 25/1945) as well as the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act 52/1951).

(iv) In terms of the provisions of Regulation 14, Chapter III of Government Notice R.1892/1965.

Hans 9
QC 543 + 30/9/81

Sobantu Village (308)

*12. Mr. M. A. TARR asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any houses were recently demolished in Sobantu Village, Pietermaritzburg, (a) by officials of or (b) on behalf of the Drakensberg Administration Board; if so, (i) how many houses were demolished and (ii) on whose authority;

(2) whether the owners of such houses will be compensated;

(3) whether any steps were taken to ensure that alternative accommodation was available for the occupants of such houses; 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), (b)(i) and (ii) Sobantu Village consists of 1 091 brick-walled permanent houses occupied by lessees. None of these houses was demolished nor is it the intention to demolish them. A number of lessees have, however, erected unauthorized and illegal structures contrary to the building and public health regulations applicable to Black townships, which constitute a health hazard. 20 of these structures, erected by lessees who had failed to pay their rental whilst still in full employment, were demolished by officials of the Administration Board in terms of the regulations contained in Government Notice No. 1036 of 1968.

(2) No, the affected lessees have brought their rentals up to date and have not been deprived of their houses.

(3) Falls away.

(4) Certain officials of the Administration Boad, including peace officers, carry arms in the execution of certain duties. Three armed peace officers of the Board supervised the demolitions.

Water supplies to Inanda restored



HAPPY again now that the water's flowing

Mercury Reporter

EMERGENCY water supplies by tanker to thousands of shack-dwellers in Inanda, near Durban, have been restored by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

More than a week ago the department, without warning the shack-dwellers, stopped the service it started early last year after a typhoid scare in the area. Government officials said the service was too costly.

The summary removal of water supplies led to strong opposition from political and community leaders who feared a recurrence of the disease in the area.

Urgent representations were made to Government officials to restore the service.

Mr Japie Jonker, who is in charge of the department's affairs in Natal, said water would continue to be supplied to the shack-dwellers until other arrangements were made.

'We are looking at alternatives to resolve the water problem in Inanda,' said Mr Jonker, adding that the delivery by tankers could not go on for ever.

Shack-dwellers in Inanda said yesterday that they were happy the water supplies had been restored.

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      @ASG,CP           TAPEB.,T
      @COPIN,S          TAPEA.
      @ASM,USW          PROGRAM
      . . . .           CORRECTIONS
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      . . . .
      @COPOUT,S         TPF$.,TAPEB.
      @CLOSE,I          TAPEB.
      @FREE,E           TAPEA.
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3.6 @PREP STATEMENT

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Pay rent

If it were a question of building according to approved plans, they would be prepared to comply.

He said if the Government built houses for them, they would be willing to pay rent.

But we are not willing to be moved. We have lived here for more than 50 years,' Mr Ngwazi said some of the residents were old and would find it difficult to build houses in a new place.

'At least a thousand of the residents are members of Inkatha and are looking forward to help from the organisation to fight the removal,' he said.

The Department of Health could not be reached for comment yesterday.

One of the local indunas, Mr Allison Ngwazi, said yesterday that the department should indicate what improvements it expected from the residents.

The squatters do not pay rent but supply custom to Mr Nattan's shop.

Their Indian landlord, Mr L Nattan, has been ordered by the Department of Health to either evict the squatters by next week because of unhygienic living conditions, or face prosecution.

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Amaoti near Inanda for more than 50 years may be forced to find new homes.

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But we are not willing to move

African Affairs Reporter

MORE than 400 families who have lived on a farm in Amaoti near Inanda for more than 50 years may be

400 families may have to move

Amaoti
26/11/81
308

Amaoti squatters get tanker water again

18/12/81 308

Mercury Reporter

THE Department of Co-operation and Development has restored the tanker water supply to the squatters at Amaoti near Inanda.

A department spokesman in Verulam said there had been staff problems and this had affected the water supply in the past three weeks.

He said the problems had been resolved and the tanker service had been resumed.

The claim that the water had been discontinued to force the squatters — already served with eviction orders — to leave was incorrect.

Assured

Previously there had been fears of cholera or typhoid outbreaks in the Amaoti area because many residents had been forced to use polluted river water.

The acting regional director of the State Health Department, Dr Gwen Gregerson, said yesterday that she had contacted the Chief Commissioner's office in Pietermaritzburg when she heard reports that the tanker service had stopped. She had been assured that the supply now had been restored.

This is the second time in recent months that the tanker supply to residents of the Inanda and Amaoti areas has been stopped.

In mid-October the service was halted but was resumed after urgent representations to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Meanwhile, the 400 squatter families who have been told to move from land owned by Mr L Rattan have briefed the Legal Resources Centre in Durban in order to establish their legal rights.

A spokesman for the centre said yesterday that he had contacted the Commissioner at Verulam, Mr D J Durandt, and had advised him that he was representing the affected families.

Legal rights

The spokesman said it seemed unfair that the squatters were being forced to move out when the land in question was intended for black ownership and occupation in any case. He said that this area was scheduled to be incorporated into KwaZulu.

He said the centre was looking into the kind of legal rights the squatters enjoyed in view of the fact that some families were residents for 50 years.

Squatters won't get piped water

NATAL MERCURY 22/12/81

Mercury Reporter 308

THE squatter areas of Inanda and Amaoti, which were ravaged by a typhoid epidemic two years ago, have been excluded from the Durban City Council's plans to extend the piped water supply north of the Umgeni River.

The Durban City Council has authorised the spending of more than R11 000 000 on the provision of water supplies to areas such as Ntuzuma, Newlands East, Newlands, Phoenix New Town and Kwa Mashu.

A spokesman for the City Engineer's Department explained yesterday that the Inanda and Amaoti areas were outside the area of jurisdiction of the Durban Corporation.

The spokesman said it would be technically feasible to include these districts within the area of supply, but he had received no request to do so from the South African Development Trust Fund, the agents for the Department of Co-operation and Development.

He said informal discussions had been held with the department but there had been no formal request to extend the water supply.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said it was a shame that the department had not made proper provision for piped water in the Inanda and Amaoti areas. He would be raising this question with the authorities concerned.

Reply

Mr Japie Jonker, public relations officer for the Department of Co-operation and Development, promised to reply to a series of questions put by the Mercury concerning Inanda and Amaoti.

Mr James Rivett-Carnac, a research officer with the Institute of Natural Resources at the University of Natal in Pietermaritzburg, said the ball was now in the [illegible] water supply.

Amaoti was in the news recently when a fresh water tanker service was discontinued for about three weeks. A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development at Verulam blamed 'staff problems' for the delay.

A similar problem was experienced at Inanda in October.



FOR the people of Amaoti the resumption of the water tanker service has been the best Christmas present anyone could give.

Amaoti squatters 'have to go back home'

N. Mercury 24/12/81 (308)

Mercury Reporter

SQUATTERS who have moved into the Amaoti area during the past few months face being sent back to where they came from.

This is the view of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria, which issued a statement yesterday to the effect that all squatters who had moved to Amaoti just before or after the issue of recent eviction orders faced removal to their home districts.

Mr Japie Jonker, spokesman for the department, said squatters who were living at Amaoti before the issue of eviction notices would eventually be resettled in the area. He was not specific about exactly where they would be re-housed.

Pressure

The prospect of removals has caused grave anxiety for many Amaoti residents who have never been told precisely where they are to be moved to.

In August health officials put pressure on local Indian landlord Mr L Rattan to evict about 400 squatter families. It was felt that there was a risk of an outbreak of waterborne diseases such as typhoid or cholera in view of the unhygienic living conditions in the area.

Last Monday, December 14, was the first deadline for the removal of the squatter families.

About three weeks ago the water tanker service to Amaoti was discontinued, apparently as a result of 'staff problems'.

Other opinions, however, were expressed by Mr Rodgers Ngcobo, member for Ndwedwe of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, and Mr James Rivett-Carnac, an engineer and research officer with the Institute of Natural Resources at the University of Natal in Pietermaritzburg.

They maintained that the water issue was being used as a lever to get the people out of Amaoti.

SQUATTERS — NATAL

FROM

1982, 1983 — 1984 — [redacted] NOV.

Mercury 4/4/80

Witness asked to 'tailor' evidence

308

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

INTERFERENCE with State witnesses due to give evidence about the murder of a Kranskop farmer would result in severe punishment, the Acting Judge President warned here yesterday.

Mr Justice James, presiding over the hearing in which seven men are accused of murdering Mr Jacobus van Rooyen after assaulting him and his wife, issued the warning after being informed that a witness had been approached to alter his evidence.

The wife of one of the accused had approached one of the witnesses in an attempt to get him to 'tailor' his evidence, said Mr J van den Berg, for the State.

As the trial of Mr Peter Lebajoa, Mr Samuel Nthutang, Mr Joseph Segota, Mr Ezekial Mphela, Mr Frank Rivers, Mr Phineas Mazibuko and Mr Nmunwayeni Kati, continued yesterday, a Soweto man, Mr Simon Mesele, told how Mr Rivers had been approached by Mr Mazibuko to help kill Mr Van Rooyen.

'He said Mazibuko and others had given him money to kill the white man as he was bothering them on the farm,' Mr Mesele said.

Mr Van Rooyen was shot through the head on August 30, 1978, in his home.

The hearing continues today.

Marcus, S

[illegible]

The Inland Water Board has [illegible] plan, which would cost the department about R1-billion.

A spokesman for the Urban Foundation said yesterday the scheme was technologically feasible. The question was whether the funds would be readily available.

There also was a 'snowball effect' which followed installation of a reticulated system. Adequate drainage had to be installed, which meant that roadside culverts had to be built, which meant that roads would have to be improved.

Durban City Engineer Don Macleod said the areas concerned fell outside the city's responsibility. The city was prepared, however, to supply water to the area — as it was doing in Clermont.

S: Say, Robbins, is it too late to add another frame to our film?

R: No, I don't think so - what do you have in mind?

S: Well, this comes between 7th frames, so we'll call it frame numb d like a picture of a stationary core wit small dots circling around it, do y ean?

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S: No, that'll just about

R: OK, fine, we'll add 16A e the finished product the day before

S: Can't make it any soone

R: 'Fraid not - we're swam

S: OK then - make that cha weeks.

The sound-slide film was del day before the convention. was amazed at slide number 1

DEPICT STEGER'S INSTRUCTIO

Mercury Reporter

AT LEAST 2 000 blacks, including many Transkeians, who have settled in Malengeni Township, near Umzinto, have until next week to vacate their homes.

The Department of Co-operation and Development served notices on all landlords in the area, warning them to remove illegal tenants from their property by February 15 or face a R100 fine. Illegal squatters also have been given an ultimatum to go.

A spokesman for the department in Pretoria confirmed yesterday that notices had been served on landlords in Malengeni to get rid of illegal tenants. The move, according to Umzinto, Park Rynie and Scottburgh businessmen and farmers, will cause a serious labour problem.

Telegram

They say most of their workers have been living in Malengeni for several years and that the ultimatum calling on them to vacate by next week is unfair.

Yesterday Mr Ismail Moolla, a member of the Umzinto North Town Board, sent a telegram to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, urging him to stay the notices until a solution is worked out.

He said most of the illegal shackdwellers in the area had settled there after they had been forced out of Umzinto when the town was declared Indian.

Mr E M John, Umzinto Town Clerk, said his board also was affected by the removal decision.

"The move will seriously affect Umzinto and the surrounding areas because most of the workers in these areas come from Malengeni," he said.

Mrs Evelyn Hlanti, a Malengeni landlady, said it broke her heart when she had to tell more than 50 of her tenants that they had to go.

"Some of them are still living here and I don't know what to do," she said.

The spokesman for the department said the decision was in line with Government policy to prevent an increase in illegal squatting.

He said many illegal squatters in Malengeni were Transkeians who had been recruited by a large company on the South Coast and stayed in compounds before they left and started squatting in Malengeni.

2 000 squatters get ultimatum

308

Future is bleak for squatters



• Chief Boye Gumede shows part of Bulwer Farm where the Government intends relocating hundreds of people. He fears facilities and water will be inadequate to support more people and their livestock.

THEY FACE REMOVAL TO A VALLEY WHERE CHOLERA IS RAMPANT

By MIKE CADMAN

MORE than 22 000 people living at the N'choweni squatter camp near Stanger face removal to other areas during the next few years, according to Stanger's medical officer of health, Dr Ebrahim Bhorat.

"I believe the Government intends moving all the people out of N'choweni.

"There has been talk of resettling the people for a long time. Some of the people have lived at N'choweni for 20 years and unless the areas they are moved to are correctly prepared I foresee several disasters."

One of the areas earmarked for occupation soon is Bulwer Farm, about 20km from Stanger and N'choweni infested valley near the Tugela River. The only clean water supply comes from four boreholes in the valley.

Dr Bhorat said that unless proper roads, sanitation, electricity, schools and other amenities were provided the Government would just be shifting the problem out of sight.

"At N'choweni they are near their place of work, Stanger, and are close to clinics, doctors and the police.

"Out at Bulwer Farm there is very little in the way of basic requirements and I just can't see the sense in moving people here unless millions of rands are spent on providing facilities.

"By spending a far smaller amount they could rather improve conditions at N'choweni."

Chief Boye Gumede, who controls part of the Bulwer Farm area, said he had been told that at least 600 people would be moved into the valley soon.

"The government people (Department of Co-operation and Development) have told me they are bringing in people from N'choweni, Doesberg and maybe Shakaville.

"If they move all these people in we are going to be faced with overcrowding.

"Our cattle won't find enough grazing and we will not have enough space to grow our crops.

"And what will be done about transport to and from Stanger and how will people manage to pay the higher bus fares?

Chief Gumede said there would also be education and food problems.

"There are only two stores in the area and they are both a long way from the bottom of the valley.

"The only two schools in the area are both overcrowded and can't take many more people."

The schools, a junior school and a senior secondary school up to Standard 8 are assisted by the KwaZulu Government.

The principal of the primary school, Mr Gabangandlakhe Mkhwanazi, said his school catered for 900 pupils.

"We have no space left.

"I don't know how many people will be coming in but at the moment we certainly

secondary school, Mr Simon Ngcobo, echoed his colleague's statement and said the problem was serious.

"We are desperately overcrowded and if more people come in new schools will have to be built," Mr Ngcobo said.

"I have heard that they will be building a school in the valley but whether it will materialise I do not know."

Last year it was reported that the people of Shakaville, on the fringes of Stanger, also face removal to Bulwer Farm.

This week the acting chief director for the Port Natal Administration Board, which controls the settlement, Mr G S Nieuwoldt, said the future of Shakaville was still undecided.

"Last year the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, made several statements on the matter but as yet we have heard nothing further about the future of Shakaville," Mr Nieuwoldt said.

The Sunday Express put several questions to the department about the future of the N'choweni settlement, the exact number of people due to be resettled at Bulwer Farm, over what period this would occur and what facilities were to be provided.

The questions had not been answered at the time of going to press.

A spokesman for the department's public relations section in Pretoria said he had had difficulty contacting the right people about the matter.

Silence on plan to evict 250 000'

Mercury Reporter

THE Department of Co-operation and Development has refused to comment on the Black Sash's report that 250 000 people are to be evicted from Inanda over the next 18 months.

A spokesman for the department said that they 'were not prepared to comment on the report'.

The spokesman, however, would not deny the contents of the Black Sash report, but said that the department had not yet taken a definite decision on Inanda.

According to the Black Sash report, 250 000 people are to be evicted from Inanda when the new township is established.

It said officials had indicated that only 4 percent of the present population were regarded as legal residents. The remaining 96 percent, which according to the unofficial population estimate constitutes about 250 000 people, will be systematically evicted over the next 18 months.

Eviction

Mr Alan Mountain, regional director of the Urban Foundation, said that, to the best of his knowledge, 'no decision had been taken yet in respect of the greater Inanda area'.

Jillian Nicholson, supervisor of the Black Sash advice office, said the Black Sash's legal adviser had obtained the information about the proposed eviction of Inanda residents from a source within the Department of Co-operation and Development.

She added that, according to her information from local residents, about 200 families from the Psankwe area had been served with eviction notices by the Natal Administration Board which would come into effect on April 1.

Mr G E Bhengu, KwaZulu Government member, yesterday confirmed that the families had been served with eviction notices.

Psankwe is an informal settlement on South African Development Trust Land, bordering on Inanda.

to R1 004 from R896

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this subject which we
e seen in that it includ-
interviews with rapists
including some in pri-
— in an attempt to give
overall picture and de-
oy some of the myths
hich commonly surround
crime

It is a pity though that
publicity was not giv-
to the programme as I

TELLVIEW TV

Last night's

am sure many people who were unaware that it was to be screened would have missed the probe.

The obvious good news for early Tuesday viewers is that *Micro Macro* has finally ended.

Presenter Leon Schuster did his best with a bad show and I hope we see him again, next time in a production more deserving of his relaxed, pleasing manner.

Micro Macro was a non-starter and only SABC-TV knows why it was allowed to drag on week after week as did its miserable equal *Laat Waai* — which thankfully comes to the end of its silly and tedious run this week.

Quiz programmes can succeed as John Pank's *Specialist* and the Afrikaans service's *Flink Dink* proved. However, without *Micro Macro* and *Laat Waai* the service provided by SABC-TV will have improved immeasurably even if they were replaced by half-an-hour's worth of test patterns in their place on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

The Jaguars vs Western Transvaal rugby played at Potchefstroom yesterday was shown with remarkable speed a few hours later on *Sportsfokus* and must have surprised many sports fans.

EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN

Nowhere to go for hundreds at Inanda who face eviction

Mercury Reporter

HUNDREDS of people facing eviction from their homes in Inanda said yesterday that they had no idea where they would go on April 1, the deadline which the Port Natal Administration Board has given them to leave the area.

Several women presently living at Nhlungwane, an area of Inanda on South African Development Trust Land, told the Mercury yesterday that administration board officials had given them no indication of where they were to go.

No official explanation of why the families are being evicted or where they are to go could be obtained from either the Port Natal Administration Board or the Department of Co-operation and Development yesterday.

Mr Alfred Dthombela, the unofficial spokesman for the people facing eviction, said yesterday that 43 notices from the Stanger branch of the Port Natal Administration Board had been served to houses in mid-February.

He estimated that the eviction affected more than 400 people.

The message on the pink eviction notices is quite plain. The people are being advised that they are 'squatting illegally', which is in contravention of Section 10 of Act 52 of 1951. They are ordered to vacate the property and demolish any structures they have erected by April 1.

No mention of re-settlement plans or indication of where they are to go is given on the notices.

In some cases, the 'structures' referred to in the eviction notices are brick and mud houses.

Most of the women the Mercury spoke to yesterday had been living in the area for the last 10 years or longer, and many of their husbands had been working for the same employer in Durban for as long.

Because Inanda and Kwa Mashu are considered to be part of KwaZulu, people living in the areas are regarded as contract workers.

According to the Black Sash advice office, people in these areas also have lost their Section 10 rights.

Call-up net

FROM PAGE 1

ployed businessmen.

An applicant for special consideration in this respect would first be required to complete his initial period of two years in the CF.

He could then apply to be transferred to the commandos where he would be required to serve a total of 1 000 days over a period of 20 years, with maximum service of 50 days a year.

After this he would be required to serve the normal 12 days a year in the commandos until the age of 60.

The position of conscientious objectors was still under investigation.

The commitment to serve in the part-time forces also would be ex-



(S)MILESTONES

by TIM HOOPER

"Always on Wednesdays"

As scarce as truth is, the supply seems greater than the demand.

★ ★ ★

The "good old days" were once known as "these trying times".

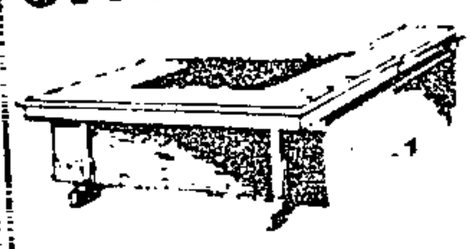
★ ★ ★

A lawyer is a man who induces two other men to strip for a fight, then runs off with their clothes.

★ ★ ★

You feel a little better about junk food when you realize you're paying for it with junk money.

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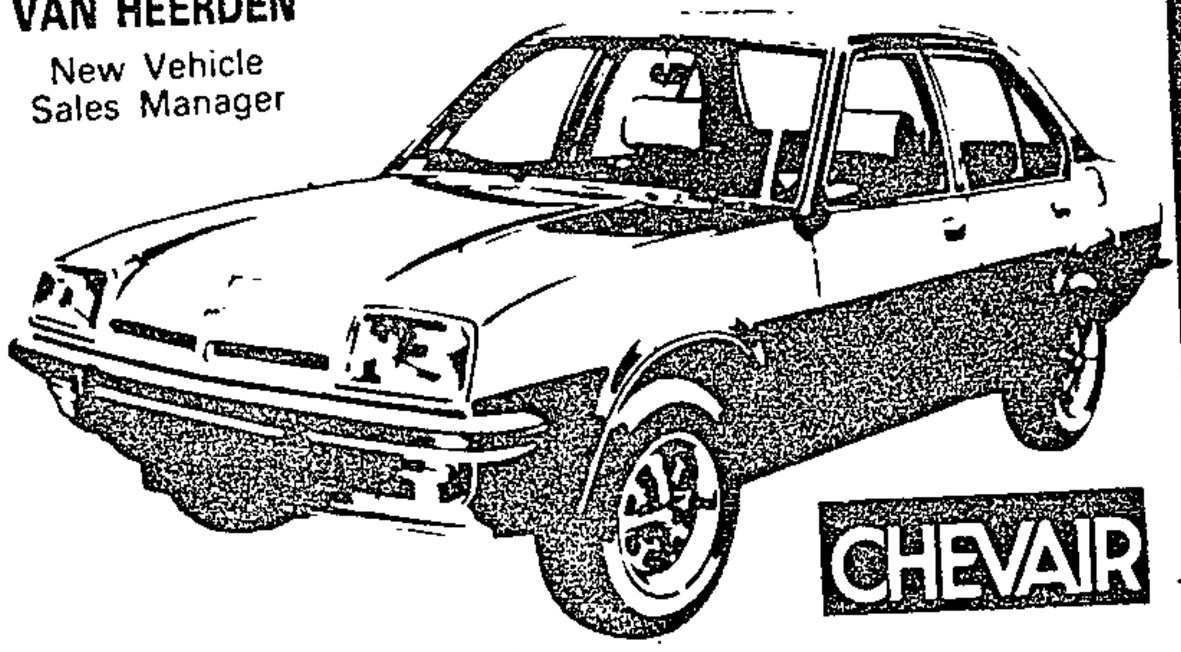
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Yours sincerely,
Vernon.



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Squatters win late reprieve

308 (2) (1) (2) RDM 1/4/82

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — Intervention by KwaZulu Government officials brought a last-ditch reprieve for squatters facing eviction from their shanties near Inanda today.

And the Government now says the eviction notices to squatters in the Phizangwe area were issued because of a "misunderstanding".

Senior officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Cape Town gave this explanation to the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on homelands, Mr Ray Swart.

Mr Swart said from Cape Town yesterday that the Chief Commissioner for the department in Natal, Mr Roy Blumrick, had been asked to intervene.

And he said he would call for a moratorium on all evictions in the Inanda area — already the target of a "master plan" drawn up by the department.

Yesterday worried residents, carrying placards, assembled near the Verulam Magistrate's Court, while a deputation headed by Mr G E Bhengu, local KwaZulu Legislative Assembly MP, Mr Joshua Zulu, Inkatha's urban representative in Durban, and Inkatha member Mr Adolphus Mkhwanazi, held urgent talks with a magistrate, Mr G S I Engelbrecht.

Mr Bhengu said afterwards that Mr Engelbrecht had agreed to stay the evictions until a further meeting with him tomorrow at 10h00.

More than 2 000 families live in the shanty town, and, according to Mr Bhengu, some settled there after being evicted from KwaMashu township near Durban.

He was angry because local representatives of KwaZulu had not been consulted before the eviction notices were served.

In the notices, the Port Natal Administration Board ordered the squatters to vacate the shacks and demolish them today — or face charges.

Mr Bhengu said he had been told by a board official that the squatters were to be sent back to KwaZulu.

"I am amazed at this response," he said. "KwaZulu is part of South Africa."

Last night an all-night prayer vigil was conducted in a tent erected in the area.

Ministers of various denominations conducted services, and members of the Black Sash attended.

Policeman

Reprieve for Inanda squatters

Mercury Reporter

THE Government yesterday decided against the eviction of squatters from the Phizangwe area near Inanda.

The squatters were granted a reprieve yesterday following the intervention of the KwaZulu Government.

Senior officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Cape Town assured the PFP homeland spokesman, Mr Ray Swart, that the issue of the eviction notices, which were to have been put into effect today, had been a 'misunderstanding'.

Mr Swart said from Cape Town yesterday that the Chief Commissioner for the department in Natal, Mr Roy Blumrick, had been asked to intervene.

He said he would be taking the matter further and would be calling for a moratorium on all evictions in the Inanda area — already the subject of a 'master plan' drawn up by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Mr Swart said the moratorium should apply to squatters on both Government-owned and Indian-owned land.

Yesterday worried residents, carrying placards, assembled near the Verulam Magistrate's Court while a deputation headed by Mr G E Bhengu, the local MP for the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, held urgent talks with local magistrate Mr G S I Engelbrecht.

Protesters leave cathedral

CAPE TOWN—The group of squatters who have been fasting for the past 23 days in St George's Cathedral here left the building late yesterday afternoon.

The squatters complied with the conditions laid down by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, for discussions concerning the squatters' request to live and work in the Cape Peninsula.

A spokesman for the squatters said yesterday they would meet in the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga, and hoped to meet him this afternoon.

Dr Koornhof had said earlier he would only hold talks with them if they left the cathedral. — (Sapa)

More than 2 000 families live in the shackland and in notices to quit, the Port Natal Administration Board ordered them to vacate premises and demolish shacks by today or be charged.

Last night an all-night prayer vigil was conducted in a tent erected in the area.

VN
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EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

(1)	Internal (2)	External (3)
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Examiners' Initials		

WARNING

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.

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THE MISERY OF INANDA . . .

(How a mistake nearly cost 400 people their homes)

BY INGRID STEWART

308

ABOUT 400 people living in Inanda nearly lost their homes this week because of a mistake which has embarrassed the Port Natal Administration Board, infuriated the KwaZulu Government and left the Department of Co-operation and Development to pick up the pieces.

At the centre of the storm is Verulam's CAD commissioner, Brian du Randt, who authorised agents from the Port Natal Administration Board to issue eviction notices to people living in the area of Inanda known as Released Area 33 which is owned by the South African Development Trust.

According to the assistant director of community services for the Port Natal Administration Board Hendrik van Wyk, his department was asked to provide Mr du Randt with two officers for the specific task of carrying out a survey of the area.



Gcinekile Mthethwa: nowhere else to go.

This involved giving information to the people living there and to tell people who had problems to see the Verulam commissioner.

Instead the agents served a total of 382 eviction notices under instructions from Mr du Randt between February 10 and Wednesday this week.

About 43 of the evictions — affecting about 400 people — were due to take place on Thursday in the Phizangwe area. The people there had been told they would be evicted and their homes would be pulled down. Some began demolishing their own homes because they feared bulldozers would be used to destroy building material which could be used elsewhere.

But the people were granted a reprieve after a deputation, headed by Gobiziwe Bhengu, the local MP for the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and KwaZulu's urban representative, Joshua "J. T" Zulu, held urgent talks with the local magistrate. At the same time, about 100 women picketed the area around the magistrate's office with posters.

The reprieve also followed discussions between Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party MP and spokesman on homeland government, and officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Cape Town during which he was told that the issue of the eviction notices had been a "misunderstanding."

This was confirmed by Dick Putter, a director with CAD in Cape Town who told the Sunday Tribune the "misunderstanding was not serious as far as I can understand."

Mr van Wyk said that because of a manpower shortage in the Department of Co-operation and Development, the Port Natal Administration Board was asked to lend the Verulam commissioner two officials to assist with a survey of the area. The officials would spend about three months completing the survey and would then withdraw.

"I have a letter in my file confirming this," he said.

Two settlement officers from the Stanger branch of the PNAB were deployed to work directly under Mr du Randt in mid-January.

Later he was told that because of a shortage of stationery in Verulam, PNAB letters would be used to serve notices on the people asking them to repart to the commissioner to help solve their problems.

"I can assure you we were heavily upset when we found out that our notices were used to evict the people. But by the time this came to our notice, it was too late," Mr van Wyk said.

He said his department did not want to get involved in legal proceedings against the people of Inanda because the area concerned did not fall under their jurisdiction.

"We gave our assistance merely to pass on information," he said.

The move has also antagonised the KwaZulu Government.

Mr Zulu said his government had not been informed about the evictions although KwaZulu was involved in the planning for the area.

Mr Bhengu said that both he and Mr Rogers Ngcobo, KwaZulu legislative assembly MP for Inanda, had not been told about the evictions.

"We knew only once the eviction notices had been served and a number of people came to us for help. When we approached the Port Natal Administration Board they said they didn't know about them and they referred us to the commissioner in Verulam. They just told us that the people have to go on instructions from Pretoria," Mr Bhengu said.

"The people of Inanda have a right to live in South Africa. They cannot be evicted until they are given alternative accommodation. The people are living there for a reason. The first thing the authorities should have asked them was: why are you staying here. We do not believe that they are not workers in Durban and Verulam.

No houses were being built in KwaZulu or Ntuzuma and so the people were taking refuge in the surrounding areas, Mr Bhengu said.

"They must at least consult the leaders of the people before they take action like this."

"The authorities say the people must go back to their homelands. How can they say that without consulting us first?"

Chief Commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Natal, Roy Blumrick, to whom all the inquiries were directed, refused to discuss Mr du Randt's involvement with the Sunday Tribune.



Mr du Randt . . . on sick leave.

"Communications between my office and commissioners are administrative and confidential and I am therefore not at liberty to answer this question," he said.

Asked whether officials from the Port Natal Administrative Board received their instructions from Mr Du Randt and acted directly under his guidance, he replied that Mr Du Randt was on sick leave and could not confirm our statement.

When the Sunday Tribune visited Mr Du Randt's home in Hillcrest Park, we were told that he had gone on holiday with his family to East London for three weeks.

Mr Blumrick confirmed that, as Mr Du Randt did not have sufficient staff, he used officials from the Port Natal Administration Board to serve notices on his behalf.

He said that people who "squat" in Inanda New Town — the area affected by the evictions — could expect to be prosecuted "as and when they are discovered."

But, he said, various committees consisting of officials and consulting engineers have been investigating the future development of "the area loosely known as greater Inanda."

"All interested parties have been represented in the investigations. I am not prepared to comment on their activities as their recommendations will in due course be conveyed to the governments concerned," Mr Blumrick said.

A survey had been carried out "in certain areas."

Ground bought by the South African Development Trust — as was the case with Released Area 33 — was for the "further development of the area," he said.

"Such development, which will be for the benefit of the entire community, will be negated if we permit further uncontrolled influx of people into the land. Action is therefore taken to prevent squatters moving onto land which is acquired (by the South African Development Trust). At this stage we are prosecuting only people who squatted after the purchase of the land. No action is being taken against squatters who were on the land when it was acquired," he said.

Because all the people in the affected area were "illegal squatters" the Verulam commissioner served notices, on all of them to vacate the land, said Mr Blumrick.

The department had now decided to continue prosecutions against only those people who squatted in the area after its acquisition by the Trust, he said. A legal resident of Inanda was a person "who has authority to reside there in terms of the laws of the country".

After Thursday's reprieve, the Sunday Tribune spoke to some of the people who had been affected by the action.

Mrs Gcinekile Mthethwa said she had come into the area in 1946, living in the adjoining Shembe village. About six years ago she bought the piece of land on which she now lives for R50 because the Shembe village was overcrowded and she wanted a place where she could grow vegetables for herself and her three children.

In 1956 her husband died and she lost her arm in a shooting accident. She gets a disability grant and pension amounting to about R80 every two months. Her two sons are at school but she cannot afford to give her 13-year-old daughter an education.

"I have no where else to go," she said. "They said I must go back to Shembe Village but that place is full. Then they said I must get a place in Tent Town (the site and service scheme run by the Urban Foundation) but that is full, too. Where else must I go," she said.

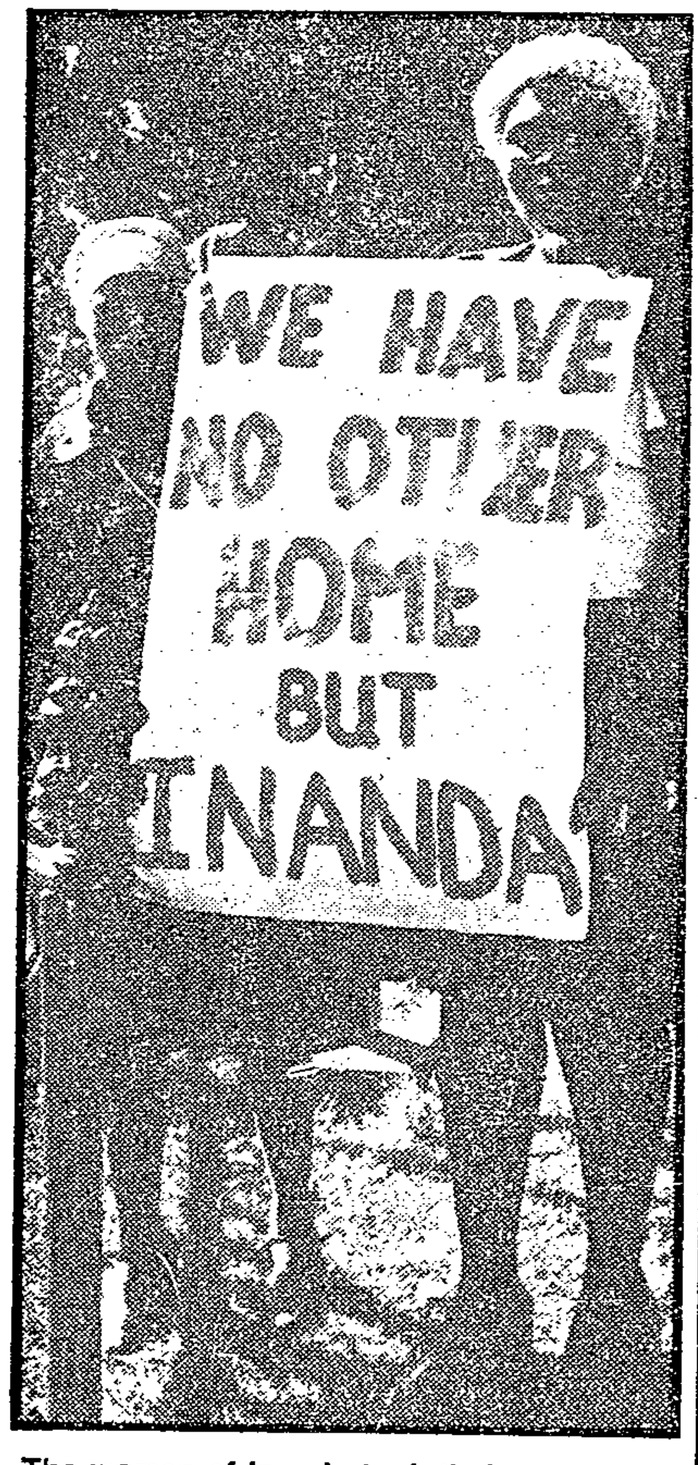
Patricia Mpanza said her husband bought their piece of land in 1975. Previously they lived in KwaMashu with 10 people in a house. She has four children.

The person from whom both of them bought their land has disappeared.

Joyce Hlongwa's husband has been working in Durban for 18 years. Eight years ago he put his name down on a waiting list for a house in Umlazi. The family are still waiting to hear whether they have one.

They lived as tenants in Umlazi for 10 years. Last year they moved to Inanda and built a wood and iron home for themselves, after "buying" the piece of land from a person who has subsequently disappeared.

"We have started pulling the house down ourselves Mrs Hlongwa said. "We don't want them to bulldoze it because then we will have nothing left."



The women of Inanda took their message to Verulam. The poster demonstration took place while a delegation talked to the magistrate.

INANDA SQUATTERS

FM 9/4/82 (308)

Settlement for 1m?

After years of contesting eviction notices, the 300 000 squatters in the Inanda shack settlement near Durban may have achieved some official recognition of their needs.

Last week, 400 squatters in Inanda's Nhlungwane area — due to be evicted from their homes by the Department of Co-operation and Development (CAD) on April 1 — were granted a reprieve. The 11th-hour stay of eviction was probably the direct result of intervention by church and community leaders, the KwaZulu government, opposition parliamentarians and protest by the squatters themselves.

Although the squatters of Inanda clearly won round one, CAD's liaison officer, Johan Oosthuizen, tells the *FM* that a "limited" number of evictions will still be carried out. According to Oosthuizen, the squatters are occupying land in an area bought nine months ago by the South African Development Trust (SADT). The land is needed for the future development of Inanda, and the squatters are hampering plans.

Under the new arrangement, Oosthuizen says, squatters who were residing on the land prior to its acquisition by the SADT will be allowed to remain. All those who put up shacks after the land passed into trust ownership will be prosecuted.

CAD Chief Commissioner Roy Blumrick says such action is necessary. Future development plans, to the benefit of the entire community, would be negated if uncontrolled squatting continues.

Development plans for the area, known as "Greater Inanda," are well advanced. Blumrick says various committees consisting of officials and consulting engineers have been investigating possible approaches to the housing problem at Inanda. He says he cannot comment on their findings as "their recommendations will, in due course, be conveyed to the governments concerned."

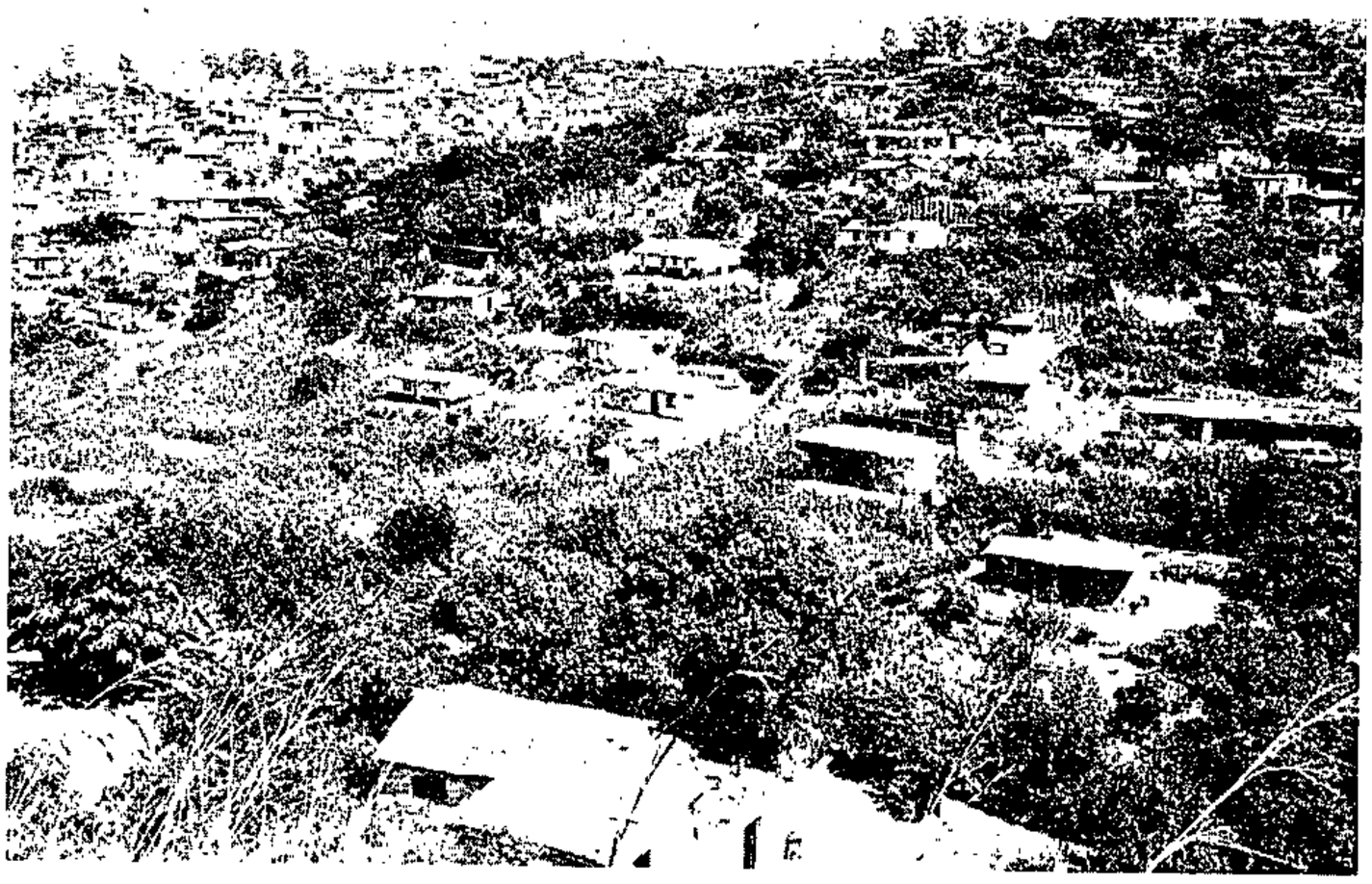
From reliable sources the *FM* has learnt that CAD's consultants have prepared a master plan for the Inanda region covering an area of 9 300 ha — seven times the size of Kwamashu, Durban's largest black township.

The plan envisages the gradual upgrading of the region's infrastructure with the provision of roads, water and a sewerage disposal system. A commuter rail link is also provided for. At the same time CAD plans to expand the provision of housing through a range of options ranging from slum upgrading, self-help, and other incremental housing developments. The planning extends well into the 21st century and the estimated cost of the project is R1 000m. Ultimately 1m people will be rehoused at Inanda.

There are many problems still to be overcome before the project gets the final go-ahead. One is who will administer the region? CAD or KwaZulu, or possibly both? Part of the area has been earmarked by the Department of Water Affairs for a major dam site. The possibility of a number of existing homes being flooded if the dam project goes ahead has had to be taken into account by planners.

One aspect on which there is a large degree of consensus is that any future housing development at Inanda will have to be on a self-help basis. A few years ago Inanda was chosen as the site for the Urban Foundation's pilot self-help housing scheme. So far 4 000 homes have been completed by the residents of Inanda Newtown and the scheme is widely regarded as an unqualified success.

Says Martin van Zyl, director of Community Services of the Port Natal Administration Board, whose department submitted a memorandum to CAD's Inanda consultants: "I think the department is pragmatic enough to realise that because of the financial predicament the country finds itself in, conventionally-built housing is out of the question. There is definitely a need to get the people involved."



Inanda settlement . . . official acceptance of self-help

(271) (308) (341) Hansard
Shakaville Q.601.748 4/5/82

552. Mr. P. H. P. GASTROW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) What is the estimated number of residents of Shakaville, near Stanger, and (b) how many communal (i) water taps and (ii) showers have been provided for its residents?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 2 551

(b) (i) 97

(ii) 24.

In addition to the above 15 dwellings have been provided with running water of which 13 have been fitted with showers.

TUESDAY, 18 MAY 1982

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Hansard Q. Co 1.847
18/5/82

Drinking water

571. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

Whether his Department is taking steps to ensure the purity of the drinking water provided to the communities at (a) Compensation, Mpendle, (b) Qudeni, north of Kranskop, (c) Ntambanana, Empangeni, (d) Bulwer Farm, Stanger, (e) Mbazwana, Ubombo, and (f) Oliviershoek, Bergville; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

No;

(a), (c), (d) and (f): as far as (a) and (c) are concerned water is obtained from boreholes and reservoirs and in the case of (d) and (f) from boreholes. The pollution risk is therefore minimal;

(b) water is obtained from a fountain. The water is treated with a bleaching agent on an individual basis;

(e) clorinated water is supplied by the Department of Community Development.

2/6/82
(308) Hansard Q. Col. 960

Inanda: squatters

*7. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether controlled squatting is allowed in Inanda;

(2) whether any squatters have been evicted from Inanda during the last six months; if so, (a) how many and (b) where have they been moved to;

(3) whether steps are taken to ensure that evicted squatters are new squatters; if so, what steps?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) No. At this stage no steps are being taken against squatters who were on the land when it was purchased. People who squatted after the purchase of the land are, however, being prosecuted.

(2) No squatters have been evicted by the Commissioner but 19 have, however, been charged. These cases are still pending.

(3) Falls away.

(308) (Stat) 7/6/82 X

Inanda: social workers

Hansard Q. 61, 1002 – 1003

Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether there are any social welfare workers in Inanda; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

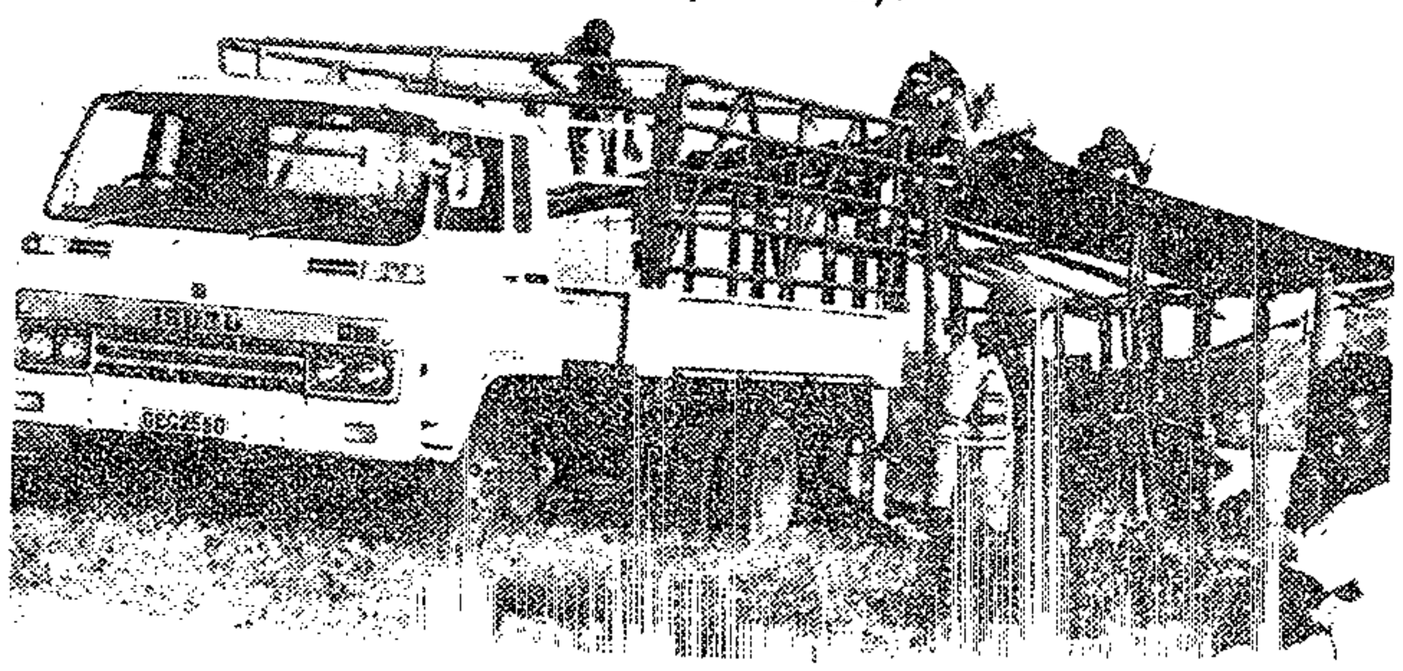
Yes: 3.



WORKMEN armed with crowbars strip one of the shacks in Inanda yesterday.

Inanda shacks demolished

709 Mercury 24/6/82



Mercury Reporter

NEARLY 17 shackdwellers in Inanda had their homes demolished yesterday, allegedly because they were illegal squatters.

Some were recently charged with illegal squatting and were granted bail of R50 each and must appear in the Verulam Magistrate's Court on July 13.

Mr V A Blose, a spokesman for the shackdwellers, said they could not understand how their homes could be demolished even before the Court had given its ruling.

Some of the families were unaware that their homes were demolished because they had gone to work, he said, adding that the residents would contact their lawyers today to make urgent representations to have the demolition stopped.

Mr Edward Mvlula, who is one of those charged, said the demolition gang arrived at his home and attempted to pull it down, but he had stopped them.

'I told them in no uncertain terms that they had no right to touch my house until the Court gave its ruling on July 13.'

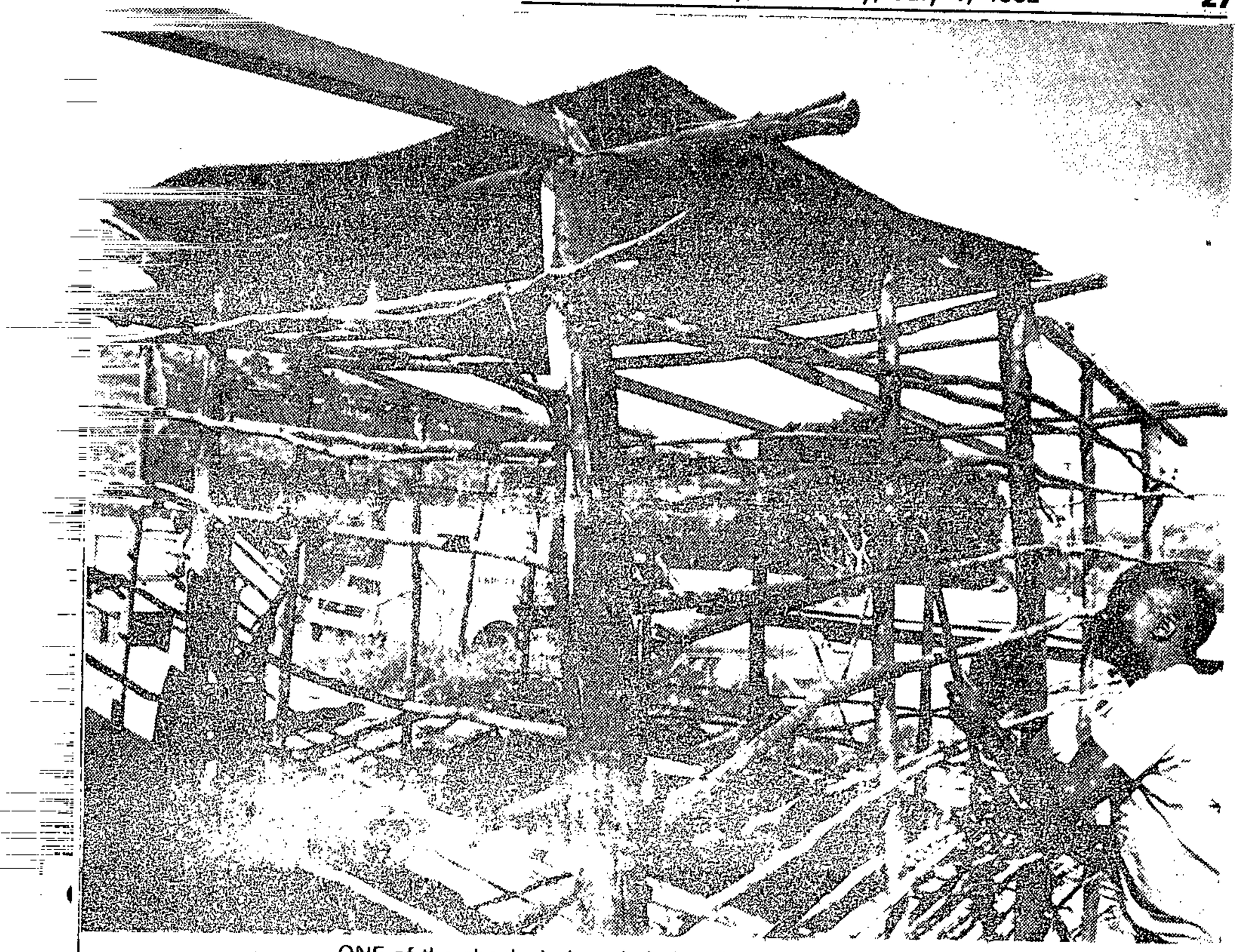
Gangs armed with crowbars pulled apart the roof timbers and side walls of wood-and-iron homes while police kept a close watch in case of retaliation by residents.

Although residents were angry, there was no violence.

A Mercury reporter and photographer at the scene were escorted to the Inanda Police Station by Port Natal Administration Board police, but they were released after their names and other details were taken.

A police spokesman said they would decide today whether to charge the reporter and photographer for entering a black area.

The area occupied by the squatters is Indian-owned and had been leased to the blacks.



ONE of the shacks in Inanda being demolished yesterday.

Eight more Inanda homes demolished

Mercury Reporter

IN THE face of impassioned pleas by Inanda residents to stop the demolition of houses in the sprawling black township, another eight homes were destroyed yesterday — bringing the total demolished in recent weeks to nearly 50.

Mr Albert Ntombela, a spokesman for the residents, told the Mercury yesterday that in most cases all the timber from the demolished shacks had been confiscated and the owners warned that they faced prosecution if they called to fetch it.

Yesterday the owners of eight houses, built recently, were unaware that their homes were demolished because they were at work.

The building materials — mainly wooden poles — were carted away in a convoy of trucks owned by the Department of Co-operation and Development, to their local offices in the township.

Mr Ntombela said the residents were angry that the timber had been confiscated.

'These people made sacrifices to buy the timber to improve their living conditions.

'Now all the timber is gone even before the families could move into their new houses.'

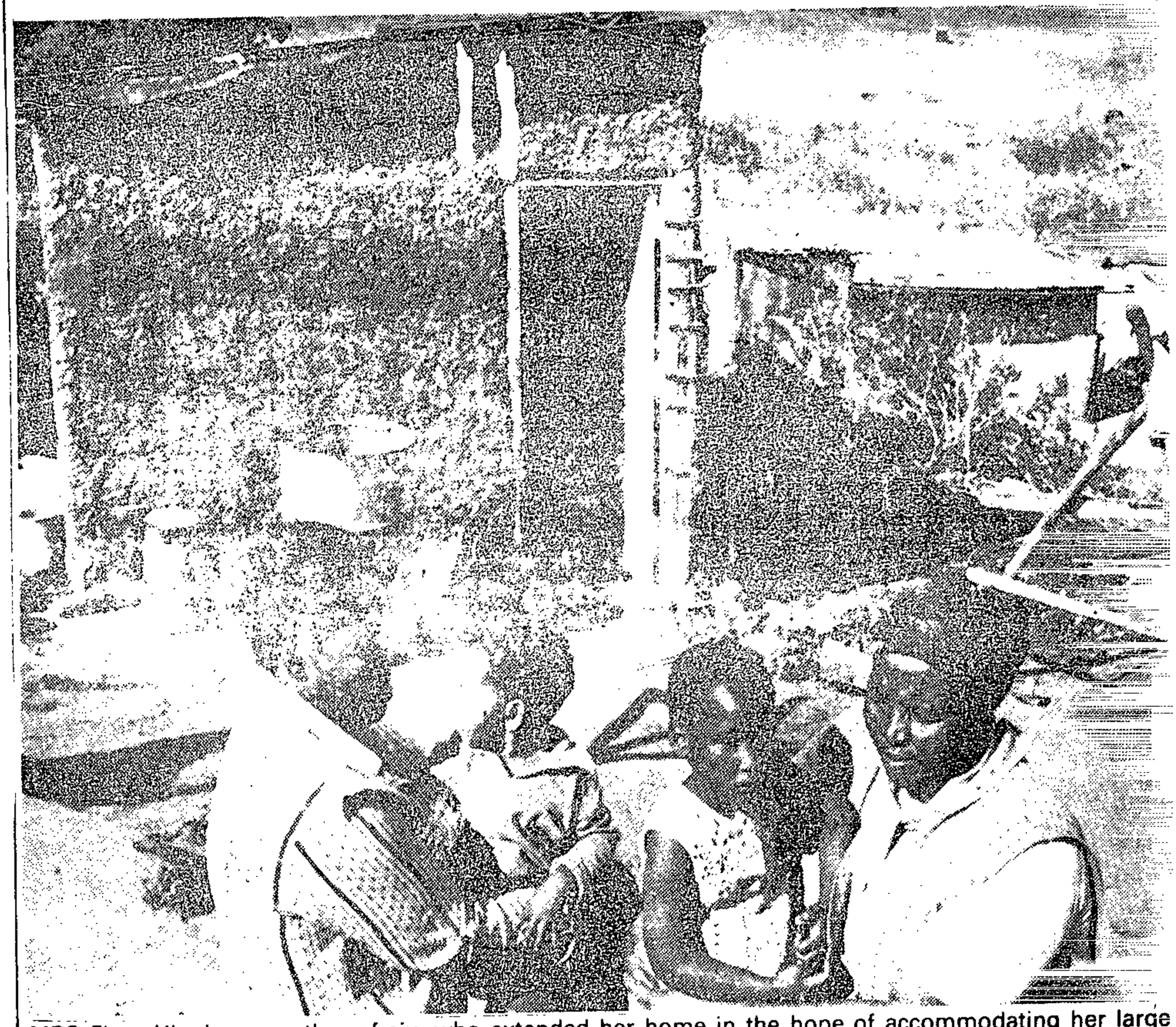
He said the newly built houses and extensions to existing shacks appeared to be the target of the demolition gang comprising workers of the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Port Natal Administration Board.

The swoop on newly built shacks appeared to follow in the wake of a Government clampdown on the escalation of shack development in the sprawling township near Durban.

Mr Johan Oosthuizen, Press liaison officer of the department in Pretoria, told the Mercury last night that not a single family had been displaced.

'We demolished only the shacks which have been partly built and not yet occupied. We are forced to clamp down on shack development because of the influx of residents in the area, which is already grossly overpopulated.

'In an over-populated area there is also the grave danger of a health hazard,' he said, adding that the timber was confiscated to prevent the owners rebuilding the shacks.



MRS Flora Hlophe, a mother of six, who extended her home in the hope of accommodating her large family. The extension was demolished yesterday. She is seen here with three of her children.



'eys the parents' anger over the sudden closure of the Epsom Road School to
Wood, circuit inspector of the coloured schools, yesterday.

ver schools switch

d of the year, but Mr refused, saying that mises were urgent- ded to accommo- he Department of ed Affairs.

structed the pupils rd a hired school but they were d by angry parents. er, some pupils ere not accompa- y their parents. dered by Mr Wood d the bus which ut an hour late out 20 children.

rtaking

ood refused to the Press and or- photographers to e school grounds. ts said they were pared to allow their children to be transported unaccompanied by bus. 'The Department has refused to give us a written undertaking accepting full responsibility for our children being transported to another school.

'What happens if the bus overturns or gets involved in a collision ?' asked one irate mother, who angrily declared that she would rather have her child admitted to an Indian school than risk the danger of busing.

A mother from Wentworth, Mrs P Williams, said she could not believe that a whole school could shut down in the middle of the year and the children transferred to a school in another area without the prior consent of parents.

'It's time the authorities stopped pushing the coloured people around like a football. It is bad enough being told where we should live but we are definitely not going to accept being told to which school our children should go,' she said.

Disliked

Mr Dempsey Noel, who was also among the protesting parents, said they would seek legal opinion today in a bid to have the Epsom Road School reopened.

He said parents were alarmed that their children's education was being disrupted at a crucial part of the year.

'And to make matters worse, the Spearman Road School, which has been chosen as an alternative, was generally disliked among coloured parents because of the notorious character of the area.

'This is demonstrated by the fact that many Sydenham parents preferred their children to go to school in other areas,' he added.

He said the parents would continue their protest at the Epsom Road School today.

Attempts by the Mercury yesterday to contact the Department of Coloured Affairs in Cape Town were unsuccessful.

Official 'makes offer' to squatters

Mercury Reporter

SQUATTERS who had their homes in Inanda demolished last month and the timber from their homes confiscated by the Department of Co-operation and Development claimed yesterday that an official from the department had offered to sell their wood back to them for R20.

More than 60 houses have been demolished in the Inanda area during the past month, and 36 tenants have been charged with illegal squatting. They will appear in court on July 13.

At the Gandhi Settlement in Inanda yesterday a group of more than 30 people told the Press that after their houses had been demolished trucks from the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Port Natal Administration Board had carted off their materials after an official had told them that it was to be confiscated.

Some women claimed that primus stoves and bags of maize meal had been confiscated as well.

Trust

Mr Jack Mjeje, who acted as spokesman for the group, said that shortly after the demolitions some of the men had been approached by an official from the department who said they could buy their timber back for R20 if they promised to leave the area.

'We did not trust this offer, and so far nobody has paid for their confiscated timber,' he said.

Confused squatters who had lost their rooms said yesterday that they had no idea where they were meant to go. At the moment they were relying on the charity of friends and relatives.

The Inanda Support Group told the Mercury yesteray that they would be meeting with the chief commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr R Blumrick, on Friday. Mr Blumrick last night re-

face harge

ef appearance in a charge of kid-

rthen, 21, Mr Raj ker, 32, Mr Ron- Pillay, 26.
ve charges, con- e. They pleaded

d abduction of a dance at a hotel

girl was walking ad, Pinetown, at stopped beside

ife to her throat then drove to ued by police.
st 6 and the ac- me of the condi-

Christmas weekend will be short

Mercury Reporter

THE Christmas weekend will be shorter this year because Christmas Day falls on a Saturday.

Boxing Day falls on a Sunday, but holidays which do are not automatically carried forward to the following Monday.

Mr Ken Hobson, general manager of the Durban Chamber of Commerce, said no provision would be made for holidays on December 27 or 28. Employees would get only December 25 off.

For Monday, January 3, banks and building societies will be able to open but local authorities may

Seychelles death sentence

FROM PAGE 1

Seychelles on September 20 this year.

In court yesterday Mrs Di Brooks, the wife of convicted mercenary Aubrey Brooks, asked a Seychelles policewoman to hold her hand as Chief Justice Mr Edward Earl Seaton prepared to sentence her husband to death.

She kept saying to attorney, Mr Graham Fowlis: 'I am all right, I am all right', but then collapsed in tears.

In Durban Mrs Julia Puren, the wife of Mr Jeremiah Puren 'was not feeling well' and did not

When mercenary leader Col Mike Hoare was told of the news yesterday his first reaction was 'Good God'.

Obviously taken aback, Col Hoare said there were just two words to describe his emotions: 'Very distressed'.

He said that any further legal proceedings would be left in the 'most capable hands of Mr Fairbairn and his associates', without any prompting being necessary from South Africa.

Mrs Ina Dolinchek, whose husband was sentenced to 20 years in prison, said: 'I've been preparing myself for the worst, but thank God he

Mercury Reporter

ANOTHER Inanda resident has said that a white official' has told people whose homes were demolished last month that they can buy their confiscated timber, but the Department of Co-operation and Development is adamant that it is not one of its officials.

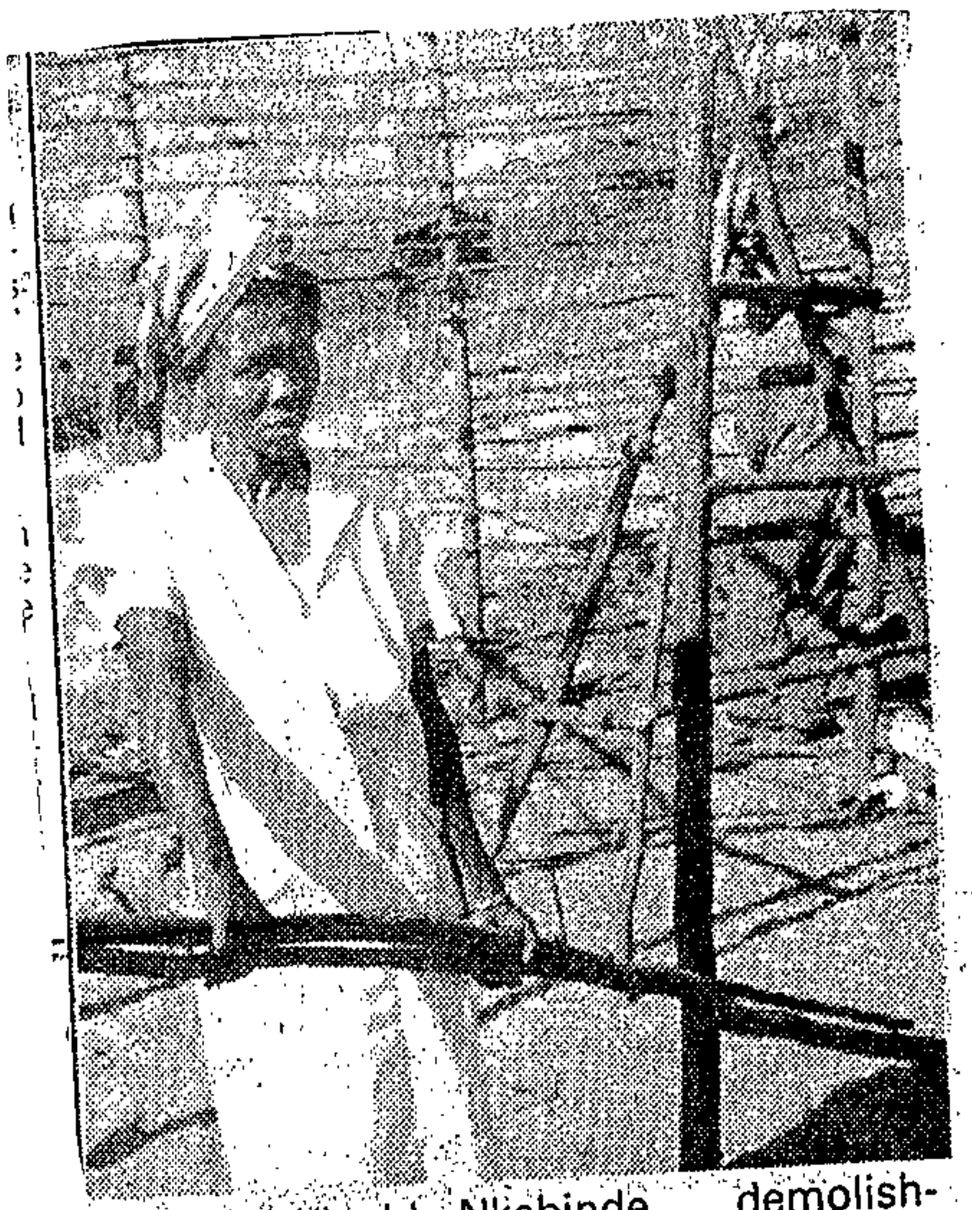
Mrs Nonhlanhla Nkabinde, who is in the process of demolishing her own partly erected house in Inanda after being told by the department that she was squatting illegally, said yesterday that a 'white official' had told her that if she did not remove the existing structure of her new house and 'go back to where she came from' it would be demolished for her and she would have to pay to get her timber back.

Mr R Blumrick, the Department's Chief Commissioner in Natal, as well as a spokesman for the head office in Pretoria, denied yesterday that any of their officials had offered to sell squatters' building materials back to the them after their houses had been demolished in Inanda last month.

On Tuesday a group of people who had their houses demolished said that after their timber had been confiscated by the department they were approached by an official who said they could buy it back for R20 if they promised to leave the area.

The Department denied that this had taken place, saying there would be no money involved if people asked for their building material back. They said anyone requesting their timber would be charged with illegal squatting and summonsed.

Mrs Nkabinde lived with her cousin in Inanda before starting to build her own home.



MRS Nonhlanhla Nkabinde . . . demolishing her partly built house in Inanda yesterday.

'Buy back timber' offer to squatter

the weekend. the meeting that Indians

Water crisis for 'squatters'

26/7/82
308 309 Mercury

Mercury Reporter

PEOPLE living at Richmond Farm in Inanda have had their water supply cut off and nobody — from the local township manager to the mayor of Kwa Mashu — knows why.

Officially those living there are 'illegal squatters', but they have been at Richmond Farm for so long and are so firmly entrenched, even the authorities regard them as being in the area permanently.

Mr R van Belkum of the Kwa Mashu township office said: 'Although these people have no official status, we know that they are in the area to stay, and accordingly try to make things as comfortable as we can for them.'

Piped

In the past women from Richmond Farm have obtained water from their neighbours in section K of Kwa Mashu, where piped water is available.

But for the past week the women have been prevented from entering Kwa Mashu.

Mr Dingaan Mdladla, who has been living at Richmond Farm since 1977, said that according to the women it was Kwa Mashu's young men who were responsible, but why they were stopping the women he did not know.

The mayor of Kwa Mashu, Mr S S Mtolo, did not know either. He is not responsible for the people at Richmond Farm, but takes an active interest in their welfare and is concerned about their present lack of water.

One of his councillors, Mrs E G Africa, said she suspected that a feud might have developed over payment for water.

The Department of Co-operation and Development said it could not help.

Although it does supply tanked water to parts of Inanda, Richmond Farm is part of KwaZulu and the department is not obliged to provide water to the area.

When the Mercury visited Richmond Farm some women said their husbands had to resort to slipping into Kwa Mashu under cover of darkness and stealing water from communal taps.

Court told of orders to arrest shack builders

(308) Mercury Reporter Mercury 4/8/82

THE Chief Magistrate and Commissioner of Verulam, Mr Brian Durrant, had instructed his men to have blacks who were building shacks in the Inanda area arrested, a Verulam magistrate was told yesterday.

This was said in evidence by Mr Graeme Sayer, a community services officer of the Port Natal Administration Board seconded to the commissioner, at a trial in the Verulam Magistrate's Court in which 12 blacks are appearing before Mr P S J Labuschagne on a charge of illegally occupying land in the Inanda area.

A State witness, Mr Sayer said that when he arrived at a place called Kandy's Farm on April 22, he had found many people erecting structures or attempting to erect structures intended for human occupation and he had instructed the police to arrest them.

Under cross-examination by Mr Rabbi Bugwandeen, one of a team of four defence attorneys, Mr Sayer said they had demolished structures that were half-built or were in the process of being built and not yet occupied.

He said his department had been asked by seven Indian landowners for assistance to have the shacks on their properties demolished.

He agreed that there was a serious shortage of housing for blacks and many people had moved into Inanda because of overcrowding in Kwa Mashu.

Sorted

Another witness for the State, Mr Michael Stafford-Mayer, an employee of the Port Natal Administration Board, told the Court that he and his colleagues were concerned about the attitude of Mr Durrant in suddenly clamping down on the shackdwellers.

He agreed under cross-examination that the Inanda housing problem should be sorted out administratively rather than bringing a few people to court just for the sake of prosecuting them, which would not really solve the problem.

Mr Theodore Vernon Koningkramer, a settlement officer attached to the Department of Co-operation and Development, told the Court that about 300 000 blacks lived in the Inanda area.

He said that although his task was basically that of a settlement officer helping to resettle people, he had not yet had the opportunity to do so.

He merely carried out the instruction of his superior, Mr Durrant.

The hearing continues today.

Sighs as Court clears 12 of squatting

Mercury Reporter

THERE were sighs of relief in the Verulam Magistrate's Court yesterday when charges against 12 blacks for illegally occupying land in the sprawling shack settlement at Inanda were dismissed by Mr P S J Labuschagne.

As he announced his decision at the end of the day-and-a-half-long trial several of the shackdwellers bowed.

Their appearance followed an allegation by the State that they contravened the Black Trust and Land Act of 1936 by occupying dwellings on privately owned land at Inanda without the consent of the Commissioner, Mr Brian du Randt, who is also Chief Magistrate at Verulam.

Discharging the accused, Mr Labuschagne said the Court could not find any evidence that they had acted in contravention of the Act.

Structures

Earlier, the four-man defence team including Mr Rabbi Bugwandeen, Mr N Israel and Mr Richard Lyster, of the Legal Resources Centre, asked the Court to discharge the accused on the grounds that the State had failed to prove its case.

Mr Lyster, who appeared for three of the accused, told the Court that there was no evidence before it to the effect that the accused resided on the land.

'In the State's own evidence it is clear that the accused were not residing or occupying the land.'

They were arrested while in the process of erecting or preparing to erect structures intended for human occupation.

Suspended

When the trial resumed yesterday, one of the landowners, Mr Kandaylall Ramnarain, told the Court in evidence that he had about 1 000 tenants on his property in Inanda and many of them occupied the land free of charge after paying R60 for the first year.

He admitted giving officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development the right to demolish shacks on his property after he was convicted of housing blacks.

He told the Court he had been given a suspended sentence and warned by the magistrate not to allow any further influx of black shackdwellers on his property.

'We allowed them to live there as our land was lying barren after we lost our sugarcane growing quota and the black families were in desperate need of housing.'

Legal action dropped against squatters

Mercury Reporter

MORE than 40 blacks have either had charges against them for illegal squatting at New Town, Inanda, withdrawn or have been acquitted when they appeared in the Verulam Magistrate's Court during the past month.

Yesterday charges against 21 blacks were withdrawn and three were found not guilty of squatting in Inanda when they appeared before Mr L Ferreira, in the Verulam Magistrate's Court.

Their appearance follows an allegation by the State that they contravened the Black Trust and Land Act of 1936 by occupying dwellings on privately-owned land in Inanda without the permission of the Commissioner, Mr Brian du Randt, also Chief Magistrate of Verulam.

No reasons

However, 12 others are still to appear in court on September 12 for illegal squatting on Indian-owned farms in Inanda.

State prosecutor Jack Hurter told the Court he had been instructed by the chief prosecutor of Verulam, Mr P E Kleynhans, to withdraw the charges against the squatters. No evidence was led and no reasons for the withdrawal were given.

Mr Hurter also withdrew charges against three of the accused who failed to appear in court yesterday.

He said if warrants of arrest had been issued against the men he would personally see that they were cancelled.

Mr Clive Vawda appeared for the squatters.

Timber 'will not be given back'

Mercury Reporter

TIMBER and other building material confiscated by the Department of Co-operation and Development when more than 60 squatters' houses were demolished in Inanda during the past two months would not be returned to the squatters, Mr Johan Oosthuizen, a spokesman for the department, said yesterday.

He said that when the homes of the illegal squatters were demolished the material from the houses were automatically confiscated.

More than 40 squatters who have since appeared in court on charges of illegal squatting have either had the charges withdrawn or have been acquitted.

They claimed after the trial that they would like their belongings and building material returned to them.

Mr Oosthuizen said the charges against the squatters had been withdrawn for further possible investigation.

'Although the charges have been withdrawn all building material and wood confiscated during the demolition of the squatter houses will remain the property of the Government,' he said.

In reply to claims that some belongings and groceries of the squatters also had been confiscated during the demolition of houses in Inanda, Mr Oosthuizen said: 'There is no truth in the allegation. All we confiscated was wood and other building material.'

'Permanent' residents told to go

By KENNY NAIDOO

HUNDREDS of coloureds, Indians and Africans, who have nowhere to go, have been ordered to vacate homes in which many of them have lived for more than 30 years.

The 165 families, who live in wood-and-iron and wattle-and-adobe structures on smallholdings at Rensburgdrift, near Estcourt, have been ordered to demolish their buildings within 60 days.

The quit order came from the Department of Health. Officials told the families that the buildings, which have inadequate sanitation and no running water, are a potential health hazard.

The eviction order expired on July 31 but none of the families has complied.

They simply have nowhere to go.

Although they are officially classified as squatters, the families pay rental to the Indian landowners on whose property they live.

Mrs Mary Augustine, 63, owner of one of the smallholdings which houses about 30 families, said that representatives of the Department of Health visited the Rensburgdrift area in May.

"All the tenants' houses on my property were condemned by the department because the buildings did not comply with health regulations," she said.

Department officials warned that legal action would be taken against the property owners.

Early this week Mrs Augustine's attorneys issued summonses "for ejectment" to all her tenants.

Many of the families have lived on Mrs Augustine's smallholding since 1938 and "over the years we have grown into a settled and close-knit community", she said.

The average rent paid by tenants is R5 a month but a few families are unable to afford that much.

The about 800 people affected are uncertain of their future and are anxiously awaiting their fate.

Cholera

Mr Martin Couch, 50, a builder and father of five who has lived in the area for 15 years, said:

"I built my house from scratch and lived here happily with my family.

"Now that I have been given a few days to move, I don't know what I'm going to do."

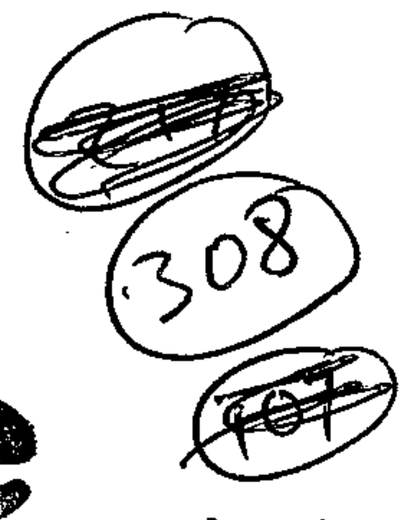
People in the area have been prevented by the health authorities from drawing water from nearby ponds because of the cholera threat.

Five bore-holes sunk by local land owners in recent years have so far failed to yield significant quantities of water, making it necessary for the residents to obtain water in large drums from Estcourt, 3km away.

Mr Rabindranath Bheeki, a member of the South African Indian Council and chairman of the Greytown Lac, blamed the Government for the problem.

QUOTE: IF THEY INTIMIDATE US THEN IT'S WAR AND PEOPLE WILL

We can't sleep in the open...



S. Tulsie 29/8/87

By BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI

THE Department of Co-operation and Development, contrary to assurances given in Parliament early this year, is pulling down houses belonging to long - established residents of Inanda near Durban and confiscating their building material.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr George V. Morrison, assured the House in April this year that action would be taken only against "new squatters" and that Inanda would not be harassed.

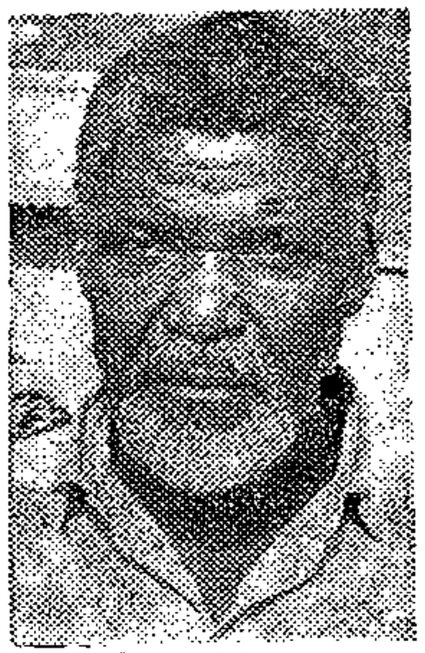
Mr Morrison said a commission had recommended that all further squatting in that area be terminated by means of the application of existing legislation and by taking steps against new squatters.

More than 90 Inanda residents have so far appeared in court on charges of illegal squatting but most of the cases have collapsed because the State could not prove the accused were occupying, residing, or congregating in Inanda.

Another 21 residents had charges against them withdrawn at the Verulam magistrate's court. The charges were withdrawn as a result of an earlier test case.

The authorities have now adopted a new tactic: Pulling down all new houses and confiscating the building material. But the victims have not been new squatters who are the authorities' target, but long-estabilshed residents who need extra room for their families.

Residents said this week they believed the authorities were intent on "destabilising" the area. A member of the residents' committee, Mr Gideon Mdletshe, warned that the patience of the people was wearing thin and violence could erupt if harassment by Co-operation and Development officials continued.



Mr Gideon Mdletshe, member of the resident's committee

Residents are incensed by the authorities' refusal to return building material confiscated from them when more than 60 houses were pulled down during the past two months.

However, a spokesman for the department said the houses were demolished at the request of the Indian landowner. Mr Raddy Ramdarie conceded he requested the department to take action against "illegal" squatters.

"You know why, they come and settle on our property without our permission."

But another landlord, Mr Kandaylall Ramnarain, told a Verulam magistrate that black people had lived on his family property since he was a boy, and he would feel "awkward in my mind" if they were evicted.

The people were peaceful and he had no problem with them, he said.

Mr Gideon Mdetshe, of Amawoti which forms part of Inanda, told the **Sunday Tribune** this week the action of the authorities had left residents bitter and angry.

"We're being hounded at every turn," Mr Mdletshe said. "The whole thing has left a cloud of bitterness."

Mr Mdletshe said

P.T.O

Port Natal Administration Board officials accompanied by armed "blackjacks" — township police — had arrived at the village last month and started demolishing all new houses and extensions. All the building material was taken away by trucks, he said.

"They had no right to come here with their arms. If they intimidate us then it's war and people will fight back. People are very angry.

"One man who had spent so much money and time building a big house was so angry he wanted to fight when it was demolished. I had to beg him to cool down.

"We don't want to fight. We want to stay in peace but this is making us very angry."

All structures built after 1980 were pulled down. Some residents had made extensions to their houses for extra room, and these were also destroyed.

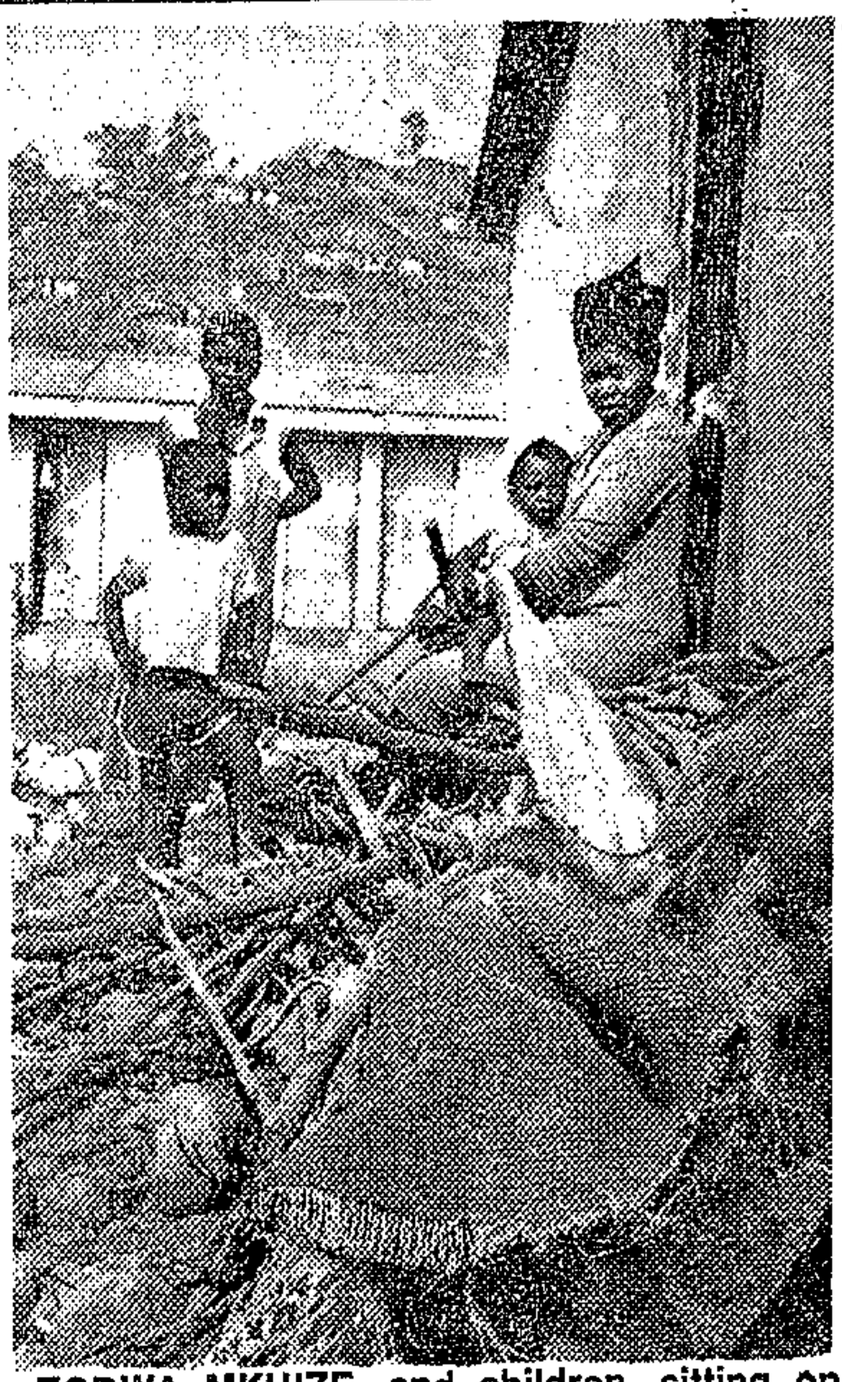
Other residents whose houses were pulled down are building again, despite the threat of a repetition.

"There's nothing we can do. We need a place to stay," said Thembani Mthembu. "We can't sleep in the open."

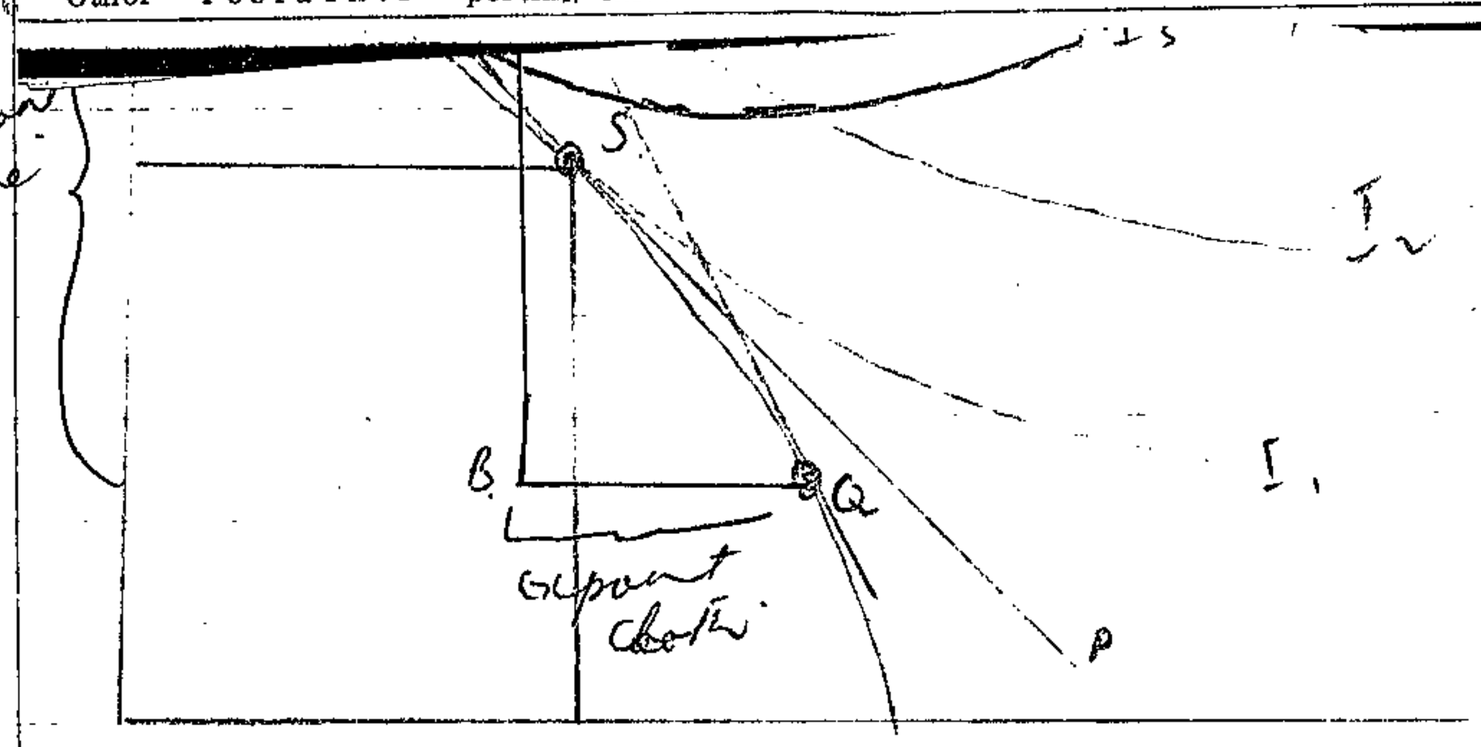
Mr Mdletshe revealed that two members of his committee met three PNAB officials four days before the houses were demolished.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Johan Oosthuizen, said from Pretoria that the houses were demolished at the request of the Indian landowners.

The authorities have announced a major plan to turn Inanda into a major black dormitory suburb of Durban metropolitan area. The plan will cost more than R130-million in its first five years, providing 20 000 housing sites a year, with supporting infrastructure.



ZODWA MKHIZE, and children, sitting on timber which authorities could not take away



Residents might have to foot water supply bill

Mercury Reporter

THE end to the water problem facing hundreds of Indian and coloured families in Rensburg Drift, near Estcourt, is still in the pipeline, according to the Town Clerk of Estcourt, Mr A E Firman.

He said yesterday that the some of the property owners had held talks with the Estcourt municipality this week in a bid to end the water crisis by providing a direct supply from the reservoir.

'At the meeting various alternatives were suggested and the costs — varying from R33 000 to R60 000 — were discussed.

'It's now up to the property owners to decide how they would share the costs and report back to us,' he said, explaining that as the area fell outside the jurisdiction of the municipality it could not finance the project, although it could assist them.

However, Mr Firman added that a final decision whether to have the supply connected rested with the Estcourt Town Council which still had to consider the proposal.

'I will be placing the proposal before my council as soon as I get the reply from the property owners.'

He said if it was rejected then another source such as the Departmnent of Community Development would be approached for assistance, he added.

The future of more than 400 shackdwellers would be affected if the urgently-needed water supply was not provided as they must vacate their homes in terms of a ruling by the Department of State Health.

The department's warning follows the recent outbeak of cholera in the area and had led to many families being prosecuted because of unhygienic living conditions.

Mr Baldeo Dookie, executive member of the South African Indian Council in charge of housing, recently held talks with representatives of the Estcourt Town Council and various Government departments in a bid to halt the evictions.

Mr Dookie said yesterday that if the families were forced out there was no alternative land to accommodate them and such a move would only burden the already acute Indian housing problem in Estcourt.

Squatting charges withdrawn against 13 at Verulam

Mercury Reporter

CHARGES of illegal squatting against 13 Inanda blacks were withdrawn when they appeared before Mr D Engelbrecht in the Verulam Magistrate's Court yesterday.

The fourteenth accused, Mr Bongani Zulu, was acquitted after the State had failed to prove that the land which he occupied was owned by the South African Development Trust.

The State alleged that the accused contravened Section 1A of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act of 1952, or alternatively acted in terms of Section 64 of the Regulations framed in terms of the Black Land Act of 1913 by allegedly unlawfully occupying dwellings in the Inanda area without the consent of the commissioner.

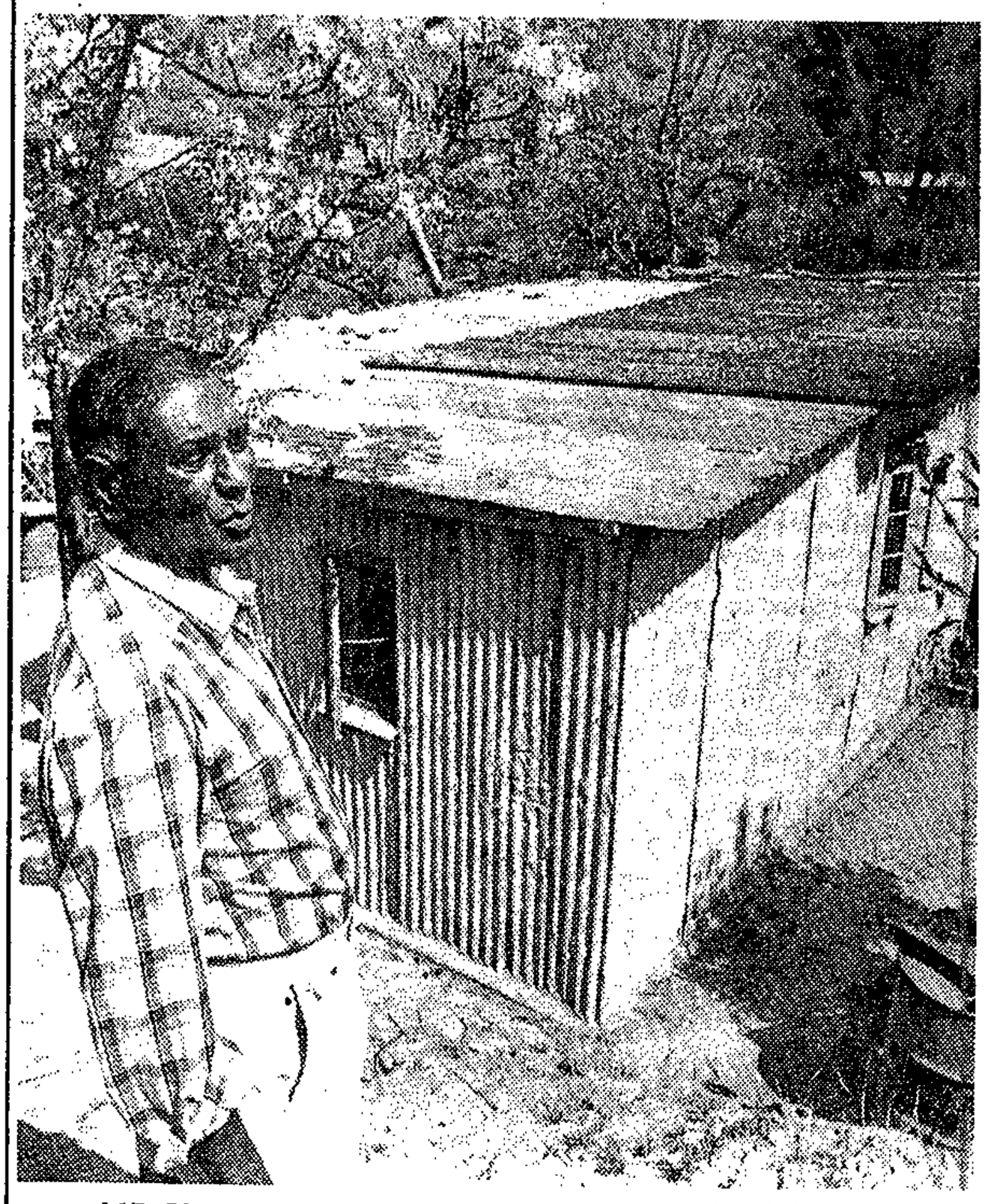
Advocate Simon Milne, assisted by Mr Richard Lyster of the Legal Resources Centre, appeared for the accused. Mr P E Kleynhans represented the State.

A spokesman for the squatters told the Mercury afterwards they were relieved that the matter had been finalised.

'It was like a sword hanging over our heads. This is the fourth time we've been to Court,' he said, adding that at previous appearances the hearing had been adjourned.

No new shacks rules Isipingo

Mercury
308
21/9/82



MR Simon Kisten outside his Malagazi shack home.

Mercury Reporter

ISIPINGO Town Council has imposed a ban on shack development in Malagazi, near Isipingo, where a young mother and her child were burned to death at the weekend after they were trapped in their home.

Town Clerk Ramalingam Reddy told the Mercury yesterday that property owners had been warned they faced prosecution if they allowed any new shacks on their properties.

'At present all shacks are numbered, and once a family moves out, we've laid a condition that the shack must be demolished,' he said.

The victims of the weekend fire — the second in recent months — have been identified as Mrs Kalawathi Naidoo, 28, and her five-year-old daughter Shanno.

The fire sparked off angry demands by community leaders and the shackdwellers for better housing.

Mr Nizam Khan, Isipingo's representative on the South African Indian Council, called for the speedy elimination of the Malagazi shack problem.

Priority

He attacked the Isipingo Town Council for failing to accommodate the shackdwellers in the council's housing schemes.

He said priority should have been given to the Malagazi shackdwellers as they were living in shocking conditions.

But, Mr Reddy said, preference for housing would only be given to those families who had been living in shacks in Malagazi for 'a long time'.

'A lot of Malagazi families have already been rehoused in the council's Lotus Park township,' he said.

Many families had moved into the area only recently and it would be unfair to house them while others had been on the waiting list for a longer period.

Commenting on claims by property owners that they were not allowed to improve their homes, Mr Reddy said his council made it clear that the property owners were at liberty to do so, but at their own risk.

'As Malagazi is earmarked for westward expansion of the Lotus Park township, there is no guarantee that properties in Malagazi would not be affected.'

Appalling

A tour by a Mercury team of the sprawling shackland yesterday revealed many families were living in appalling conditions.

There is no proper sanitation. Most families use the antiquated pit system and water is obtained from communal taps.

Many families said they would gladly move out if provided with better housing.

Piped water soon for Inanda

Mercury Reporter

THE long wait by Inanda residents for a piped water supply is expected to end shortly when a section of the sprawling black settlement gets its own supply.

At a meeting at the site in Emephini yesterday local community representatives, headed by Mr Rogers Ngcobo, met Mr Brian du Randt, Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, to discuss the administration and control of the water supply.

Mr Ngcobo, who is also a local representative of the KwaZulu Government, said afterwards that committees would be appointed at various points in the area to be in charge of reading the water meters and collecting payment for the water used.

'The money will be handed to the commissioner's office in Verulam,' he said, adding that the committees would be made up of elected representatives of the communities.

Although there would be no immediate piped water supply to individual homes, Mr Ngcobo said the community regarded the provision of the water supply as a 'giant leap' for local residents.

Illegal tenants have to get out

(308) Mercury

29/1/83

Mercury Reporter

BLACKS living illegally in the backyard of Indian-owned properties in Stanger have until Monday to leave following a month's notice by the Port Natal Administration Board.

Mr Simeon Goba, a member of the six-man Advisory Committee to the board, told the Mercury yesterday that black tenants were not provided with alternative accommodation.

'I took affidavits from the affected people, who are mainly nurses in the Stanger Hospital, pleading with the Government to provide them with alternative accommodation.

'These people are willing to vacate their homes on condition they are provided with suitable alternative accommodation in the nearby Shakaville township.'

He said his committee had made strong representations to the board to allow them to continue living there until they found alternative housing.

'We put our case to the board at a meeting last week, and we were assured that the matter would be taken up and that we would receive an answer soon.'

Leaders of the Indian community in Stanger, in newspaper reports, expressed their support to fight the evictions, but Mr Goba said yesterday that he was not aware of such opposition.

He said in a recent newspaper report it was stated that several Indian attorneys and community leaders in the town were rallying behind the families. He appealed to them to get in touch with him or his committee to formulate a joint opposition to the evictions.

'I'LL JUST DIE HERE IN THE BUSH'

After 100 years on the land, tomorrow the Majolas start their struggle again

AS the sun sinks over the horizon this afternoon, families in a black settlement at the foothills of the KwaNtango Hills on the outskirts of the Northern Natal town Weenen will prepare their last meal at their homes.

Tomorrow they start a long struggle against death.

They say they will refuse to move from the land they and their forefathers have occupied for more than 100 years. Instead, they say, they will move their possessions onto the main road near their homes when the Government trucks arrive tomorrow to take them to Qudeni in KwaZulu which is more than 100 km away.

The Weenen Town Board and a magistrate have ordered the 35 members of the Majola family to leave the town board land — although they were promised they could live there.

"I'm not going to Qudeni; I can't go there or take my people there," said 50-year-old Joseph Majola, head of the family.

"We will move out of our houses and into the main road, otherwise I'll just die here in the bush where my father and grandfather are buried, but I will not go to Qudeni to die."

Years ago the land on which they live was tribal land.

It was taken away by the Government given to the Weenen Town Board when it became a municipality in 1910.



☐ MAJOLA CLAN MEMBERS: We'll die if we move

By DOMINIQUE GILBERT

The Majola brothers worked for the town board and they were told they would be allowed to live on the land.

But later, with the resettlement of many local families in Nkandla where their chief, Gilbert Mpele, lives the Majola people wanted to join them.

Because they were working for the town board, they were told by the board they could stay on the land until the then head of the family and his sons died.

"This was promised," Joseph Majola said at his home on Friday, "but today I don't know what happened to that promise."

He had just returned from the magistrate's court where the five Majola families and their children lost their long battle to stay on the land they are occupying.

"I will not move from this area until we have been given a fair chance to appeal against the ruling," he said.

In 1978 they were served notices ordering them to leave immediately. An inquiry was held under the Trust Development Land Act, and the case was first heard in court the same year.

People evicted in terms of the Act can demand alternate accommodation from the Department of Co-operation and Development.

They refused accommodation in an emergency camp because they believed "bad blood" existed between them and people in the camp.

Some of the Majolas had worked as security officers for the town board and had arrested some of the people living at the camp. Because of this they feared for their safety.

Eventually they were told they had to go to Qudeni.

"But there is no water at Qudeni. There are no schools for our children, there is no firewood and no shops. How can we stay there?," Joseph Majola asked.

Weenen Town Clerk, Mr C Viljoen refused to comment saying the matter was "out of his hands".

Reprieve for illegal Stanger residents

Mercury Reporter

THE Port Natal Administration Board has granted a second reprieve to blacks living illegally in the backyards of Indian-owned properties in Stanger, the director of employment services of the board, Mr H J Venter, said yesterday.

The board had now given the blacks, mainly nurses at the Stanger Provincial Hospital, until mid-April to leave their homes.

Initially they had been told to leave by the beginning of February.

A month's reprieve was given following representations by a six-man advisory committee, headed by Mr Simeon Goba.

Mr Venter said the board had granted the second reprieve to give Hospital Services the opportunity to suggest alternative accommodation.

(308) Hansard Q.61.696
16/3/83

Inanda Township

363. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many squatters in Inanda Township were (a) charged and (b) convicted in 1982;

(2) whether any such squatters were evicted; if so, (a) how many and (b) where were they relocated;

(3) whether any such squatters were allocated alternative accommodation; if not, why not; if so, where?

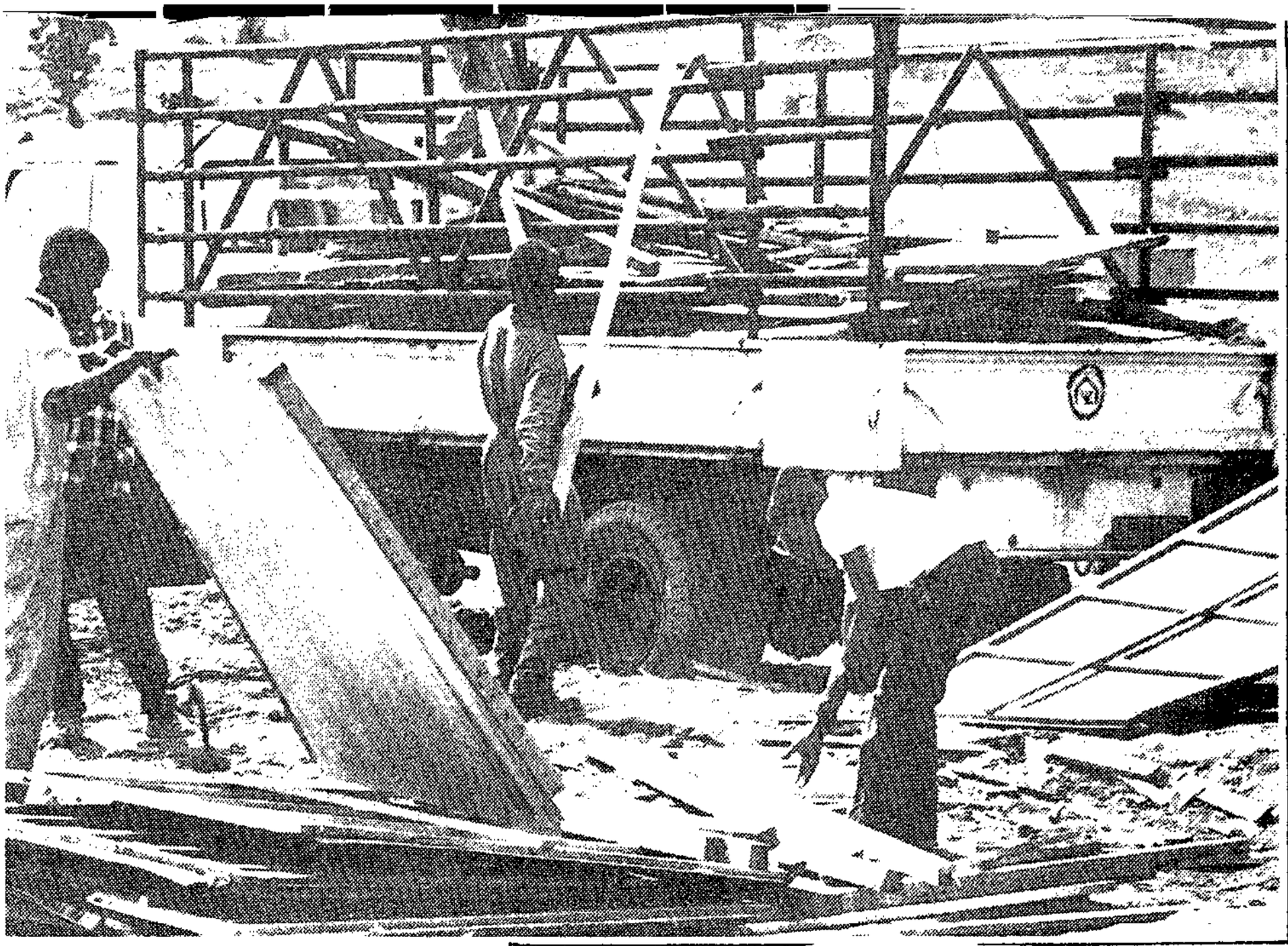
The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) and (b) None.

(2) (a) Illegal squatter families on sites in the Inanda Township were ordered to leave the area and an estimated number of 436 squatters complied with the order.

(b) Most of the 436 squatters returned to approved accommodation in Ntuzuma, kwaMashu and Umlazi.

(3) The Commissioner, Verulam was not approached by the squatters for assistance and it is accepted that irrespective of the families who obtained accommodation in Ntuzuma, kwaMashu and Umlazi, the unemployed bread winners moved back to their places of origin in kwaZulu.



DEMOLISHED shacks at Inanda being loaded on to transport.

Inanda squatters left homeless

African Affairs Correspondent

HUNDREDS of blacks were left homeless at Inanda yesterday when their shacks were demolished by the Department of Community Development.

They appeared bewildered by the move and claimed they had bought their plots for R60 from Indian landlords. Many were people dislodged from their homes in Cato Manor in the early 1960s.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development, Mr Japie Jonker, said, however, that Indian landowners had written to the department asking that the squatters be removed.

He said no notice had been given as the people were squatting illegally. Action had been taken in terms of the Squatters' Act.

Mr Paddy Kearney, the director of Diakonia, the aid and welfare agency, disputed Mr Jonker's statement.

'I cannot see any reason why the Indian landlords would evict the squatters unless pressure was put on them,' he said.

'If these people were paying rentals, what motivation would there be?'

Mr Kearney said he had been shown hand-written receipts given by the landlords to the squatters.

'We know the State's policy is to keep down the numbers of blacks in urban areas. If Indian landlords are being used to carry out Government policy, this is promoting bad relations between Indians and Africans.'

Spokesmen for the squatters said they proposed to travel to Verulam on Monday to plead their case with the local commissioner of the Department of Co-Operation and Development.

1 000 families face crisis

Mercury Reporter

MORE than 1 000 families from Inanda, who depend on the generosity of a Phoenix shopkeeper for their daily supply of fresh water, will have to find another source.

Durban's City Engineer, Mr Don Macleod, said yesterday he intended investigating a report that more than 25 000 ℓ a day of Durban's water was being given to people in Inanda — which falls outside the Durban municipal area.

A report in a newspaper on Saturday stated that Mr Abdul Razak, owner of the Whetstone Supermarket, had for the past two-and-a-half years been supplying the Inanda families with water — free of charge — while he footed a bill of between R300 and R400 a month.

The report also stated that Mr Razak had been warned by an inspector from the City Engineer's Department that he could face a R2 000 fine unless he stopped.

'But I can't stop, even if I do have to pay a fine. These people have no tap water of their own. If I cut off their supply from my shop, they'll have no alternative but to get their water from the cholera-infested river near their homes,' he said.

Mr Macleod denied that Mr Razak could be fined.

'There is no law to prevent him from giving water to those people and shops are not affected by water rationing.

'But what I intend finding out today is whether the people are, in fact, from Inanda.

'If so, I shall have to ask the Umgeni Water Board to make arrangements for them to get water from the Hazelmere Dam instead — probably in tankers,' he said.

He could not allow water intended for Durban — supplied by the sorely depleted Midmar and Albert Falls dams — to be given to Inanada residents who should be supplied from Hazelmere Dam, which was still fairly full, he said.

The people would probably then have to pay for their water.

'Perhaps the Department of Co-operation and Development, who are responsible for the area, will consider helping out,' said Mr Macleod.

The Mercury's Pietermaritzburg bureau reports that the chairman of the Water Contingency Planning Committee, Mr Ray Haslam, is to meet the Property Owners Association tomorrow to discuss the 200 litres-a-day water rationing for flat dwellers announced last week.

Flat landlords have complained that the tough restrictions ordered by the emergency committee on Thursday could cost them hundreds of thousands of rands a month, while property owners claim the penalties for individual flats which use more than 200 ℓ a day were unfair and would be impossible to bear.

Mr Haslam told the Mercury yesterday: 'We know the problems and I want them to tell us the solutions.'

Representatives of the association would outline the position regarding flat residents and the difficulty in monitoring the ration.

● See Editorial Opinion

Inanda demos told to end court protest

Mercury 26/4/83

Mercury Reporter

MORE than 50 placard-carrying black women and a few men were ordered by police yesterday to end a demonstration outside the Verulam Magistrate's Court or face arrest and imprisonment.

The women had gathered at the court in protest against the eviction of squatters at Inanda by the Department of Co-operation and Development, and the prosecution of five people for alleged illegal squatting in the area.

The placard-carriers first assembled on the lawn of the court building and later in the street.

Notice

Police from Durban North and Verulam arrived and warned the women to end their demonstration. They were not allowed within the vicinity of the court building.

A community worker at Inanda, Miss Theresa Mthembu, said yesterday that more than 278 squatters from the 'Africa' section of Inanda had been given notice to quit their shacks by the end of April.

She said some of the shacks had been demolished already and officials of the department had warned that they would return to demolish more if the squatters persisted on staying in Inanda.

'The squatters are not against being removed but would like some place to go to,' she said, adding that many of them had been living in Durban and surrounding areas for many years.

Mr M T Mbonambi, secretary of the Phumuzulu Committee which acts on behalf of the squatters, said yesterday that the five people who had been charged with illegal squatting had been warned by an official two days before to demolish their shacks.



PLACARD-CARRYING women and a few men outside Verulam Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Appeared

The official returned later and charged the five people for illegal squatting.

Their shacks were left untouched, he said.

Three women and two men yesterday appeared before Mr W Bezuidenhout in connection with illegal squatting at Inanda.

They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

They will appear again on July 7. Bail was extended.

Black Sash urges Govt on Inanda

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Durban advice office of the Black Sash has urged the Department of Co-Operation and Development to tell the public what its plans are for the people of Inanda after the weekend demolitions of shacks in the area and arrests of squatters.

Mrs Jillian Nicholson, head of the office, said yesterday the activities of the department were serving only to destabilise the area and threaten the people.

The Inanda residents had every right to be given proper accommodation in the Durban area, she said, and had served employers for many years.

Provision

'In spite of this, State expenditure on basic amenities for them has been non-existent.

'The structure planned for the new Inanda township makes provision for these people to be accommodated,' Mrs Nicholson said.

'Why are we not seeing any moves at all to put this into practice?'

The KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, said the KwaZulu authorities were opposed to the demolitions being carried out without alternative accommodation being provided.

The regional director of the Urban Foundation, Mr Alan Mountain, said there was an urgent need for an overall co-ordinated urban strategy for Inanda.

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EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which they have been answered); leave column (2) blank.

All answers must be written in black or blue ink.

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Number

First Name

Surname

Date ...../...../.....

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

Department's 'duty' to control influx of squatters

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Commissioner for the Department of Co-Operation and Development in Natal, Mr R N Blumrick, says his department has a responsibility to prevent the uncontrolled influx of squatters on to vacant land in the Inanda area.

Mr Blumrick was commenting yesterday on a statement by Mrs Jillian Nicholson, head of the Durban advice office of the Black Sash, urging the department to tell the public what its plans were for the people of Inanda after the weekend demolitions of shacks in the area and arrests of squatters.

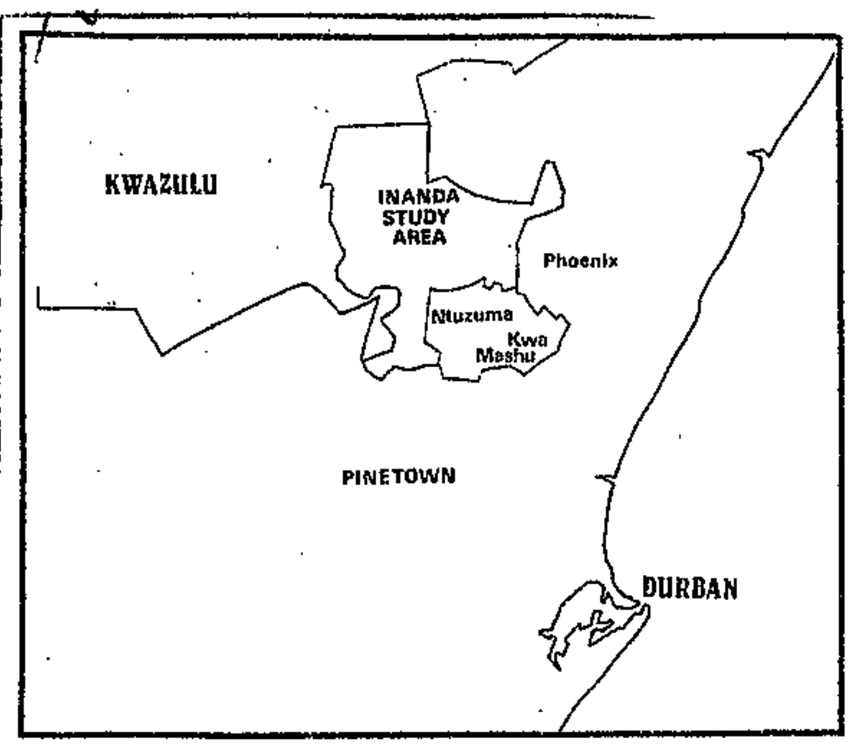
Mrs Nicholson said the activities of the department were serving to destabilise the area and to threaten the people.

Mr Blumrick said the structure planned for the new Inanda township had not yet been approved by all the authorities concerned.

In the meantime, it was the duty of officials of his department to prevent the uncontrolled influx of squatters on to vacant land.

It was announced in Cape Town in April last year that a R130 000 000 plan to turn the Inanda squatter area into a major black dormitory suburb of the Durban metropolitan area had been completed.

The plan has been submitted to the KwaZulu Government by the Department of Co-operation and Development for its consideration and, according to KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, it has been studied by the Planning Co-ordinating and Advisory Committee.



The Inanda study area. Ntuzuma and Kwa Mashu are part of KwaZulu.

KwaZulu 'has not vetted plan for Inanda'

African Affairs Correspondent

THE KwaZulu Government has said it has not accepted the R1 000 million Inanda plan and resents the impression created by reports from Parliament that it has.

A statement issued yesterday by Mr Jeffrey Mthethwa, KwaZulu Minister of Justice and acting head of the KwaZulu Government, said Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, was aware of the fact that the KwaZulu authorities had not approved the scheme.

Mr Mthethwa said claims that the development plan for Inanda had the approval of the KwaZulu Government had arisen during the debate on the vote of the minister.

Mr Mthethwa said the Inanda plan would be considered by the Planning Co-Ordinating and Advisory Committee of KwaZulu on June 21.

It would be studied by the KwaZulu Cabinet once the committee had studied the plan and made recommendations.

A story from Cape Town on Monday indicated that the plan had the co-operation of the KwaZulu Government.

Mr Alan Mountain, regional director of the Urban Foundation — the body which initiated the plan — said yesterday the foundation welcomed any attempt that would improve the quality of life of people living in the squatter areas around Durban.

The foundation believed that community participation and consultation regarding the plan was intrinsic to the success of the venture.

'We trust that the processes of consultation will be duly instituted,' he said.

One of the points made in the plan, released to the Press yesterday, is that the Inanda planning area is at present controlled by two South African Government departments and the KwaZulu Government.

The plan proposes that a single controlling authority should be constituted and empowered to implement the scheme.

It says that a released area should be incorporated into KwaZulu in order to fuse two major land areas.

'Water supply no problem' report

African Affairs Correspondent

WATER can easily be supplied to the Inanda region north of Durban through the existing Durban Corporation scheme.

This point is made in the 50-page report on Inanda prepared for the Department of Co-operation and Development and the KwaZulu Government by a Durban firm of consulting engineers.

The water issue has been a bone of contention for many years since the outbreak of typhoid at Inanda at the end of 1979.

At present tankers provided by the department are supplying water to the residents. The area is not connected to the Durban Corporation water scheme.

The report says the Umgeni Water Board has pointed out that it has water to spare from Hazelmere Dam and that water could be supplied to Inanda from the Hazelmere treatment works.

Several boreholes have been provided in the Inanda area by the Water Development Fund of the South African Sugar Association.

The region has been ravaged for several years by a series of water-connected epidemics.

Excluded

Apart from the typhoid epidemic at the end of 1979, cholera broke out in the area at the end of 1981.

It was revealed in December of that year that the squatter areas of Inanda and nearby Amaoti had been excluded from the Durban City Council's plans to extend the piped water supply north of the Umgeni River.

A spokesman for the City Engineer's Department explained that the Inanda and Amaoti areas were outside the jurisdiction of the Durban Corporation.

The spokesman said at the time that it would have been technically feasible to include these districts within the area of supply but that he had received no requests to do so from the South African Development Trust Fund, the agents for the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Some for, some against

Municipal Reporter

THERE was mixed reaction in Durban to the proposed development of Inanda into a modern city for 650 000 people.

City Engineer Don Macleod said there would not be enough jobs in the metropolitan area but Durban, as the core city, would have the headache of transporting the populace to the places of work which could be as far afield as Pinetown and Stanger.

But a State Health spokesman was thrilled at the possibility of bringing all water-borne health-hazards such as cholera, typhoid and gastro-enteritis under control.

'Once reticulated water is introduced a major health hazard on the outskirts of Durban will disappear.'

Squatters given suspended sentences

Mercury

308 3/8/83

Mercury Reporter

IN TWO separate cases in the Verulam Magistrate's Court yesterday nine blacks were found guilty on charges of squatting in Inanda.

All were given suspended sentences of R100 (or 100 days). The Magistrate, Mr L Ferreira, said the sentences were lenient because the accused were first offenders and note had been taken of the mitigating circumstances presented by the defence.

Mr Richard Lyster, instructed by the Legal Resources Centre, appeared on behalf of the accused in both cases.

In mitigation he told the Court to ask itself whether it was socially reprehensible that the accused had broken the law in trying to find a place to live.

All they were doing was looking for a roof over their heads as they had jobs to keep and families to feed.

'The consistent attitude of the Bantu Commissioner is to send illegal squatters back to their homelands and this is an arrogant attitude,' he said. 'There is a drought, no food, no jobs and no accommodation in the homelands.'

He asked the Court to give the squatters sufficient time in which to find accomodation in a place where they are permitted by law to live.

'If they are ordered to leave immediately, they will tear down their structures and simply move to an adjacent property as squatters.

'It is easy to pull down their simple homes, but that is not their only worry. They have jobs, children at school, wives and husbands to support and they have to find alternative land on which to live legally,' he added.

Mr Ferreira suspended the sentence for five years on condition the accused vacated the land on which they were squatting illegally on or before December 1.

The second condition was that the accused did not commit the same offence during the period of suspension.

NATAL SQUATTERS

Potential flashpoint

The drift of rural blacks to the metropoles of Natal is causing rising concern. Anxiety over this growing problem has been expressed in several quarters.

The Durban Metropolitan Planning Committee has tabled a memorandum on it. And increasing urbanisation was also on the agenda of the annual congress of the Chambers of Commerce of Natal at the weekend. Official concern is illustrated by the appointment of Louis Rive and Alan Hankinson to study the housing needs of Natal.

Another initiative has been the commissioning by government of a study plan for Inanda — one of the worst affected areas. Still, there is a widespread feeling that not enough is being done to stem the potential human tide and that government urgently needs a proper urbanisation plan for the region. Figures supplied by Errol Haarhoff of Natal University, who has researched the subject for his doctoral thesis, bear this out.

Haarhoff estimates that there are around 500 000 squatters in the Durban metropolitan area, 63% of them reside in a 4 km strip running the entire length of the border of KwaZulu and Natal. Haarhoff says: "People are piling up along this border fence. The obvious attractions are the jobs and relative wealth of the urban centres."

More disturbingly, Haarhoff estimates that squatter populations grew at a rate of

continued on page 61

Financial Mail August 12 1983

10% a year between 1966 and 1979. Though there are no accurate statistics for subsequent years — he is working on a second survey now — Haarhoff says there is no reason to believe that the rate has declined. In fact he says urban migration may well have been increased by the drought.

Durban's squatter problem is mirrored elsewhere. Maritzburg, Newcastle, Richards Bay and Port Shepstone all have rapidly growing squatter communities. Says Haarhoff "What is happening in Durban is occurring on a broader scale throughout the province."

With the unwrapping of government's new decentralisation plan, which defined a host of new growth points in the homeland areas, some hoped that the trend towards urbanisation would be arrested. But Haarhoff contends that as far as establishing urbanisation policy, the plan fails.

It is essentially a plan for industrial development. The new growth points, he asserts, would have to grow by at least 17% a year — virtually a physical impossibility — to bring urbanisation down to acceptable levels. Even if rural KwaZulu could absorb a 10%/year population growth (which is unlikely), urban populations would still grow at around 5%. At that rate they would double every 12 years or so.

"What is needed," says Haarhoff, "is for government to draw up a proper urbanisation policy. Having accepted that urbanisation is inevitable, the next step is to direct its growth. The emphasis, for example, has to be shifted away from the Durban/Pietermaritzburg metropoles."

Natal's Director of Local Government and Environmental Planning, Ron Pistorius, agrees. He says the momentum of migration is too powerful to be put into reverse. Rather, it has to be controlled. He is encouraged by government's recent industrial initiatives. But he warns that over the next decade or two "we will have to brace ourselves to cope with continued population growth — especially in the Durban area."

Haarhoff, however, has a bleaker assessment of the future — particularly if the problem is not dealt with quickly. He concludes: "If Soweto was the focus for the unrest of the Seventies, then I predict that the (homeland) border areas represent the next potential flashpoint in our society. The problems must be addressed and government must give them its highest priority."

Landowners against Inanda expropriation

African Affairs Reporter

MORE than 92 landowners in Inanda have welcomed Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof's plan to spend more than R1 000 million to convert the local slums into a modern city but they are against the expropriation of their land.

Instead they had deciced to lease it to industry and commerce which would be involved in the development of the area, said Mr Rogers Ngcobo, member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly for the area.

Mr Ngcobo said the Government wanted to remove five areas because they were slums but he and his committee called for the upgrading of the houses and the areas' industrialisation.

Eleven professors of architecture from various uninversities had already inspected the area.

He said an official from the Department of Co-operation and Development had been informed of the landowners' demand. At a recent meeting with the official, the landowners had been assured that it was not the Government's intention to expropriate their land.

Mr Ngcobo, also the chairman of the greater Inanda committee, said he would like see Inanda receiving the same treatment as landowners in Durban who were at liberty to lease their land.

In June this year, Dr Koornhof, told Parliament of plans to turn the slums of Inanda into a modern city for 650 000 people by the year 2 000.

Anger over living conditions

(308) 16/8/82 Mercury

Mercury Reporter

RESIDENTS of Malagazi, near Isipingo, are angry over the delay in improving living conditions in the sprawling shack settlement and are planning a protest meeting to air their grievances.

Mr Mohanlall Sewpersadh, chairman of the Malagazi Ratepayers and Tenants' Association, said yesterday that Malagazi shackdwellers had been treated like 'stepchildren' of Isipingo although they still contributed towards rates.

'In spite of promises by the Isipingo Town Council to rehouse the shackdwellers in the council's new Lotus Park housing scheme, hundreds of families are still living in squalid conditions in Malagazi.

'There is no piped water supply, sanitation is non-existent and there are no proper roads,' he said.

A recent count showed that 624 Indian families were still occupying wood-and-iron houses in Malagazi.

The association is convening a public meeting at the Lotus Park community hall on August 28 at 2 30 p m.

Mr Nizi Khan, who represents Isipingo on the South African Indian Council, will be guest speaker.

Mr Ramalingam Reddy, Isipingo's Town Clerk, said yesterday that the council was doing everything possible to rehouse Malagazi families.

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Homeless sought for families

Protected Indian

Warned

Indian landowners had been warned that they would be prosecuted if they allowed any further development of shacks or squatting on their properties.

He said the area affected included the Release area 33 and Groenberg.

Valuators of the Department of Co-operation and Development were already in the area carrying out valuations on the affected properties.

A socio-economic survey will also be undertaken to ascertain the number of property owners and tenants who will need rehousing.

He said property owners, who are anxious to check whether their properties are also affected, could get in touch with the chief Commissioner of Verulam at the local magistrate's court.

'Some of the people who will be uprooted are market gardeners and farmers. Our committee will do everything possible to find them alternative farmlands,' he said.

Mr Dookie told the Mercury yesterday that the committee would be looking at various alternatives to rehouse the Inanda families.

With Mr W J Henning, the regional representative of the Department of Communi-ty Development, as chairman, the committee is made up of representatives of the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Port Natal Administration Board.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, recently announced plans to spend more than R1 000 million to convert the slums of Inanda into a modern city. He said the new Inanda would be planned to accommo-

THE Government's new housing plan for the sprawling black shack settlement at Inanda will uproot more than 1 000 Indian families, some of whom have been living there for many generations.

So says Mr Baldeo Dookie, executive member of the South African Indian Council, who also represents the SAIC on a newly formed State committee to look into alternative housing propos-

Mercury Reporter 1/8/83



Mrs Virginia Mkhize: 'I lost everything.'

308 Mercury 27/4/83

Widow loses all in blaze

Mercury Reporter

ONLY shards of glass and crockery, a few pieces of corrugated iron and the charred remnants of her furniture are left of Mrs Virginia Mkhize's humble Inanda home.

The house burnt to the ground this week, leaving at least seven people homeless, after Mrs Mkhize went to the nearby trading store to buy sugar and left a candle burning. Inanda has no electricity.

'I lost everything,' Mrs Mkhize said yesterday. 'I don't know how I'm going to get myself another place.'

Mrs Mkhize, 38, returned home to find her wood-and-iron house so fiercely ablaze that no one could enter to salvage any possessions. She lost her savings, clothes, furniture and pass book in the fire.

Now Mrs Mkhize and her two teenage children are without a home. Also staying in the house were Mrs Mkhize's mother, Mrs Lina Mdetwa, and her sister Topsy, who has four small children.

Eight years ago Mrs Mkhize's husband died and she now supports herself on the R65 a month she makes as a domestic servant.

At the moment she and the other former occupants of her house are staying with a neighbour, Mr Ben Hlongwa.

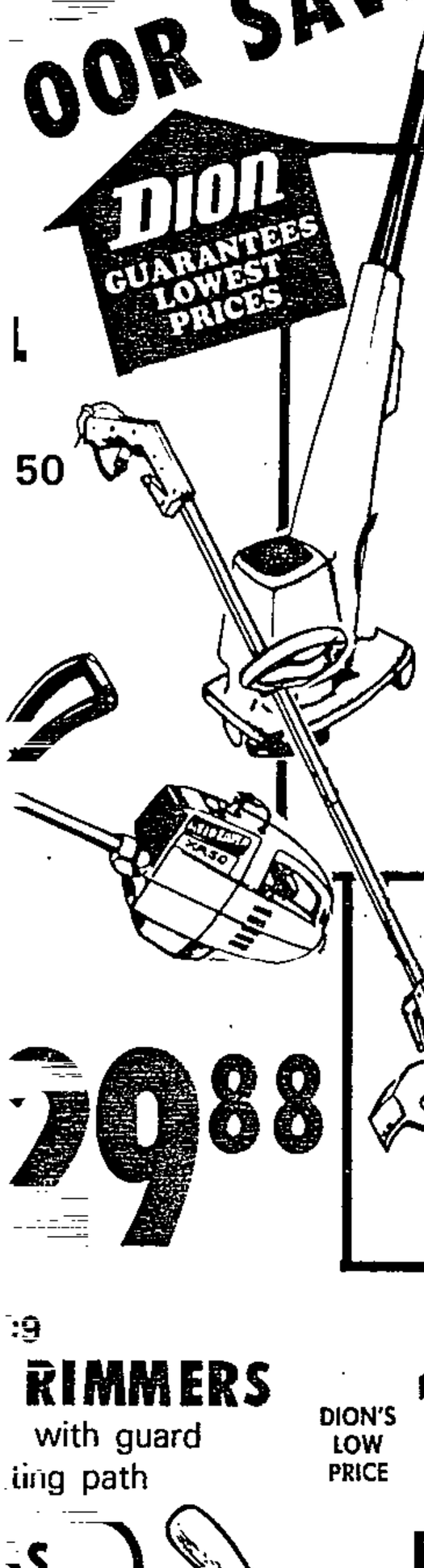
Mrs E M Jones, one of Mrs Mkhize's part-time employers, said: 'I'd love to help her myself, but my husband and I are pensioners. When Virginia came and told me what had happened, I hugged her and cried.

'What is she going to do now?'

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ARGUS 17/2/84 308

Typhoid outbreak after floods

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — A typhoid epidemic has broken out in the Inanda squatter settlement near here.

A total of 124 typhoid victims from Inanda and the nearby Kwazulu area of Ndwedwe were being treated at the King Edward VIII and Clairwood hospitals today. More than 140 people were treated for the disease at the two hospitals last month.

Although the epidemic has not claimed any lives yet, a senior medical spokesman for the Kwazulu Department of Health said it was certain that people would die.

The spokesman said that because of the crowded living conditions, typhoid was endemic in Inanda. However, it had now reached epidemic proportions.

Bail ap by Ver

Man guilty of ke

Court Reporter

A MAN has been fined R100 (or 50 days) by a Cape Town Magistrate for causing a nuisance by allowing his rooster to crow and disturb his neighbours.

The sentence was conditionally suspended for three years.

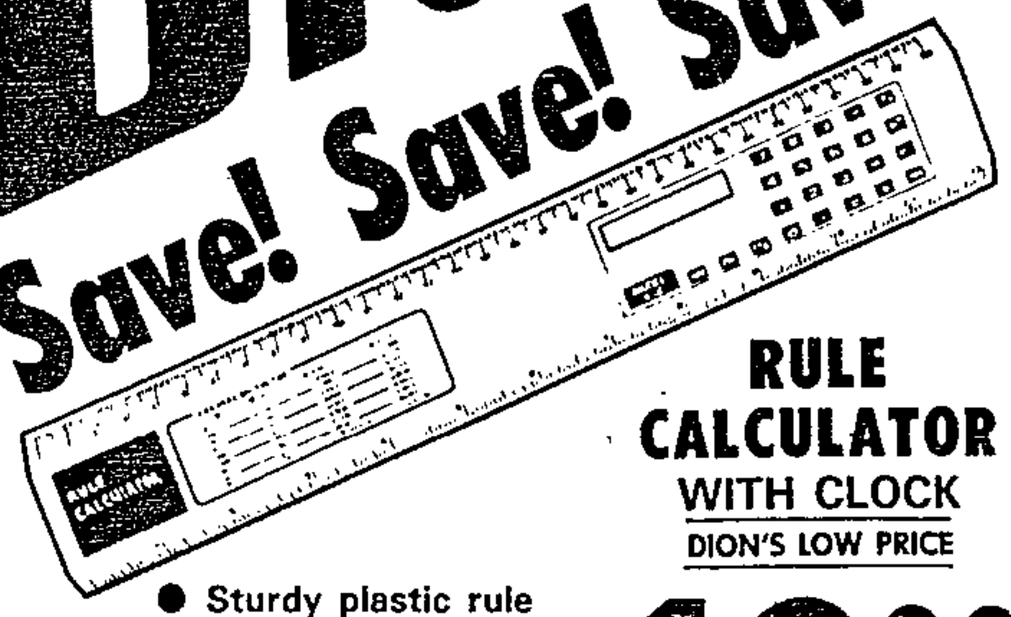
Roger Harry Henry Adlington, age not given, of Wigtown Road, Green Point, had pleaded not guilty.

Four witnesses to the court that during October 1982 and November 9, 1983 they were disturbed by Mr Adlington's rooster which crowed every morning between 4.[illegible] and 7.30.

Mr Donovan Cooper said that he had complained about the noise in 1982, and Adlington had told him he was keeping the rooster for a Christmas dinner.

DION

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URBAN BLACKS

FM 9/3/84

(308)

Durban is facing a massive squatter problem. The population influx from rural areas could reach 2,5m — five times the present population — by the year 2000, estimates Natal University's Professor Jill Nattrass.

Squatters are attracted by living standards 29% higher than those in the rural areas and the promise of substantially higher real incomes, she says. The authorities will be powerless to stem the tide. More importantly, they shouldn't even try.

Durban's problem is not unique. Every major city in SA, and internationally for that matter, is facing the pressures of urbanisation to a greater or lesser degree. But in the SA context, as the Urban Foundation's director of planning and development, Robin Lee, says: "Durban is seeing its urban future first."

Demographers indicate that the character of the future urban influx will be predominantly black. Whites, coloureds and Asians are about 80% urbanised whereas blacks are currently only 40% urbanised. This substantial "under urbanisation" implies there will be a hefty increase in the number of black city dwellers. Some suggest as many as 10m blacks will urbanise for the first time over the next 16 years.

Addressing a seminar on "Durban in the 21st Century," Lee suggested that rather than adopt an ambivalent attitude toward urbanisation, government and the private sector should direct their energies at managing the people flow. "We may be able to influence the rate and direction of the process," he said. "But we will not be seriously able to influence the fact that it will occur."

Umlazi council will demolish backyard shacks

308
23/9/84 C. Dies

By PHINDA KHUZWAYO

THE UMLAZI Council will take tough action against backyard shacks because "the legal structures are mushrooming in the township".

This was revealed in the minutes of a meeting held on September 5.

This drastic action — which has been opposed by community organisations in the past — has been suspended until after next week's council elections.

The council will then hold a special meeting to discuss the matter.

According to the township manager, if illegal structures are allowed, Umlazi will be swallowed up.

In the past, the Umlazi Residents' Association condemned the demolition of the backyard shacks because they claimed that the four-roomed houses were too small.

NATIONAL

1,4-million squatters in Durban

ARGUS 23/5/84

308

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — The black squatter population in the greater Durban area has reached 1 440 000, twice the entire official population of the city, a recent study has found.

According to a joint statement by Dr R H Lee, chairman of the Urban Foundation steering committee supervising an urbanisation study, and Professor L Schlemmer, director of the Inkatha Institute, more blacks are living in "informal areas" in the Durban functional region than in the townships, hostels and servants' quarters.

"The vast majority of these informal residents live in parts of the functional Durban area controlled by Kwazulu or due to be controlled by Kwazulu.

"The Kwazulu administration and the urban authorities of Natal therefore both face a major challenge in regard to the future development of greater Durban," says the statement.

"Entire belt"

Professor Schlemmer said the areas were behind Umbogintwini, Amanzimtoti, Malukazi, parts of Umbumbulu, areas behind Dassenhoek, Mariannhill, Hillcrest, Embo, Inanda, inland towards Tongaat and up to Compensation.

"The entire belt is populated by squatters," said Professor Schlemmer.

He pointed out that not all shacks or squatter camps were regarded as health hazards. Some were clean and well-maintained.

Dr Lee and Professor Schlemmer said it seemed clear that innovative approaches to housing, local government and employment creation would need urgent attention and action.

"However, recent initiatives already taken in the Durban area show that there is a willingness to consider these," they said.

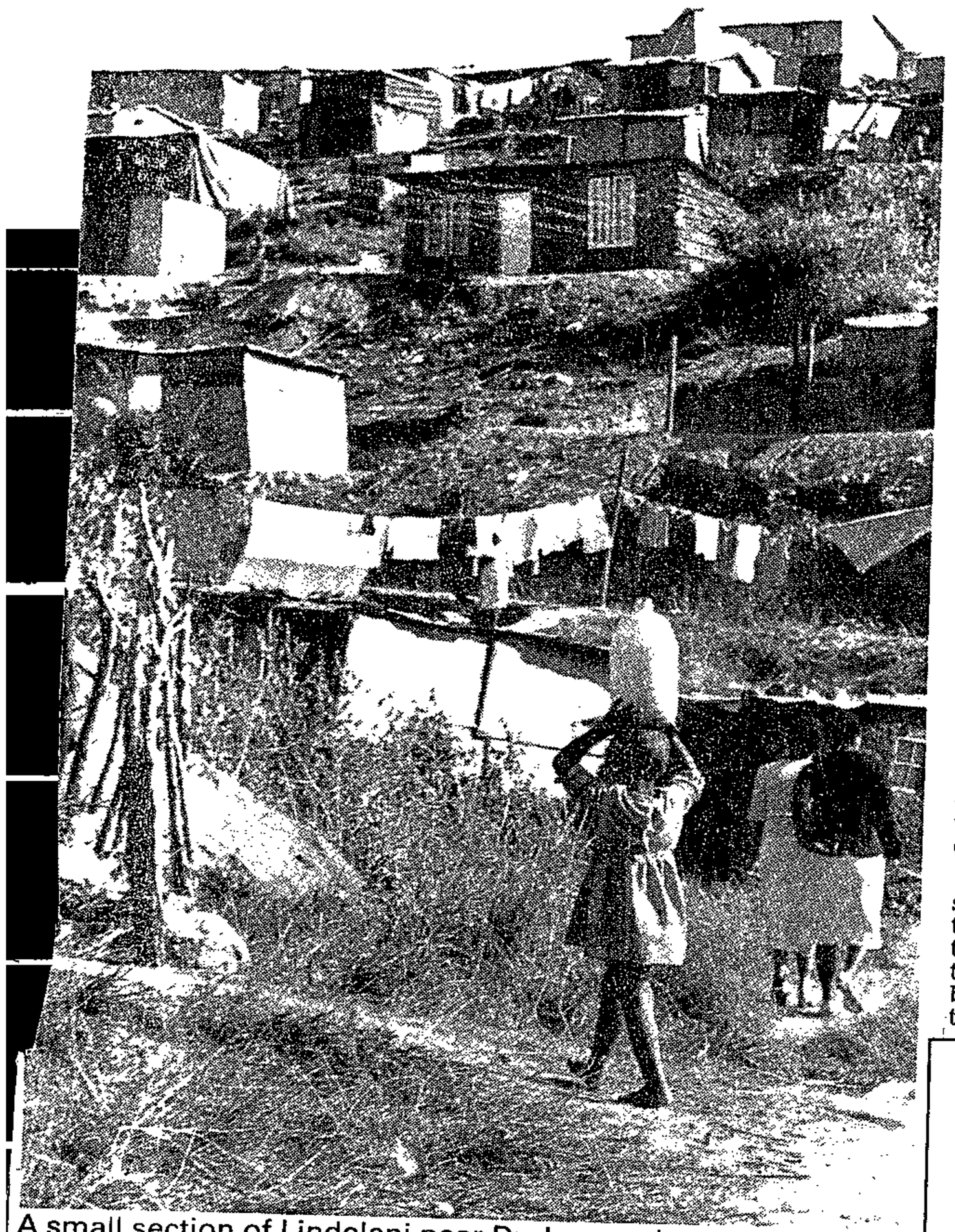
SQUATTERS - NATAL

1984 - 1988

1990 - 1992

308 10/7/84 The Natal Mercury

Cholera spreading in squatter camps



A small section of Lindelani near Durban — the source of most recent cholera cases.

Mercury Reporter

A SHORTAGE of fresh water has led to cholera becoming rife in squatter settlements at Inanda near Durban.

King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban has been treating 'two or three' cases of cholera a day and several people have died of the disease in the past month.

Health officials also predicted 'the usual upsurge' in the number of cases once the weather warmed and rainfall increased.

Mrs Ela Ramgobin, a social worker at Inanda, told the Mercury that water supplies brought into the area by tanker had been decreased. Although pipes had been laid more than a year ago, these had not yet been opened up for use.

She said tankers had been taking in water daily since 1976 at enormous cost to the Government.

'Several areas have never had proper fresh water and the residents are still dependent on finding water elsewhere.'

Contaminated

At a huge settlement between the Ntuzuma and Kwa Mashu townships, called Lindelani, people got water from a stream which had become so contaminated that it was indistinguishable from sewerage, she said.

'Those who have money buy water from people in Ntuzuma and Kwa Mashu at prices ranging from about R1 for 5 ℓ to 50 c for 2 ℓ, according to the residents.'

Lindelani, which means 'we are waiting', has grown from nothing to several thousand shacks since last November.

When the Mercury visited Lindelani yesterday residents said they used water from the stream for washing and got drinking water from a spring some distance away.

But the spring dried up periodically, they said, and many people resorted to using water from the stream for drinking and cooking.

While hospitals and health officials said the number of cases had been decreasing, this was ascribed to the dry, cold weather and all predicted an upsurge in the number of cases in summer.

King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban had been treating 'two or three' cases a day.

'They usually come from Inanda or Ndwedwe but we do get cases from all over Natal,' the acting medical superintendent, Dr P K Naidoo, said.

Endemic

'I do think the situation is getting better. Numbers have been decreasing. But I suppose when the rains come the whole thing will flare up again.'

The Ntuzuma Clinic, which has a special cholera ward, treated 61 cases of the disease in May, although there were only seven last month.

Most of the cases had come from Lindelani, a spokesman for the clinic said.

Dr Muriel Richter, Durban's Medical Officer of Health, described the situation as 'the usual endemic picture'.

'The figures are pretty normal for this time of year. There is nothing like an outbreak in our records. But we will have to face the fact that we will never get rid of cholera. World patterns show that once it is re-established in a country it remains as an endemic disease and there is nothing much you can do about it.'

Dr Richter said two cases of typhoid had also been treated in Durban last month.

now sit here, 15 months later, and it still has not happened.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, it is impossible to provide for all problems, but I can assure the hon member that the officials concerned work very hard, that the Department does not drag its feet, but that there are many procedures which have to be followed. In addition certain technical points have to be finalized. We are, however, doing everything in our power to open the areas concerned in September 1985.

†Prof N J J OLIVIER: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell us what the motives on the part of the Government are that the legislation which was passed in 1984 has not yet been promulgated? In the second instance, does the hon the Deputy Minister not think that there is an unnecessary waste of time in that the Group Areas Board has to do two investigations, namely an investigation into the deproclamation of the old areas, and thereafter, in terms of the legislation of 1984, into the proclamation of the new areas? In other words, I want to enquire whether the whole process could not be expedited and the Group Areas Board be instructed to complete the two investigations simultaneously.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I can assure hon members that time is not being wasted. At present that we are dealing with two kinds of areas. For that reason we have decided to first deproclaim, so that we can then have absolutely similar areas and will not have to deal with two kinds of areas. Consequently there is no dragging of feet or time wasted. We are busy working every day to complete it.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, I want to ask him whether provision will also be made in these central business areas so that they will be grey areas where there are also open residential areas? [Interjections.]

Pension schemes: investigation

*4. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether he has appointed or intends to appoint any persons or group of persons to investigate all or some aspects of all or some of the pension schemes administered by the State; if not, why not; if so, (a) which schemes are being or are to be investigated, (b) which aspects of each scheme are being or are to be considered and (c) when was each scheme last actuarially assessed;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) No. The Director-General of Health and Welfare has already arranged for the actuarial evaluation of the pension funds administered by the Department of Health and Welfare.

(a) Government Service Pension Fund
Associated Institutions Pension Fund
Temporary Employee's Pension Fund.

(b) Each fund will be subjected to an actuarial evaluation.

(c) The present pension funds consist mostly of various previous funds which were evaluated as follows:
Public Service Pension Fund on 31/3/68
South African Permanent Force Pension Fund on 31/3/68
South African Police and Prisons Service Pension Fund on 31/3/68
Provincial and the Territory Service Pension Fund on 31/3/67
Government Service Widows' Pension Fund on 31/3/68
Government non-White Employees Pension Fund on 31/3/72
Associated Institutions Pension Fund on 31/3/71.

(2) No.

Civil Pensions Stabilizing Account

*5. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether the reduction in the bonuses paid to public servants will affect their contributions to the Civil Pensions Stabilizing Account; if so, by what percentage will their contribution be reduced;

(2) whether the Stabilization Account has been actuarially satisfied that this reduction can be carried; if not, why not;

(3) when was the Stabilization Account last actuarially assessed;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes—33,9%.

(2) No. Shortfalls in the Civil Pensions' Stabilization Account are met from the State Revenue Fund.

(3) It is an account, not a fund and therefore not subject to actuarial evaluation.

(4) No.

308 Hansard
Q.601.929 9/4/85

St Wendolin's

*6. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 20 on 12 February 1985, any houses in the portion of St Wendolin's named Savannah Park have been numbered; if so, (a) when, (b) which houses and (c) why;

(2) whether any action is to be taken in regard to those houses which (a) have and (b) have not been numbered; if so (i) what action, (ii) when and (iii) why in each case;

(3) whether the residents of these houses are to be moved; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where will they be moved to, (d) how many persons will be moved and (e) what steps are to be taken in respect of this land;

(4) whether these persons are moving voluntarily; if not, why not; if so,

(5) whether representatives of these persons were consulted in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what are the names of these representatives;

(6) whether any additional land adjoining St Wendolin's will be made available to the residents of this area; if not, why not; if so, (a) what specified land and (b) when will it be made available;

(7) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) As was stated in the reply to item 5 of Question No 20 on 12 February 1985, Savannah Park is not part of St Wendolin's Ridge. Structures in Savannah Park were, however, numbered.

(a) During 1971/72.

(b) Squatter structures.

(c) For control purposes.

(2) and (3) The area has been set aside for occupation by members of the Indian group. The *dominium* in this land consequently does not rest in my Department.

(4), (5), (6) and (7) fall away.

Hansard
Q.601.930 9/4/85

Peninsula townships: sporting facilities

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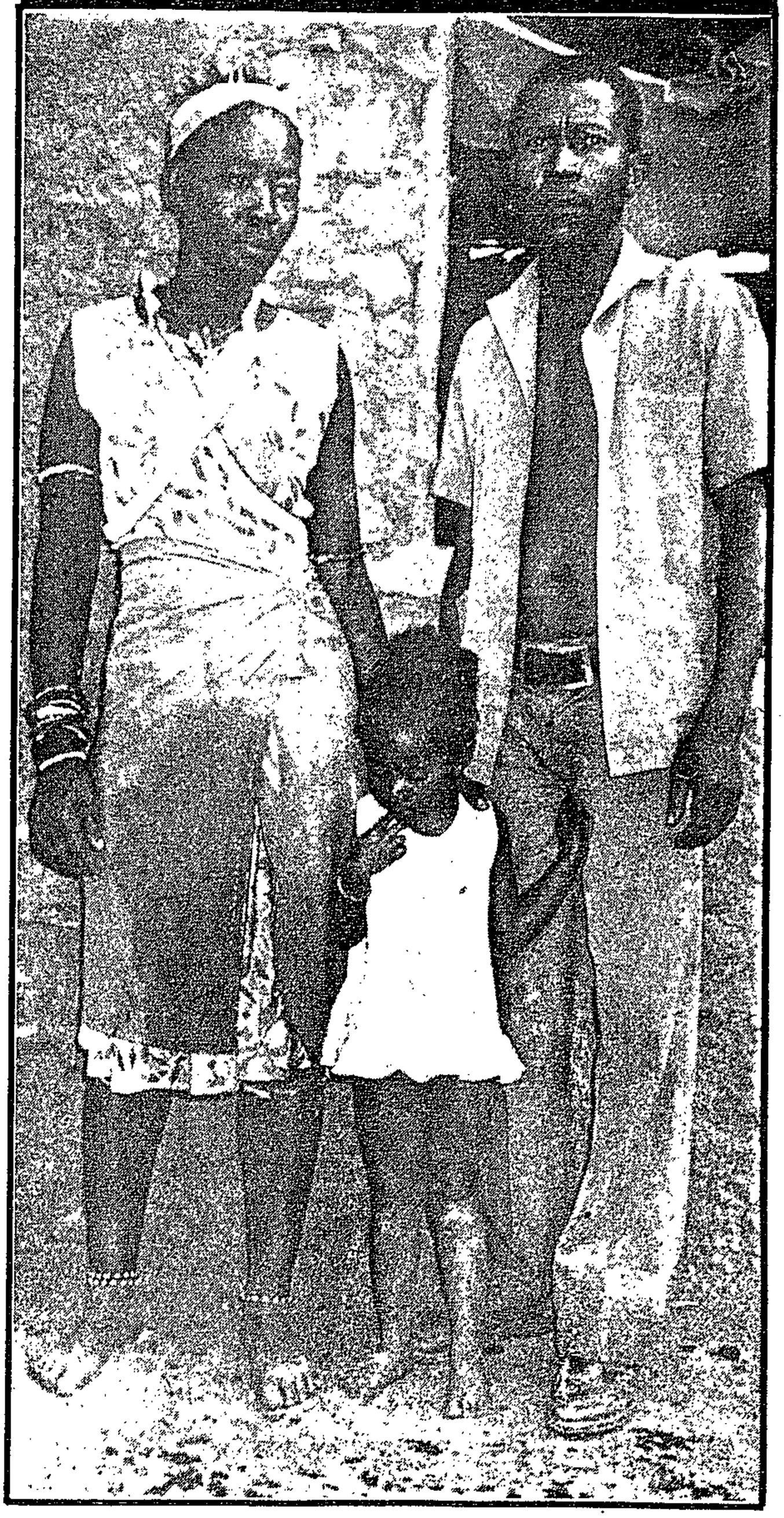
Hansard
Q. Col. 930 9/4/85

Peninsula townships: sporting facilities

*7. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minis-

308

Must we live in a stable?



Lawrence Masango with his wife, Ernestina, and one of their three children, Purity.

KICKED OUT BY

(308) C. Press 12/5/85



Lawrence Masango with his wife, Ernestina, and one of their three children, Purity.

KICKED OUT BY EVERYBODY!

(308) C. Press 12/5/85

By PHINDA KUZWAYO

A NATAL man has been ordered by the Natalia Development Board to stop building a shack next to St Wendolins Catholic Mission — from where he was evicted last year "because his wife was seeing a witch-doctor".

Mr Masango, whose father, Stephan, served the church as a catechist for most of his life, had been given the right to raise his family on church land by church councillors.

In a letter confirming the eviction from the church, Bishop Themba Mngoma wrote that he had expelled Mr Masango, but had give him until the end of January to stop the witch-doctor from visiting his home and he would the be able to stay on.

The Masangos and their three children spent most of last year living with friends while collecting material to build a shack.

However, last month board officials told him he was building on land which belongs to the Department of Community Development.



Mr Masango outside the shack he has been ordered to stop building.

Housing district manager AH Wolgaard confirmed the board's action and told City Press that the board's duty was to prevent and control squatting.

Mr Masango's eviction from the church was condemned by St Wendolins Community Organisation chairman Boysie Dlamini, who described the eviction as "too strong" and accused the parish councillors of being hypocrites.

"It is a known fact that the councillors also receive traditional healers in their homes," Mr Dlamini said.

He also said that Mr Masango's calling to be a sangoma was not her own choice.

58 killed in faction fighting in Natal

CAPE TIMES 27/12/85

DURBAN. — More than 58 people have died in two days of fighting in the troubled Umbumbulu squatter settlement on the Natal South Coast.

The final death toll could be much higher, police said, because the battles had taken place over a wide, rugged area. More bodies could be found once they started to search a nearby forest where many of the injured tried to escape from the fierce battles.

A spokesman for King Edward VIII Hospital said they had treated about 45 injured people, 17 of whom were admitted with stab wounds.

Police, who maintained a strong presence at the scene yesterday, reported that a tense calm had returned to the area after hundreds of people, mainly women and children, had left to seek shelter nearer Durban.

However, more than 300 angry Pondos armed with home-made guns and bush-knives were mobilizing at Umbogintwini's Number Five Shack township yesterday afteroon.

Rivalry for land and jobs

Police said the cause of the battle was still unclear last night, but academics said the fighting in shack settlements around Durban had its roots in intense rivalry for land, water and jobs as Pondos streamed into the area.

Long-standing animosity between the Pondos and Zulus came to a head late on Tuesday resulting in a bloody battle between more than 5 000 warriors armed with home-made weapons, knobkerries and bush-knives.

A member of the Pondo faction said the fight was the continuation of the Malagazi fight between the two groups which claimed eight lives in mid-November.

A woman who witnessed people being hacked and stabbed said she had "never seen something as horrible" in her life.

'Dead bodies all over'

"Dead bodies were scattered all over the place and I do not think all the bodies have been discovered," said Mrs Nonsikelelo Vikushu.

More than 500 people had fled their homes yesterday. At Red Cross Hall in Durban more than 500 people were housed and 500 more took refuge at the nearest Charles James Santa Centre, near KwaMakhutha township.

but there were some Pondos and Xhosas among them.

According to Mrs Colleen Gwala, the fighting started on Christmas Eve when Zulus from Malagazi assembled along the Umbogintwini River, singing and calling Pondos out to fight.

'Fighting non-stop'

"They then crossed the river and since Tuesday both tribes have being fighting non-stop. They are armed with shotguns, knobkerries and other home-made weapons," she said.

Mr Johannes Mngonyama, another one of the few refugees willing to speak to the press, told of hundreds fleeing the strife-torn areas.

"I was nearly caught," he added. "I was trying to help people cross the road to get to a local hospital. They came just after I got through the fence."

He said the fighting began in earnest about 8.30am on Christmas morning and seemed to have had its roots in faction fighting in Malagazi some weeks ago.

● Academics yesterday said the fighting in shack settlements at Malagazi and Umbogintwini had its roots in rivalry for land, water and jobs as Pondos streamed into the area at a rate which caused their population to rise by more than 16 percent a year.

'A Zulu hobby'

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre for Applied Social Studies at Natal University in Durban, said: "With the economy in the state it is, it would be a miracle if there wasn't conflict."

Migration to areas like Umbogintwini and Malagazi had been increasing because rural families were finding it more difficult to eke out a living on the land as migrant breadwinners were squeezed out of their jobs by the recession, he said.

Professor John Argyll, professor of social anthropology at Natal University, said faction fighting was usually over resources.

The conventional view sometimes expressed by officials and police that fighting was "a Zulu hobby" was off the mark, he said. — Own Correspon-

Zulu chief orders Pondos to leave

CAPE Times 28/12/85

DURBAN. — Thousands of "illegal" residents in the Umbumbulu squatter settlement where clashes between Pondos and Zulus have claimed the lives of at least 63 people, were yesterday ordered by the tribal chief of the area to leave.

After a five-hour meeting involving representatives of the warring parties broke down, the head of Umbumbulu reserve in KwaZulu, Chief Bhekizitha Makhanya, said all the people occupying the area were there illegally, and should vacate the place immediately to avoid further clashes.

It was not known how the residents would react to the chief's order, which according to a Reuter report must be obeyed by today.

The chief did not say what steps he would take if the Pondos ignored his ultimatum.

The chief's decision will affect thousands of people who had left their homes in Transkei, Ciskei and Kwazulu to stay near the Durban industrial area in the hope of finding jobs.

Chief Makhanya told a Pondo delegation that they had undermined his authority by appointing their own chief. — Sapa and Own Correspondent



Mr Joseph Montsho (62) is one of the Vlakfontein Farm squatters who face eviction on Thursday.

200 SQUATTERS IN LENZ MAY BE EVICTED

SOWETAN

208

21/1/86

By SY MAKARINGE

MORE than 200 squatters — including children — face eviction from the Vlakfontein Farm, about 10 kilometres south-west of Lenasia, on Thursday. They have not been offered alternate accommodation.

The squatters were served with notices last week by the West Rand Development Board (Wradebo) to leave the area within seven days or their corrugated-iron shacks would be demolished.

A number of shacks were pulled down last week, leaving several families homeless and destitute.

Most of the squatters, who work in Lenasia, come from the homelands and have no relatives in Soweto.

Mr John Knoetze, chairman of Wradebo, yesterday confirmed notices.

Mr Knoetze said the board had received requests from the health authorities to take action because "squatting was not conductive to good health".

One of the squatters, Mrs Lisbeth Mofokeng (39), from the Free State, said she moved to the farm with her husband in 1978 after they came to Johannesburg to look for jobs.

"Unlike in the Free State, we were living happily because my husband (Mr Piet Mofokeng), until six months ago, was working. There is hardly any work in the Free state. We will have nowhere to go if the board carries out its threat to raze the shacks," she said.

She said they could not even think of going back to the Free State as her husband is unemployed.

partment to monitor, evaluate and improve the scheme.

14. The Department reserves the right at any time, to obtain from the Contractor a statement, together with documentary proof, in which the costs of material, equipment and transport as contemplated in Annexure 2 are specified.

    The Department may cancel the agreement on giving one month's notice.

15. The Contractor chooses as his *domicilium citandi et executandi* for any correspondence or for the service of any legal process the following address:

.....

.....

.....

DATED AND SIGNED AT .....
ON THIS .....DAY OF .....1985.

AS WITNESSES:

1. .....
2. .....

On behalf of the Contractor duly authorised thereto.

DATED AND SIGNED AT .....
ON THIS .....DAY OF .....1985.

AS WITNESSES:

1. .....
2. .....

On behalf of the Department duly authorised thereto.

ANNEXURE 1

The work creation project, duration and costs of the project for work creation for unemployed persons and numbers referred to in paragraphs one and two of the agreement are as follows:

Title of project	Duration: (Days)	Number of persons employed at any particular time	Cost per working day per person

HoA

Weenen: emergency camp

738. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether, in terms of Government Notice No 217 published in the *Government Gazette* of 7 February 1986 in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, No 52 of 1951, certain sites have been excised from the emergency camp situated at Weenen; if so, (a) which sites, (b) what is the total area of these sites and (c) why are they being excised;

(2) whether any improvements have been effected on these sites; if so, (a) what improvements in each case and (b) by whom were they effected;

(3) whether there are any persons living on these sites; if so, how many;

(4) whether these persons are to be moved; if so, (a) why and (b) where will they be moved to;

(5) whether any compensation will be paid to these persons; if not, why not; if so, what compensation;

(6) whether the costs of removal will be paid by his Department; if not, why not;

(7) whether the persons concerned consented to the move; if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner did they signify their consent?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes, portions of undermentioned erven.

    (a) Portions of erven 356 and 366.

    (b) 19,0811 hectares.

    (c) The land has been sold by the Town Council of Weenen.

(2) No.

    (a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) No.

(4), (5), (6) and (7) Fall away.

Flats: domestic servants

744. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether persons living in flats which provide accommodation for domestic servants, are required to apply for permission to have such servants stay on the premises; if so, (a) (i) from whom and (ii) where is such permission obtainable and (b) for what period is permission granted;

(2) whether any conditions are attached to the granting of such permission; if so, (a) what conditions and (b) why;

(3) whether any charge is levied for the granting of the necessary permission in this regard; if so, (a) what charge and (b) why;

(4) whether he has received any representations regarding this matter; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes.

    (a) (i) Development Board for the area concerned,

        (ii) Offices of the Development Board concerned.

    (b) Up to 12 months at a time.

(2) Yes.

    (a) and (b) The conditions imposed are in the discretion of the Development Board concerned and are based on the merits of each case.

(3) Yes.

    (a) 50 cents per month or part thereof.

    (b) To cover administration costs.

(4) No.

    (a), (b) and (c)(i) and (ii) fall away.

Own Affairs:

Johannesburg North: hospitals/nursing homes

64. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) Whether there are any hospitals and/or nursing homes in the Johannesburg North constituency which fall under his Department; if so, (a) what are the names of such (i) hospitals and (ii) nursing homes and (b) what total number of beds do they have;

(2) whether his Department pays any subsidies to these hospitals and/or nursing homes; if not, why not; if so, what total amount is paid in such subsidies;

(3) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) and (b) No. However, one hospital called "Rosebank Clinic" registered as a private hospital for 106 beds and one unattached operating theatre unit for 5 day beds are registered with the Department of Health Services and Welfare.

(2) No. Both the private hospital and unattached operating theatre unit are privately owned.

(3) 10 April 1986.

HoA

Destitute Howick family in tent may not have to move

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A DESTITUTE Indian family living in a tent in Howick West may not have to move as they were allegedly authorised to erect the tent by the House of Delegates, Howick's Town Clerk, Mr Ron Robbins, said yesterday.

Referring to an article in a local newspaper which quoted him as saying the family would have to go, Mr Robbins said he was investigating the matter, and if the family had permission they would not be forced to move as they had 'acted in good faith'.

Mr Robbins said he had been looking at possible alternative accommodation for the family but had thus far been unsuccessful as landlords owning vacant houses in Howick West were asking rents unaffordable to the family and others like it.

Survey

He added that the R1 762 000 offered to the Howick Town Council by the House of Delegates for housing had not been accepted as the repayments at an interest rate of 11,25 percent would entail the council repaying R15 000 a month in rent alone, 'before thinking of paying off the capital amount'.

A survey taken recently by the Howick West Ratepayers' Association showed that a minimum of 120 families in the area were in urgent need of sub-economic housing.

Mr Paladh Sewdan, chairman of the association, complained that Howick West ratepayers were given 'no facilities at all' although they paid rates and water bills each month.

He said the Town Clerk's statement to the newspaper showed 'a very negative attitude'.

Howick Indian Local Affairs Committee chairman Mr Jangbahaduro Dhukwah said the housing problem had been worsened by the fact that a sewerage system would have to be built before the construction of houses began.

He added that the matter was now before the National Housing Committee of the House of Delegates for possible resolution.

Argus 12/5/86

Gandhi's town now 'overrun by squatters'

DURBAN. — The Phoenix settlement, which was founded by Mahatma Gandhi during his passive resistance campaign in Durban in 1904, is being taken over by black squatters.

During the past week more than 30 shacks have been built on the settlement and the owner of the property, the Phoenix Settlement Trust, has been warned by black families that they would retaliate if they were stopped from building.

Understand plight

Mr Mewa Ramgobin, one of the trustees, said today he feared the settlement could become a "sprawling shack-land".

He said: "We understand the plight of people in respect of housing and shortage of land but the manner in which the settlement is being overrun leaves a lot to be desired.

"The Phoenix settlement was, and still is essentially a community-based institution designed by its founder and trustees to serve the entire South African community. Overrunning it and building shacks on it is not one of the objectives."

"Selling plots"

He said the blacks had threatened to burn down the clinic if they were stopped from settling there. The clinic is the only building left after unrest in Inanda which resulted in the burning-down of a number of buildings including Gandhi's former home.

An elderly resident alleged that a black man was illegally selling plots to black squatters and they had been told nobody would stop them from building their homes there.

Mr Ramgobin said he had not reported the matter to the police or other authorities because the trustees did not want to be a party to forced removals and evictions. He hoped the illegal shack-dwellers would reconsider their position and move voluntarily. — Sapa.



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Squatters raise fears in Phoenix

12/5/86

Mercury Reporter

THE Phoenix Settlement, which was founded by Mahatma Gandhi during his passive resistance campaign in Durban in 1904, is being taken over by black squatters.

During the past week, more than 30 shacks have mushroomed on the settlement and the owners of the property, the Phoenix Settlement Trust, have been warned by the black families that they will retaliate if they are stopped from building their shacks there.

Mr Mewa Ramgobin, one of the trustees, told the Mercury yesterday that he feared that the settlement could become a sprawling shack land.

'We understand the plight of people in respect of housing and shortage of land, but the manner in which the settlement is being overrun leaves a lot to be desired.

'The Phoenix Settlement was and is essentially a community-based institution designed by its founder and the trustees to serve the entire South African community. Overrunning it and building shacks on it is not one of the objectives.'

He said the blacks had threatened to burn down the clinic — the only building left on the settlement after the recent unrest in Inanda which resulted in the burning down of a number of buildings, including the home of Mahatma Gandhi — if they were stopped from settling there.

The 30 ha settlement was founded by Mahatma Gandhi during his passive resistance campaign. It was there that the Natal Indian Congress was revived in 1971. The campaign for the release of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela was also started at the settlement during 1971.

An elderly resident at the settlement alleged that a black man was illegally selling plots to black squatters and they had been told that nobody would stop them from building their homes there.

Mr Ramgobin said he had not reported the matter to the police or other authorities because the trustees did not want to be a party to forced removals and evictions. He hoped that the illegal shack dwellers would reconsider their position and move voluntarily.

v rates own home

Blacks take over Indian area

Mercury Reporter

THE entire area of lower Inanda which was vacated by more than 2 500 Indians during last year's unrest was now occupied by blacks, mostly squatters, Mr Y S Chinsamy, chairman of the Phoenix-Inanda Relief Committee, said yesterday.

He said people from overcrowded squatter areas, desperately in need of shelter, had taken over Indian homes.

'More and more people are moving into the area, which has been declared a black release area,' he said.

He said the Phoenix Settlement, comprising about 30 ha, also was being taken over by black squatters and several shacks had been erected there.

HERS woman's page

Natal's own Crossroads

A new feeding and clothing scheme has been launched to help people in areas like the mini-Crossroads that has developed at Inanda, just 15 km outside Durban. JANE CONYNGHAM reports.



At Bambhai settlement in Inanda people build their houses from discarded motor car boxes. Their children play in the dust.

SINCE last year's Inanda riots, the Mahatma Gandhi settlement near Phoenix has been rapidly encroached on by squatter settlements.

Mud and cardboard shelters rise from the ground daily, water supply is negligible, and poverty has had devastating effects.

Over the past two days violence has flared at Bhambai settlement between Zulu and Pondo factions, with at least two people reported killed. After several houses were burned down on Sunday evening hundreds of squatters fled the area with their possessions.

Described as a mini-Crossroads, the Bambhai settlement has attracted the concern of community workers and health authorities alike. But at present they can do little.

It is communities like this, housing about 65 000 people, with no infrastructure and little income, which have prompted St John Ambulance's new campaign to Feed and Clothe the Hungry in Natal.

'Women for Peaceful Change had a campaign to help the 60 000 homeless in Crossroads,' says Bill Spencer, director of St John Ambulance in Durban. 'We say we have enough needy here.'

Last week eight community health workers received St John First Aid certificates on completing a course which will enable them to provide some help in their small community adjoining the Gandhi settlement, known as Newtown C.

They'll be responsible for monitoring children's growth and oral rehydration in the case of diarrhoea, promoting breastfeeding, providing immunisation services, and encouraging family spacing.

Dedication

Eight workers may be a pitiful contribution to a community so obviously in need of basic facilities like a water supply, yet they provide a tremendous service to their people.

Teresa Mdluli is one such worker, dedicated to her community, in spite of having nine children of her own to care for in a tiny three-roomed home.

Like many health workers in this community, she has learnt to adapt to available resources. This year she transported [illegible] neighbour, using a wheelbarrow as an ambulance.

For her work she received a medal last week, naming her health worker of the year.

'I do what I can to help,' she shrugs. 'And there is a lot to do.'

Surrounding the Mahatma Gandhi settlement at Bambhai shanty houses stretch as far as the eye can see. Children play idly in the litter, mothers fetch water in rusty cans, and young men hammer their flimsy constructions into the ground.

'It is people like these who need help,' says Bill Spencer, 'and on an ongoing basis.'

In a community where children grovel in litter heaps for discarded rags and bottles, one donated blanket, jersey or can of soup would go a long, long way.

● The Feed and Clothe the Hungry scheme was started by St John Ambulance after the successful plea for help for the homeless in Crossroads.

St John, which helped co-ordinate the scheme, decided to continue the plea, this time to help the needy in Natal.

Donations of food, clothing or blankets are desperately needed and can be dropped for distribution at St John Ambulance Hall, Old Fort Road.



Health worker of the year, Teresa Mdluli — she used a wheelbarrow as an ambulance.

Squatters set up 'base' at Phoenix

368

CTR PK.

18/5/20.

CP Correspondent

PHOENIX settlement at Inanda – founded by pacifist Mahatma Gandhi – has become a kind of "army camp".

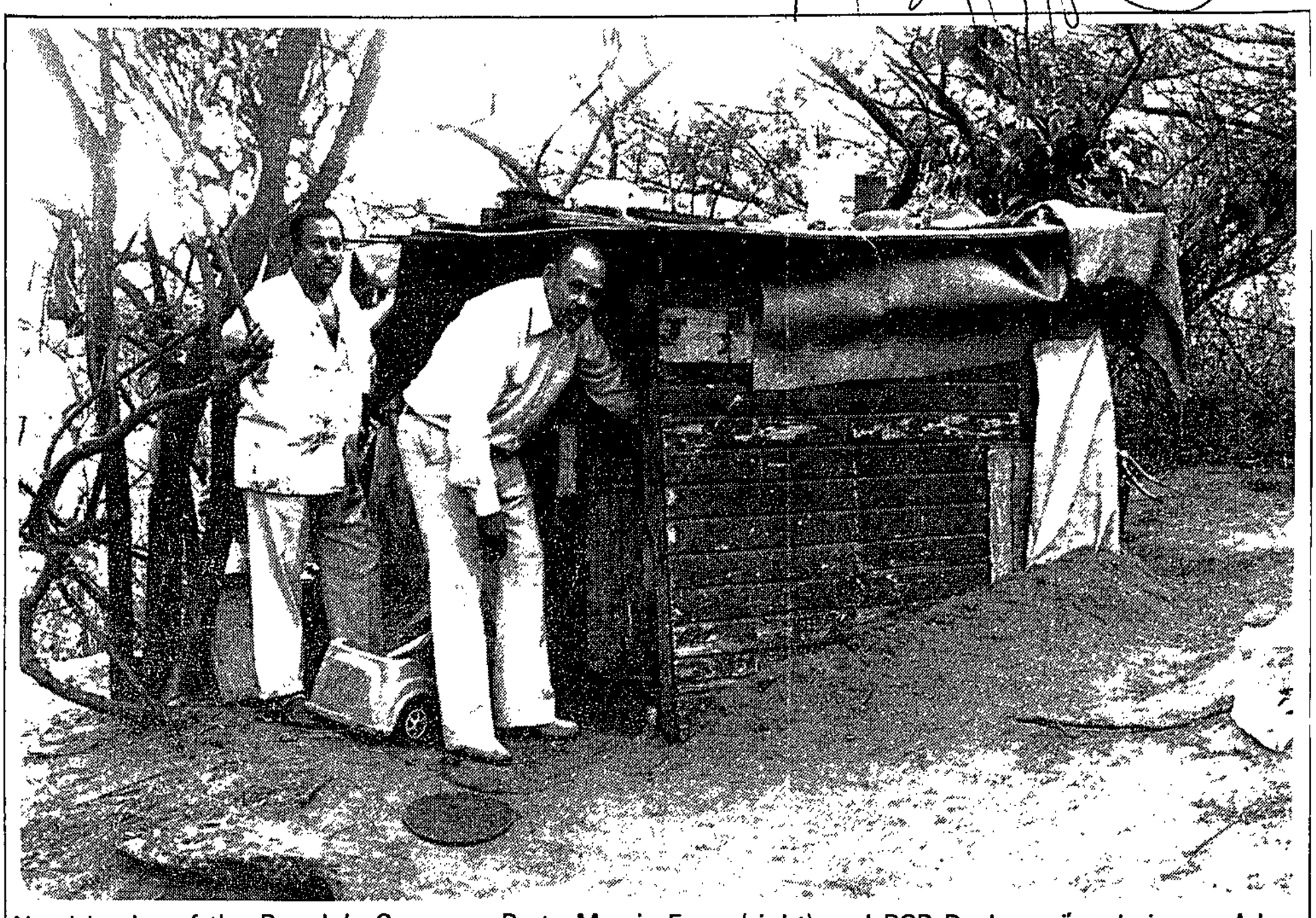
A large group of "squatters" recently moved into the area, and local people fear impis are going to be trained there.

Trustee Mewa Ramgobin – overseeing the area, which was burnt down during last year's Durban unrest – has been threatened by the squatters, who say they were sold the land by a Mr Mgenge.

Only people with guns are allowed to live there, he said, and a disciplinary code has been introduced in the area.

The "squatters" have also told Ramgobin they will burn down the nearby Phoenix clinic if anyone tries to stop their building operations.

NM 24/9/86 (308)



Natal leader of the People's Congress Party Morris Fynn (right) and PCP Durban vice-chairman Adam Khan examine one of the Treasure Beach shacks.

Squatters building shacks in Bluff bush

Mercury Reporter

A SQUALID shack settlement is slowly growing in dense bush on Durban's Bluff within a stone's throw of an elite coloured area and about 400 m from white homes.

Durban's chronic coloured housing shortage, coupled with a fear by 'illegal' tenants of eviction from council and House of Representatives-controlled dwellings, has forced at least five families into the bush.

Two more families were erecting shacks last night. The bushy area forms part of a 'Group Areas' buffer strip between white and coloured areas.

People's Congress Party (PCP) leader Peter Marais believes the area could become 'Durban's Crossroads' if something is not done urgently to halt evictions and to build more coloured housing.

'I am concerned that as soon as this comes to the notice of the authorities, they will consider it their moral duty to destroy the shacks,' he said.

Mrs Mabel Goldstone, who has lived in a tiny 2 m by 3 m shack with her Zulu boyfriend for about a year, said yesterday: 'We've got no other place to go.'

The interior of her plywood, asbestos and plastic shack was clean and neat.

She said she had given up waiting for proper housing after her divorce had left her homeless.

She, like the other squatters, has to walk nearly 1 km to fetch water from a tap.

A part-time domestic worker who earns R100 a month, Mrs Goldstone hopes that next year, 'God willing', she may find proper housing.

Angelina Smith, her mother and year-old son Kerwin live in another shack. She also told of her fruitless search for housing.

And Mrs Nora Hussein, who was searching the bush yesterday for a site to build a shack, said landlords who had accommodated her illegally in council housing had twice evicted her.

'I've got nowhere to go, so I've decided to come here,' she said.

Illegal

PCP Natal leader Morris Fynn said there were about 3 000 coloured people on housing waiting lists.

'If you evict someone for being illegal, he'll go and be illegal somewhere else.'

Mrs Margaret Winter, chairman of Durban's Health and Housing Committee, said there was a 'tremendous shortage' of coloured people.

At least 2 000 coloureds were on the council's waiting list.

But she said there was no 'witchhunt' aimed at evicting people.

(308) MN/M 3/10/86

Squatters 'take over' Phoenix Settlement

Mercury Reporter

A LARGE squatter camp, similar to Crossroads, has sprung up on the Phoenix Settlement near Durban and attempts by the trustees to stop the illegal takeover of the land by blacks has failed.

Nearly 1 000 shacks have mushroomed on the settlement, bringing the number of illegal shackdwellers to about 14 000.

Blacks from the neighbouring Inanda reserve started moving in after all the buildings on the settlement were destroyed during the unrest in August last year.

A Mercury team, which visited Phoenix yesterday, found the settlement virtually taken over by shackdwellers, with almost the entire property covered by shacks and mud huts.

Function

A spokesman for the Phoenix Settlement Trust said yesterday that it was against the principles of Gandhi to remove the 'informal settlers' from the settlement. 'We believe that they have a right to live in reasonably good accommodation.

'They chose to live on the settlement because of the lack of decent housing,' he said.

He said the trustees were seeking the assistance of experts in the field of town planning, health and education to prepare plans to improve conditions of the shackdwellers.

The 117th anniversary of the birth of the founder of the settlement, Mahatma Gandhi, was marked with a function at the settlement yesterday at which Mr Richard Steele of the End Conscription Campaign delivered the Gandhi Memorial Lecture.

He said that the ECC was currently under tremendous pressure from the State. More than 50 of its members had been detained during the state of emergency and numerous homes of activists had been searched.

He praised Gandhi's teachings and added that the ECC was attempting to put into practice certain of Gandhi's principles.

308

Shacklands are here to stay

'A second generation of shack-dwellers have already taken root with no intention of ever returning to the rural areas.'

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The huge "Shacklands" housing two-thirds of the black population surrounding Durban are here to stay, according to a shock report by the Inkatha Institute for South Africa.

And a second generation of shack-dwellers have already taken root with no intention of ever returning to the rural areas.

These findings were released by the Institute after seven years of research into the problem, and experts agree it will pose one the biggest sociological challenges in the country's history.

According to the Institute, the informal shack population in what is called the Durban Functional Region (DFR) currently stands at 173 100 of the total area's population of 3605 000. The DFR extends from Tongaat in the north to Umkomaas in the south and west to Cato Ridge.

In non-racial terms, this means that half of the people living in the greater Durban area are housed in shanty towns — and nine percent of the country's entire population live in this crowded region.

Infrastructure

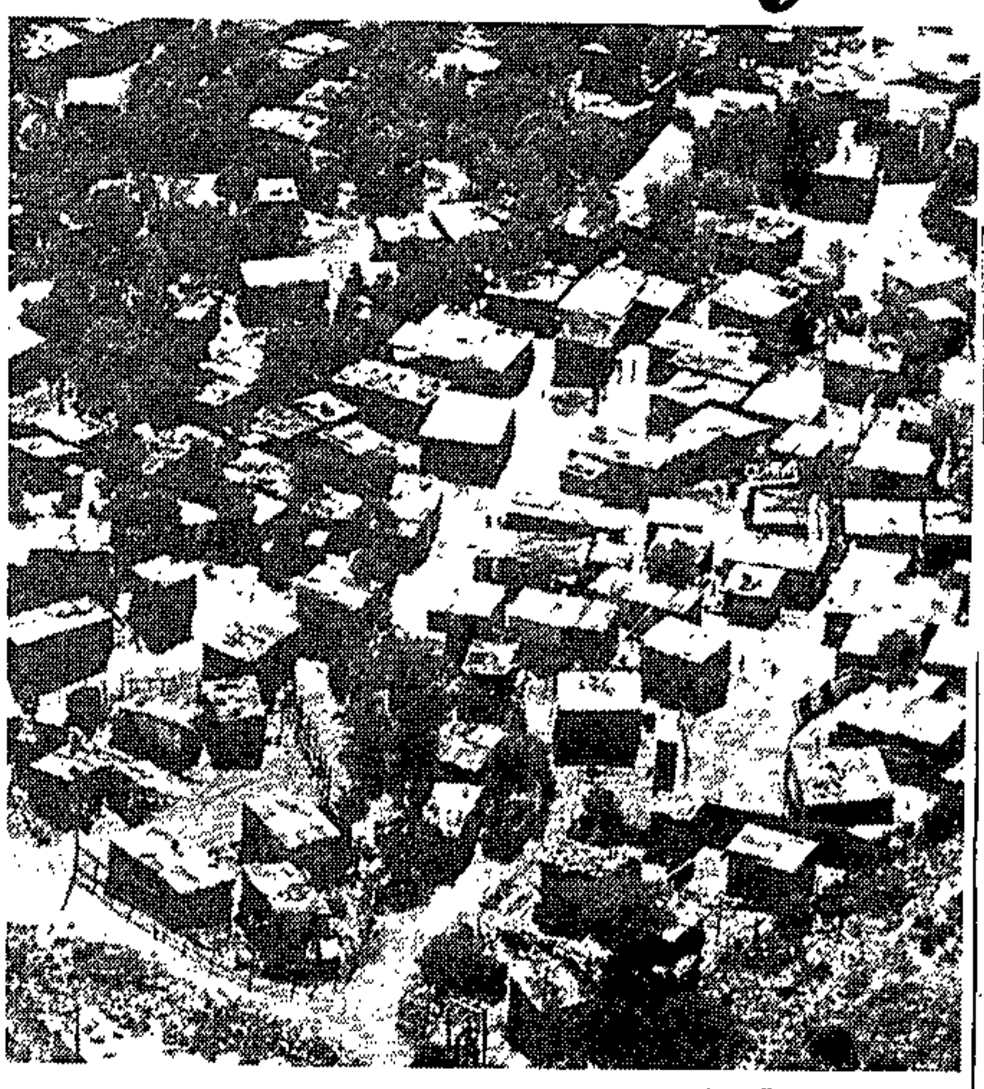
As the Inkatha Institute Director Mr Peter Mansfield points out, no meaningful future planning for the area can be done without taking cogniscance of the burgeoning shack populations.

There is little or no infrastructure, and the shack people rely on adjacent formal settlements for vital services such as transport, schools, clean water and sanitation.

Although most whites are oblivious of such settlements, they form an integral part of the economy.

Far from being a destitute squatter community, more than 60 percent of the residents are employed and all do their shopping in the Durban-Pinetown area.

Shackland leaders are also emerging as a powerful sociological and political force. According to the Inkatha Institute's Research Officer, Mrs Clarissa Fourie, shackland leaders are now much more conscious of their potential political muscle, and believe that their roles should be formalised to bring them in line with the townships.



LITTLE BOXES: A sprawkling squatter community — many of the people who live here have work in the city.

B/12/86 NM

Squatters face eviction at Christmas

308

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

MORE than 70 people living in shacks on city council property in Northdale, Pietermaritzburg, face eviction two days before Christmas Day and have nowhere else to go, according to the Association For Rural Advancement (Afra).

Last Friday, 25 families, who come from as far afield as Mtubatuba and Kranskop, were served with eviction notices in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act of 1951, telling them that their shacks would be demolished on Friday, December 19.

A spokesman for Afra said a representative of the 'squatters' approached the council yesterday to seek a reprieve until January next year, but was told by a Mr Robbins that the notice could only be extended until December 22.

He also allegedly told the representatives that it was not the council's responsibility to provide them with alternative accommodation or to transport them or their possessions and referred them to the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

Many of the shack-dwellers have been living in an area known as 'Blackfoot' in the Mysore Ridge part of Northdale for between two and three years.

A survey by Afra showed that the majority worked as domestic and garden workers in Northdale, with monthly wages varying between R25 and R40 a month, with some domestic workers being paid as little as R2 a day.

The people interviewed said low wages forced them to live in shacks as they could not afford to pay rent and transport costs.

One resident, Mr Abdull Dladla, from Ntembeni, said the people wanted only enough time to organise alternative accommodation.

'We don't know where else to go,' he said.

'We have only requested more time, at least until after Christmas, so that we can organise somewhere to live.'

Afra has slammed the council's decision to evict the people as 'heartless' and 'insensitive'.

Gross

'Afra believes that the decision to demolish these shacks at such short notice reveals a gross lack of sensitivity on the parts of the council. Furthermore, the association believes that the problem of informal settlements in the Northdale area will not be solved by destroying people's homes,' a spokesman said.

The Deputy City Engineer, Mr John Robbins, could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Mr K Premrajh, vice-chairman of the Indian Local Affairs Committee, said that council 'has to take some form of action against the squatters in order to avoid a mini-Crossroads', but the ILAC had asked the council to find them alternative accommodation.

Squatters' shacks are to be bulldozed

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE Pietermaritzburg City Council is to go ahead with its plans to demolish the shacks occupied by 70 squatters in the Northdale area in spite of the fact that they have no place to go.

Mr Ron Robbins of the Town Clerk's office said the bulldozers would move in early on Tuesday morning as the extension to the eviction notices granted on Wednesday expired on Monday night.

He said the council was 'forced' to go ahead with the evictions in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act which made it an offence for council to allow squatting on its property.

'Our hands are tied in the matter,' Mr Robbins said. 'If we do not evict them, then council may be fined for allowing squatting to take place.'

He said the council had approached the Department of Community Development and Planning for alternative accommodation for the 25 families and that areas had been 'identified' but could not be occupied as the necessary infrastructure had not yet been created.

He added that a five-page petition had been received from ratepayers in Northdale who objected to the squatting for a number of reasons including alleged increases in theft and break-ins in the area; the creation of a health hazard; the encouragement of further squatting and the development of a 'permanent slum area' by the squatters.

Mr Robbins said that a number of Northdale residents had written private letters complaining about the squatters.

He said the council had been 'very considerate' in both giving notice of eviction and then extending the period as the Act empowered it to evict the people without giving notice.

'We could easily have just gone in early one morning, kicked the whole lot out and bulldozed the settlement,' he said.

He added that other squatter groups in the area had already been evicted from council property and had left 'without a murmur'.

Northdale squatters leave after reprieve

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

TWENTY-SEVEN squatter shacks in the Northdale area here had been demolished, a city council spokesman confirmed yesterday.

Mr Ron Robbins, of the Town Clerk's Department, said most of the 60 to 70 squatters living on the council-owned land had decided to leave voluntarily by yesterday morning.

The council decided last December to evict the squatters — 25 families.

The occupants, who were first served with eviction notices ordering them to leave just before Christmas, were granted a reprieve until Sunday.

Mr Robbins said the municipality had demolished 17 shacks and the remaining 10 dwellings had been dismantled by the squatters themselves.

It is not known whether any of the families have found alternative accommodation.

The eviction orders followed complaints by certain Northdale residents.



Mr Moses Zulu and Mrs Nancy Zulu in front of their shack at Clare Estate. Mr Zulu has been a shack-dweller in the Durban area for 12 years.

Shacks appear as weeds, refuse go

African Affairs Correspondent

ABOUT 50 people are living in 14 shacks below Clare Road in Clare Estate and the dwellings are clearly visible from Durban's outer ring road.

A recent Inkatha Institute investigation revealed that two-thirds of black people in the Greater Durban area and district lived in shacks.

The Clare Estate shacks are probably the most vivid example that whites will see of the phenomenon because most shacks in the greater Durban area are in the Lindelani area, west of Kwa Mashu, and away from the gaze of the majority of whites.

The reason the Clare Estate shackland has been unearthed is that the owner of the property, Mr Gopaul Verdiah, has been given notice by the City Health Department to chop away unsightly grass and weeds and to clean up the refuse.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Deputy Town Clerk, Mr Paul van Zyl.

The Medical Officer of Health, Dr Muriel Richter, said a team from the City Health Department would visit the area this week to check on possible health hazards.

A spokesman for the shack dwellers, Mr Moses Zulu, said the group had fled from Inanda because of constant faction-fighting.

He said the community lived in peace although it would prefer to be housed in more stable, formal accommodation.

Mr Zulu said many of the men had steady employment. The people had no place to move to should they be evicted.

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Squatter numbers rising in Indian townships, say MPs

Parliamentary Correspondent

THE number of illegal squatter settlements in established Indian townships in Durban and Johannesburg was rising rapidly, the House of Delegates heard.

Speaking in the Second Reading debate on the 'own affairs' Housing Development Bill, Mr Faiz Khan, MP for Lenasia East, said shacks were springing up 'all over' Lenasia South.

'I am not asking that the squatters, mainly from Transkei and Ciskei, be thrown out or prosecuted, but steps must be taken urgently to provide proper housing and sanitation for them,' he said.

Mr P I Devan, MP for Cavendish, said the number of black, coloured and Indian squatters in parts of Chatsworth, Durban, was increasing at an 'alarming rate' because of lack of proper housing.

The Minister of Housing, Local Government and Agriculture, Mr Baldeo Dookie, said the matter was being investigated by the various ministers of housing.

8,
10



Capital stays demolition of squatter shacks

17/2/87
N/M
308

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE City Council yesterday resolved to stay all further demolitions of squatter shacks in the capital pending an urgent meeting with the Administrator.

The council has been told that unless action is taken before the squatting problem reaches unmanageable proportions, Pietermaritzburg could be faced with a serious health hazard and crime situation.

The council heard that in the early part of the year a total of 105 squatter shacks had been demolished in the capital.

A division was called in council over the issue, following a heated debate. Some councillors urged council not to stay demolitions for any indefinite period, saying the problem was escalating daily.

Shacks which had been demolished recently had been re-erected in the same places within days, they were told.

Theft

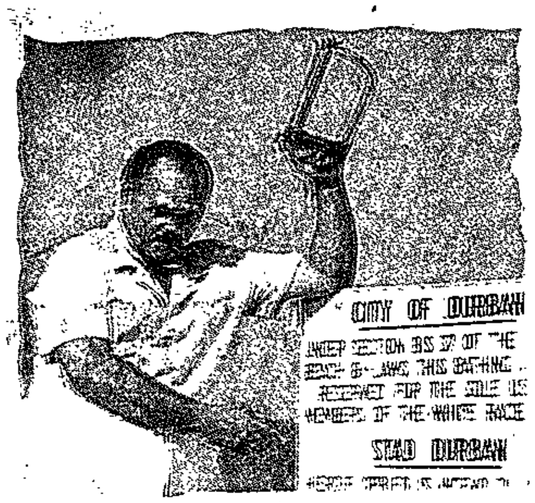
The council was also warned that the squatters posed a health threat to the rest of the city, including fly-breeding, typhoid and cholera, and said the problem could not be allowed to continue.

Residents had complained about the squatters, and numerous reports of theft had been received.

On the other hand, councillors expressed sympathy for the squatters and said the matter should be approached humanely.

The Mayor, Mr Mark Cornell, said the problem was a result of the removal of influx control.

It was resolved by nine votes to four that demolitions of squatter shacks be stayed and that an urgent meeting should be convened with the Administrator to discuss the matter. The Association for Rural Advancement would be kept informed to enable them to find alternative accommodation for squatters.



FLASHBACK: Fynn the sign-killer

The man who fights apartheid beaches changes targets . . .

Fighting Fynn takes on the Zulu 'squatters' now



Maria, left, and Catherine Zindela, right, with their children . . . "Why should we move?" Picture: JIMMY HUTTON

CONTROVERSIAL politician Morris Fynn, who has vowed to get rid of apartheid on Durban's beaches, is now involved in a new battle.

He is at the centre of a long-standing fight to evict Zulu "squatters" from the land Queen Victoria gave his family more than 100 years ago.

Mr Fynn, well known for chopping down race-zoning signs on Durban's beaches, is one of the coloured descendants of a pioneer Natal settler, Henry Francis Fynn.

The struggle embroiling his family is developing into a highly

By DENYSE ARMOUR

charged situation, with tempers flaring on both sides, threats against people's lives and gunshots fired in the middle of the night.

The Fynns' attempts to move the Zulus off their land — three separate "locations" near Harding in southern Natal — came to a head last year.

The Supreme Court in Durban ruled that five Zulu families on a privately owned Fynn farm bordering one of the locations had to leave or they would be forcibly evicted.

The farm was sold by three members of the Fynn family to a Mr Ernest Ogle a number of years ago. A condition of the sale was that the Zulu families — all members of the Zindela clan — be moved off the land.

Morris Fynn, who frequently fights to stop evictions of families in Durban's coloured townships, has some sympathy for the Zulu families.

"Legally one might be right. But morally you're not right. You can't drive people out like animals," he said.

Mr Fynn has been instrumental in trying to find an amicable solution to the problem. He enlisted the help of the local chief and KwaZulu authorities to find alternative land for the families.

"There are other farms nearby which have been earmarked for inclusion into KwaZulu and it should be possible for these people to move there," Mr Fynn said.

Mr Jarvis Fynn, a leading member of the clan who was born on the grant land, said the squatters would have to move by the end of the month.

"If they refuse then the law must evict them."

But the Zindelas have refused to move at all, claiming that their ancestors settled on the land and they have as much right as the Fynns to be there.

Mrs Maria Zindela and Mrs Catherine Zindela were the only adults at home this week. Standing outside their modest collection of huts on the disputed land, Mrs Maria Zindela said: "We've every right to be here."

She claimed the Zindela family had come to live in the area "many years ago. Before the railroad came", while the Fynns were still chieftains in the area. The last Fynn chief died in the 1960s.

Mrs Zindela claimed that the Zindelas' grandfathers had told them the Fynns had allowed them to settle on the land.

"We won't go. They'll have to dig a big hole and bury us all here," Mrs Zindela said.

Asked why the Zindelas wouldn't move to alternative land, Mrs Zindela responded: "Why don't they take that land and give it to the Fynns? Why do we have to move? If we moved, we'd be admitting we're guilty."

This refusal to move has resulted in a stalemate. The Zindelas' huts are inaccessible by road and a forced eviction would be difficult for the authorities to carry out.

BLAME

Meanwhile, the situation has deteriorated to the extent that both sides are living in fear of retaliation. Fynn families are leaving th
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LIBERTY (Mondays), POT-POURRI (Tuesdays) and SUNDOWNER (Fridays).
Daytime TV will be further boosted when TAKE A BREAK (TV1 Fridays) returns on April 24. Until then, the 3.30pm slot is filled by variety specials.
And the US schoolgirl sitcom FACTS OF LIFE returns this week at 4pm (TV1

Squatters can stay — Durban

308
Star
3/4/82

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Durban City Council yesterday took the lead in tackling South Africa's growing squatter crisis by voting to treat squatter settlements as permanent.

The decision was taken in after a warning that with more than 500 000 squatters on Durban's borders, and more people pouring into the city than any other in the world apart from Mexico, it could not allow a Crossroads situation to develop.

The council debated the Health and Housing Committee's recommendation that squatters and their settlements be regarded as permanent.

The council's new policy has three basic tenets:

- That all the existing illegal shacks and areas of squatting within and outside the city be positively identified and accepted.
- That the City Engineer identify land which can be developed for basic rehousing purposes.
- That as this land is acquired, so squatters get relocated to these more formalised areas.

Argus 3/6/87

Durban bid to avoid 'Crossroads situation'

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The City Council here has voted to regard squatter settlements as permanent.

The decision was taken after a warning that with more than 500 000 squatters on the city's borders and more people pouring into Durban than any city in the world apart from Mexico, they could not allow a Crossroads situation to develop.

The council debated the merits of the health and housing committee's recommendation that, as a matter of policy, squatters and their settlements be regarded as permanent.

Councillors one by one stood up to congratulate the committee on its proposals, then almost unanimously adopted a flexible and conciliatory attitude towards squatter settlements in the Durban area.

The council's new policy has three basic tenets:

- That all existing illegal shacks and areas of squatting within and outside the city be identified and accepted.
- That the city engineer identify land in the city which could be developed for basic rehousing purposes.
- That squatters be relocated to these areas when the land is acquired.

UNDERSTANDING

In what many councillors later said was one of the most rewarding speeches heard in the chambers for a long time, Nationalist councillor Mr Jan Venter pleaded that the council understand squatting as a worldwide phenomenon.

"It is our duty as Christians to look after these people. But because there is no final solution to this massive problem — no one has answers — then I and the city appeal to anyone and everyone to come forward if they have sound advice," he said.

CITY PRESS, June 14, 1987 PAGE 9

Relief for squatters

CP Correspondent

FOR well over a million squatters in and around Durban relief is at hand – the city council has decided to adopt a softer line on squatting.

The new policy, backed by a number of staunch National Party supporters, was adopted by an overwhelming majority by the council after it was introduced by the head of the council's health and housing committee, Margaret Winter.

Winter told *City Press* that the council's policy affected both those people living within and outside the borders of the city.

The council will now be prepared to act as an agent for squatters – if asked to do so – and help provide water and other basic facilities and upgrading.

On the squatters living inside the city, Winter said for health and other reasons many of these squatters could not carry on living where they were.

"But we do not believe you can tell people to get out without providing alternative housing for them," she said.

308 Allen 14/6/87

Murder accused in court

By S'BU MNGADI

THE horror slaying of seven KwaMashu pupils early this year continues to haunt the sprawling Lindelani squatter camp.

This week nine Lindelani men appeared briefly in the Durban Magistrates' Court in connection with the killings of the schoolboys. The bodies of the dead were found in a ditch outside the settlement in March.

In another incident, Lindelani leader Thomas Mandla Shabalala appeared separately in the Durban Regional Court for illegal possession of ammunition.

The nine men were remanded in custody until June 16, while Shabalala was released without bail until August 3, the date set down for trial.

The Inkatha leader and the nine men were all arrested in a pre-dawn raid in KwaMashu at the weekend.

Bail totalling R15 000 was fixed for prominent Lindelani Inkatha and Impi leader Emmanuel Phondolwendlovu Khanyile and five others.

Squatter test for Durban council

CP Correspondent

THE DURBAN City Council's commitment to not throwing out squatters is already being tested. This week it was asked to take action against squatters who live outside a school and who allegedly "take over" the premises in the afternoons.

Earlier this month the council adopted a new policy of not implenting the forced removal of squatters.

It has now been asked by the principal of Springfield Gardens Primary School to help get rid of squatters living next to the school.

He said the squatters used the school's water, toilets and ablution blocks.

They also came to the school to beg for food or to look for shelter.

The council has considered the principal's request for help and has set up a special sub-committee on squatting which will try to persuade squatter communities to move to alternative accommodation.

PW gets

BLACK squatters this week in
State President PW Botha to
their shantytown homes, whic
has described as hovels.

Zolile Hugo, 28, of Lawaaik
presented the invitation to Bo
official residence in Cape Tow
behalf of some 1 000 squatters
are resisting removal from their
established shantytown near G
in the Southern Cape.

Thirty years after, a GET OUT notice

By CARMEL RICKARD

HUNDREDS of squatters at Welbedacht, close to Chatsworth, have been told to quit their homes as they are squatting illegally.

Many of the approximately 400 people threatened with eviction have lived on businessman Naran Bhana's land for more than 30 years and say they will have nowhere to go if they are thrown off.

Bhana was informed by the Development and Services Board of the Natal Provincial Administration that "illegal squatting was observed" on his property. He was told to remove the people, their shacks and all demolished material within seven days or face a fine of R2 000, two years' imprisonment — or both. The board has since granted an extension.

The plight of the threatened community has been taken up by church, community and legal groups.

The affected squatters, all Africans, live among Indian squatters on the same land; their Indian neighbours have not been notified to get out.

Several of the Indian squatter families said they were concerned about the plight of their African neighbours

Those among the adults who have temporary or permanent work say they will lose their jobs if they have to move away from the area and their children's schooling will be disrupted.

Call to upgrade Durban's shackland

DURBAN — The city's sprawling shackland, which houses almost half the city's population, should not be removed but should rather be developed and urgraded.

This is the opinion shared by the Inkatha Institute, a leading University of Natal academic and Innova, an Urban Foundation utiltiy company — all of which are closely involved in research and development in the informal settlement areas.

More than 1 580 000 people live in

Own Correspondent

the shacklands, some of which have been in existence for 25 years.

Innova chief executive Gerry Adlard said it must be recognised more than 65% of the city's workforce came from these areas and were not invaders but an extention of the township population which could not be accommodated in formal housing.

They were an integral part of the city and represented "probably the most successful housing delivery system the country has ever seen", Adlard said.

In recent surveys, chief research officer of the Inkatha Institute for SA Clarissa Fourie said the Woodyglen area near Mpumalanga Township at Hammarsdale had been upgraded by the KwaZulu government.

The existence of stable informal communities such as this showed shack areas had a tremedous potential for development if the necessary services were provided.

Squatters harassed by impis

UPress 308 26/7/87

By S'BU MNGADI

THE case of Nosipho Cele, 39, (not her real name) of Inanda, is typical of what squatters have to endure at the hands of unscrupulous impis who rule the squatter camps with an iron fist.

Cele and five members of her family, including children aged three and four, live in a three-roomed shack.

In an affidavit, she described how, one afternoon, her house was mobbed by a group of women belonging to a certain political organisation and loyal to a local impi.

The women entered the house and searched it.

They found a receipt from a Clermont doctor and they took it to be proof of her UDF membership as that doctor apparently supports the movement.

Later that afternoon they returned with three men and they demanded that she accompany them to a shack-farmer's house.

"Once there I was accused of being against their organisation, which is administering the camp," said Cele.

She was warned to return the next night when the "impi" would be present.

She returned the following evening at about 6 pm.

While there, Cele said several orders were given dispatching the armed Amabutho on "missions".

They were then hounded out of the yard, slept in the veld that night and, at about 4am the following morning, they left without collecting their belongings.

The local Black Sash office, the Legal Resources Centre and human rights lawyers have their hands full dealing with cases similar to Cele's.

● See pages 10 and 11

Freedom for Nkululeko is finding a place to live

By S'BU MNGADI

NKULULEKO Khumalo, 49, is putting the final touches to the roof of his one-roomed shanty (Umjondolo), which he shares with his six-member family at the sprawling Inanda shack settlement north of Durban.

When Khumalo first arrived in Durban from Esidakeni, near Ladysmith, in 1969, he expected to find a city surrounded by the sea, with its wide its streets lined with banana trees.

Instead, a filthy smoke-filled room at the KwaMashu men's hostel was waiting for him after he had been employed by a stevedoring company.

There he rented a bed in a room he shared with eight others.

His wife, Nomfundo, 45, joined him five years later with their two children.

And because of single-sex hostel regulations, she had to stay with friends at Amaoti, a squatter camp, until he got himself a shack to rent at R10 a month.

But today, because of the influx of thousands of migrant workers desperate for shelter, the rent has increased to R40.

"In June this year I heard from a friend that there were sites available around the Mahatma Gandhi settlement.

"The man who called himself the landlord, even though I knew the land belonged to the Gandhi family, demanded that I pay him R150 – which I paid without a delay.

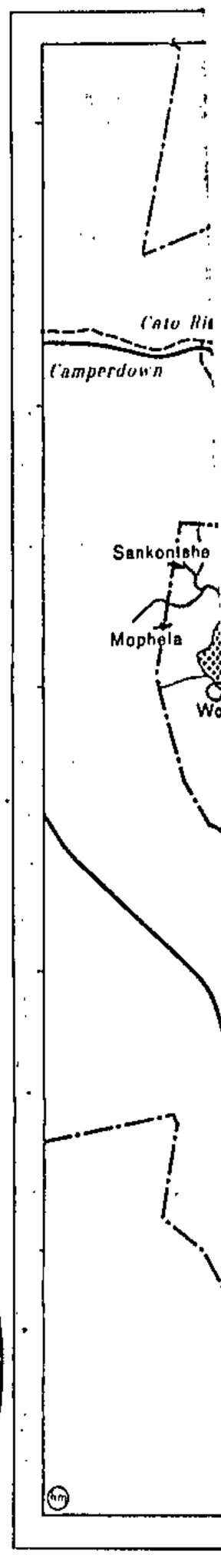
"These days you don't ask too many questions when you come across a bargain," said Khumalo.

After 18 years in Durban, he has now got a 30x50m piece of land which he calls his own – until the responsible authorities decide on his and thousands of other squatters' fate.

Before coming to Durban in search of greener pastures, he had heard on Radio Bantu and from fellow-villagers who had been to the Banana City that there were modern townships like KwaMashu, Umlazi, Chesterville and Lamontville.

But little did he know that he would end up in a mud hut – worse than the one he left behind.





Shacks burnt out

CP Correspondent

THIRTY-four families were left homeless and several hectares of grazing land was destroyed when a fire swept through parts of Ciskei last weekend.

The fire started in the Dimbaza area on Friday and spred more than 35km.

Ciskei spokesman Somtunzi said homes in the Franckfurt area were burnt out.

The group had been living in temporary accommodation since being removed from nearby Mgwali, in South Africa, several years ago.

Somtunzi said new houses for the group had been under construction and would be ready within next few weeks. – Elnews.

CALLING ALL

29/3/87



Gunning for the squatters . . . farmers Ogle and Fynn descendent Jarvis

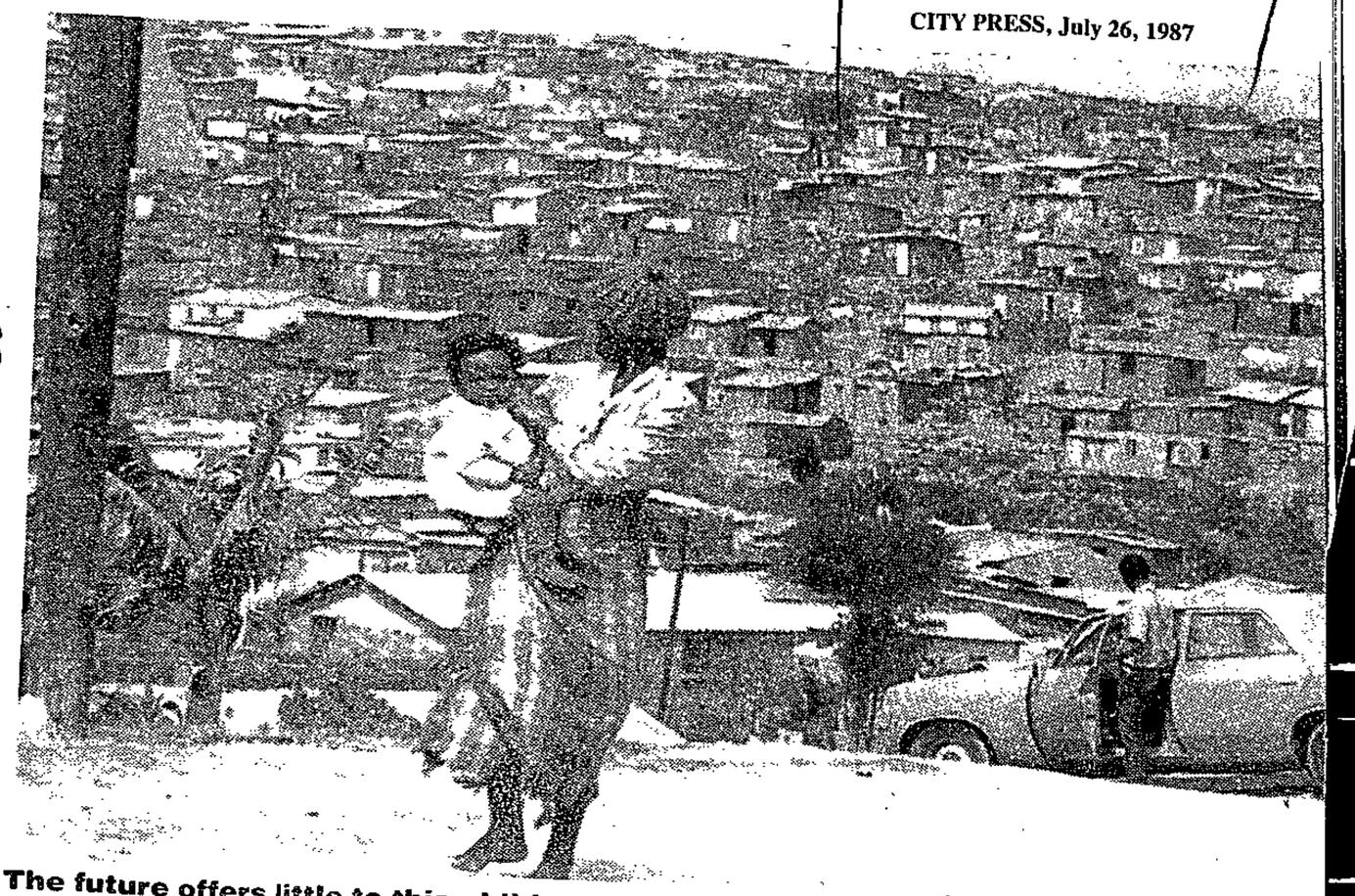
WE STOCK ALL HAIR PRODUCTS. *HAWKERS WELCOME

...WIN THE MILLION?

...THAN CROSSROADS

Durban's workforce are squatters

CITY PRESS, July 26, 1987



The future offers little to this child, as the squatter camp mushrooms and unemployment ri

which Durban cannot afford.

The council then adopted a three-fold policy on the squatters. This entailed:

- That all illegal shacks and squatting areas in and outside the city be positively identified and accepted.
- That the city engineer identify land that can be developed for basic rehousing.
- That, as this land is acquired, so squatters get moved to these more formalised areas.

But how the city council is going to implement these policies is a mystery.

According to local leading building economist and general manager of the informal settlements division of Innova Homes, an Urban Foundation Utility Company Bruce Boaden, Durban and its neighbouring municipalities could spend at least R120-million a year for the next five years if it hoped to cope with the burgeoning squatter settlement on its boundaries.

He said the squatters and informal settlers in the Durban Functional Region (DFR) would increase to 2,2 million in five years' time unless an immediate solution was found.

However, it would be impossible for the Durban City Council to tackle the problem without co-operation of neighbouring white minicipalities, said Boaden.

Boaden is a former professor of quantity surveying and building economics at Natal University, Durban, and based his figures on studies by Haarhof and Maansdorp in the late 70s and 80s.

The DFR extends from Tongaat in the north to Umkhomaas in the south and Cato Ridge in the west.

In recent surveys Clarissa Fourie, chief research officer at the Inkatha Institute, said the Woodygden area, near Mpumalanga at Hammarsdale, had been developed by the KwaZulu government.

She said unstable informal communities such as this showed that shack areas had tremendous potential for development if services were provided.

The cost of replacing the informal settlements in 1983 – when their population was only 500 000 – would have been R500-million and it would have multiplied many times by now.

Formally shack areas were the responsibility of either the Department of Development Aid directly or the KwaZulu government.

According to the Inkatha Institute, they are administered by Inkatha branches, informal tribal authorities, community-based organisations, church and business associations in any number of complex combinations.

Most have negligible services and facilities, depending on the adjacent townships for transport, schools, clinics, shops, clean water supply and sanitation provisions.

Provision of these services to upgrade the quality of life is cited as the way to solve the problems existing in the squatter camps.

Provisions of services had been hurdled by a lack of funds from the government and a restrictively high standard set for services and housing by the local authorities.

It is very difficult for a poor community to afford capital investment of services and then be expected to take advantage of opportunities to provide themselves with better quality housing.

Services at the 200 000-strong Lindelani and Richmond farm areas, bordering KwaMashu, are being provided by the Kwazulu-Natal Planning Council using State funds, but services in other areas are being held back by a lack of finance.

Thousands of people are daily pouring into Durban from KwaZulu, Northern Natal, Transkei, Lesotho and parts of the Free State and they then become prey of self-styled leaders of the shack settlements who, in effect, control them as "warlords" and "shack-farmers".

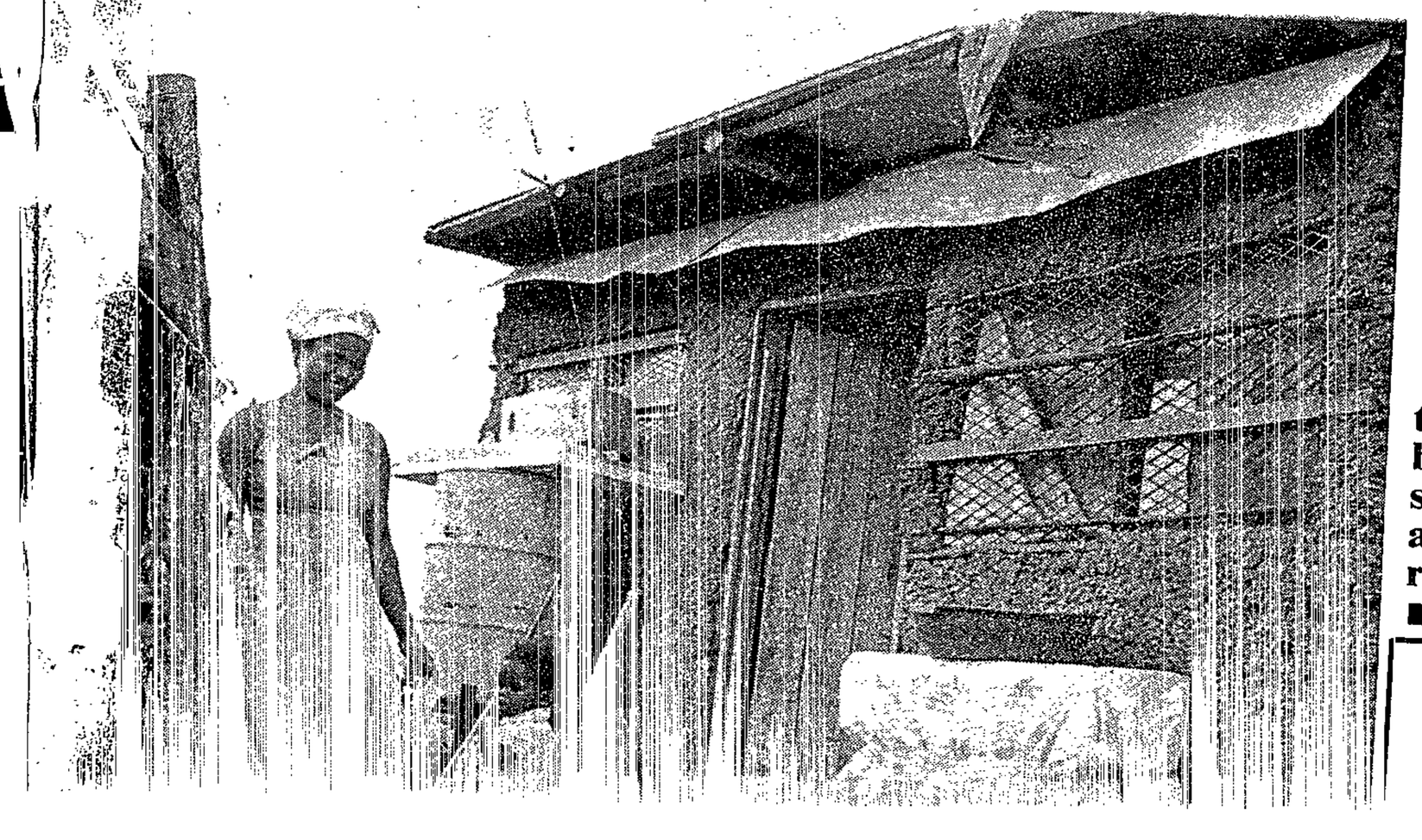
From time to time these "warlords" would unleash their vigilantes on those who don't toe their conservative line.

Some of these warlords are today counted among the richest blacks in the region because of exhorbitant "protection fees" they squeeze of out squatters.

In the absence of formal local structures, only the jungle law rules.

Detractors of these shack-farmes are either forcibly evicted or killed.

Some of the squatter areas have become dangerous to enter, even for the police.



Durban's squatter population numbers about 1 700 000 – more than any other city in the world, apart from Mexico City.

Recent surveys have indicated that more than 70 percent of Durban's workforce comes from these squatter camps, where conditions are often far worse than at Crossroads.

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Freedom for Nkululeko is finding a place to live

By S'BU MNGADI

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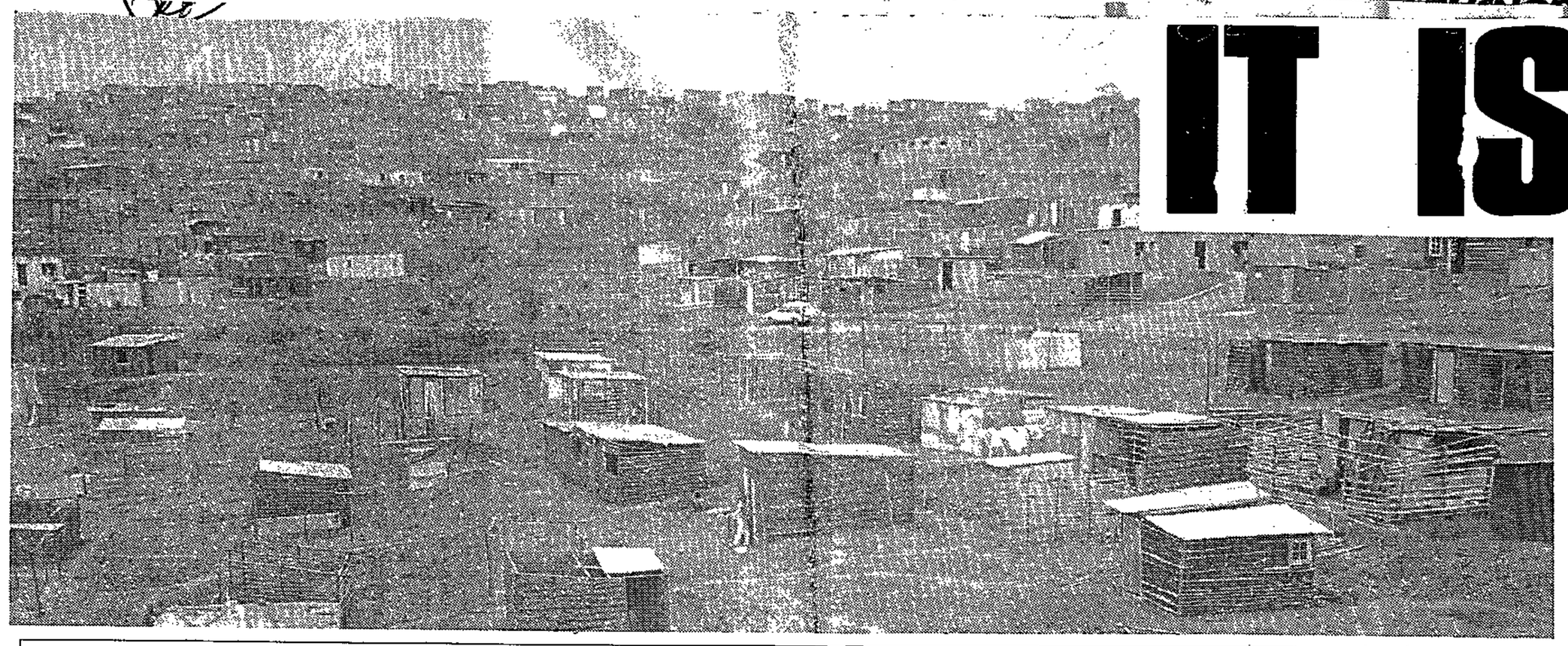
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But little did he know that he would end up in a mud hut – worse than the one he left behind.



IT IS WORSE

70 percent of

By S'BU MNGADI

THERE are about 1,7 million squatters in the greater Durban area – and more are pouring in daily.

This makes the city's squatter population greater than any other city in the world, apart from Mexico City.

Ill-informed authorities and many whites in the region have expressed fears that the shacklands, now forming a semi-circle around Durban, could develop into another "Crossroads".

But the fact is some squatter camps are far worse than Crossroads.

More than 1 700 000 people live in the shacklands, some of which have been in existence for 40 years.

And, according to recent surveys, more than 70 percent of the city's workforce came from these areas and were not "invaders" but rather an extension of the township population which could not be accommodated in formal housing.

They are an intergral part of the city and repr
sent probably the mo
successful housing deli
ery system the country ha
ever seen.

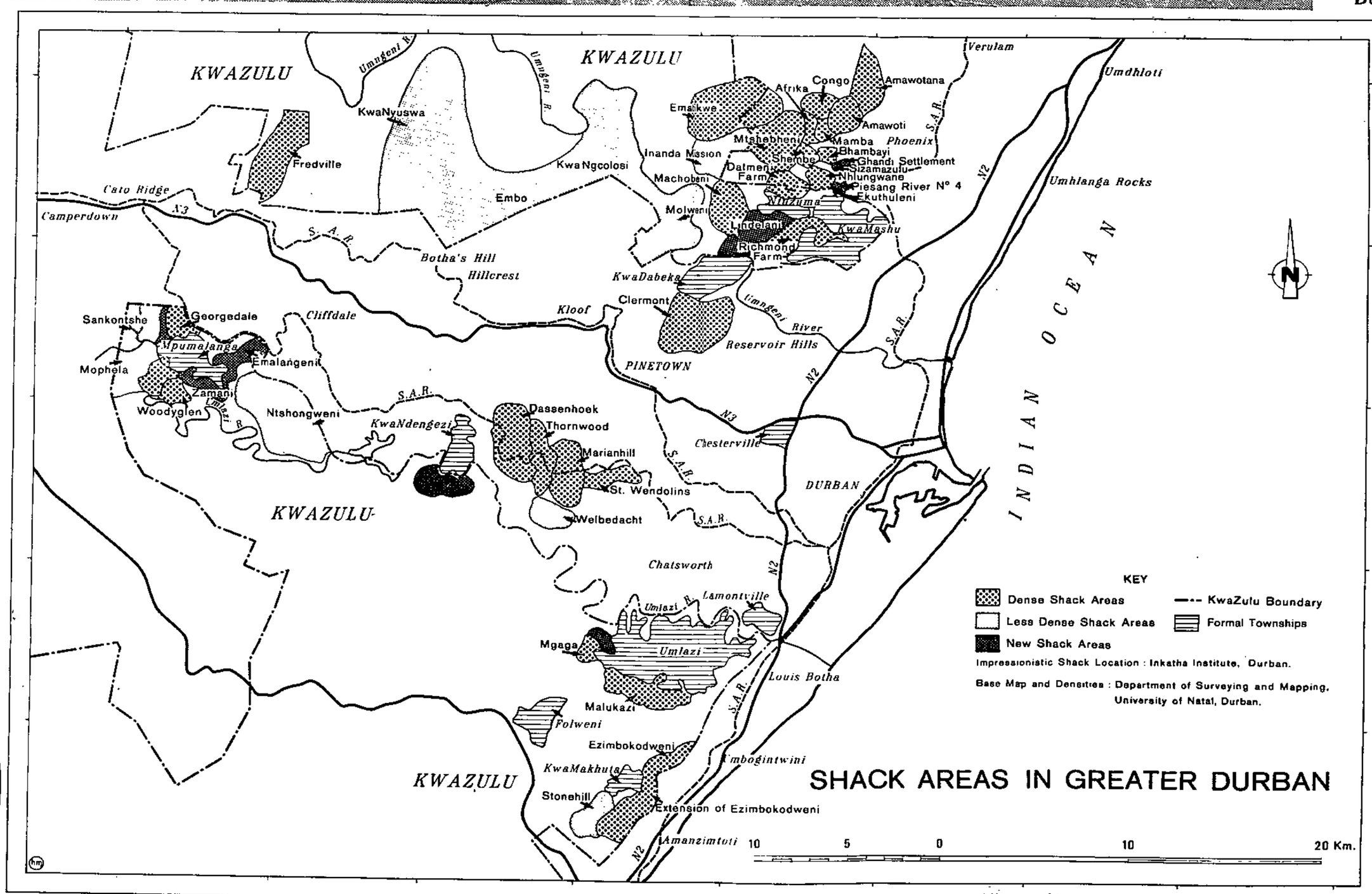
Most of those who hav
settled in these squatte
camps are at the mercy
unscrupulous landlords
"warlords".

To many the future
bleak, and for still mor
their chances of findin
employment in city a
hopelessly slim.

Most have lost hop
aware that it is now impo
sible for them to return t
where they come from.

Recently, the Durba
City Council took the lea
in tackling SA's growin
squatter crisis by decidin
to regard local squatte
camps as permanent.

The council had been warned by its health and housing committee that the growing squatter population was well on its way to developing into another Crossroads – a situation



'Illegals' fighting to keep roof

Shacks burnt out

CP Correspondent

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Somtunzi said new houses for the group had been under construction and would be ready within next few weeks. – Elnews.

Squatters are caught 'napping'

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CP News
29/11/87

CP Correspondent

IT pays to wake up early when you live in a Durban umjondolo (shack). Bongani Ngcobo and Solelea Msemella were still sleeping when police raided their rat-infested city dump squatter camp.

The sleepy couple were arrested for trespassing on council property and thrown into Westville prison for two weeks. Nobody knew they were there because their names did not appear on the court register.

Ngcobo, Msemella and another squatter, Topingo Zulu, were released last week, less than a day before their shacks were bulldozed.

According to Durban Central Residents' Association spokesperson Iqbal Mohammed, the trio were kept in jail by administrative bungling. Ngcobo lost the job he held for six months with a transport firm because of his imprisonment.

Their homes were bulldozed and later burnt because of a green number spraypainted on the door.

The Durban City Council uses paint to indicate "new" squatters whose homes would be flattened immediately and black paint for more established squatters who would be evicted later. No proof to support their claims that some squatters were "newer" than others has yet been furnished.

But Bongani, still dazed this week by his bad fortune, said: "I built the shack myself in January 1987, well before the August cut-off date."

After being charged for trespassing at the Sydenham Police Station, Solelea was sent to Westville prison. She spent 15 days in prison but nobody knew she was there.

"While in jail I was scared that all my belongings would be stolen," she said this week from a makeshift refugee centre in a white community hall.

The hall caretaker, Charley Zamisa, said he had observed rightwing monitoring activities since the refugees had moved in last Friday.

"They park their cars across the road and just watch. They make me very worried," he said.

Mohammed said he waited for two hours at the Westville prison until the authorities confirmed that Topingo Zulu could not be found to be bailed out.

The other two weren't even listed on the court register. "We thought we had made a mistake when the register listed only 13 people and we were looking for 15. It was only when Solelea's mother told us that Solelea and her boyfriend, Bongani, were still missing that we went back again," he said.

"We warned when influx control was scrapped that the State realised it had a whole other set of indirect controls," said Dr Mike Sutcliffe, of the Built Enviroment Support Group at the University of Natal.

"If they arrest some squatters under the Slum Clearance Act on one side of Durban, others under the Vagrancy Act and others under health issues, it doesn't appear as political," he explained.

He said telling squatters to return to where they came from was "a ridiculous demand".

"There is no space for them. Most of these people do not come from rural areas. They are just a result of a natural population increase in urban areas with no housing," he said.

Bongani agreed. Born in Mshwati, near New Hanover, he came to Durban as a toddler when his mother was deserted by her husband.

No job, no home, no belongings, imprisoned for 15 days — Solelea, Bongani and Topingo must still appear in court on December 21 on charges of trespassing — Concord.



A woman with her belongings after her shack w[illegible]d



Shacks burn in the background as squatters discuss their predicament.



Durban's Clare Estate squatters stage a last-ditch protest against their imminent eviction.

Plea against evictions

C Times 22/11/87 (308)

By VASANTHA ANGAMUTHU

DURBAN'S Clare Estate squatters last week staged a 25-minute placard demonstration in a last-ditch effort to prevent the planned destruction of their homes by the city council.

Meanwhile, the city council has continued to serve eviction notices on squatter families.

And in Durban's suburbs, 11 members of the End Conscription Campaign and the Durban Central Residents' Association showed their solidarity with the city's squatters when they demonstrated on the corners of Esselen and Berea roads.

The demonstration on the corner of Clare and Kennedy roads in Clare Estate was carried out by local community members, with the DCRA, the Black Sash, Daikonia and the Informal Settlement Committee.

A statement released after the demonstration by the co-ordinator of the Informal Settlement Committee and DCRA chairman, Sayed Iqbal Mohamed, said demolishing the shacks or convicting squatters was not the solution to the housing problem.

He said alternatives existed and called on interested parties to meet so an amicable solution could be found.

About 30 Chatsworth squatter families have also been served with notices to vacate their shacks.

The squatters, part of the Zanzibari Community in Unit 2, were "shocked" when a large force of uniformed policeman arrived on Monday to serve notices for them to vacate their shacks within 14 days.

Resident Sajad Dawood said the action came as a surprise.

However, the chairman of the city's housing and health committee, Margaret Winter, questioned whether the notices had been issued by the city council.

A group served with notices claim to have been turned away by council officials when they visited their offices in a bid to get an explanation.

The squatters had no indication that they were about to be evicted. They are part of the Zanzibari community that had been moved to Chatsworth from Kings Rest on the Bluff more than 20 years ago.

The community had grown and families became too large for their homes. The overflow then moved into shacks they built nearby. They believed they had official approval because there was "nowhere else for them to go".

A police spokesman confirmed the squatters had been served with notices. Their position would be reviewed if they did not move within two weeks, he said.

Burn them! Build them! Quandaries of a landlord

By CARMEL RICKARD, Durban

A DURBAN caterer who claims he was told by police to demolish the squatters' shacks on his property, found himself in a dilemma when he was ordered by the supreme court to rebuild the burnt-down homes.

Before he knocked down and set alight about 20 shacks on his property last Friday morning, Paul Chetty told an official of the Durban Central Residents' Association that he had been warned he faced arrest if he did not get the squatters off his land.

When the demolition started, two of the squatters whose homes were destroyed made an urgent application to the supreme court for their shacks to be restored and for Chetty to be ordered not to evict them.

The order was granted in chambers by Mr Justice David Friedman, and Chetty may contest the order when the matter comes back to court on February 4.

However, on Tuesday this week, when Chetty had still not rebuilt the two shacks, Durban's Legal Resource Centre warned him he could face further action in the supreme court if he continued to ignore the judge's order.

Chetty's lawyer finally agreed that his client would allow all the squatters whose shacks were demolished, to re-build their homes.

Lawyers believe that since he is allowing the rebuilding of the shacks in terms of a supreme court order, Chetty is, at least for the moment, immune from arrest by police acting under the Illegal Squatting Act.

Chetty's quandary — he is caught between fear of arrest by the police for not getting rid of the squatters and their shacks, and fear of committing contempt of court by not obeying the supreme court order to rebuild the shacks — illustrates the legal and political difficulty raised by the presence of squatters like those on his land.

The Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act allows landowners and the authorities to demolish illegal structures without having to go through the standard procedures of giving notice to evict or obtaining a court order to demolish.

Six months ago, however, a Cape Supreme Court judge ruled that the Illegal Squatting Act applied only to people who had no legal right to be land they were occupying.

The effect of this judgement is to draw a distinction between people who are "*bona fide* squatters", arriving on someone's land, putting up dwellings without permission and against the will of the owners, and "*bona fide* tenants" who pay rent to the owners or have some relationship with them.

In Chetty's case he claims was told to demolish the shacks by police who would have been acting in terms of the Illegal Squatting Act.

Another community falls to Group Areas

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — A group of 97 black families living at Ntombi's Camp outside Ladysmith are to be relocated to make way for Indian housing to satisfy the Group Areas map.

Their new homes will be tents and condemned houses in a flood-prone area.

Ntombi's Camp settlement dates back to 1909.

However, the site is to be proclaimed an Indian residential area and a development company is set to build houses.

The families face prosecution if they refuse to move.

But a move takes them into an uncertain future. The only place where the Natal Provincial Administration's Department of Community Services can relocate them is land earmarked for expansion of the township of Steadville.

The NPA is hoping homes will be provided for them through a private development scheme that will eventually build 1 000 homes in Steadville.

In the interim the NPA is moving them into houses that were previously condemned and evacuated as they are in a flood plain.

The NPA is also supplying tents. Since officials are hoping that homes will become available in Steadville as fast as people are removed from Ntombi's Camp, they are at this stage supplying only 13 tents.

Six families are to move into the houses this week.

This will be the third tent town established by the NPA in an attempt to accommodate "surplus" people. The other towns are at Vryheid and Weenen.

The NPA's settlements division has 144 squatter communities to tend to.

Mr Somaroo Pachai, member of the House of Delegates for Natal Midlands, said the House was not involved in the development.

"I have said that for as long as the people are in occupation of that land, I do not want it to be proclaimed an Indian area. I will not lay claim to land which is occupied by another race group."

But Mr Pachai said the people of Ntombi's Camp were living in poor conditions and there was no future for them as the land around them was to be proclaimed as "we need it for housing".

Mr Robin Raubenheimer, director of land usage control in the NPA, pointed out that the developers of the Indian houses had offered to make a contribution towards new homes for the displaced families.

Major housing crisis looms

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — There are at least 1,7-million shack dwellers in the greater Durban area at present and this figure is expected to double in the next five years, says a report in the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation's quarterly magazine The Developer.

"The housing situation in the area has reached critical proportions.

"There is an immediate need for 100 000 homes, which is more than the existing number of township houses throughout the whole of KwaZulu," said the report. (125) (308) B/daily 2/3/88

1,7 m live in shacks

THERE are at least 1,7 million shack-dwellers in the Greater Durban area and this figure is expected to double in the next five years, according to a report in the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation's magazine, *The Developer*.

The article says studies by the University of Natal "have shown the compound average of increase of shack dwellers in the area between 1936 and 1987, to be 13,6 percent". — Sapa.

Durban squatters face mass eviction

By VASANTHA ANGAMUTHU

PROPOSED legislation to clamp down on squatters, could see thousands left homeless in Durban.

Many of the estimated 200 000 people who live in shacks, will have to move if the government passes proposed amendments to the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act.

The proposed legislation provides for a fine of R10 000 or five years' jail for those found guilty of an offence under the Act.

Durban, the country's second fastest growing city – with its overspill of people from overcrowded homes – will be hard hit.

Figures from the Natal Building Research Institute show that 832 000 houses are needed to reduce the black housing shortage and that at least four-million homes will have to be built by the year 2000 to accommodate the backlog.

The average home in Durban's black townships houses 13 people in two rooms.

Squatting – one solution to the problem – came under the spotlight recently when police and landowners in the area evicted squatters and burnt shacks.

The new Act would prohibit farmers from allowing people to stay on their farms if they did not work there.

The problem of informal settlements was described by the Administrator of Natal, Radclyffe Cadman, as a "festering condition which demands urgent attention".

"There are strong, very persuasive humanitarian reasons for doing something about the situation, but also practical reasons."

Police threat on squatters puts Natal landlord in a fix

By VASANTHA ANGAMUTHU

A PRIVATE agreement between a Durban landlord and 40 squatter families has placed the landlord in danger of a jail sentence if he does not evict the squatters by the 24th of next month.

This comes only a month after a Supreme Court interdict against evictions was granted to two of the families.

The order meant that landlord Paul Chetty had to give the two applicants three months notice before evicting them. It also provided that Chetty rebuild homes he had helped police break down.

A private agreement, signed by both Chetty and the squatters' legal representative, provided that Chetty – by consent – extend the order to include the 40 families. It also provided that he did not necessarily have to rebuild the shacks.

Police had earlier taken Chetty to court for allowing the squatters on his Clare Estate property.

Lt Bala Naidoo of the police public relations division issued a stern warning to those people who allowed squatters on their property and said that the police would not hesitate to act.

Chetty's agreement with the squatters means that he has to evict them before June 24 or risk a jail sentence.

Chetty said he had had no problems with the 40 families, but he now had to obey the law.

5/6/88 Pers

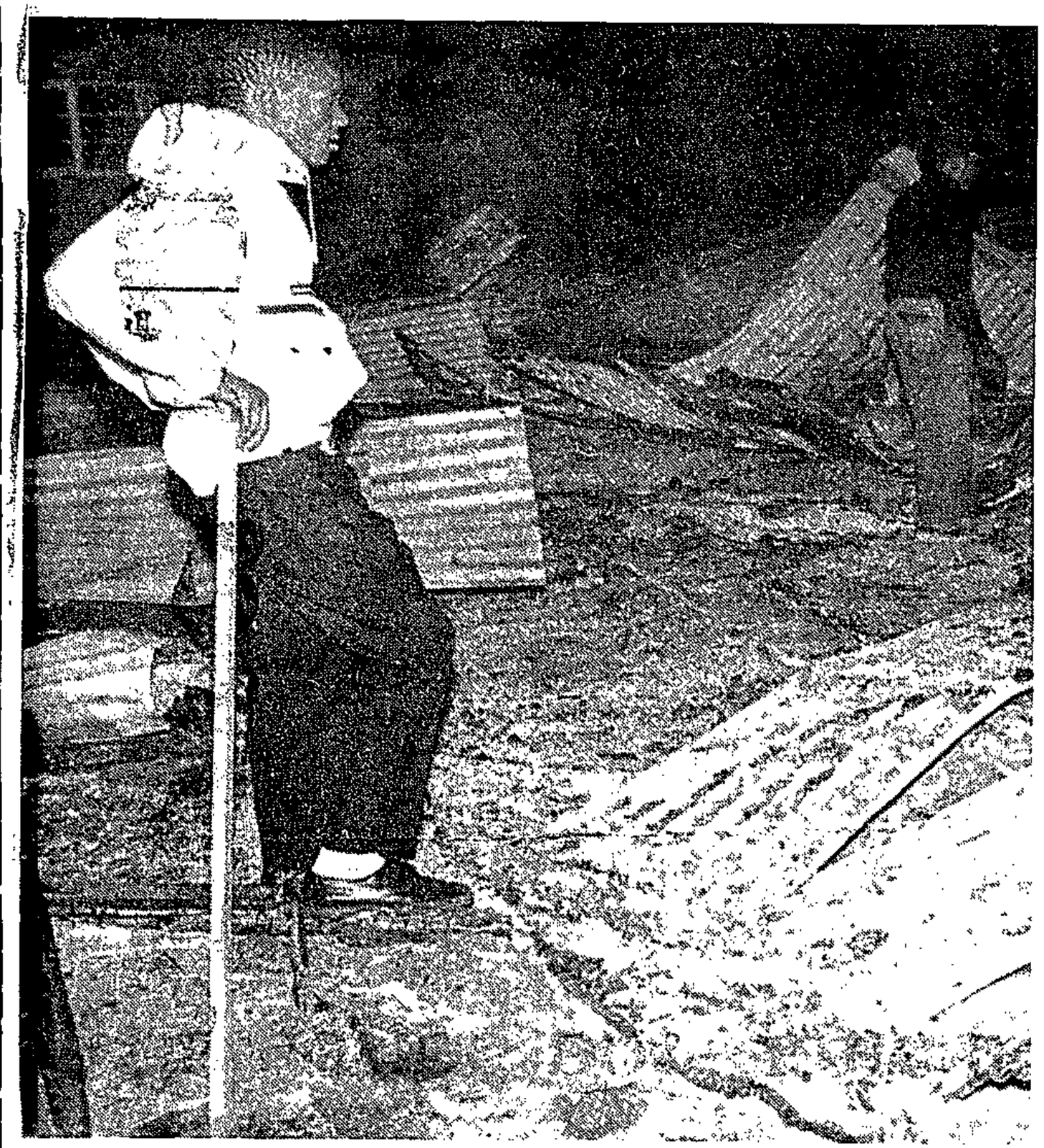
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CPress 5/6/88

Fire destroys Natal shack camp

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Squatters move into tents after their possessions are ravaged



Homeless squatters sift through ashes of their homes destroyed by fire.

By S'BU MNGADI

MORE than 150 people have been left homeless after a raging fire tore through a squatter camp near Ntuzuma, Durban this week.

The fire – which is believed to have been started by a candle – whipped through the settlement, known as Soweto. Miraculously, no one was injured in the blaze that broke out late at night.

Most residents lost all their possessions, except blankets and the clothes they were wearing.

A resident told *City Press* his belongings which were not lost in the fire had been stolen.

"I thought I had managed to move at least a quarter of my furniture and clothes, but to my surprise I found most of it had been stolen during the panic."

Alfred Sikhakhane, a spokesman for the camp, said it was suspected the fire was caused by a fallen candle. When *City Press* arrived at the scene some hours after the fire broke out, residents were hopelessly milling around, clutching the few meagre possessions they had salvaged.

Local officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development have provided tents.



Left with only blankets snatched from the blaze, these women face a cold homeless winter.

(308) W/Mail 24—30/6/88

ISSUE OF THE WEEKLY MAIL, June

Caught between courts: Get out! Stay put!

A LANDOWNER has been prevented by one court from evicting two squatter families and ordered by another to demolish their shacks.

In terms of a supreme court order the landlord, Gopaul Vurdiah of Durban, may not move two squatter families off his land without three months' notice. He made a similar agreement to give adequate notice to 18 other families.

But Vurdiah has now been convicted in the magistrate's court of allowing unlawful structures on his property and sentenced to R300 or 60 days, suspended on condition he removes the squatters from his land by today.

Last December Vurdiah, of Clare Estate, ordered the 20 squatter families on his land to quit. He gave them a day's notice, saying he had been warned by police that he faced action himself if he did not get rid of them.

The next day he brought a team of demolishers. Watched by a number of police, the team pulled down the shacks and burned building material as the squatters stood by.

Two of the families asked Durban's Legal Resources Centre for help and they successfully applied to court for an order restoring them to possession of their homes and directing Vurdiah to rebuild.

The temporary order was confirmed by the supreme court in February, when Vurdiah agreed to give the two families three months' notice before evicting them. There was also an agreement by Vurdiah that none of the other families — who had returned on the strength of the court order — would be thrown off without similar notice.

By CARMEL RICKARD, Durban

This week, however, Vurdiah's lawyers contacted the LRC to explain that Vurdiah has been charged and convicted in the magistrate's court of allowing unlawful structures. His sentence was suspended on condition he demolish the unlawful shacks — except for the two covered by the court order — by today.

LRC lawyer Peter Rutsch said as far as the two families were concerned, three months' notice would have to be given — and by Wednesday this had not been done.

"There is also a binding agreement between the other 18 and Vurdiah that they will have the same conditions. The only reason we did not have their position made an order of court was to save the landowner costs. However, if he demolishes the original two or the 18 we will go straight to the supreme court for a spoliation order."

Rutsch said he sympathised with Vurdiah's predicament and had written to the Durban City Council asking for alternative land to be indicated to the 20 families so that they could move immediately and resolve the problem. However, he had not yet received any response.

R1-b package to uplift kwaZulu

SATURDAY STAR CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN — A social reform package worth over R1 100 million is to be implemented in Natal and kwaZulu over the next five years and should minimise squatter backlogs, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said during a visit here this week.

The upgrading projects went hand-in-hand with efforts to achieve a negotiated solution to future political power sharing, he said.

The money will come from the privatisation of the State's assets and loans from the Development Bank of Southern Africa. Dr Viljoen said he hoped to see tangible and visible improvements in the quality of people's lives through the projects.

Emphasis will be on the Durban, Pinetown and Maritzburg areas, with R486 million spent on upgrading schools, clinics, sports and recreational facilities, and R638 million used to develop new areas. Dr Viljoen said this money was in addition to existing budgetary allocations. R660 million will be spent in kwaZulu, R427 million in SA Development Trust lands and R37 million in NPA-administered areas.

The projects come after four years of preparation by the kwaZulu Natal Planning Council, first lead by Mr Louis Rive and then Bishop A H Zulu. The council was established by central government and kwaZulu to devise ways to improve the quality of life of people in kwaZulu/Natal, particularly greater Durban.

The planning council has already come up with 70 priority projects worth R108 million.

But it warned its proposals were based on conservative population projections for the next five years, so must be considered as "the absolute minimum" required.

Its plans will yield 66 663 sites around Durban and 20 100 in Maritzburg. They will enjoy water and sewerage services, roads, stormwater drains and access to electricity. The private sector will develop 31 000 sites. Bus routes will be set out, based on the idea that people urbanise as they seek jobs.

Dr Viljoen said the Government had confined itself to providing land and infrastructure services. "In view of the lack of sites and infrastructure, squatting in the areas is rife. It is the Government's considered opinion that within the next five years the backlogs that have arisen will be minimised.

"I have no doubt that through the implementation of the recommendations the quality of life of the communities will be improved and uplifted."

kwaZulu's Minister of the Interior, Dr D R B Madide, said: "We get criticised for working within the system. But it would not be very wise to fold our hands for 20 years until the day of freedom dawns and only then get involved."

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Call for action to avert crisis over squatters

Political Staff

IMMEDIATE government action was needed if a human disaster of immeasurable proportions was to be halted in the sprawling and warring squatter settlements outside Durban.

The warning was made today by Mr Roger Burrows MP, Progressive Federal Party Natal leader, in the face of increasing violence, squatter removal and general confusion and chaos in the squatter areas.

In a brief statement today, the Minister of Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said the government was urgently attempting to identify land for the settlement of the burgeoning squatter population.

The problem in Durban is to feature prominently in new plans being spelt out here later today by the Urban Foundation in its attempts to resolve the country's housing crisis.

Mr Burrows said: "The ejection of people from the land in question must be stopped. The only way this can happen is intense discussion with local chiefs and if necessary the use of more police to prevent the apparent intimidation.

"The situation cannot continue out of control."

Police evict Durban squatters

Cape Times 27/8/88 (271) (308)

DURBAN. — Bulldozers moved on to a development site known as the Love Zone yesterday and, protected by police, flattened about 700 shacks built by squatters who lost their homes in last October's floods.

The demolition was carried out by a property developer who wants to build houses on the land.

The shacks were occupied by about 3 000 people who were made destitute by the floods, which killed at least 360 people and left 50 000 homeless.

Scores of residents armed with pangas, pick handles and knives confronted the demolition workers, who obtained police protection while the work went ahead. It was filmed by foreign television crews.

The residents had lived in the area for six months, waiting for the government to assign land where they could build new homes.

The government has in fact designated a site for the squatters, also near Durban, but the residents said they were not told till four hours after their shacks had been razed.

Squatters fire on police

NEARLY a fortnight of forced removals reached a violent climax this week as squatters fought back by firing shots at police and contractors.

Their homes had been bulldozed and burned by a property developer.

And a politician has warned that if the controversial Squatting Bill is forced through Parliament, scenes like the ones which shocked Durban could become a common occurrence.

Police spokesman Lieutenant Bala Naidoo confirmed yesterday that about 15 shots were fired at police and workers at Lovezone, a strip of land between Newlands East and KwaMashu.

Apparently no one was injured. One man was arrested.

Police are investigating charges against a community leader who, Lieut Naidoo said, had assaulted a police officer.

Homeless

Friday's confrontation between squatters and wrecking crews working for land developer Mr Grant Trebble followed forced removals during which hundreds of shacks had been flattened and burned to prevent people from rebuilding them.

Between 3 000 and 6 000 people have been left homeless with no alternative accommodation.

Mr Trebble said somebody had been making between R20 000 to R25 000 a month by offering the people "title deeds".

"I would like to find out who that person was," he said.

He continued: "I accept responsibilty for what happened there.

"Personally, I feel bloody, bloody awful about it — especially for the old people who had to go."

He learned that they had to pay R5 to join the Inkatha movement before they could settle there.

"In the end I had no other alternative but to demolish their houses — I could have gone to jail if they were not cleared away."

PFP MP Roger Burrows said tragedies like the Lovezone removals could become commonplace if the Squatting Bill became law.

"The situation is quite clearly one in which the landowner has to resort to this type of thing, or else have his land declared a transit area — which could in effect mean losing the use of it — or face a R10 000 fine or five years' imprisonment."

Mr Burrows, who had been trying to find alternative land for the Lovezone community, said the Government could not cope with trying to provide alternate sites for displaced people.

"Late this week they said they could offer them land near Ladysmith," said Mr Burrows.

In an open letter from the University of Natal's "built environment" support group, Mr David Curry, Housing Minister in the House of Representatives, has been told it is his responsibility to see the area is not developed for coloured housing.

After the bitterness expressed by Mr Curry and his colleagues at coloured removals for white settlement — in areas such as District Six — he should use his power to make sure that the area is not rezoned for coloured development in the wake of the removals, the letter adds.

By SHAUN HARRIS

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Squatters at Gandhi's 'monument'

By VASANTHA ANGAMUTHU

LONG winding avenues, once tree-lined and shady, stand like vague ghosts among a bustling squatter community bordered by ruins that only hint at the majestic buildings they once were.

At the Gandhi Settlement in Inanda near Durban, children play where Mahatma Gandhi's "satyagraha" (passive resistance) movement had its origins – oblivious of the historic importance of the place.

The settlement, established by the Indian leader in 1904, has become a home for about 50 000 squatters.

Gandhi's former home, Sarvodaya, was recently declared a national monument. But all that is left now is an empty shell – the building was severely damaged by looting and rioting in 1985.

All around, shacks spread as far as the eye can see. They were erected after 1985 following rioting that disrupted years of peaceful co-existence between Indians and Africans.

The Phoenix Settlement Trust, once opposed to the house being declared a monument, has had no option but to welcome the move – but points out that all that is left now is rock and ruins.

It was here that Gandhi perfected his doctrine of non-violence to bring about social and political change in then British-ruled India.

It is also where the Natal Indian Congress was later founded.

Gandhi handed the settlement over to the community in 1913. Now it is overrun by squatters – a result, says Gandhi's granddaughter, Ela Ramgobin, of the State's failure to provide adequate accommodation.

A building that formerly housed an international printing press has been turned into the Thembalihle school.

Here the children of squatters hold classes and play. To them, the fact that the farm was featured in Richard Attenborough's internationally acclaimed film on Gandhi, is of little importance.

Now that it has been declared a national monument, the question remains whether the squatters will be able to continue calling the settlement "home".



Squatter children frolic in their backyard – the Gandhi settlement – destroyed by riots in 1985.



Where do they go from here? These children smile happily, seemingly content with their humble home. But their home is unfortunately no more.

28/8/88 Crew (308)

Thousands homeless as shacks bulldozed

By S'BU MNGADI

Thousands of Mzomusha squatters near KwaMashu in Durban watched helplessly as their shacks were bulldozed over the past week.

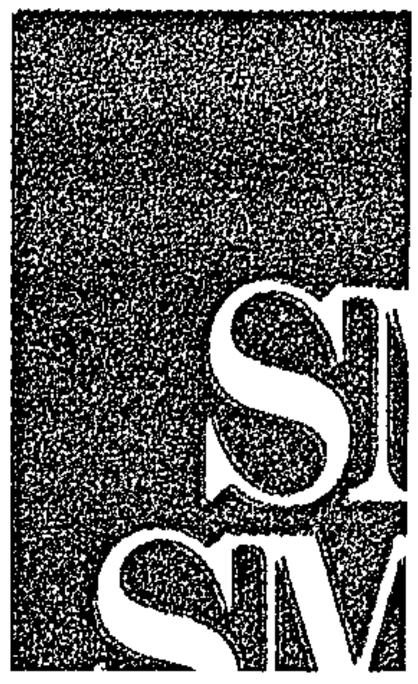
Since Wedensday last week, the 6 000 residents have been waiting for the bulldozers after being given a few days notice to quit by developer Grant Trebble.

One shack after another was bulldozed, while police and soldiers watched.

A 14-month-old baby sleeping inside a shack was pulled out just in time before her home collapsed.

After the demolition, the squatters stayed for four days without shelter until the Red Cross moved in.

Anger and resentment is building up. Meanwhile, the fate of what is left of Mzomusha hangs in the balance.



1,7-m squatters make Durban 'slum centre'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — More than half South Africa's three million urban squatters live in Durban, making the city the "slum centre of the country", according to the president of the Durban Central Residents Association, Mr Sayed Iqbal Mohamed.

He said today that there were 1,7 million squatters in the Durban area, 1,2 million in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereegniging region, 215 000 in East London and 213 000 in Cape Town.

He was speaking on the eve of giving evidence at the Union Buildings, Pretoria today to the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Development Aid, to whom Parliament has referred the proposed Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Bill.

Mr Mohamed was invited by the select committee to give evidence after his association had called for the scrapping of the Bill, which makes provision for the imposition of fines up to R10 000, or five years in jail, or both.

He said he would tell the committee that squatting in African and Latin American countries had been accepted as a solution to their governments' inability to provide adequate housing.

Mr Mohamed said that the Government in South Africa had failed to provide adequate housing. He added that none of the squatters wanted to live under these conditions, but all were forced to because of a lack of accommodation.

"The Bill has to be scrapped or we are going to find our courts bulging with colossal workloads to send people to jail or fine them heavily for something for which they are not responsible.

"Breaking down shacks and throwing people into the street is not going to help the situation one bit," said Mr Mohamed.

Hundreds of shacks bulldozed in Durban

CP Correspondent

THOUSANDS of squatters at Emzomusha, near Durban, had their shacks bulldozed under the watchful eye of police this week.

A stunned eyewitness said he had never seen anything like it before.

"The bulldozer went forward over one shack, then reversed into the next one," he said.

Hundreds of squatters wandered dazedly about the settlement.

Those at work had their possessions demolished along with their homes.

The supervisor of the operation, Grant Trebble, said he had conducted the removals on the orders of the owners of the land following legal procedures.

He refused to identify the owner, but said the owner had negotiated with "squatter leaders", including KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member Gobizizwe Bhengu.

Residents of Emzomusha, also known as Lindelani 2, said they believed the land – between the coloured township of Newlands East and KwaMashu – was owned by the South African government.

One resident claimed KwaZulu councillors had collected R10 from each shackdweller at the weekend to "guarantee" there would be no removals. – Dnews

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Evicted squatters arrive at their 'promised land'

Families begin building new homes, lives at 'legal' site

By VASANTHA ANGAMUTHU

LOVEZONE squatters, whose shacks were bulldozed two months ago, have now started building on their "promised" land.

At Inanda, outside Durban, the 500 families have started to rebuild the lives that were disrupted by the urgent action in the city against the growing squatter population.

In the face of the growing clamour against proposed amendments to the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Bill, the families had – with the destruction of their homes – again been made homeless. Their plots made way for owner Grant Trebble's development plans.

With the move to Inanda they became "legal" occupants of the land set aside by the Department of Development Aid. Over 800 sites are earmarked for occupation by the families.

At the end of August, the families began the slow trek on the first leg of their journey to their legal plots. Richmond Farm near Newlands was the first stop and here they braved rain and wind under tents provided by the Red Cross.

Lovezone was no more and they had sadly watched their homes being razed.

Then news broke that land was being readied for them and they gathered their possessions and trekked there – only to be told it was a temporary measure. The actual land on which they were to settle was still to be allocated in the future.

Their move to the new site had all the trappings of a forced removal.

For families that never knew a home, the inconvenience was not unusual.

Some families, who doubted they would ever have a place to settle, found accommodation at the homes of members of their families.

The Lovezone "problem" is only part of a growing problem presented by the shacks that have sprung up around Durban.

The residents of Lovezone have been lucky – they have land to go to.

Thousands of other shack dwellers are likely to be in a worse position once amendments to the Bill are implemented.

Designed to curb the growth of the situation that has given Durban the dubious honour of being among the largest cities in the world, the Bill has faced severe criticism.

A memorandum endorsed by 22 organisations opposing the Bill has not received any response from the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Development Aid.

A spokesman for an umbrella civic association said the removal of the people to Inanda had not touched the problem in Durban.

"This is just one isolated incident. The problem of squatting has not been addressed. Inanda itself is a squatter area, with a massive squatter population. There are some taps in the area, but the problem of no infrastructure will only be exacerbated," he said.

The Durban Central Residents Association, one of the organisations opposing the Bill, placed advertisements in local newspapers stating that whether one person or one million people were affected, the Bill was still a crime.

Iqbal Mohamed, chairman of the organisation, said the removal of the 3 000 people to Inanda was a step in the right direction, but thousands of people would still be homeless once the Bill was implemented.

"The forced removal Bill will further divide families and continue to insult the dignity of men, women and children, and victims of the government's housing crisis will become like criminals."

The DCRA is currently trying to find a solution to the plight of over 30 families moved out of their shacks last week.

"The families, whose shacks have been demolished twice, were given permission to remain on the land owned by Paul Chetty on Clare Estate Road, following a Supreme Court interdict ordering Chetty to rebuild the shacks.

"However, Chetty reached an agreement with the squatters, allowing them to remain on the land without his rebuilding their shacks."

The three-month agreement terminated at the end of October and squatters have to find alternate accommodation.

Mohamed said the DCRA had appealed to the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Roelf Meyer, to take the necessary steps to prevent the eviction of the families.

"We received a phone call from a lady who owns land in Inanda and wants to sell it to us to accommodate the families. We are not in position to buy land. It is up to the government to do this. We want to inform them that land is available and that they must now act and

provide the squatters with homes.

Mohamed also said that more than 1,7-million people in Durban lived in shacks and that 250 000 homes needed to be built every year for the next 12 years before the housing backlog was eliminated.

"Shunting groups of people to land earmarked for them does not really solve the problem. Housing and land with proper infrastructure is needed," he said.

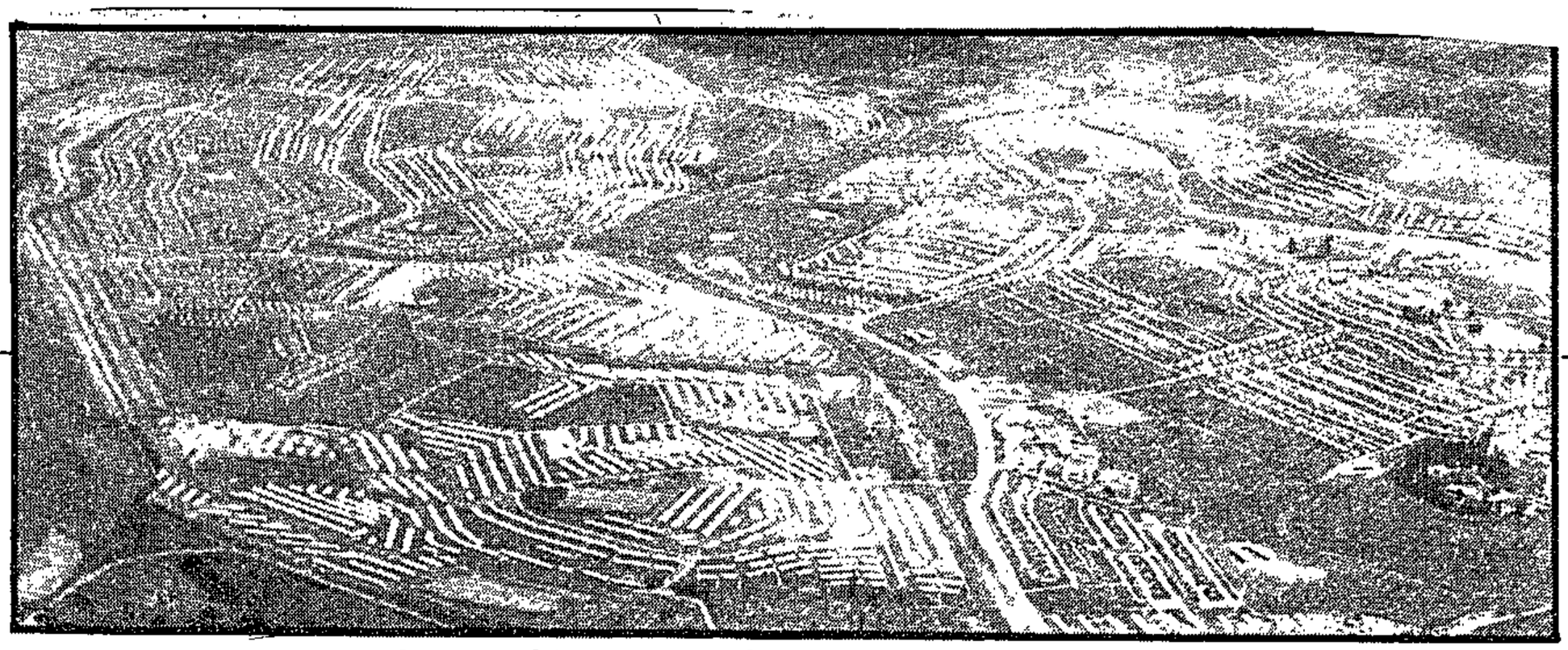
In June this year an attempt was made by the Durban City Council to address the problem of the growing shackland around Durban.

A paper presented by Dan Smit, vice president of the Institute of Professional Land Surveyors of Natal, at a seminar organised by the council showed that by the year 2000, the number of squatters could be close to 2,5-million.

"The government must drop its all-or-nothing policy on Durban's squatter problem and earmark land for development as soon as money is available," Smit said.

Margaret Winter, chairlady of the City's Health and Housing Committee, said it was interesting and hopeful that the emphasis of urbanisation had shifted from the need to contain its rate to the realisation that it could not be contained.

Sunday Natal



A township near Durban . . . houses are crammed

Black shanty towns springing up on the fringes of Durban

SQUALID black shanty towns are mushrooming only kilometres from the beaches and bustling docks of Durban.

Researchers say hundreds of new shacks spring up each month on the fringes of Durban. The ramshackle settlements now house nearly half the area's population.

"Durban is definitely a Third World city, but it's surprising how many whites in their sheltered environment don't even know about it," said David Jeffrey, an economist studying residential patterns in the region.

Most of the tiny huts are built of wattle and daub — a stick framework packed with mud and stones — or old wooden packing cases. Built within 10km of the hotels of Durban's "Golden Mile" beachfront, they have no electricity or sanitation and often hold as many as eight people to a room.

A local health worker said diarrhoea was a major problem. Water supplies were inadequate and poverty meant that many shack dwellers regularly went hungry, she said.

The huts sprawl over hillsides around Durban, often following the unmarked boundaries of land allocated to Kwazulu. Densely settled areas of Kwazulu are often flanked by open fields officially belonging to "white" South Africa.

From GILL TUDOR in Durban

Mr Jeffrey said research last year showed that about 1,7 million black people in Durban and its broad hinterland lived in shanty towns. Since then shack settlements had continued to grow twice as fast as any other form of housing, he said. No current figure was available for the shanty population.

Some migrants are moving to Durban from remote peasant farms, but most are from increasingly crowded urban townships where no houses have been built since the 1970s.

"No more than a third of the people here are recent arrivals from the country," said Mike Sutcliffe, a town planning lecturer at the University of Natal. "The rest have lived around the city all their lives."

Official census figures put the population of nearby Umlazi township at 300 000 but the township manager estimated that about 800 000 were crammed into the area.

There was also constant movement within the region, Mr Sutcliffe said. People moved to be closer to work or to flee violence between feuding black political groups.

He said the settlements mirrored a complicated patchwork of land ownership and control. The shanty towns were springing up mainly on the Kwazulu side of homeland borders close to Durban, the biggest source of jobs to bolster its subsistence economy.

"It's a very rational process — you're closer to work but you won't get the South Africans moving you on," Mr Sutcliffe said. "It's recent settlement on the immediate fringes of 'white' South Africa."

Squatters who try to settle on land reserved for white, Indian or coloured settlement run the risk of forced removal. About 800 black squatters recently saw their homes bulldozed and burnt at Emzomusha, just inside Natal, to make way for Indian or coloured housing.

Mr Sutcliffe predicted that many more people would be forced to risk illegal squatting as overcrowding increased in existing settlements and space ran out in Kwazulu. — Sapa-Reuter.

who problem, there is

), Cape Utility Homes (400), Quan- particularly that demand has dictated materials.

It's home to them and they will fight to remain there

DURBAN — The old people of Cornfields, 27 km north-east of Estcourt, are preparing for the toughest battle in their difficult lives so far — stopping the Government from forcing them off their land.

Cornfields does not have much to boast about. It's a collection of mud houses, awful roads, one water point and is in conflict with all its neighbours, but it's home to 5 000 black people and has existed as an obstacle to the Government's land policies since the Lands Act was passed in 1913.

In 1912, an American Baptist missionary bought the land, subdivided it and sold it to blacks.

From then until the 1970s, the people lived largely through farming and taking in as rent-paying tenants the surplus black people kicked off white farms.

In the 1970s, white officials reminded residents that they were living illegally in "white" South Africa and would have to move to a new area in kwaZulu.

The fight to stay has been taken up by the old people, descendants of the original landowners and people who bought into the community. They formed themselves into a landowners' committee.

In 1985, the Government announced

Own Correspondent

that nobody would be forcibly removed again in South Africa — something Cornfields learnt two years later when somebody read it in a newspaper. Residents promptly told the Government they would not move.

Actually, the people want the Government to do a little more than allow them to stay: they want the Government to play an active role in developing their area. This message was conveyed by leaders of the community and the committee who met the press this week.

The meeting was organised by the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra). It arranged a press tour of Natal and kwaZulu to enable the 160 000 people in 103 "black spots" who face removal to put their own case.

Also threatened with removal, particularly with the proposed changes to the squatting legislation, are surplus black people living on white farms.

They expect the Government to force them to move to tidy up the apartheid map.

With the young people away at work, the old ones staying behind expect the officials to come from Pretoria any day to move them on. They will again tell the officials they do not want to go.

Tzaneen to host F1 powerboat racers

Workers 'evicted from land of their birth'

MARITZBURG. — Hundreds of farm workers in the Weenen area claimed they had been evicted, their cattle impounded and their homes destroyed by absentee landlords and other farmers.

Farm workers, about 200 of them in tents, are living in makeshift accommodation in an emergency camp on the outskirts of Weenen.

The farm workers claim that on the slightest pretext they are being chased off the land where they, their parents and their grandparents were born.

However, the farmers say those evicted are growing dagga on the farms, are lazy, often drunk, steal cattle and allow their herds to wander unchecked.

Mr Amos Majola, 39, claimed he was given two months' notice to get off former PFP MP Mr Graham McIntosh's farm, Zypherfontein, after Mr McIntosh accused him of stocktheft.

Mr McIntosh said the workers' claims were "grossly exaggerated".

"Are you suggesting I am not allowed to terminate the services of workers who openly steal from me, who are lazy, who are always drunk and who grow dagga on my farm?" Mr McIntosh asked. — Sapa

Ex-MP in evictions row

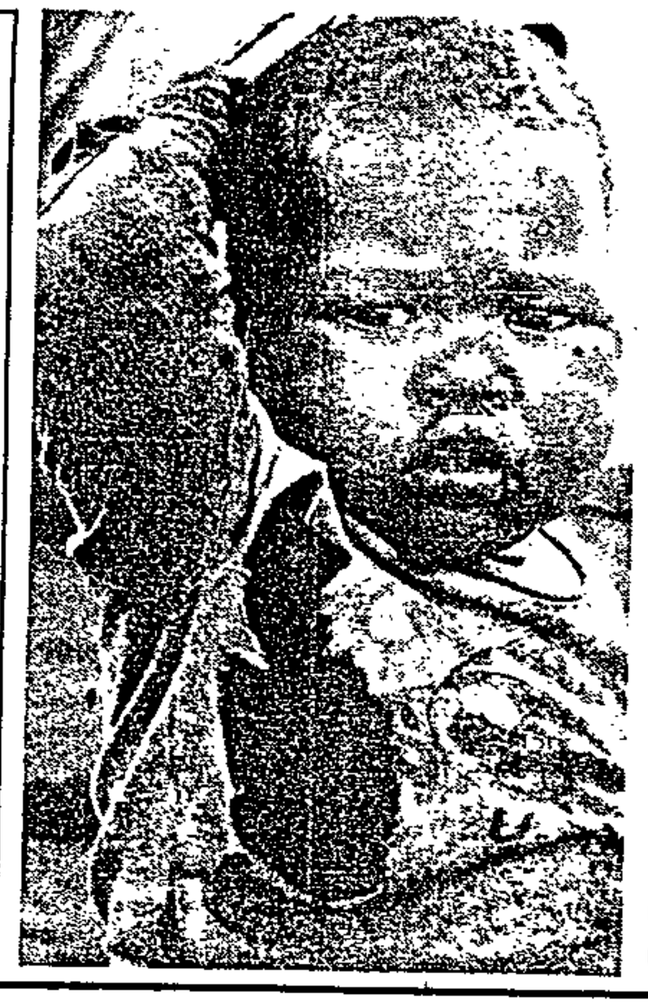
Arson not suspected in Cosatu inferno

By BILL KRIGE

COSATU has condemned a "cowardly attack by agents of apartheid" after its East London offices were gutted by fire — but police don't suspect arson.

The police liaison officer in the Border region, Major Trevor Hayes, said firemen were working on the probability that the blaze was caused by an electrical fault.

However, a Cosatu statement said: "These attacks are the work of agents of apartheid who believe they can attack us, destroy our property and threaten our lives without fear of prosecution."



ROOTLESS ... young Khishiwe Mtshali, who lives in a tent at the Weenen emergency camp



By SHAUN HARRIS

A FORMER Progressive Federal Party MP has been accused by black farm workers of evicting people from his farms and knocking down their dwellings.

They also say he has confiscated and threatened to sell their trespassing livestock.

Mr Graham McIntosh, who held the Maritzburg North seat in Parliament for nearly 10 years before being defeated in the last general election, is one of a number of farmers in the Weenen district of Natal who, labourers say, are forcing them off the land they have lived on and farmed for years.

Allegations about Mr McIntosh, who as an MP was spokesman on health and welfare, black affairs and removals, were made by farm labourers concerned at the growing number of people being forced to leave white-owned farms in the area for an "emergency camp" and its recent tent-town extension near the town of Weenen.

Plight

But Mr McIntosh, who admits some of the allegations but offers his explanation of events, says the removal of people from the farms is one of the results of "a modern, industrialising society" and believes large-scale urbanisation is the only solution to the desperate struggle for farming land.

Mr Mcintosh is, however, still acknowledged as one of the most fair and progressive farmers in the Weenen district, and has the nickname "Siyabonga" (Zulu for "We thank you") among people working for him.

He was also one of the few farmers in the area willing to talk to the Sunday Times about the plight of farm labourers.

But his critics say they are especially angered by some of his actions because they believed that as a member of the PFP he was concerned about the welfare of black people.

Specific allegations against Mr McIntosh came from three farm labourers.

Mr Owen Sisibo, who works on a farm adjacent to one of the two farms Mr McIntosh owns in the Weenen district (he lives on another farm in the Estcourt district), said the former MP had confiscated 45 of his goats which had wandered on to his land, and had sold them to another farmer.

Mr McIntosh replied that one of his biggest farming problems was people "stealing grazing" and that Mr Sisibo used his land because the farmer he worked for would not allow him to keep goats on his farm.

Accused

Mr Sidumo Nkabinde said 20 of his cattle went missing, and he later discovered they were on Mr McIntosh's land.

"I think Mr McIntosh was wrong because he took my cattle to the stock sale to sell, instead of to the pound."

Mr McIntosh's response was that he often found stray cattle on his farms, and in this instance found 26 cattle on fields he needed for winter grazing. He had tried to establish their ownership and would have kept the proceeds from the sale of the cattle to give to the owner when discovered.

A complaint also came from Mr Amos Mjole, who said Mr McIntosh had dismissed him after falsely accusing him of stock theft.

Mr McIntosh admitted that Mr Mjole was not charged with stock theft, but said he had called in the SAP Stock Theft Unit after other men who worked for him had reported that Mr Mjole had stolen 14 head of cattle. There was not enough evidence to prosecute him.

Concerning allegations that he had evicted people from his land without the necessary court orders and had demolished their homes, Mr McIntosh would only say: "The courts are dealing with some of these matters and my lawyers are working on it".

Several other allegations were made against Weenen farmers at the emergency camp which, originally intended as a temporary transit camp for evicted labourers, has recently been given permanent status.

Long-term plans are for the camp to be developed as a township, with occupants ultimately being offered freehold or leasehold rights.

But little besides the most basic of facilities have been set up so far — as a permanent home, the camp offers a grim existence.

Ejected

Mrs Ntonjama Sibise, mother of four children, said she had been living in the extension to the emergency camp — two rows of 25 tents serviced by two pit latrines — since September.

"Before we came here we lived in the bush for two years. We were thrown off a farm," she said.

Mr McIntosh said the camp's permanent status was a positive step because the civil service "could now grind into gear" and develop a township.

Workers upset by actions of PFP member



GRAHAM McINTOSH
Angered labourers

Ex-MP in evictions row



ROOTLESS ... young Khishiwe Mtshali, who lives in a tent at the Weenen emergency camp





By SHAUN HARRIS

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15-19/12/88

South FEATURE



Frank Kazi. "I won't go."

From Christina Scott

Stoffel's children removed

More than a century ago Stoffel Botha bought shares in 8 000 acres outside Ladysmith. Today the government wants to expropriate the homes of 11 000 tenants

DURBAN. — Stoffel Botha, a Christian former slave, trekked from the Cape to Natal over a century ago to find land and independence.

In 1877, he bought shares in 8 000 acres on the south flank of a mountain outside Ladysmith and changed his surname to Ndhlovu.

In 1977, the government ordered that Steincoalspruit, home to Stoffel Botha Ndhlovu's great-grandchildren, should be expropriated as a black spot in a white area and removed 11 000 rent-paying tenants and small farmowners.

"They thought they could not say no to the government," explained landowner and college graduate Frank Kazi, 67.

Jigsaw pieces

The 30 families left are among 189 black spots in Natal with a population of about 160 000 people still threatened with forced removal, say the Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA).

Farms evicting surplus labourers, consolidation moves to make the jigsaw pieces of KwaZulu into one logical entity and strong-arm tactics to create nature preserves, security buffers and dams, have built an internal refugee state of uncounted thousands in Natal, say AFRA fieldworkers.

Frank Kazi is descended from Abraham Limberg, a kidnapped Tswana boy who escaped over the mountains with only a spear to become a builder and fruitgrower.

"I must be honest: we are not prepared to move," he said. "I'd rather be dead."

Kazi sat in a cool family chapel, decorated with a stencilled border of grape bunches near where a school bus ran over and killed a small child.

When the six schools built by the community were standing, the children needed no buses.

"When the tenants moved, the government broke down the schools. They dismantled the iron roof and broke the walls," said Kazi.

Shops without customers and churches without congregations became ruins.

Now Kazi answers officials who complain of transport costs with: "Build the schools you destroyed and take back your buses".

This attitude has not gone down well with the Elandslaagte Farmers' Association. Fifty-five years ago they called Steincoalspruit "a menace to European farmers". Today they want the farmers moved to KwaZulu.

But it took a century — and large coal deposits — before the goverment acted.

The Ndlulovus' 960 acres contain "at least a million tons of good coal", says an experienced ex-miner and neighbouring white farmer.

The secretary for Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure claimed the value of the coal was "purely nominal", despite applications by collieries for contracts to explore and exploit.

The local Nationalist MP, Val Volker, has proposed compensation for the land and mineral rights. He has suggested alternative land.

But only people "who are brewing the beer" are happy at Ekuvenki, the resettlement site for tenants and minor property holders, according to one landowner. It is also wracked by faction fights.

All rock

Land offered to larger landowners is "completely hopeless", says Kazi.

"You can hardly bury anyone because it's all rock. Here is an abundance of spring water even during the worst drought," he said.

AFRA in Maritzburg and the Legal Resources Centre in Durban are investigating a solution for Steincoalspruit.

"But what it takes is for the political cost to become too high," admitted one AFRA fieldworker.

Frank Kazi has high hopes for the future. Even if legal appeals fail and his portion of the collective farm is expropriated, he said, "I just cannot imagine removing myself. They would have to shoot me." - DURBAN NEWS.



There's no stopping these squatter kids

clipping 2/12/90

Thembalihle school in Inanda near Durban is a place of learning for the children from the Bhambayi squatter camp.



Young Thembalihle school children doing their sums on the floor.

CP Correspondent

THE sound from the ridge overlooking Bhambayi squatter camp is overwhelming.

A group of nearly 100 pupils sit under mango trees in the hot sun, chanting multiplication tables.

Inside a shell of a building with no windowpanes, a crush of giggling pupils recite their Zulu lesson at a rocketing decibel level.

Another lot of wall-to-wall tots sprawl on a concrete floor laboriously tracing out their alphabet.

This is the Thembalihle community school, on the site of the Durban ashram created in 1904 by Mahatma Gandhi.

Many of the buildings were gutted in the 1985 clashes between Inanda squatters and Phoenix ghetto-dwellers.

But with community volunteers and University of Natal know-how, the Phoenix Settlement trustees revamped the area into an unregistered school for 1 200 squatter children in 1986.

"The teachers were not professionals, except one lady of retirement age. They were paid out of school fees of R24 a year when they were available," said trustee Richard Steele.

"The spirit was impressive despite adverse conditions. The community sacrificed a lot for that school."

The students are moving to a vacant Inanda New Town C primary school. The museum at the ashram will no longer have to house five classes, but the printing press building will still serve Bhambayi.

Proposals have been sent to funders to turn the graffiti-covered building into a community pre-school.



A crowded classroom at the Thembalihle school. The school provides education to 1 200 children from the Bhambavi squatter camp.

PICS: RAFS MAYET

Landslide threat to thousands of squatters

ARGUS 12/12/90

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The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Natal Provincial Administration has warned that the thousands of squatters in the Clare Estate area, next to the N2 Outer Ring Road, could be wiped out in one huge landslide.

The situation was so bad that a landslide could also spread to the adjacent developed properties and to the national road, the deputy director of community services, Mr V de Klerk, said in a letter to the Pinetown Town Council.

The situation was considered so dangerous that the State President had been informed and had asked the Administrator of Natal to initiate immediate steps to address the matter.

Urgent call

Mr V de Klerk called for the urgent removal of the squatters as quickly as possible.

It is feared that there could be a tragedy like the Aberfan disaster in the 1960s when a landslide from the coal tips wiped out a small Welsh village, including the school and nearly all the children. If that were to happen, the authorities would not be able to plead ignorance.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, after landslides occurred in the Clare Estate area during the construction of the Outer Ring Road, unstable land was cleared of houses and turned into a reserve. The slope was flattened and a drainage system installed to minimise the threat of further landslides.

600 dwellings

The land was vacant until recently when a large influx of squatters settled on the property. About 600 squatter dwellings have now been erected on the property by refugees from townships in and around Durban where violence has made life intolerable.

The possibility of landslides occurring on this land has been greatly increased by their efforts to construct their huts and structures and the levelling of small pieces of ground, thus facilitating ground penetration by water to the critical slip level.

"A landslide will, in these circumstances, be catastrophic and poses a real threat to the lives of the people squatting there," said Mr De Klerk.

DEVELOPMENT FIM 21/12/90

PASS, FRIEND

Not long ago a white official in a Port Natal Administration Board vehicle meant only one thing in Natal's informal black settlements — trouble. Before the board was abolished, after the scrapping of influx control, one of its functions was enforcing pass and squatting regulations.

Times have changed. Some of those officials, seconded to other Natal Provincial Administration (NPA) departments, are now working with black communities.

For example, after consulting various communities in the Upper Tugela area of northern Natal, schools were identified as one of the priorities. The NPA began negotiations with Eskom, which agreed to donate prefabricated units previously used as dormitories at one of its depots.

This is now one of several projects — others include soil conservation, tapping spring water and the erection of pit toilets.

"The communities were quick to appreciate that planning for the various projects was being done with them, not for them," says Pat Adderley, chief liaison officer for the community services branch of the NPA.

Co-operation was not easy when the projects started. Senior settlement officer Phil du Toit says he and his staff had a good deal of resistance.

"I think the turning point came on Christmas Day 1989 when the St Chad's community in the Tugela district was hit by a tornado. The area had been devastated and my staff worked most of the day setting up tents for the worst-hit families.

"Even more than the assistance we gave, the fact that we had given up spending Christmas Day with our families to help them out was appreciated."

After this, meetings became easier and now there is regular contact between NPA staff and community leaders. ■

Squatters stage sit-in

Cape Times 15/11/90 (308)

DURBAN. — About 20 squatters staged a sit-in at the American consulate here yesterday to highlight their homelessness, the embassy confirmed.

Eviction looms for Durban squatters

wlmang 17/10 - 25/10/90 308

By PETER AUF DER HEYDE: Durban

SEVERAL thousand squatters living in the Clare estate area of Durban face eviction after the Department of Transport decided to seek a court order against them.

They are presently living on eight hectares of land belonging to the department and were given until the beginning of this week to vacate the property.

The department has sold the land to an investment company, which is planning to build low-cost Indian housing on it.

The head of the department's administrative section, Trompie O'Brien, said that none of the squatters had moved and, as a result, the matter had been handed to the minister for his recommendations.

"We have done this with the view to obtaining a court order against them," he said.

He confirmed that no alternative accommodation had been found for the squatters, but said that negotiations were under way to find alternative land for them.

Meanwhile, the Glenwood municipality has demolished the shacks of 42 refugees and has given notice to many others.

The refugees, from the Table Mountain area in Natal, had moved to the border of Glenwood after their own houses were razed to the ground during an Inkatha attack several months ago.

Farm squatters thrown out again

Sowetan 26/10/90 308

MORE people were evicted from a Weenen farm this week and Government officials have been criticised for failing to respond to requests for urgent meetings with the squatters to attempt to solve the growing problem.

This week several kraals on a Weenen farm were allegedly destroyed.

A worker for the Association for Rural Advancement, Mr Mandla Msomi, said he had on three previous occasions requested an urgent meeting with the deputy director-general of community services, Mr Louis Koch, to discuss the squatter problem, but had received no response.

Problem

However, Koch said that the MEC for local government, Mr Tino Volker, had visited the area last week together with Koch's officials to look at various ways to deal with the problem. - *Sapa.*

Stalemate on forest squatters

Star 4/8/90 308

SUE OLSWANG

A GROUP of about 2 000 squatters were given until Monday to leave the environmentally fragile Dukuduku Forest in Zululand, but they are not yet complying and it appears as though they will be there for some time.

The Natal Provincial Administration (NPA), who have undertaken future responsibility for the forest, said in a media statement it hopes to resolve the issue "as soon as possible".

The statement added that the Minister of Environment Affairs has decided the future responsibility for the administration of the forest will be undertaken by the NPA, and departmental steps were presently being taken to transfer the land to the Province.

Renegades blamed for squatter camp fighting

FIGHTING broke out again in the Malakazi squatter settlement outside Durban late Tuesday afternoon and hundreds of people fled the area with their children to safety in the adjacent township of Umlazi. 308

Refugees told reporters the fighting - which erupted on Monday this week and has left at least two people dead so far - was due to a group of renegade ANC supporters, who had been disciplined by the community for various crimes they had committed such as theft and assault, and had turned against the organisation.

It is believed that the gangsters are modelling themselves on the notorious Amasinyora gang in KwaMashu.

On Tuesday night residents in many areas of Malakazi including Emthini'mide were attacked and hundreds of women and children fled to Umlazi.

One man was seriously injured by stabbing in an attack.- *Sapa*

Dukuduku: Wildlife offer to mediate

SUE OLSWANG

THE Wildlife Society has offered to act as mediators in the relocation of hundreds of squatters who have destroyed about 25 percent of Zululand's Dukuduku State Forest to make way for their dwellings.

The squatters — said to number anywhere between 2 000 and 3 500 — have been given one month to vacate the State-owned forest near Mtubatuba. This follows the recent landmark court case in which seven men were convicted and given suspended fines of R1 000 each for illegally squatting in the forest. One of the conditions of the suspension of their sentences was that they leave the forest with their families by August 6.

Mr Rupert Lorimer, MP for Bryanston and Democratic Party parliamentary spokesman on environmental affairs, pointed out that no single piece of conservation land would be safe from invasion by squatters if the court had not made its watershed decision.

The Dukuduku squatters have, however, defiantly indicated that they will not move unless suitable land is earmarked for their relocation.

Mr Keith Cooper, conservation director of the Wildlife Society, said his organisation has offered to act as mediators between the squatters and authorities in discussions about alternative land.

Identified

"We have identified five different areas which will be considered for their relocation," Mr Cooper said, adding that important meetings between the parties would be held on Wednesday.

Mr Lorimer said he has organised a meeting between a lawyer representing the squatters, Mr Cooper, provincial representatives and himself.

"Dukuduku is probably the most important forest left in South Africa and its protection is vital.

"A substantial section of the forest has been destroyed since the squatters moved in. Trees have been cut down for building materials and firewood, and the squatters have used bulldozers to clear land for roads. Some squatters even arrived with cattle, even though the land is not suitable for grazing.

Mr Cooper said the effect of the squatters moving into Dukuduku Forest has been "horrific. More than a million indigenous trees have been destroyed and thousands more are at risk.

"There has also been horrific snaring of animals. We haven't seen signs of red duiker and bush buck because so many have been killed."

Maritzburg faces refugee crisis

MARITZBURG. — A crisis situation has developed in Maritzburg after hundreds of refugees started streaming into the city from the trouble-torn Table Mountain area last week.

The city council's health committee was still meeting late yesterday to discuss the health problem created as a result of 400 displaced people seeking shelter at Cosatu House here.

And at Winterskloof, near Hilton, more than 40 youths from Table Mountain have been accommodated in a marquee erected on a small plot owned by the director of Sawubona Youth Trust, the Rev Dennis Bailey.

Sawubona Youth Trust is at present accommodating 25 traumatised and parentless children and 10 aged people, Mr Bailey said.

He was informed by the Mount Michael Health Committee this week that legal action was being considered against him for contravening the Squatter Act.

He has been asked to inform the committee before February 20 what he intends doing about the refugees staying on his property.

Mr Bailey said they would return to the Table Mountain area "as soon as humanly possible", hopefully by the middle of next week.

The chairman of the Mount Michael Health Committee, Mr C J Ballenden, said his committee was not unsympathic but in terms of the Town Planning Ordinance they were obliged to serve written notice on Mr Bailey.

Churchman's house looted, torched

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Rev Thadeus Msomi was one of the victims when vigilantes went on the rampage in J Section, kwa-Mashu, next to the Richmond Farm squatter settlement early yesterday.

The minister's home was ransacked and damaged by fire. Four houses and four shacks were burnt out during the incident.

A resident said three buses arrived at 6 am and offloaded vigilantes who threatened to burn down homes.

The minister fled from the area and returned after the police had arrived on the scene.

Several people injured in the attack were taken to a clinic for treatment.

The minister's wife, mother of six Mrs Jabu Msomi, said: "I don't know where we'll sleep tonight."

'Haves' and 'have-nots' battle it out in township

ARGUS 12/7/89 308

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — ABOUT 200 people from the Lindelani shack settlement have invaded Ntuzuma township, north of Durban, destroying at least three houses and injuring three people.

People in the two communities, who are separated by a pitted and littered narrow tarred road, have been at loggerheads for the past four weeks. Several houses have been burned out and at least three people have died.

The trouble began when a boy from Ntuzuma was stabbed to death when he went to a Lindelani tuckshop. People from his neighbourhood made a revenge attack.

TIT-FOR-TAT ACTION

Tit-for-tat action followed, spurred on by the jealousy squatters felt towards people in the formal Ntuzuma township over their different lifestyles.

This culminated in the invasion by Lindelani people armed with spears, home-made guns and assegais into Ntuzuma F section at 1am yesterday. They retreated when police arrived.

This took place metres away from St Paul's Catholic Church. The priest in charge, Father Martin Moore-Corry, has tried to help the two sides get together. About 80 people from both sides met in his church yesterday hours after the attack and decided to form a committee "to try to come to an agreement and stop the fighting", he said.

One of the Ntuzuma residents said yesterday: "People from the other side, the squatter area, look here and see we have running water in our homes, sewerage, electricity, tarred roads, better housing which is registered in people's names and telephones."

Lindelani leader Mr Thomas Shabalala, who is widely referred to as a warlord, visited F Section yesterday to say he was "also for peace", and offered to get materials to help repair the damaged homes, the resident said.

Older residents of F section have undertaken to speak to children said to be behind the attacks on Lindelani squatters, to find out why they did what they did, and try to stop them.

● A man was hacked to death with pangas at Nyuswa, near Pinetown. Two vehicles were then petrol-bombed, according to the latest police unrest report. — Sapa.



Building a home on the side of the road. This woman sat staring into space and said nothing while about her the rest of her community were up in arms over their ejection from farms in the Weenen District.
Pic: ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

THOUSANDS FORCED TO LEAVE LAND

THE tiny figure with the oblique eyes had nothing to tell me. She just sat there in front of a rudimentary shelter on the side of a Weenen road staring into nothingness.

Her community was thrown off their land where they had lived for generations as labour tenants.

The people who were ejected from their homes on white-owned farms are part of a greater Natal problem thousands had had to learn to deal with for decades.

Between 1948 and 1982 more than 300 000 farm workers and labour tenants were forced to move from white-owned farms in Natal.

The origins of the uncertain existence of these people can be traced back to 1884; when Chief Dinizulu handed over more than 800 farms — stretching in an L-shaped belt across northern Natal over 4 000 square miles — to the Boers for helping him defeat his rival Zibhebhu.

With the land came thousands of people who were instantly transformed to labour tenants. Today these "reservoirs" of cheap labour have become superfluous, as it were, and the owners of the land have dumped them as redundant.

A field worker for the Association for Rural Advancement, Richard Clacey estimates that there are about 200 000 people elsewhere across Northern Natal and the Midlands who now live under this spectre of ejection.

"It is difficult to assess the number of labour tenants and other farm dwellers being evicted from white-owned farms in Natal. They are evicted as individuals or in small groups of families and no public attention is directed at them," Clacey says.

"These labour tenants have lived on the farms in terms of an old feudal system whereby their ancestors occupied the land taken over by white farmers and they were allowed to plough and graze in return for little or no money."

"Today they've been ejected from their ancestral homes and are called squatters. To call people who have occupied land for many generations squatters suggests that they moved onto the property illegally," Clacey continues.

Labour tenancy is not restricted to those farms spread across the 4 000 square miles of Northern Natal. The problem extends to the midlands — most notably Weenen and Richmond as well as pockets of land in southern Natal.

For the past century Weenen has represented — in microcosm — the front line of the struggle between labour tenants and farmers over the question of land and has been the source of major disputes.

There are about 27 000 people in Weenen's Mngwenya Valley threatened with removal from their homes on a cluster of 20 farms. The farms are mostly owned by white absentee landlords.

In the 1960s the Government introduced a district by district ban on labour tenancy in an attempt to modernise white agriculture and force the introduction of wage labour.

In 1969 the ban was extended to Weenen and the farmers were allowed only five families living on a farm. All unauthorised tenants were forced to leave. Mass evictions by hut burnings and bulldozing of homes and court prosecutions occurred between 1969 and 1971 during which period it is estimated that more than 10 000 people were forcibly evicted.

Today evictions are taking place in a much subtler form. Farmers use civil action against the labour tenants. This has replaced the criminal action which was used for many years when farmers laid charges of illegal squatting.

Until very recently many tenants were imprisoned or faced heavy fines. But the workers returned to their homes each time they left prison or after paying the fines.

In frustration, some farmers used other forms of intimidation and harassment to force tenants off the farms.



FOCUS

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

In the last two months 40 families have been subjected to the civil proceedings — 18 of which have already been "processed" and evicted.

Clacey's organisation believes that the legal process will not provide a solution to the conflict between farmers and farm workers.

"If the state can provide them with the land they will recreate a very viable and productive small-scale farming class," Clacey argues.

However, the land in Weenen is barren and hardly productive, so how can this plan of expropriation work?

Clacey said: "An economically rational programme of land settlement and redistribution is an absolute necessity. This means that the present basis of land distribution as it is enacted in the apartheid Land Act would have to be radically revised.

The province's planners have other ideas about resolving the conflict.

Mr Robin Raubenheimer, the director of Land Control Usage in the Community Services branch of the Natal Provincial Administration, says that the resolution of the conflict is through the creation of upgraded townships in areas closest to the labour tenant's original homes and through the provision of trust land (State-owned land).

Already 12 towns are in an advanced stage of development and other areas are being identified.

"What we are awaiting is the finance, the manpower and the availability of land to be able to give effect to the programme of creating the townships, which it is envisaged will have all the services of an urban township," Raubenheimer says.

Clacey believes that "this forced urbanisation is a recipe for disaster. We have already seen the development of similar rural-urban centres in our region."

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Sam Mabe. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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280 now evicted in Weenen

JOHANNESBURG. The families of 18 farm tenants in the Weenen district near Ladysmith are being forced to sleep in the open veld in sub-zero temperatures after being thrown out of their homes by farmers.

Farmers are using civil ejectment orders to drive labour tenant families out of a cluster of 20 "Thornveld" farms south of Weenen, according to the Association for Rural Advancement.

A total of 110 families have so far been served with court orders, resulting in the eviction of about 280 people.

The recent spate of evictions follows years of conflict between the tenants and farmers. — Sapa

R87,5-m for squatters?

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Parliament is expected to vote R87,5-million for the implementation of some of the KwaZulu-Natal Planning Council's projects when it debates the Department of Development Aid budget.

An amount of R1,2-billion has been earmarked by the government to be spent on projects proposed by the planning council over five years to improve the quality of life of people living in informal settlements and in formal towns around Durban and Pietermaritzburg.

308 WMNC 2-13/4/87

Brief respite, but Natal squatters still under threat

FOLLOWING the bulldozing of 14 homes in what threatened to be old style forced removals, the people of Luganda outside Pinetown have won a brief respite.

But the community, estimated to be between 500 and 600, are not satisfied with a moratorium on demolition while sites are prepared elsewhere — they do not want to move at all.

Scores of people were left homeless last week when a major effort was launched to "clear" the community off the land where many families have lived for more than 70 years.

After two days of demolition amid frantic negotiating, the bulldozers temporarily withdrew.

The community is living on land officially designated for "Indian housing", and so all 500 people are technically contravening the Group Areas Act by living there.

Com Housing, a non-profit making housing company registered with three welfare bodies, has bought the land and is planning an R80-million development project to house 5 000 Indian people. As far as Com Housing is concerned the Luganda community is contravening the Illegal Squatting Act and must go.

The people of Luganda do not see why they should not benefit from the project, and would like to settle in the upgraded area themselves.

Because the removal at Luganda, is being carried out under the new squatting laws, the community cannot challenge the bulldozing and destruction of homes and property in court.

Com Housing and the Luganda community had been involved in discussions about the issue of moving from the land, and the bulldozing of homes last week came as a shock to the people of Luganda who were expecting further talks.

Inanda-Newtown violence claims 70 in 9 months

DURBAN — Seventy people were killed and 150 injured in violence in the Inanda and Inanda-Newtown area on Durban's doorstep from April to December last year, according to figures given at a press conference in Durban last night.

The conference was called by the Natal Organisation of Women, an affiliate of the UDF.

The NOW chairman, Miss Nozizwe Madlala, said the organisation hoped that by spotlighting the situation, solutions might be found.

A press statement issued by NOW said that figures released by the Department of Town and Regional Planning at the University of Natal indicated the extent of the problem — 70 dead, 150 injured, 60 houses damaged from April to December.

Township residents said they were happy that the army had been sent into the area because this had afforded them some protection.

They said a delegation of women had gone to the township manager and threatened not to pay rent because they could not stay peacefully in their homes. The township manager called for army help.

One man said it was very difficult to find solutions to the violence and the main obstacle was that meetings were not allowed.

"We were told by the army people that a meeting of more than five people is illegal, so we can't get together to talk about possible solutions."

The conference was told: "In our area we have got councillors who are supposed to be leaders, but we find they don't want to associate themselves with finding a solution and, in fact, they point fingers at us to say we are the ones responsible for the situation."

Some residents claimed that Inkatha leaders incited people from the squatter settlement to attack their homes.

"People feel that the reason squatters attack them is because they want to take their homes. The squatters say they have a right to the houses and the owners don't because the owners are UDF and this place is not UDF."

Some of the residents said they had joined Inkatha because they were told they would not otherwise have access to their rights in the area.

Schools had re-opened but a number of parents were keeping their children away because they felt it was not safe to send them.

NOW called for a concerted effort to provide adequate housing, schools, health services and employment opportunities, and called for action against "warlords and vigilantes and all other violent factions" in the townships.

NOW also called for the unbanning and lifting of restrictions on the UDF, Cosatu and their leaders "so that they can continue with their efforts to end the violence".

The organisation said attempts on the part of the UDF to restore peace in troubled Natal midland areas had been disrupted by the arrest of hundreds of UDF activists.

"Over the past two years 2 000 people have died violently in the midlands regions."

Sowetan Times 12/1/89

308

Police evict 15 squatters

DURBAN. — Fifteen would-be squatters were evicted and a sizeable building was destroyed on Tuesday night when police swooped on the beginnings of a shack settlement in the middle of the built-up white area of Sherwood.

The site concerned was in thick bush opposite white homes and about 10 metres from the road edge. — Sapa

Dukuduku Forest: Black squatters

*22. Mr J CHIOLÉ asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing: †Hansard 19/3/91 (308)

(1) Whether there are any Black squatters living in the Dukuduku Forest near St Lucia; if so, (a) how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) since when;

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(2) whether the Government intends taking steps to remove these squatters; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when? Hansard 19/3/91 B583E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING: (308)

(1) Yes.

(a) 2 365.

(b) 1988.

(2) Yes.

(a) Negotiations are in progress.

(b) Falls away.

THE CENSUS

CRITICAL FIGURES

The current census — despite obstructions from the ANC — will provide a more accurate assessment of the rate of urbanisation and the number of people living in squatter settlements around the main cities. It is already clear that earlier official figures were way out.

This was shown by two academics, Erroll Haarhoff and Gavin Maasdorp, at the University of Natal in the mid-Eighties. Using the greater Durban area as a model to challenge the 1980 figures, they produced a five-volume report based largely on aerial surveys of the region.

The 1980 census estimated that 100 000 squatters lived on the fringes of Durban. Haarhoff and Maasdorp put the figure at 250 000 people — an assessment which seemed more accurate when the floods came in 1987 and thousands more refugees than anyone had expected emerged from the squatter camps as shacks were washed away.

Haarhoff later went on to challenge official urbanisation figures, adjusting the 1980 census statistic that 23% of Natal-KwaZulu's black population was urbanised to 35%. It was probably skewed by the close interlocking of urban Natal and rural KwaZulu — and thousands of unofficially urbanised people who had slipped through influx control laws.

He projected an increase in the black urban population from 1,5m in 1980 to 5,1m in 2000, meaning 62% of the black population urbanised.

Quoted in the current issue of *NU Focus*, official journal of the University of Natal, Haaroff now says the 1984 figures were probably too low.

"We are hoping to do another aerial survey next year to establish exactly what the situation is now and, based on these new figures, to project to the year 2000. I think we will be looking at a figure of around 6m in nine years' time," he says.

It will be interesting to see what the census comes up with, but taking Natal-KwaZulu as a microcosm for the rest of SA, the implications for the country's housing crisis are enormous. Various State and private agencies are trying to meet future demands for mass housing, but often in unco-ordinated efforts which result in little.

An exhibition on affordable housing is being held in Durban next month. The approach to what will be called the Affordable Housing Expo 1991 is broader in its approach than previous exhibitions, something which seems to have initially confused the big players in housing and related services.

For example, to give visitors not familiar with conditions in the townships an idea of what life is like there, a house, complete with contents, will be dismantled in the Durban township of Umlazi and reassembled at the expo.

A big target will be those who usually would not consider buying their own home and find the concept of raising financing unfamiliar and intimidating.

"We have planned a section called Finance Street, an actual paved street where someone like your typical labourer can walk down and visit kiosks representing the main building socities, banks and insurance companies and inquire about finance in an informal atmosphere and from someone who speaks their own language," says expo co-ordinator Mikhail Peppas of Performance Communications.

"We want to remove the mystery and intimidation of the tall glass building syndrome, where someone has to put on a suit, take time off work and go into what can easily be perceived as a hostile environment to ask about financing a house."

Peppas hopes the expo can become an annual event and will use next month's opening to launch an affordable housing trust. He also plans to compile a video and catalogue on affordable housing to send to the World Bank and the UN.

☐ The expo will run from April 25 to May 5 at the Durban Exhibition Centre. ■

A 'development disaster', or a symbol of the new South Africa?

By S'BU MNGADI

PLANS are underway for a great trek back to Umkhumbane, now renamed Cato Manor, about five kilometres from the Durban city centre.

The newly-formed Cato Manor Development Committee (Camdec) this week launched a major campaign aimed at controlling the planning and development of Cato Manor.

When developed comprehensively to cater for the housing of all races and as part of the Durban Metropolitan Region, the area could symbolise the much-flaunted new South Africa, reckons Phinda Khuzwayo, co-convener of Camdec.

Formed last month by the Chesterville Residents Association (CRA), the Cator Manor Residents Association (CMRA) and 10 other organisations, Camdec wants the area to be planned and developed by a single agency with the community's interests adequately represented.

Khuzwayo told a press conference this week that access to Umkhumbane should be on the basis of need rather than race. Work opportunities must also be provided in the development of the area, he said.

The area – estimated to cover between 1 400 and 2 000 hectares – was a bustling shantytown, home to more than 130 000 African and Indian people from the 1930s until they were forcefully removed under the Group Areas Act in the 1950s and early 1960s.

People were – depending on race – resettled in the new townships of KwaMashu, Umlazi, Chesterville and Chatsworth.

The land is currently owned by various racially and ethnically constituted departments of the government, including the House of Delegates, the House of Assembly, the Natal Provincial Adminstration and the Durban and Westville municipalities.

Camdec said the area has a potential to house between 250 000 and 400 000 people close to the city and work opportunities.

But not everyone wants to wait until the area has been developed before moving back there.

Recently shacks have mushroomed in Cato Manor at an alarming rate, putting the area at a serious risk of being a "development disaster", claims the Durban City Council.

Management Committee (Manco) chairman Derrick Watterson this week said more squatters were pouring in and the situation was "getting out of hand".

In an oblique reference to Camdec, Watterson said the motivation of some of the parties interested in the development of the area had "very strong political overtones" and the situation had to be dealt with quickly and non-politically.

He said Manco this week put to the Deputy Minister of Provincial Affairs and Constitutional development, Dr Deon Delport, that the Durban City Council would be in the best position to develop the area, [illegible]

This move has provoked strong reaction from Camdec.

Roland Parshotham, chairman of CMRA, one of the 12 civic bodies represented on Camdec, warned that the city council was on a "collision course" with the affected communities.

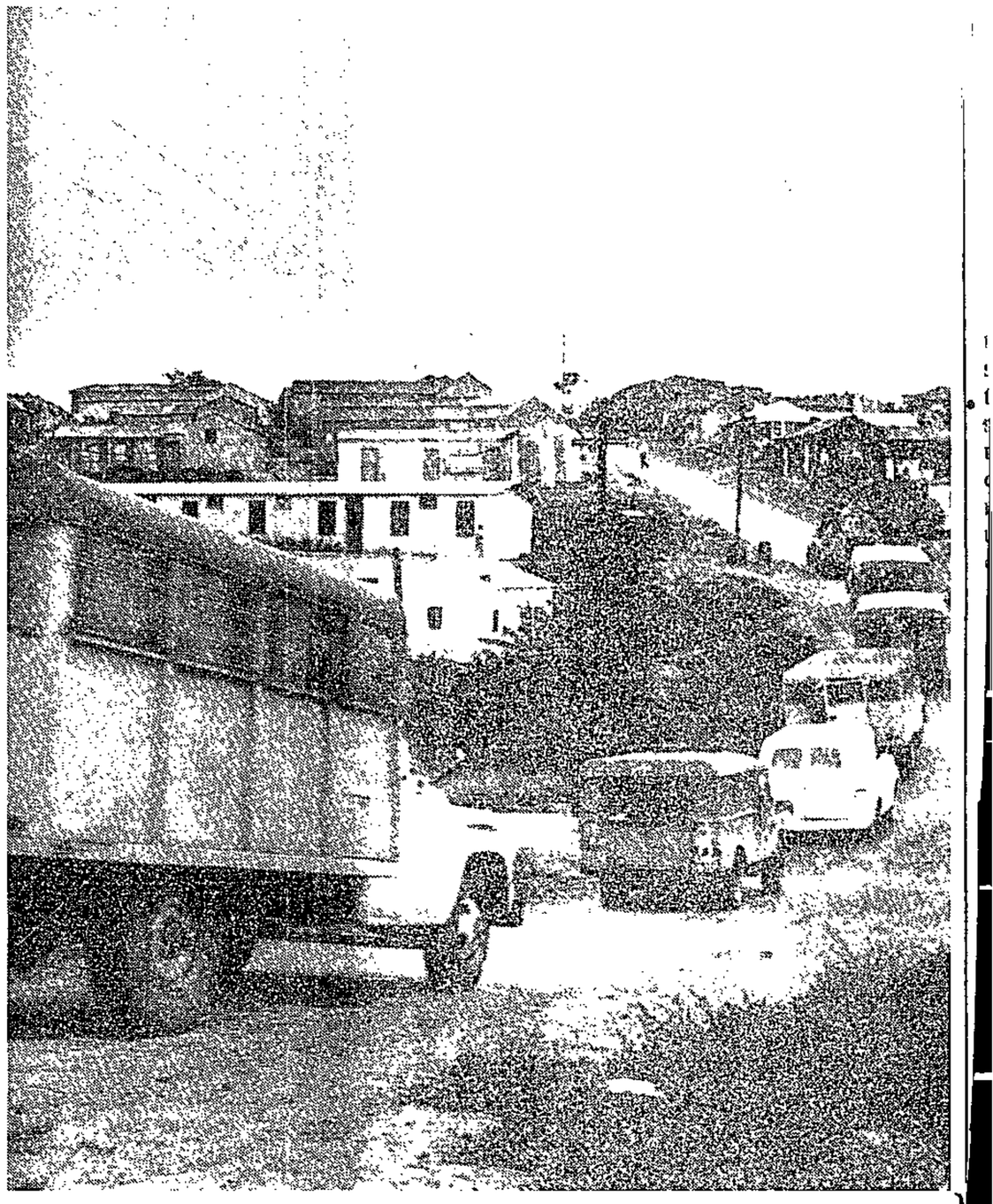
Meanwhile, KwaZulu Interior Minister Stephen Sithebe this week warned hundreds of new squatters in Umlazi that they would not be granted title deeds.

Sithebe was reacting to the huge inflow of people who had apparently misinterpreted his earlier statement that existing shacks would be formalised.

Since his announcement earlier this year, hundreds of new shacks have mushroomed in Umlazi and other KwaZulu townships around Durban. Last month he awarded tile deeds to 17 squatters whose sites had been formalised.

However, Sithebe warned that his department had identified squatters who would be granted title deeds, adding that newcomers would be excluded.





Cop cavalcade . . . these scenes from the late 1950s show cops moving into Cato Manor. Thousands of families were later forcibly removed to the apartheid townships surrounding Durban. ■ **Pic: JIM BAILEY ARCHIVES**

GREAT TREK BACK TO CATO MANOR

clpres 7/4/91

clpres 7/4/91

The passage I quoted from *The Citizen*, appeared in March of this year. That was last month, and in it Slovo conformed four-square to the requirements of communism as stated in the definition in section 1 of the Act. He should go and read it, because it seems to me that he is not familiar with the laws he wishes to apply. [Interjections.] Furthermore, as regards the actions of this Government; it goes much further than simple ignorance. This hon Deputy Minister should re-read section 55 of this Act, because I want to tell hon members that it is beginning to become a very serious question as to whether the actions of this Government do not conform four-square to the definition of the crime of the promotion of communism. [Interjections.]

Just listen to what section 55 of the Act says. Anyone who performs any act of whatever nature which is calculated to further the achievement of the principal objects of communism in the Republic, is guilty of an offence. What else is it if the Government does not take action against them? [Interjections.] [Time expired.]

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Speaker, communism has never had a platform like the one the hon member for Roodepoort has created for it today. [Interjections.]

It is not the NP that is promoting communism; it is the hon member for Roodepoort who promoted communism here today by tabling this interpellation in the House. [Interjections.]

*The ACTING SPEAKER: Order! The hon the Deputy Minister may proceed.

*The DEPUTY MINISTER: The argument is twofold. We say that communism has undergone a transformation, but aside from that one cannot legalise an organisation and give it an opportunity to state its standpoint and then say that because it has stated its standpoint, one is taking action against it in terms of section 55. It would be dishonourable to do so. It is dishonourable to invite a political party or an organisation to state its standpoint so that it can be weighed against our standpoint and that of the CP and then, the moment it does so, to tell it that it has contravened a legal provision. That is why this entire Act is under review and it will be reviewed.

The problem the CP has is that if they were to come to power in this country and their policy had to be implemented, it would form a breeding-ground for communism, just as apartheid was the breeding-ground of communism. [Interjections.] One can fight communism in this country if people are satisfied and happy, if people have clothing and shelter and if they have a future in the country of their birth. It is those basic rights which people lay claim to that the CP is begrudging the majority of people in this country, and this is driving them towards communism. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

Dukuduku forest: squatters

2. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing:

(1) Whether any negotiations with squatters presently located in the Dukuduku forest near St Lucia have taken place during which offers of alternative land have been made to the squatters; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether any suggestions as to suitable land alternatives made by the Wildlife Society of South Africa have been considered; if so, with what result?

Hansard 9/4/91 B734E.INT

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING: Mr Speaker, it is Government policy that when people have to be resettled, this is done as far as possible in consultation with the people concerned. This approach has been followed in respect of the Dukuduku squatters. Frequent discussions did, in fact, take place. From these discussions it became evident that the people were anxious for a resettlement option which was based on agriculture in proximity to the forest. The Community Services Branch of the Natal Provincial Administration completed the report during August 1990 in respect of suitable alternative sites upon which to settle the squatter families.

Referring to the second question, representatives of the Wildlife Society met representatives of the NPA on 25 July 1990 to discuss the Dukuduku situation. Possible settlement options located within the broader sub-region were suggested by th . Wildlife Society. Owing to strong tribal affiliations, the investigation of areas of land south of the Umfolozi River, suggested by

society, was not pursued. Other areas north of the Umfolozi River have been considered in a report of the Natal Provincial Administration which the hon member for Bryanston is welcome to discuss with me.

The investigation of the Natal Provincial Administration covered 13 different settlement options. After careful consideration of all relevant factors, a site between Mtubatuba and Kwamsane was found to be the most suitable from both a residential and agricultural perspective. I took a personal interest in the matter after having been requested to do so by Minister Setebe of the KwaZulu government.

As a consequence of the Minister's request I visited the forest on 6 August 1990 and met with the committee representing the people living in the area. Minister Setebe and officials from the Natal Provincial Administration also attended the meeting. I am also currently investigating, as a possible alternative, a portion of State-owned land in a less sensitive area of the forest. To this end I am in contact with the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry.

In addition to the above, a meeting has been arranged between the hon member for Umfolozi, Mr Volker, MEC, and the local communities involved in the Dukuduku issue. The meeting will be held on 19 April 1991 at Mtubatuba.

Mr R J LORIMER: Mr Speaker, in South Africa today less than one third of one percent of the total land area is indigenous forest. The Dukuduku forest is the largest and finest example of climax coastal lowland forest left in South Africa and it is globally unique. It has been described as "the magic forest" and is regarded as a key area by ecologists.

Approximately two years ago I was contacted by a senior member of the Natal Parks Board about the squatter situation, and at their invitation I visited the area. Subsequently I had discussions with the hon the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, who then controlled the area. With the approval and encouragement of the hon the Minister, as well as legal representatives from the department itself, I concerned myself with the protracted court proceedings to evict the squatters, specifically because I wanted the media and the public to understand that this was not a removal for ideological or political reasons, but one that would have considerable significance for conservation.

I was joined in this by the Wildlife Society which was very concerned with this threat to an irreplaceable wilderness area. The forest has some 18 Red Data Book endangered species inhabiting it, international concern has escalated and we are being watched by conservationists throughout the world.

After squatter leaders had been convicted in the Mtubatuba magistrates' court, the legal representatives of the squatters wrote to me requesting me to do my best to negotiate a solution to the problems of the squatters.

Accordingly I arranged a meeting with squatter representatives plus officials of the Natal Provincial Administration, as well as a delegation from the Wildlife Society, to discuss possible alternative land which could be made available. To my mind this meeting was a great success in that we persuaded the squatters that it was necessary for them to move. The Wildlife Society had done considerable research, as was mentioned by the hon the Deputy Minister, into possible alternative land, and they submitted this for consideration.

Subsequent to this we heard that the province had unilaterally called a meeting of squatters at Dukuduku and said that they alone would handle the situation from then onwards. They wrote a terse note to the Wildlife Society saying that their help was no longer required. The society is on record as saying that it regarded this as a slap in the face by the province of Natal.

Subsequently to this meeting I was approached by the squatter representatives who said that they did not agree with this action by the province and threatened to go to the media to request that I and the Wildlife Society should continue to be involved and consulted. I persuaded them to wait and see what the province could offer. The result, of course, was nil.

The province are apparently dragging their heels. I am glad the hon the Deputy Minister is giving this his personal attention because he and the hon member for Umfolozi are rumoured to have said, off the record, that as far as they were concerned the squatters could stay there. The result is that a unique and irreplaceable area is steadily being destroyed. [Time expired.]

*Mr C B SCHOEMAN: Mr Speaker, the whole matter which we are discussing here today relates to the inability of the Government to control squatting in South Africa in an orderly way, particularly in sensitive areas such as the Dukuduku natural forest area, despite the fact that the legislation needed to act against squatting already exists.

Management and control of the environment have become very controversial in South Africa—the previous Minister of Environment Affairs can attest to that—especially when sensitive matters are not dealt with correctly. According to the information which I have received, 13 areas, some of which were identified by the Wildlife Society, were investigated as sites to which the approximately 400 squatter families in the Dukuduku area could have been moved. They were not acceptable to the squatters, the Mtubatuba community, the municipality or the Monzi farmers' association in that area.

The CP wholeheartedly agrees with the farmers' reluctance to see any more agricultural land destroyed, and that security may become a serious problem in future. That has already been proved at squatters' camps in South Africa. This Government's obsession with its new South Africa, in which everyone in South Africa all of a sudden lays claim to every area and occupies it by creeping annexation, as is happening now in the Dukuduku forest area, changes such areas virtually overnight into Third World settlements, as has already happened in some areas of Natal, in particular around Durban. This is all thanks to a spineless Government which does not mind seeing the purity of the Dukuduku natural forest destroyed.

We ask the Government please to transfer this area from the Natal Provincial Administration to the Natal Parks Board, which can then declare it a nature area and then manage it as such.

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS: Mr Speaker, it is true that the Dukuduku situation provides a most telling example of man's never-ending struggle to live in harmony with his environment. In the Dukuduku forest—hon members who have been there will agree with me—we have one of the most precious possessions there is to be had in this country. [Interjections.] It is one of the gems which we must treasure. [Interjections.]

At the moment, however, there are also people living in the Dukuduku forest, and we must make an effort, not roughly but compassionately, to find these people a home somewhere [Interjections.] I am not prepared to use bulldozers to remove people from that forest before we are able to settle them elsewhere in an orderly and proper way. [Interjections.] It is the task of this Government as far as possible to be accommodating to the people of this country, to keep them happy and to influence them to be positive citizens of the country. It is therefore not as easy as merely identifying some small spot and establishing a little residential area.

Mr C D DE JAGER: [Inaudible.] [Interjections.]

*The DEPUTY MINISTER: The hon member should rather take better care of his horse, which looked so ugly on TV at the great rally, otherwise I will set the SPCA on him. [Interjections.] The hon member should rather not say anything about nature, because he does not even know how to treat his horse. [Interjections.]

We are looking for a sensible place where we can settle these people, who also have possessions in the form of livestock, so that they can make a living as small farmers.

Mr R F HASWELL: Mr Speaker, it would not surprise me at all if many, if not most, of the hon members of this House do not know how to spell Dukuduku, let alone know where it is. There are therefore not many who will in fact appreciate just how significant the ecological area is. [Interjections.] I would like to compliment my colleague the hon member for Bryanston on bringing this to the attention of the hon the Minister.

The hon the Deputy Minister of Provincial Affairs did not address the ecological situation at all. He has attempted this afternoon to convince the House that proper and widespread consultation is taking place with the people of Dukuduku on a regular basis. I want to assure the House that the people of Dukuduku are growing exceedingly tired of waiting for proper consultation. In January they were told that it was a matter of weeks. In March they were told the same. The situation continues to exist. I am beginning to think there is a fly in the ointment. I am not saying it is the hon the Deputy Minister. Perhaps it is the hon MEC in charge, or the hon member for Umfolozi, but someone is certainly

holding up proper consultations and the effective resettlement of these people.

The hon member for Bryanston pointed out that it was not only a question of resettlement. If we allow the continued denudation of this forest, it will be transformed into a veritable desert. That is actually what will happen. I think the hon the Deputy Minister must realise that these people must be resettled well away from the forest. However, what seems to be happening is that whenever a site is identified, White farmers and White local authorities object and then the Government goes into full retreat. Then the rumours of leaving the squatters in the forest are started. The Government will have to face the problem. The people of Dukuduku need access to land and housing. At the same time we have to save this very valuable asset. We need some straight answers on this matter, and not the continued stuff about consultation. There has been more than enough time to consult. The hon member for Bryanston was well on his way to solving this problem when it became a party-political issue. [Time expired.]

Mr R J LORIMER: Mr Speaker, what distresses me about this matter is the contempt for any consultation with other parties apart from the Government and some of the squatters. I may tell the hon the Deputy Minister that I spoke to the squatters' legal representative about 10 days ago. He told me there had been promises to come back to them which had not been fulfilled. The squatters have not heard anything.

The Deputy Minister must realise that as time goes by, the forest is steadily being destroyed. The local and international repercussions are going to be considerable.

I also want him to note that this is a landmark case. It is beginning to happen elsewhere. Dukuduku is the forerunner. It is happening in the Sordwana State Forest right now where there is a court case next week about the same sort of thing. It has to be handled well. We definitely have to have compassion. We have to find something for these squatters as soon as possible otherwise it is going to be too late. So far these people in this arrogant Government department seem to think that they are the only people with the right to solve problems, and they appear to be inefficient and incompetent as well as insulting.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS: Mr Speaker, I find it very strange that the hon member, as far as I know, has not approached me or the hon the Minister offering his services in this regard. We can only succeed in resettling people, and doing it in an orderly way, if we have the support of everyone. I could have had them resettled already or have been in the process of doing so. It is not a matter of dragging one's feet. I am trying to accommodate them in a better way. My personal opinion was that there might be other alternatives that we must investigate first. I have been there, I have sat with the so-called squatters—people living for 30, 40 or even 50 years in the forest—under a tree discussing the situation. I cannot stand up and go back to my office and make decisions without taking into account the people concerned.

*There is no question of our dragging our feet. Thirteen different sites have been investigated. We cannot simply examine sites at random. We must see which of those sites is best suited to the special purpose which we want to achieve with these people.

I want to make another point. If we had removed those people and settled them somewhere else, that would not have been the end of the problem. Action would still have to be taken, because a natural forest like the beautiful Dukuduku forest is obviously an open invitation to people who cannot be settled properly elsewhere. They would go and settle there. So we are not going to solve the problem today or tomorrow. It is a continuing problem against which we will always have to act in future. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

State President:

Political organisations: support

*1. Mr J A JORDAAN asked the State President:† Hansard 9/4/91

assume that he referred only to the University of South Africa in his reply to the first part of this question, or are there other institutions under the control of the Department where Whites are in the minority?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, if I were to reply to this question, I would be speculating. I would rather ask the hon member to put the question to my hon colleague so that he can get the correct reply.

†An HON MEMBER: Where is your colleague?

School management boards: separate voters' rolls

*2. Mr J H MOMBERG asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether he gave instructions that school management boards in the Cape Province be elected on separate voters' rolls on language lines; if so, why;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B622E

†The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND OF WELFARE, HOUSING AND WORKS (for the Minister of Education and Culture):

(1) No, according to Regulation 14(4) (Government Notice No R459 of 8 March 1991) permission may be granted to hold one election for the two language groups;

(2) no.

Parents' voluntary contributions to schools

*3. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether his Department or any provincial education departments have conducted or intend to conduct a survey on parents' voluntary contributions to schools or school trust funds; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what departments are involved;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B627E

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND OF WELFARE, HOUSING AND WORKS (for the Minister of Education and Culture):

(1) Yes,

(a) October 1990,

(b) the OFS Education Department established the needs of less privileged pupils;

(2) no.

Certain organisation: support

*4. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

Whether he will furnish information on whether his Department is providing or has provided financial and/or any other support to a certain organisation, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if not, why not; if so, (a) what total amount has been provided to date, (b) what other support has been provided, (c) what is the name of the organisation concerned and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B645E

†The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND OF WELFARE, HOUSING AND WORKS (for the Minister of Education and Culture):

No, no application was received.

(a), (b), (c) and (d) fall away.

QUESTIONS

*Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Doornkop, Natal: squatters

131. Mr W U NEL asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing:

(1) Whether any persons are squatting in the area of Doornkop, Natal: if so,

(2) whether any sanitation, water and electricity facilities are available to these squatters; if so, what is the nature of these facilities;

(3) whether these squatters moved to this area voluntarily; if not, for what reason were they moved; if so, (a) from what area did they move and (b) what facilities

were available to them where they lived previously;

(4) whether any steps are being taken to provide these persons with alternative housing; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

B371E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) Falls away.

(4) Falls away.

Natal Black local authorities: services discontinued

163. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing:

(1) (a) (i) In how many Black local authorities in Natal has the provision of any services been discontinued and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) in respect of each such case, (i) what is the name of the relevant (aa) town and (bb) township, (ii) what services were discontinued and (iii) on what date was each of these services discontinued;

(2) whether these services were discontinued only in townships that were in arrears in respect of service payments; if so, (a) what total amount is owed by each of the Black local authorities concerned and (b) to whom is it owed; if not, (i) what procedure was followed in discontinuing services and (ii) why was this procedure followed;

(3) whether he is taking or plans to take any steps to restore the provision of services; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

B439E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING:

(1) As at 7 March 1991 no services have been discontinued to Black local authorities in Natal.

The remainder of the question and questions (2) and (3) thus fall away.

Prison warders: complaints

180. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

(1) (a) How many complaints relating to assault were made by prisoners against prison warders in 1989 and 1990, respectively, and (b) how many prison warders were (i) charged with and (ii) convicted of assault on a prisoner in each of these years;

(2) in respect of 1989 and 1990, respectively, (a) how many prison warders faced disciplinary hearings arising out of an assault on a prisoner, (b) how many prison warders were dismissed for assaulting prisoners and (c) what other forms of disciplinary action was taken against such prison warders?

B493E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

(1) (a) 1989—A total of 1 952 complaints of alleged assault were received and registered.

1990—A total of 1 505 complaints of alleged assault were received and registered.

The Department of Correctional Services regards every complaint of alleged assault on a prisoner by a member of the Service, no matter how petty, in a very serious light. In terms of the Departmental Orders, every complaint of alleged assault is registered in the appropriate register and properly investigated by the Commanding Officer.

Likewise, assaults on personnel by prisoners are not tolerated either and offenders are dealt with severely.

(1)(b)(i), (ii) and (2)(a)
During 1989, 72 members were charged in public courts due to complaints of assault on prisoners. Of these, 66 members were found not guilty whilst 6 members were found guilty.

continued →

Charlestown land bid fails

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — About 150 people from Osizweni in northern Natal yesterday tried unsuccesfully to re-occupy land at Charlestown from which they were removed in the 1970s.

Police prevented them from re-occupying the land and from holding a ceremonial feast to honour ancestors whose graves remain at Charlestown.

R100-a-head indaba slated

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — The Maritzburg City Council was criticised yesterday by the chairman of the Housewives League and the secretary of the Concerned Citizens Association for holding a squatter conference in the "opulence" of the Hilton Hotel at a cost of R16 000 and spurning its own conference facilities.

Both Mercia Watkins of the Housewives League and Lorraine Kettley of the CCA said it was insensitive to spend R100 a head for meals, teas and facilities for a conference on abjectly poor squatters.

The city administrator, G G S Shenker, said the total cost of the conference was R16 000, which included meals, hotel facilities and consultants' fees.

Mr Shenker said efforts to obtain a grant to subsidise squatter planning for the Maritzburg metroplitan area were being made and, if approved, would result in an allocation of funds of more than twice the costs of the conference.

R2,5m aid for squatters in Natal

308
CT 2/8/91

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The state has allocated R2,5 million to Natal to establish special units to deal with the growing squatter problem in the province.

This was announced yesterday by MEC in charge of Local Government, Mr Val Volker.

The units will provide a 24-hour service from offices strategically placed around Natal.

Mr Volker stressed that the units were neither "hit squads" nor "demolition squads" but would be charged with the duty of trying to assist land-owners and squatters.

Gandhi's spirit rises from ashes of violence

By S'BU MNGADI

LIKE the legendary bird that rises from the ashes, Mahatma Gandhi's Phoenix Settlement is being renewed after it was destroyed during riots in 1985.

Gandhi's 80-hectare settlement at Inanda, near Durban, which was his home for 27 years, was looted and gutted during unrest in the neighbouring shackland in August 1985.

The buildings of the 1904 settlement – which was declared a national monument – were reduced to a blackened shell.

And Gandhi's printing press, which he used in his campaign against racism and injustice, was smashed and abandoned.

Only the local clinic, run by the Phoenix Settlement Trust, survived.

The following year, the burnt-out buildings were transformed into a school for 900 children and a creche for 500 toddlers.

Gradually the grounds of the settlement were taken over by 30 000 squatters.

Exactly six years later, the settlement is being rebuilt by the Phoenix Settlement Support Group (PSSG) in India, under the direction of an expert in community development from the Gandhigram University in southern India, R Sundarasen.

However, the squatters will stay on and become jointly responsible for the restoration of the settlement, Phoenix Settlement Trust chairman Mewa Ramgobin told City Press.

Ramgobin is married to Gandhi's granddaughter, Ella.

Building has begun with the conversion of the original library and museum buildings into a community hall.

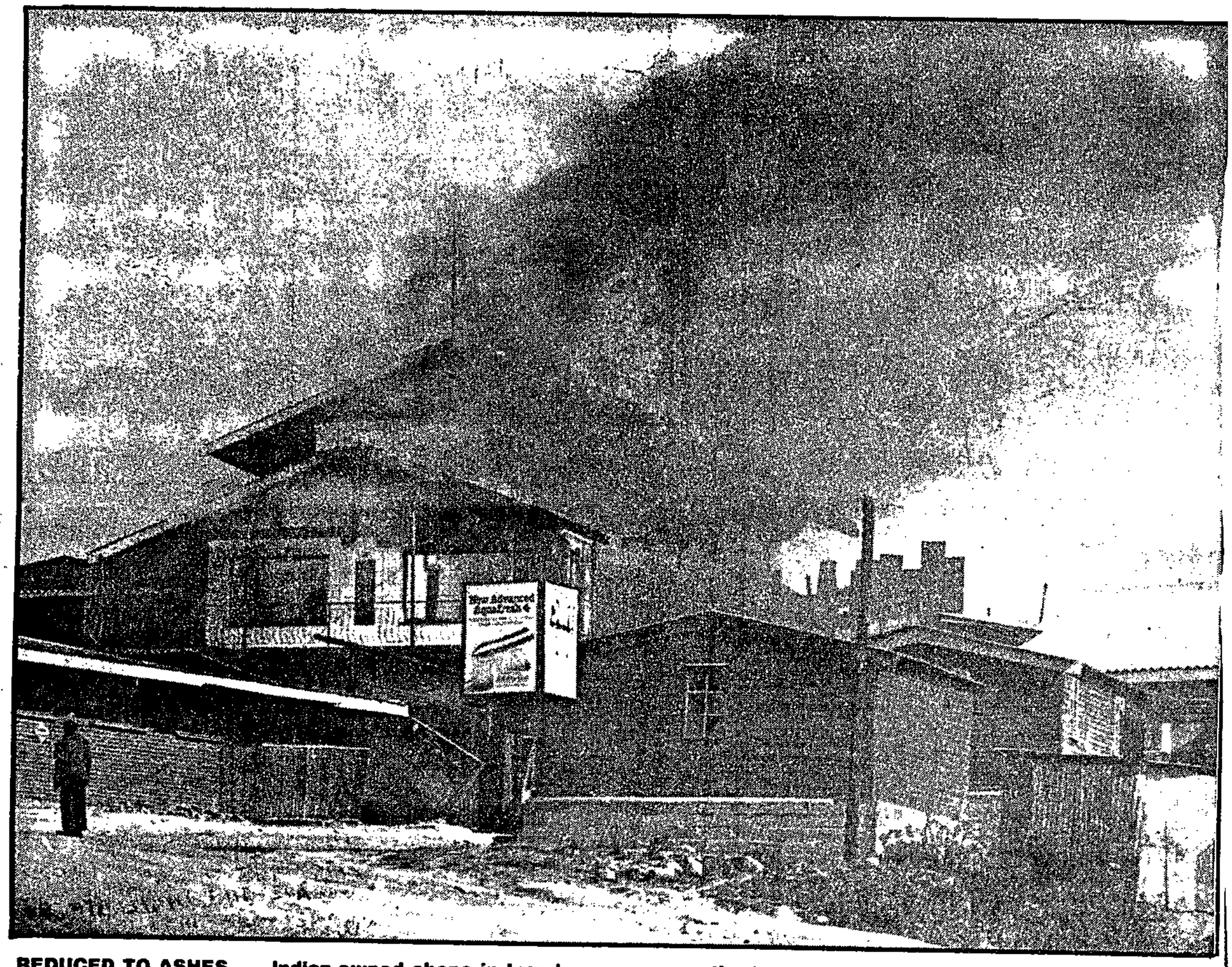
This would be central to the creation of civil life in the area, Ramgobin said.

"In this way those living in the area will be empowered to become co-responsible for upgrading and developing their own community," he added.

Vocational training will also be an important feature of the new settlement and will be provided by the India-based Support Group, which has budgeted for machinery and skills training programmes.

Other plans in the pipeline include upgrading the clinic, expanding the creche and establishing a pre-school and night school.

"Hopefully, Phoenix settlement will rise like the proverbial Phoenix from the ashes of violence and destruction – to reconstruction, reconciliation, peace and harmony," Ramgobin said.



REDUCED TO ASHES ... Indian-owned shops in Inanda were among the targets of arsonists during rioting in the sprawling shackland near Durban in August 1985. Mahatma Gandhi's home was also burned down.

Squatters blamed for crime

Star 6/11/91 (308) (28)

DURBAN — Howick residents are up in arms over their town council's apparent inability to solve a growing squatter and refugee problem which they fear is leading the town into a "state of anarchy".

Armed soldiers patrol the streets, and talk of curfews and roadblocks is common after the fatal stabbing of a pensioner and the killing of a policeman and a truck driver in a "wild west" shoot-out.

There have also been numerous armed robberies and attacks on residents. All these incidents took place in the last month.

Ratepayers blame much of the crime on inhabitants of the town's two squatter settlements and the recently established refugee tent settlement. They complain that the council is not moving quickly enough to relocate them.

The occupants of "Tent Town" are refugees who fled the violence which rocked nearby Mpophomeni in July.

The council insists it is doing what it can to solve the "extremely delicate" squatter problem, but lays responsibility for the refugees at the doorstep of the province.

The Natal Provincial Administration says the refugees, who are within municipal boundaries, are Howick's problem, but the NPA accepts its responsibility in assisting to identify suitable land for relocation.

On top of the heap

DREAM HOME BECOMES ONE HUGE NIGHTMARE

By S'BU MNGADI

UMLAZI businessman Moses Tembe spent most of his life-savings building a R400 000 dream house two years ago, not knowing he would wake up one morning to find it surrounded by shacks.

Perched on a hill, Tembe's palatial residence has a bird's eye view of the Indian Ocean. But while property in general appreciates at an average of 25 percent a year, the value of his house has declined by nearly half to R220 000.

Gone are the days when Umlazi was riding the crest of a wave as the best-developed township in Natal and where the province's top people preferred to stay.

When Tembe, 35, tried to transfer his R300 000 mortgage bond from one financial institution to another recently, he was told it was not prepared to approve a home loan of more than R90 000 in Umlazi.

Local homeowners' troubles began a year ago when KwaZulu interior minister Stephen Sithebe, supported by the Natal Provincial Administration, announced a scheme to formalise shacks in Umlazi.

This, Sithebe said, entailed supplying shackdwellers with deeds of grant, running water and pit latrines.

Subsequently, shacks mushroomed throughout the township and shackdwellers now account for almost half the township population.

"I woke up one morning to find a mud and daub shack next door," said Tembe.

Although the KwaZulu-controlled Umlazi Town Council was supposed to sell the infill sites at a nominal rate, some councillors and conmen demanded huge amounts of money before allocating "sites".

The homeowners' concern might sound bourgeois and selfish, said Tembe, "but the crux is that we have always sympathised with the homeless and highlighted the dire need for housing in the Durban functional region.

Another local businessman and a director of companies, Billy Mthembu, recently suffered the same fate.

After having his R440 000 mansion on sale for more than six months, Mthembu has had to sell it for R180 000.

Tembe has resigned himself to staying in the township for as long as it is safe to do so.

"If, however, the township degenerates into a slum – which I think it will in the next two years – I would have no alternative but to leave the house to my workers," said Tembe.

Shacks would also affect those people who own four-roomed houses and hope to sell them at some stage, said National Investment Corporation joint managing director Willy Thomas.

KwaZulu interior minister Stephen Sithebe says he is not aware of objections by Umlazi homeowners to shacks being built around their expensive homes.

He said he was under the impression the town council had consulted the community before his department decided to formalise shacks.

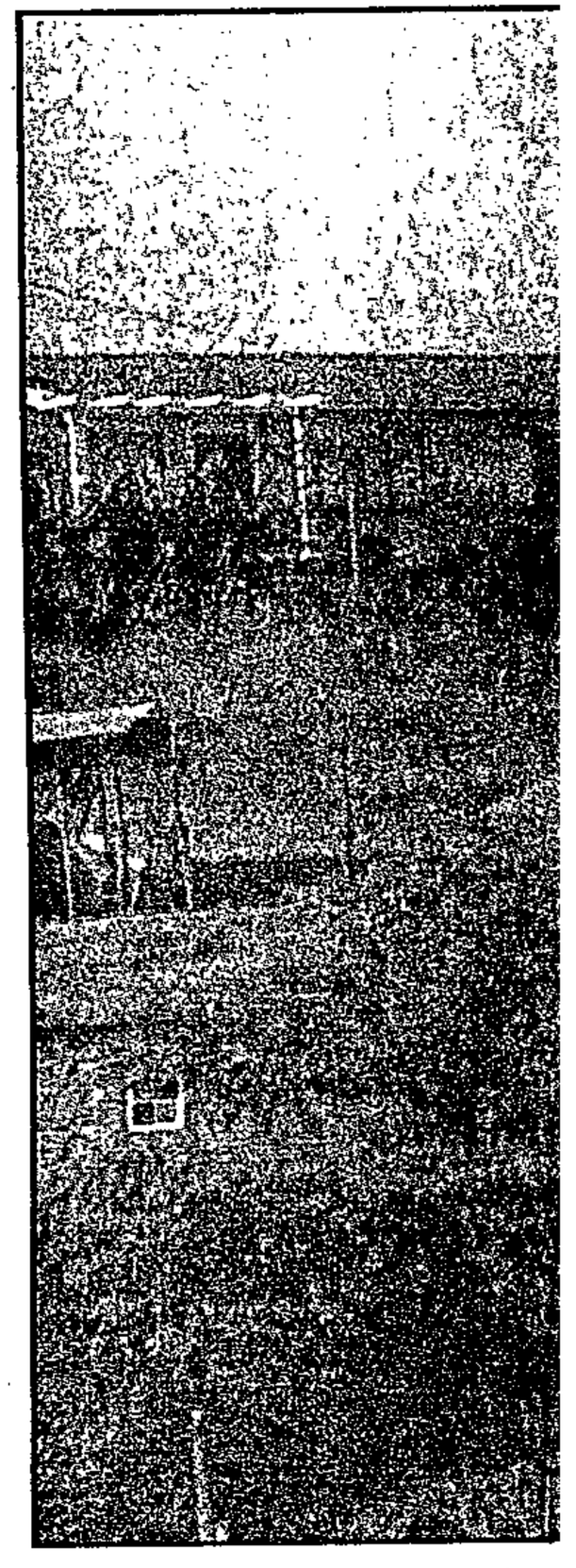
He expressed fears that Umlazi might soon be declared a slum.

"We have repeatedly appealed to people not to continue building shacks, but all this has fallen on deaf ears. There is absolutely nothing my department can do in the situation," Sithebe said.

He agreed with Tembe that some unscrupulous councillors and homeowners were making "quick bucks" by "farming" shacks on council property.

Tembe is convinced that one of the reasons for formalising shacks in Umlazi is political.

"The shackdwellers become indebted to the shacklord, who in turn is accountable to a certain political organisation, which would then translate this political patronage into votes when election day comes," he concluded.



SURROUNDED . . . Tembe's p shacks thrown up casually a

heap

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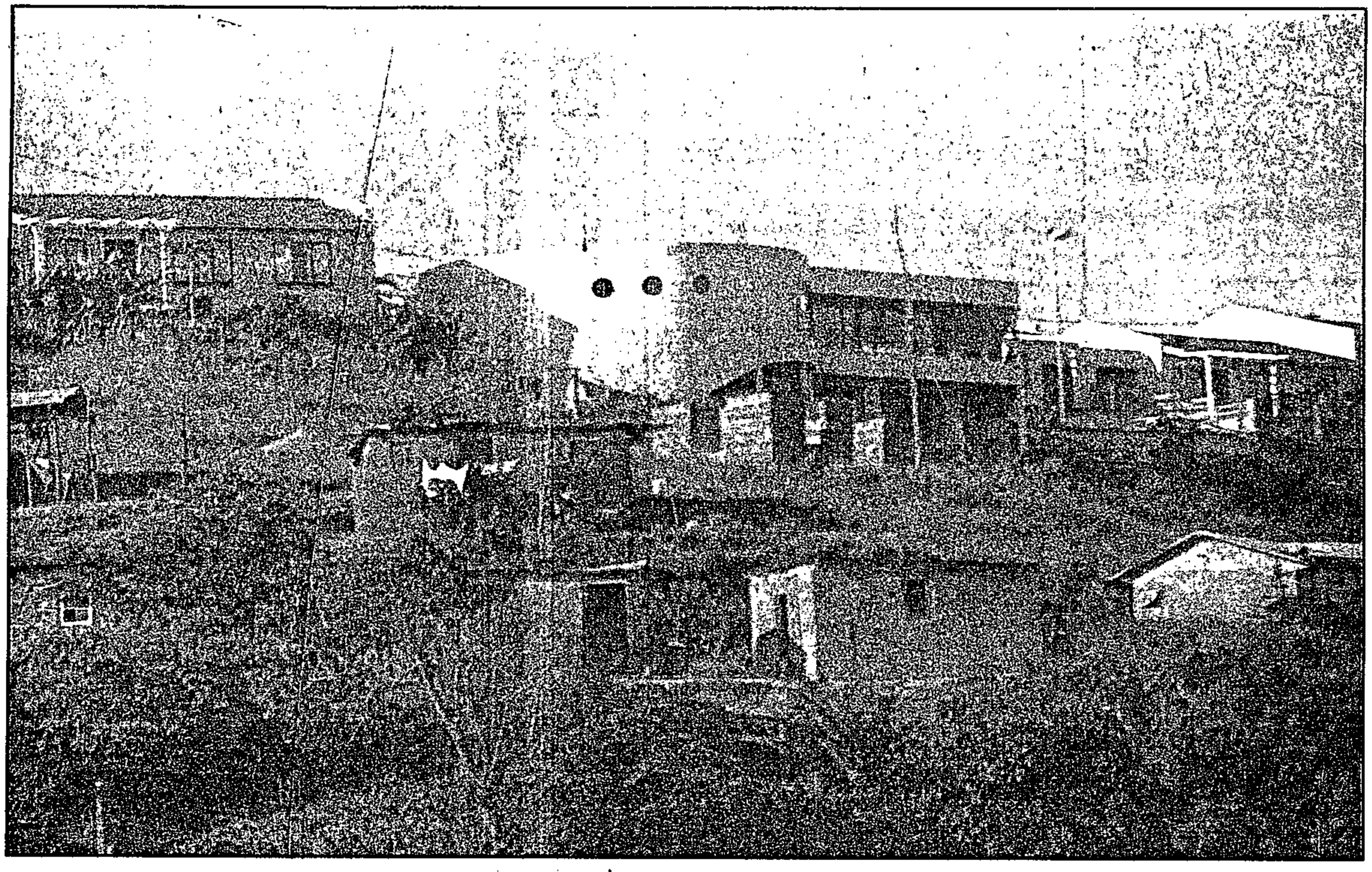
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SURROUNDED . . . Tembe's plush home, which until recently had an uninterrupted view of the Indian Ocean, now looks out on mud shacks thrown up casually across the hillside. The result: his home is now worth about half what he paid for it. ■ Pic: DESANI MOODLIAR

URBANISATION 308 BLACK

Not quite so bad FM 10/4/92

The urbanisation of greater Durban is a timebomb, ticking towards bloody self-destruction. So says a Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) report. The author, Anthony Minnaar, says that, in eight years, the population will probably double.

But Durban City Council management committee chairman Peter Mansfield slams the study (*Squatters, Violence and the Future of Informal Settlements in the Greater Durban Region*) as a distortion of realities unbecoming of a scientific study.

Minnaar traces in some detail the alleged historical failure of Durban authorities to tackle the black housing issue. This was later exacerbated, he says, by apartheid, droughts, floods, land shortages and poverty.

The informal squatter settlements around Durban were fertile breeding grounds for warlords and squatter-lords. They often enjoy the patronage of political parties in exchange for delivering people to rallies, provide soldiers and contribute to party funds.

Minnaar is not altogether pessimistic. But his recipe for peace and stability is long and complex — and not altogether new. "Obviously the priorities for solving both squatting and endemic violence should include a co-ordinated and comprehensive development plan involving all parties and communities in the area. Planning on either side of the Natal-KwaZulu border is done by different authorities without regard for events on the other side."

Mansfield, having carried out studies on behalf of the Urban Foundation, and as the former executive director of the KwaZulu Natal Indaba, is qualified to judge the validity of the study.

"It (the report) ignores initiatives such as Operation Jumpstart, the creation of a R6m-a-year marketing authority and the proposed convention centre, all of which are designed to create jobs and contribute to solutions," says Mansfield.

"The city has set aside R100m a year for regional development. It is also involved in a five-year plan (independent of Eskom) to provide electricity to every home in the area, including shacks, in five years — doubling the number of electricity users."

He adds that Durban had a strong, effective delivery system in the Sixties which, for example, built thousands of homes in Kwa-Mashu. "But Durban's black housing programme was closed down by government in terms of its ideology of no homes for blacks in urban areas."

FM 10/4/92 308 BLACK

Mansfield adds that Minnaar ignores many positive aspects of the informal sector in Durban: "It is established, having built up over a long time with solid community networks. So there is a sense of community and permanence that is lacking in the rushed urbanisation in other areas such as the Cape." ■

ET 28/4/92

Forest squatters to be resettled?

THE Dukuduku Forest squatters could soon be resettled following a cabinet decision to transfer the land to the Natal Provincial Administration.

Parts of the Dukuduku and Nyalazi forests and the entire Eastern Shores State Forest are to be included in the Greater St Lucia conservation area, Forestry Minister General Magnus Malan said yesterday. He said the estimated 10 000 hectares "should afford ample opportunities to suitably accommodate the squatters". — Political Staff (308)

(i) 1. Bactrin negligently prescribed to patient who was allergic to it. Antidote was given whereafter dark spots and cysts developed on his body.

2. After treatment of cut patient's finger became bent.

3. Patient sustained burns during operation.

4. Patient dehydrated during operation and allegedly sustained brain damage and

(ii) 1. Case pending.

2. Claim withdrawn.

3 and 4. Cases pending.

Transvaal Provincial Administration

(1) (b) yes,

(i) 1. Alleged negligence during operation.

2. Alleged negligence during operation and

(ii) 1 and 2. Cases pending.

(2) (a) Minister of National Health

(i) and (ii) no.

(b) Chief Executive Director of Provincial Hospital Services

Cape Provincial Administration

(i) yes,

R19 000 plus costs (notice of appeal was given and judgement is being awaited).

R15 715,32 and

(ii) yes,

R 8 500,00
R 7 500,00
R107 552,00
R 60 000,00
R 96 500,00
R 3 000,00
R 42 550,00
R 25 000,00
R 10 016,37
R 27 530,00
R 546,20

Natal Provincial Administration

(i) no and

(ii) yes,

R1 975 000
R 15 000
R 3 750

Provincial Administration of Orange Free State

(i) no and

(ii) yes,

R8 160,71

Transvaal Provincial Administration

(i) yes,

R26 000 and

(ii) yes,

R1 017 860,00
R 311 539,00
R 120 000,00
R 65 000,00
R 25 000,00
R 20 515,00
R 20 000,00
R 16 919,99
R 16 500,00
R 12 500,00
R 9 000,00
R 6 000,00
R 6 000,00
R 5 000,00
R 4 000,00
R 3 500,00
R 2 000,00
R 875,00.

Balance in Central Energy Fund

251. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

What was the balance in the Central Energy Fund as at (a) 31 December 1991 and (b) the latest specified date for which figures are available? B584E

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(a) R2 158,7 million

(b) On 30 April 1992: R1 994,6 million.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Steering committee: Greater Cato Manor area

29. Mr M ABRAHAM asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

(1) Whether he has appointed a (a) chairman and (b) vice-chairman of the negotiating forum and the steering committee for the Greater Cato Manor area; if not, why not, in each case; if so, (i) (aa) what criteria were applied in, and (bb) whom did he consult before making each appointment, (ii) (aa) when and (bb) for what term of office was each appointment made and (iii) what salary and/or allowances are payable to each incumbent;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D129E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) No. The Administrator of Natal has, however, appointed a chairman on the recommendation of the negotiating forum.

(b) As for (1)(a) above.

(i) (aa) The names of both the chairman and the vice-chairman were unanimously agreed upon by the negotiating forum. The chairman was appointed because of his acceptability to the negotiating forum, as well as the broad community. The vice-chairman was appointed in view of his experience in matters relating to planning and development.

(bb) Both the chairman and the vice-chairman were appointed by the Administrator of Natal, after consultation with Deputy Minister André Fourie MP.

(ii) (aa) The negotiating forum was informed on 28 March 1992 of the appointment of the chairman and vice-chairman, and a public announcement was made in a press release on 29 March 1992. Formal letters of appointment to the chairman and the vice-chairman were signed by the Administrator of Natal on 1 April 1992 and 8 April 1992 respectively.

(bb) One year from the date of appointment with the option to renew the appointment.

(iii) For the chairman, the standard remuneration as laid down by the Department of State Expenditure, namely R438,00 per day.

The remuneration of the vice-chairman is still being negotiated by the parties concerned.

(2) See (1)(b)(ii)(aa) above.

AK Block: place of gritty survivors

C/Press 7/6/92 (308)

By FRED KHUMALO

AS the midday sun beats fiercely on your face, the pungent smell of blocked drains assails your nostrils, a swarm of flies buzzes around in its green armour – and you wonder if you haven't stumbled upon a dumping ground.

The situation becomes more unsettling when you realise that about a kilometre to the north is the affluent suburb of Morningside and the busy Umngeni Road industrial area to the south.

As you probe your way forward, ducking urchins playing football, weaving your way through women washing big plastic containers, you realise that you are in a squatter settlement.

Welcome to AK Block squatter camp.

Home to about 400 people, AK was recently at the centre of lengthy debates between members of the Durban City Council – most of whom were in favour of demolishing the place and resettling the people.

But the move has been thwarted.

Durban city councillor and management committee chairman Peter Mansfield this week gave the squatters a reprieve, quashing rumours that they were to be moved by the beginning of this month.

"Their position is to be reviewed on an ongoing basis ... but we do not want them to be expelled," Mansfield said.

Mansfield said the City Council had decided to remove the squatters from their present base only when an alternative resettlement area had been found. (308)

The reprieve has invoked the displeasure of many councillors who think the camp is an eyesore, sandwiched as it is between an affluent suburb and a busy industrial area.

AK was established almost four years ago by people ranging from refugees fleeing violence in Natal townships to traders from rural areas who flocked to the city to sell their wares and could not afford to go back to their reserves on a daily basis.

However, the area has changed a lot since then.

Four years ago it was a cluster of makeshift cardboard shelters. Today the settlement is inhabited by fully-fledged families and the structures are made of tough tarpaulin and logs. Inside, most shelters are cluttered with humble furnishings including beds, sofas, portable radios and primus stoves.

When the menfolk leave for work on the construction sites or factories in the morning, the women get busy on their rickety sewing machines, churning out clothing to sell at the Durban railway station.

Others can be seen washing huge plastic containers which they sell to householders for anything ranging from R22 to R50. The containers are ideal for storing water or home-made beer.

The squatters buy their water supplies from nearby garages for 50 cents a 20-litre container – more than 20 times the metered rate. The garages are making a killing from the poor.

The squatters use public toilets, but these are closed after 6 pm. Perhaps that's why you are almost sure to stumble on human excrement as you approach the camp on foot.

However, city health officials regularly check the drums the women sell for chemical dye and resin residues.

Also, an Indian nurse visits AK every Thursday and gives the squatters food.

"She is a real Godsend, a true friend of the poor," said Florence Msomi, who fled the political violence engulfing Maritzburg to seek shelter in Durban.

When City Press visited the camp this week we saw a group of white Christians from the Pinetown-based City of Life Bible College who had come to provide food and moral support.

"It tears at the heartstrings to see such things happening in our country; such suffering right on our doorstep," said Christian Dick Parr.

But while the squatters are grateful for help, they retain a measure of independence, saying they did not like to be pitied as they felt a need to be masters of their own destiny.

Their determination to win in life is manifested in the fact that they have succeeded in securing a teacher to run a creche for their children – thanks to the generosity of the Children's Rights Ministry which volunteered one.

However, the kids are taught under the shade of a tree as there is no building.

"The traffic noises are distracting and it is difficult to get 100 percent attention from the kids. Their attention is also taken by passersby," explained teacher Gugu Mhlungu – who had to raise her voice above the din of traffic flowing nonstop on the freeway above the embankment where "classes" are conducted.



NO PEACE FOR THESE KIDS . . . Two white men have warned Happy Valley squatters to move. ■ Pic: DESENI MOODLIAR

Angry visitors fill squatters with fear

By FRED KHUMALO C/Pmem 26/7/92 (308)

MEMBERS of a Maritzburg squatting community thought they could breathe a sigh of relief after getting an official nod to stay put.

But then white men arrived at the squatter camp and threatened to force the entire community out of the area.

The 200 people squatting in the Happy Valley camp, near the middle-class suburb of Woodlands, were overjoyed last weekend after receiving an assurance from the council that they would be allowed to stay put for the time being. Their joy didn't last.

"The two white men who came here have driven fear into us," said Phika Khanyile, spokesman for the destitute squatters, all refugees of the political violence in Maqongqo near Camperdown.

The white strangers, Khanyile said, told the squatters to "get lost . . . go back to where you came from".

The visit by the white men follows shortly after a person, angry at the council's decision, registered his outrage with a local newspaper: "We pay more rates in Woodlands. Now we have to put up with this ugly plastic town on our doorstep. It's just not fair."

He went on: "We will have to examine the possibility of forming a vigilante force to protect our own interests."

Said mother-of-two Joyce Mchunu: "This week's disturbing visit to the squatter camp reminds us of the treatment meted out on June 9 by the police who had been instructed by the council to demolish the shacks."

One of the women beaten up in the June 9 raid was seven-months pregnant, she said.

Meeting on beached refugees

Ipres 18/10/92

By FRED KHUMALO

THE future of more than 1 000 refugees, who fled violence-torn Folweni and pitched tents in the Indian suburb of Isipingo Beach, is in the balance.

Local ratepayers have threatened to have the squatters booted out.

Complaining of a soaring crime rate in their suburb since the establishment of the tent town two months ago, local ratepayers this week exerted pressure on mayor Ronnie Naidoo to get rid of the squatters.

The squatters, who fled Folweni township at the height of the ANC-Inkatha fighting which engulfed the area in August, have been living in tents and surviving on handouts from local Indian relief agencies.

In an urgent meeting held this week, the ANC made desperate pleas on behalf of the squatters, requesting the local authority to let them stay on until a suitable place had been found for them elsewhere.

The ANC said it would be unsafe to return the refugees to Folweni as the area was still tense. Negotiations are underway about forming a possible joint SAP-KwaZulu Police unit to sort out problems stemming from alleged partiality of the KZP in favour of Inkatha and also to patrol the area.

But Naidoo said: "Our ratepayers are up in arms. We sympathise with the problem . . . which is why we made the grounds available in the first place.

"But it's not for us to be burdened with something for which we are not responsible."

ANC southern Natal regional executive committee member and attorney Monty Moodley said many people who had fled Folweni had squatted in other areas as well.

But even in those areas they are viewed with suspicion and are not safe, Moodley said.

"The Isipingo Beach refugee camp is their only haven," he said.

However, the meeting ended on an optimistic note, with all participants resolving to inspect a piece of land in Ezimbokodweni, an area under the jurisdiction of the SAP.

Refugees pin hopes on tent

Sowetan 3/11/92

■ TUESDAY DEADLINE Homeless told Their tent home since July will be taken away today:

By Mathata Tsedu and Ruth Bhengu

MORE than 400 refugees of the Natal violence, including babies only a few days old, may from today sleep in the open when the tent they have been using at Isipingo near Durban is removed.

The families are refugees from the Folweni area in the Umbumbulu district, where more than 30 people were killed in gun attacks two weeks ago.

The refugees have been staying in the tent at the Isipingo sports grounds since July. They told *Sowetan* during a visit yesterday that relief organisations which had hired the tent for them have said it would be taken away today.

"We have nowhere else to go. If they take this tent we will have to sleep in the open. We have tried to speak to them but they were insistent that the tent will be taken on Tuesday," one resident, Mrs Alzinah Mthethwa, said.

Conditions in the tent are congested and unhygienic. Eight children have died since July from illnesses related to living conditions, including diarrhoea and chest infections, according to health officials.

When the *Sowetan* team arrived at the scene, it found a two-day-old baby girl, Sthando "Mzabalazo" Mabuza, the latest arrival in the flea-infested tent. The tent sides flapped in the wind, driving rain inside.

The refugees, part of an estimated 200 000 people displaced by the ongoing killings in the province, are assisted by the Islamic Relief Agency, the Durban Child, Family and Community Care Centre among others who have allegedly said the tent would be taken away.

Several attempts to reach these organisations yesterday drew a blank.

Attempts by the local branch of the ANC and police to return the refugees to their homes two weeks ago resulted in the death of four returnees when gunmen killed them.

Rains bring joy — and hardship

cl press 8/11/92.

308

By FRED KHUMALO

WORDS fail this reporter in describing the effect of pattering rain on the scorched hills of Natal.

It's a very long time since the storm clouds hanging over Natal have brought relief and not hardship!

Thousands of Natalians had no qualms about expressing complete joy over the bursting of the waters.

Natalians had been anxiously scanning white-hot skies for signs of rain clouds for a punishingly long time.

But, reflecting the deep tragedy which underlies the region, the return of the rain could compound the misfortune gripping the lives of about 200 000 refugees.

City Press visited a camp for 78 homeless families who for two months have lived in tents in the Indian suburb of Isipingo beach on the Natal South Coast.

To these people who fled their township home of Folweni at the height of Inkatha-ANC violence, the rains meant long, wet nights, disease and terrible fears for the many newborns struggling to make it in the camp.

Most of the 400 refugees were women and children: The menfolk stayed behind in the township to protect their homes from marauders. Many have died.

Ebrahim Dawood of the Islamic Relief Agency, which supplies food to the refugees, said: "The situation is saddening. These people are caught between the devil and the deep sea. They can't go on living like this, but they have nowhere else to go."

Children

Fears are mainly for the lives of 60 children ranging in age from one week to two years who are highly susceptible to diseases stemming from squalor and the cold.

In the last two months at least six kiddies have died from diarrhoea, bronchitis and other routinely curable afflictions.

As City Press arrived at the site we were hit by a stench which made one's stomach heave. Clouds of fat, black flies buzzed about. A few landed on the open mouth of a sleeping child and crawled about lazily.

The tents were crammed with the paraphernalia of people forced to suddenly flee.

Privacy was non-existant: families slept cheek-by-jowl. Infants barely a few weeks' old cried for their mother's breasts. Elderly ladies, too tired to wake up even during the day, snored loudly nearby.

The Natal/KwaZulu Regional Dispute Resolution Committee said the Natal violence had displaced about 200 000 people.

Hardest hit is the South Coast with between 30 000 and 40 000 refugees crammed into different centres.

Zanele Ngcobo, 34, lost her two-year-old to the treacherous living conditions at Isipingo Beach camp.

She said: "When it rains, the water comes in making our blankets wet and we get sick. There are a lot of flies in the tent — which is not good for the newborns. Sometimes when it is hot, I still have to keep the baby in the tent because it gets windy outside. I have already lost a baby who came before this one."

And the violence continues too. Two weeks ago three gunmen fired on two squatter boys but missed.

Site dispute – DEC to respond

Umlazi squatters, the kwaZulu Department of Education and Culture (DEC) and the local Town Council, are fighting over ownership of an area near Buyani Higher Primary School.

About 30 families claim to have paid R1 000 to the council for sites close to the school premises which the education authorities insist is part of the DEC property.

The squatters moved to the area during the past three years. There was no objection from the authorities until recently when the DEC served notices instructing squatters to leave the area by not later than October 22.

Umlazi Civic Association's (UCA) request to meet the council were rejected on the grounds that UCA is not recognised by the council.

Learning Nation
308 **Plight** In New Nation
20/11 - 26/11/92.

"We then went to offices of the education department with the hope that they would understand the plight of the squatters. But even there, the department officials were also not keen to speak to us. We did not have any choice but to refer the matter to our attorneys," UCA official Sam Makhathini said.

The DEC failed to accept that the squatters were not interfering with the school facilities, said Makhathini. He said the squatters had their own toilets and were getting water from their neighbours. Most of the squatter community's children attend the same school, he said.

On October 26, the squatters' case was heard at the Durban Supreme Court which asked the DEC to furnish reasons why these communities should be denied permission to occupy the disputed land. DEC is expected to respond not later than December 3.

Asked to comment on the matter, the DEC referred PUPILS' FORUM to the town council. Mayoress Maria Xulu accused the squatters of interfering in the school activities. She said some of the squatters were already living within the school yard. UCA denied this.

"We have an alternative place for them which could be provided if they come to us instead of sending the Civic Association which we do not recognise," added Xulu.

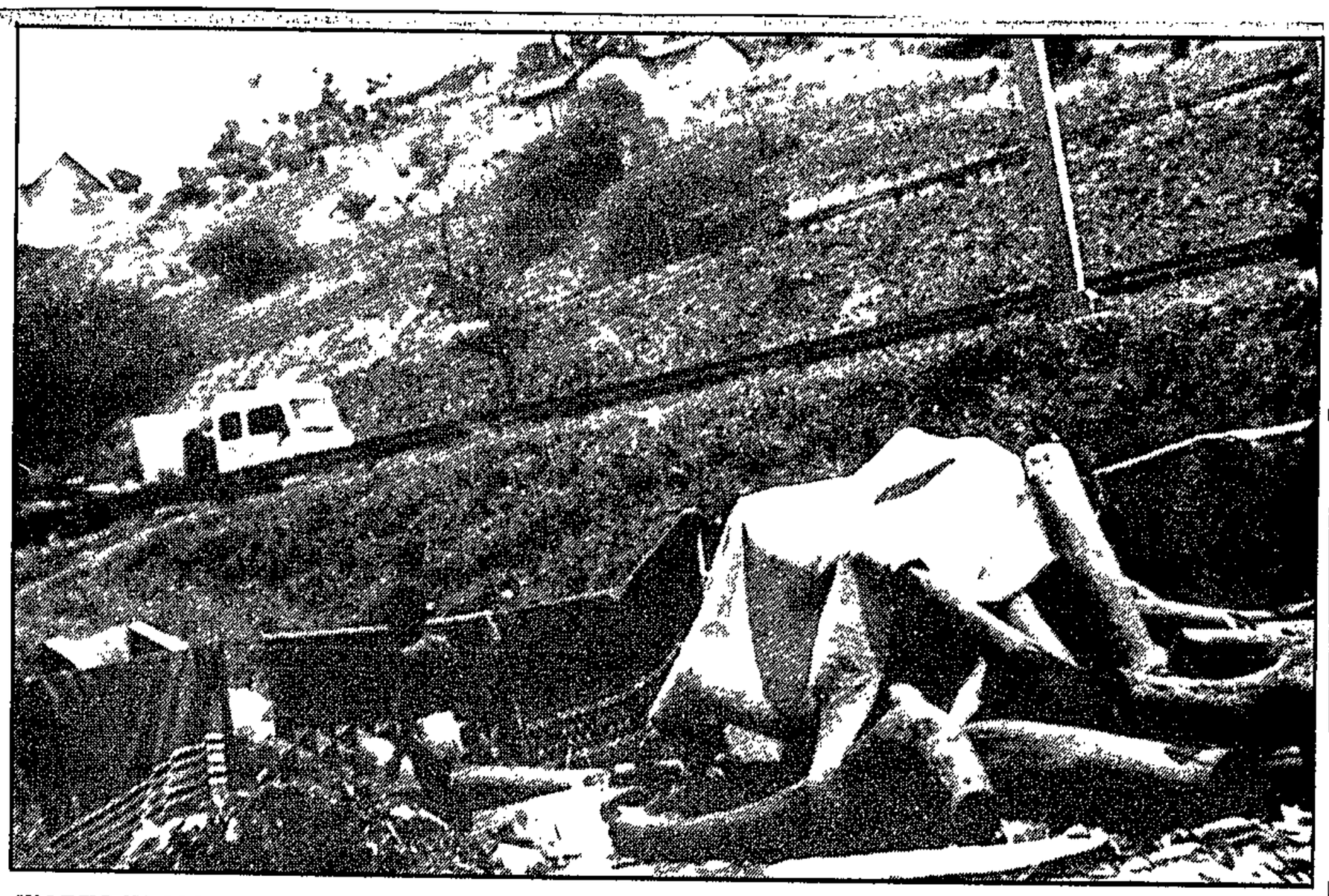
PUPILS' FORUM

B10 Mercury 10/12/92

Squatters to be moved

THOUSANDS of squatters in the Dukuduku forest in KwaZulu were to be resettled within the next six months, senior Natal MEC Tino Volker said at a meeting in Mtubatuba yesterday. (308)

The Natal Provincial Administration has provided serviced plots of land for the squatters.



WARTS 'N ALL . . . "We are not refusing to move from the area just for the sake of refusing. We have nowhere to go," a Canaan resident told City Press. ■ **Pic: DESENI MOODLIAR**

NO MILK, HONEY IN THIS CANAAN

Peace is all their shaky promised land has to offer

By FRED KHUMALO

"THIS is our Canaan. They won't move us from here," Nhlanhla Shelembe says, sweeping his hand over the sloping land bounded on two sides by the Inanda road turn-off and the N2 from Durban.

Another upmarket black suburb? Nope. Canaan is Canaan only in name. No milk and honey here. No water-borne sewage; no shop; no electricity; not even a drop of drinking water.

Only disease, inadequate shelter and threats of removal. In fact there are rumours the squatters will be ejected from the land before Christmas.

But Shelembe and residents from Canaan – who number around 5 000 – have vowed to thwart attempts by the Natal Provincial Administration to have them moved.

Authorities say the squatters are sitting on a time-bomb. It is only a matter of time before the land – precariously perched on a steep slope – is washed away completely by a landslide.

But Shelembe, executive member of the Canaan Crisis Committee, says: "Even with that landslide hazard we're not prepared to move."

Perhaps to appreciate the puzzling obstinacy of the residents – who have garnered the support of both religious and community organisations in their fight against removal – you have to go back to 1989 when Canaan was born.

A survey done recently by students from the ML Sultan Technikon shows that at least 58 percent of the people who live in Canaan were people fleeing political violence in areas as diverse as KwaMashu, Siyanda, Shongweni and Hammarsdale.

When they arrived here they cleared the brush on the sloping land near the upmarketish Indian suburb of Clare Estate near the N2 and erected rickety shacks.

"The numbers were initially small," says mother-of-four Mavis James, "but when other homeless people came to know of our area and the fact that we were living peacefully, they came to join us. They wanted peace and security."

As the numbers grew, the Department of Transport, which initially owned the land, tried to use the law to evict the people.

But community organisations, including the National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel), fought alongside the residents against the removals – until the squatters were promised some better land.

Frustrated, the Department of Transport sold the land to private owners in June 1990. Initially, the department had put up a big fight against development, as any construction on the soft shale would be a serious hazard to the N2.

The new private owners demolished some shacks in a futile attempt to evict the residents. Defiantly, the residents rebuilt their homes. More people flocked to the area.

"We are not refusing to move from the area just for the sake of refusing. We have nowhere to go. The promises (of alternative land) have not been kept," said James.

People from Canaan still feed their hearts with hope that one day the Durban City Council will install water points – as the land now falls under this council.

Giving them hope is Rev Klaus Buckhardt of the St John's Lutheran Church in Reservoir Hills, who has started a church in the shackland.

He described the people as a "good community; a God-fearing community and some of the people here are working or studying. They just need a place to live".

One of the pressing needs in the camp is water. Residents have to cross the freeway to the nearest Indian school to fetch water. About 17 Canaan people have already been killed or injured on the freeway. Alternatively, they have to go to a local shop that sells water for 50 cents per 25 litres.

There is no shop, except for a ramshackle structure of scraps of zinc and cardboard, with the words "Tuckshop" on its door. A few metres away is another rickety shack, with "community hall" written on it.

This is a hive of activity – with children milling around, munching tidbits which have just been delivered by ladies from an ecumenical organisation from the surrounding Indian suburbs.

It is with the help of these people, including Burckhardt and Joyce Moodley, that the people of Canaan now have a pre-school.

Yesterday, the squatter camp was expected to host a Christmas carol service to sing and pray for the "good news" they hope to hear in 1993.

Meanwhile, Natal MEC for local government Clyde Pierce said in a September statement that land should be found for the squatters as a matter of urgency.

But at the time of going to press, NPA chief director of social development Robin Raubenheimer was not available to explain if land had been found yet.

[redacted]

SQUATTERS — NATAL

1993

FM 19/2/93 (308)

DURBAN SQUATTERS · FM (308) 19/2/93

Hanging in there

Two of Durban's highest profile squatter problems are on the verge of resolution — thanks largely to the conclusion of successful negotiations over the issues. The city council is acquiring land to house the squatters of Block AK — whose plastic-and-wood shanties on the pavement of Newmarket Street have become an eyesore in the city centre — while a new civic forum has reached agreement to proceed with a R1,5bn housing development at Cato Manor.

Cato Manor and Block AK are political hot potatoes accentuated by a history of disastrous government intervention in the land through confiscations, evictions and racial favouritism via the Group Areas Act during the Sixties and Seventies.

The Cato Manor Development Forum and steering committee, comprising 22 representatives of local interest groups, have unanimously agreed to establish a Section 21 company, the Cato Manor Development Association (CMDA), to administer the development. Once largely settled by black squatters before their removal in the late Sixties, Cato Manor is an area of about 2 000 ha about 6 km from the CBD which, over the years, has oscillated between white and Indian ownership. More recently, it has been developed under the auspices of the Indian House of Delegates (HoD).

Representatives of the CMDA include the council, province, HoD, civic and residents' associations, private companies and political parties. Earlier negotiations were marred by disputes over who should have the final say over the development of specific sections of the land.

The agreement reached should now see the start of a 10-year housing project to accommodate 40 000 families in what will be a mixed use (residential and small/informal business) development.

Block AK has a different twist. The small ANC-affiliated settlement has confined itself to the pavement of Newmarket Street, one of the roads that segment the fenced-off vacant land which makes up Block AK. The mainly female occupants are an integral part of Durban's R150m-R200m/year long-distance rag trade. Bus loads of shoppers, mostly women from rural areas as far afield as Venda, Gazankulu, Ciskei and Swaziland, converge on the city each week to buy bulk clothing from factory shops.

The Newmarket Street/First Avenue area of Block AK has become an informal bus terminus for this trade. After completing their purchases the shoppers generally spend time at the beachfront using the public ablutions before going home.

Two years ago the city and ANC agreed that the settlers would be provided with essential services and not be removed before being provided with alternative accommodation. It was also accepted that planning for the redevelopment of Block AK would begin in tandem with short-term improvements to their living conditions and the search for a more permanent home for them.

The city, with the ANC's endorsement, now plans to provide houses for the squatters and facilities for the travelling shoppers in one move. It is acquiring from Transnet a tract of vacant land nearby, between the railway line and Umgeni Road, which will be used to provide permanent accommodation for the Block AK squatters and a bus terminal, with ablutions, and a trading area for visiting shoppers.

ANC development spokesman Mike Sutcliffe welcomes the decision and adds that he would like to see a start made on the project soon because of the appalling conditions at Block AK. "The city has all the finance in place and there are no apparent obstacles in the way."

As far as Block AK is concerned, it seems the city is close to reaching agreement with government, the current titleholder, to buy the vacant land. Once that happens it seems likely that it will be designated for mixed residential and business use. ■

Brick-maker to solve the housing crisis?

South 27/2-3/3/93

TUCKED between banana trees and closely-built shacks in the Piesangs River squatter camp near Durban, an Eco-Brick machine churns out hundreds of bricks daily.

Combining the ancient idea of pressed earth with modern know-how, the low-tech machine could be the answer to South Africa's housing crisis. It could also reduce clearance of forests and veld — common sources of building material.

The Green Trust, founded in 1991 by the Southern African Nature Foundation (WWF-South Africa) and Nedbank, funded the basic brickmaker's field testing. Designer Mr David Herbstein of Johannesburg-based Eco-Brick Systems claims the machine makes 6 000 bricks a day at a fraction of the cost of red clay bricks.

Using a mixture of 90 percent local soil and 10 percent cement, the Eco-Brick machine can be assembled in 15 minutes and an operator trained in 30 minutes.

According to pilot project manager Mr Marius du Plessis, a two-bedroom, 55 square metre eco-brick house costs about R11 000 to build. A similar house of regular bricks would cost about R45 000.

About 3 000 shacks balance precariously on precipitous hillsides at the Piesangs River camp, where building materials are in great demand.

Selling eco-bricks within the community generates much-needed local revenue and plans to build a day-care centre for children of working mothers would mean women could cash in on the brick market, too.

The trial run has been so successful, private companies and municipalities have invested over R800 000 in 11 Eco-Brick machines for the Durban area.

Durban City Council approved R550 000 to buy eight machines and vehicles to transport them to building sites. Oil giant BP and the British Consulate have also contributed funding.

Foresters fight RBM removals

W&Mail 8/4 - 15/4/93.

By EDDIE KOCH and ENOCH MTHEMBU

TWO Richards Bay Minerals officials were shot dead this year by members of a community living in a forest where the company wants to build a dam.

RBM public relations manager Barry Clements this week confirmed that two contractors were killed earlier this year while surveying land in the Sokhulu Forest for a dam and pipeline to service its mine in Richards Bay.

The company is negotiating with an elected committee from the forest settlement and is said to have offered generous terms, including proper compensation and effective social upliftment programmes in the region.

"When the contractors were shot, the people from the forest tore down the markers and destroyed equipment that they had left in the forest. They are making it impossible for the company to move into that area," said one informant.

RBM's plan to build a dam in the forest has evoked fierce resistance because it requires the removal of some 20 families and will endanger banana plantations that have been established in Sokhulu. But talks have been held up because severe internecine battles have made it difficult to achieve a settlement that satisfies rival factions in the forest.

The area is caught up in the civil war that rages between supporters of the African National Congress and Inkatha in northern Natal. A self-defence unit (SDU) led by members of the ANC's Umkhonto weSizwe has been involved in clashes with the South African Police as well as armed bands loyal to the Inkatha chief in the area.

Nobody knows which of the rival factions killed the RBM officials but it appears the attacks were linked to the forest dwellers' determination not to move out of the area. The forest provides people with fertile land where they grow banana crops and graze cattle. They are also involved in an informal foresty industry.

Until recently the Sokhulu Forest was also valued as a place to live because it is relatively inaccessible and provided refuge to families fleeing the civil war in northern Natal. However, the protection it offered appears to have ended with clashes between the SDU and the SAP's Internal Stability Unit (ISU).

In February the forest community hit the news when the ISU's Warrant Officer Hendrik Steyn was convicted of murdering SDU commander Michael Mthetwa and attempting to murder SDU member Simon Msweli. Mthetwa was executed in the back of a police van after being arrested in the wake of a shootout between the police and the SDU on August 14 last year. Since then there has been a series of battles between the ANC-aligned unit and an Inkatha group.

It appears the clash between the ANC and Inkatha supporters has its origins in a conflict within the forest community over the dam. The Inkatha supporters are said to favour the building of the dam while the residents who have ties with the ANC do not.

There is a severe land shortage in the Richards Bay area which underlies the conflict in the Sokhulu Forest.

Squatters in another woodland, the Dukuduku Forest, are also resisting removal. The Richards Bay municipality this week hired a security firm to prevent other squatters from moving into another area near the town.

All sides involved in the Sokhulu clash — including Inkatha, the ANC and RBM — are involved in negotiations aimed at defusing tensions around the proposed dam.

Clements stressed the dam is not related to RBM's controversial plans to mine the dunes in the St Lucia area some 60km to the north of Richards Bay. However, the developments at Sokhulu indicate that land claims by people who were dislocated under apartheid from land that the company now wants to use are likely to become a major issue in the debate around whether mining at St Lucia should be allowed.

Coloured 'councils' reject squatter vote

ARG 1/5/93 (307)

Weekend Argus Reporter

MANAGEMENT committees in Cape Town — rejecting allegations that their tricameral background has discredited them politically — have called for a referendum and nonracial elections for the city.

There are nine management committees under the jurisdiction of Cape Town City Council, set up for the "coloured" areas of Athlone, Kensington, Mitchell's Plain, Retreat, Rylands Estate, Scotsche Kloof, Strandfontein, Wittebome/Wynberg and Woodstock/Walmer Estate/Salt River.

Proposals for constitutional changes unveiled yesterday included votes for all property owners and occupiers over 18.

But votes for squatters — as proposed by the city council — were vehemently opposed by management committees.

Votes for "fictitious" persons such as property owners should be kept, but votes for companies would be abolished.

The Rev W D Bantam, chairman of the management committee constitutional steering committee, said only those who contributed to the coffers of the city should be allowed to vote. This included people living in site-and-service schemes, he said.

Athlone management committee chairman Mr L Langenhoven said squatters could uproot themselves at any time.

The committee proposed a metropolitan council with members appointed by about 40 smaller town councils, covering an area similar to the boundaries of the Western Cape Regional Services Council. The metropolitan council should be the main tax authority, they said.

Replying to claims that management committees had been discredited, Mr Bantam said the bodies could claim to represent some people, even though percentage polls in elections had been very low.

Extra-parliamentary civic associations could not claim to represent anyone because they had not faced elections, he said.

Calling for a referendum, the committees said the wishes of the people of Cape Town should be sought.

Don't ignore local signals — Sunter

Business Editor

CASSPIRS beside the N2, and informal settlements "spilling out there", are signs that people in the Western Cape cannot be complacent, Clem Sunter, chairman of the gold and uranium division of the Anglo American Corporation, said yesterday.

They must do something themselves to help the people in the informal settlements without waiting for the Government to do it.

Sunter was speaking at the annual conference of the International Public Relations Association (Ipra) at the Cape Sun.

Pointing out the power of perceptions, he said violence and the struggle were a more dramatic "story" for youth than peace, which was dull by comparison.

The world was at a crossroads and the old idea that the human race was making steady progress and each generation would have a better life than the one before it was being seriously questioned.

There was incredible violence in the world. "I don't think we have progressed in 3 000 years — it is just that the weapons have become more effective."

To prevent SA falling into a vortex of violence and civil war, there must be civic consciousness and action to uplift the poorer communities.

Young people must be given an education and training that would enable them to get a job or run their own business.

It was essential to encourage a democratic tradition, with a lot of power devolved to local level and regular elections with politicians accountable for their actions.

Delegates from informal settlements all over South Africa converged in Cape Town recently to discuss how best to tackle this country's housing crisis. They were joined by representatives of Asian countries which have shown the way in reducing homelessness. The predominant feeling was that squatters should not sit back and wait for a present or future government to provide houses. They should take the initiative in planning and funding their own housing schemes.

Reports by **JUSTIN PEARCE:**

A way out of poverty cycle

Sowetan 15/5 - 19/5/93

307

MOST banks won't give a loan to people who live in informal settlements — with no street address they can't provide the kind of security financial institutions demand.

This has kept many squatters trapped in a cycle of poverty, unable to break out of a hand-to-mouth existence and make any investment in their future.

It has been left to squatters themselves to rectify this situation, by means of savings schemes.

Mr Terence Ndanda, southern Cape regional co-ordinator of People's Dialogue, oversees four different savings schemes in informal settlements in his area, which includes informal settlements in Mossel Bay, George and Knysna.

He explains how the schemes operate: "Each person puts in what he can under his own name, and receives a receipt for the amount."

The banks who refuse to deal with squatters are willing to talk to a high-profile organisation like the savings schemes.

"When places are allocated to build, the money can be collected to buy bricks and other materials."

Savings schemes have so far collected R17 000 nationally, Ndanda says.

He emphasises that it is important for people to start making their own plans for their future welfare now, rather than just sitting back and waiting for present or future governments to provide everything for them.

"People think if Mandela takes over the government tomorrow there will be houses for all, like it says in the Freedom Charter. The question of housing and land is one that is hardly discussed."

No stones left unturned: Victoria Mxenge residents add their voices to their efforts

By Rehana Rossouw

THE WOMEN and men who belong to the Victoria Mxenge Housing Savings Scheme are anxious to represent their own lives to the outside world — to the policy makers, the politicians, the service organisations and all the inhabitants of Cape Town.

In a survey titled "What we need now is the land", residents explained who they were, how they ended up in Khayelitsha and what they contributed through their efforts to the well-being of Cape Town.

The survey was conducted by residents of Victoria Mxenge to assist in their campaign to find suitable land on which to build their homes.

"It is a way of saying that a decent place to live is a right too fundamental to be trivialised by begging, a right the men and women of Victoria Mxenge Savings Scheme have earned through their hard work, their courage and their unity," the document began.

"The story told shows quite clearly that the more than 100 families of Victoria Mxenge — spearheaded by the women — have the will, the capacity and the ability to plan, design and construct an entire settlement for themselves."

The survey was an attempt to end myths about Cape Town's "invisible" shack dwellers and portray them as humans with a past — and a future plan to build in the city.

From the outset, the survey was conducted and controlled by members of the Victoria Mxenge Housing Savings Scheme. It was felt that to negotiate effectively for land, residents needed a thorough knowledge of themselves.

Every member of the scheme filled in a one-page questionnaire designed by People's Dialogue on the basis of objectives the group identified.

A sample size of 60 questionnaires was selected randomly, with one being rejected because it was incomplete.

The sample found that 233 people lived in the 59 households, where the average age of the head of the household was 45 years.

'A decent place to live is a right too fundamental to be trivialised'

The striking feature of the demographics was that it portrayed the cramped conditions of squatter communities, where an average six people live in each house.

The average income of the respondents was R381,34 a month, with families in the group living on R68,11.

Households in which women were the sole breadwinners (51 percent of the sample) generated 14 percent less income than where men were breadwinners.

The single largest occupation was domestic work, with incomes at less than R200 a month not uncommon. Only four percent of the group were skilled workers.

Yet, when the annual income of the households were multiplied by the number of members of the scheme, the survey discovered that the people of Victoria Mxenge earned and spent more than R800 000 a year, therefore contributing significantly to Cape Town's economy.

The average length of stay at Victoria Mxenge was 6,4 years, which closely reflects the social history of migration in the Western Cape. Khayelitsha was first made available for settlement in 1983 and was boycotted at first.

The survey also demolished the myth that squatters in the Cape Peninsula were recent arrivals when it discovered that 93 percent of the members of Victoria Mxenge had lived in Cape Town long enough to have moved at least once from other areas in the Peninsula, on average six years ago.

The members of the Victoria Mxenge Savings Scheme have lived in the Peninsula, on average, for 15 years.

"The survey shows the overwhelming majority of the members of Victoria Mxenge previously lived in close proximity to the Philippi land — not in some parched bantustan reserve as the dominant myth misrepresents," the document said.

"Thus we can argue that the women of Victoria Mxenge, not unlike millions of other South Africans who suffered forced removals, have a legitimate claim to return to the area from which they were driven away.

"The people of Victoria Mxenge are fortunate. If the non-government organisations who sit on the Philippi Land Committee give their consent they will be one step closer to correcting a grave historical injustice," the document said.

This page was made possible by support from the Independent Development Trust

'Squatters need 2 million plots'

(307) CT 27/5/93

Municipal Reporter

IF each squatter family is to be provided with 200m² of land, an area equivalent to 31 times the size of Mitchells Plain would have to be set aside, councillor Mrs Eulalie Stott told the RSC yesterday.

During a discussion on a President's Council paper on urbanisation, Mrs Stott said that just to cope with the present (countrywide) need for housing two million plots are needed — "and the need is doubling every 20 years".

The RSC pointed out yesterday that the two goals of providing informal settlement housing and "compacting" the city were incompatible.

According to a report drawn up by RSC planners, if the urban poor are to be housed in informal settlements they will be denied easy access to the metropolitan area.

The only way compaction of the city could take place to alleviate long travelling distances for the poor would be to provide formal housing "possibly on the basis of subsidised rentals".

The RSC is to convey its viewpoint to the administrator.

May 29 to June 2 1993

Southenvironment

Squatting in slime at Marconi Beam

Soweto 29/5 - 2/6/93

307

Marconi Beam informal settlement in Milnerton is a shocking example of how environmental deterioration can affect the health and living conditions of residents. **Sabata Ngcai** reports.

STAGNANT flood water at the Marconi Beam squatter camp in Milnerton is making life a daily hell for residents there.

The stinking water poses a health threat for the residents, especially the children, but their demands that the municipality drain the camp have fallen on deaf ears.

Children play in the slimy, green water in front of their homes. Wooden fences and gates erected by the residents to keep them safe are not effective.

Parents are concerned that the children will drink the water and get ill.

Residents believe the municipality is ignoring the poor conditions at Marconi Beam to force them to move to the Du Noon settlement, about 4km away.

But they insist that they are not prepared to leave Marconi Beam because it is near to their places of employment.

While the municipality dragged its feet a one-year-old child nearly drowned at the Easter weekend when heavy rain hit the area.

Mrs Maureen Morris's shack is so wet inside that she has to sit on her bed with her feet off the floor whenever she is inside.

She has to leap from her doorstep onto her bed every time she goes inside to keep her feet dry.

"It's terrible, but I don't know what to do," Morris said. "The municipality is not doing anything to help us."

Residents fear that the floods and resistance to the move to Du Noon could result in conflict among themselves.

"When people drain water out of their shacks it usually runs into other people's homes and that's where the trouble starts," explained Mr Bonga Bukwana.

South African National Civic Organisation (Sanco) spokesperson, Mrs Elda Mahlentle, said she had told the municipality about the drainage problem in June 1991.

"They promised to bring pipes to drain the water but they never returned," she said.

"Although we are living in a pigsty, we are not prepared to move."

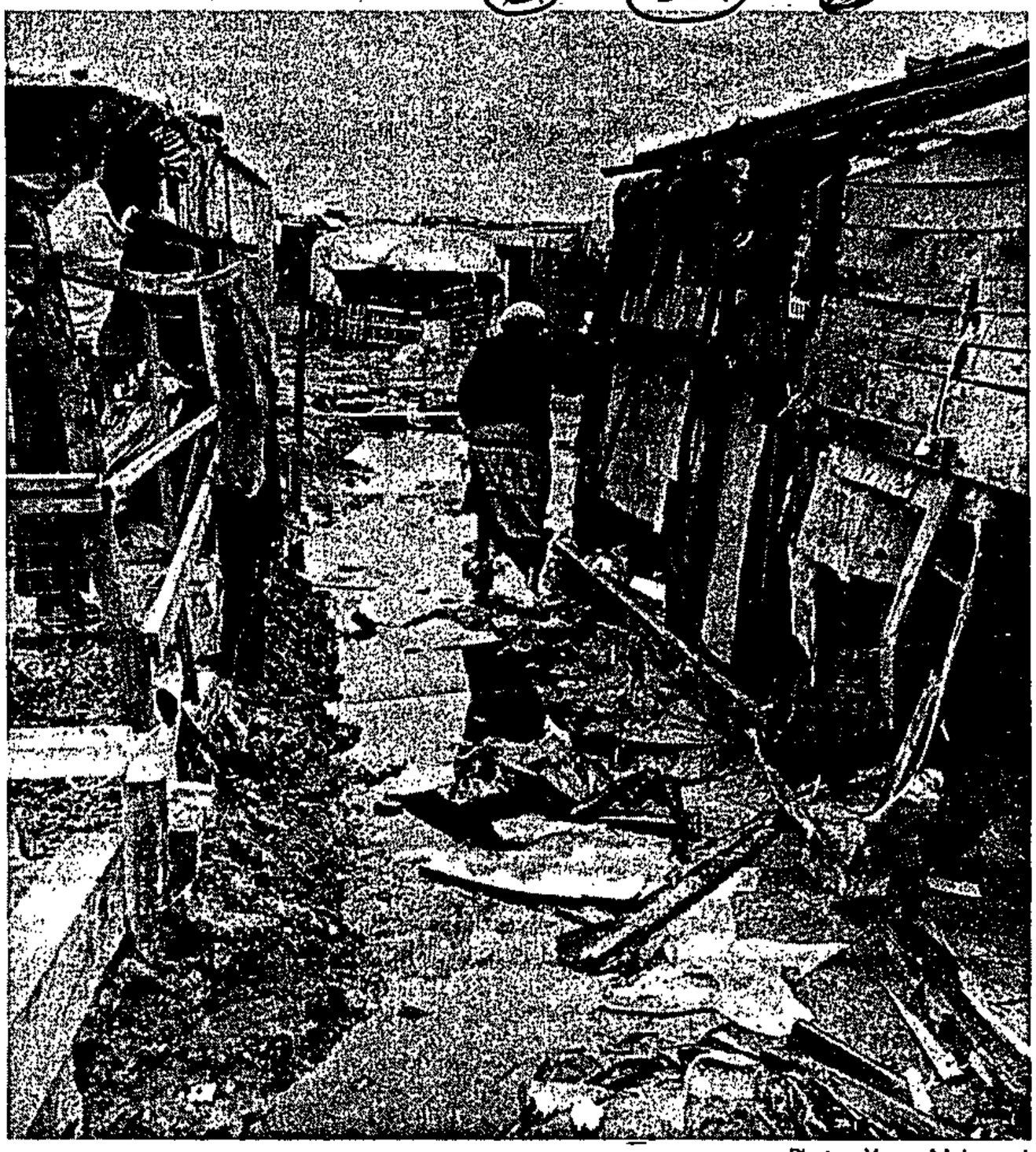
The situation at Marconi Beam is made worse by the garbage which is scattered around the shacks.

The municipality is adamant that it cannot do anything to help the residents.

"There is nothing we can do because we pointed out to them where they should erect shacks," said Milnerton town clerk, Mr Pieter Gerber.

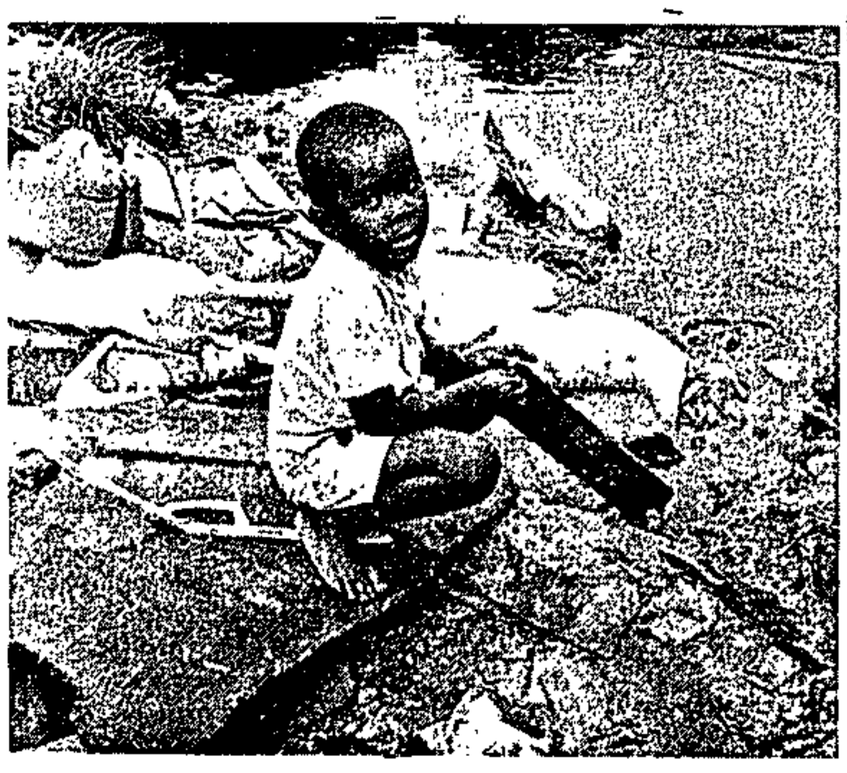
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Gerber insisted that the municipality could not provide services in Marconi Beam but could only do so when the people had moved to Du Noon.



Photos: Yunus Mohamed

NO WAY OUT: Resident Elda Mahlentle is trying to find her way out of the water



PLAYGROUND: Simbongile Sijobo plays in stinking water

May 29 to June 2 1993

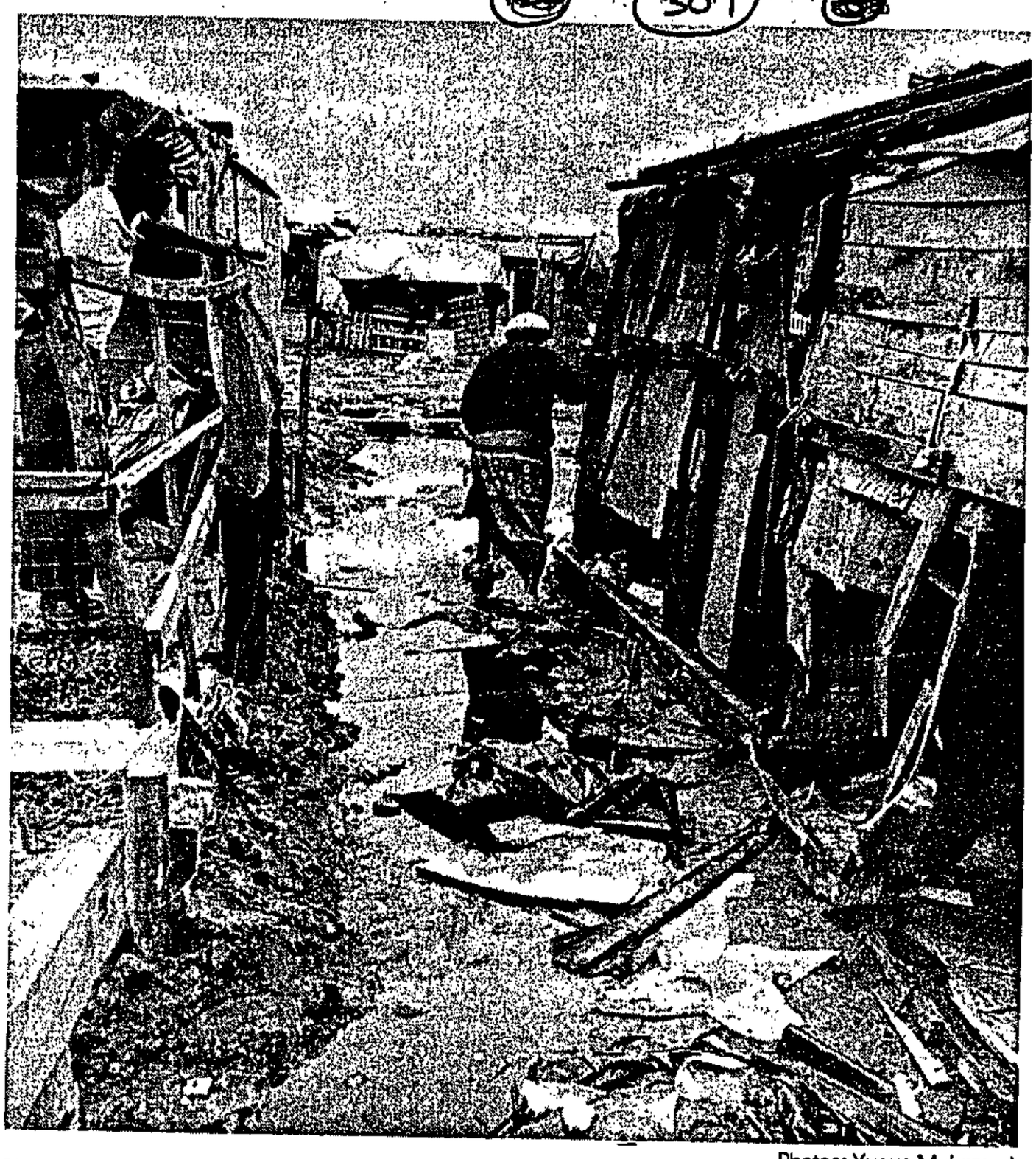
Southenvironment

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Soweto 29/5 - 2/6/93

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PLAYGROUND: Simbongile Sijobo plays in stinking water

House torched by angry squatters

308

ARG 5/6/93

DURBAN. — Angry black squatters lobbed five petrol bombs at a house in Hillcrest, 32km from here yesterday as their shack settlement was being demolished, police said.

Three of the bombs exploded, slightly damaging window panes, roof tiles, a concrete wall and a vehicle, according to police spokesman Major Bala Naidoo.

He said the situation was "under control" by 2.30pm.

Major Naidoo could not confirm reports that one of the group which hurled the petrol bombs had been injured by gunfire from a Hillcrest resident.

A source in Hillcrest confirmed that shots had been fired from the home under attack, but no details were forthcoming.

The attack came as the Natal Provincial Administration demolished about 190 shacks on private land near the Embo township.

Natal's MEC for social development, Mr C J Pierce, said about 30 families had "illegally invaded" two private properties in Hillcrest at the beginning of April.

This number had grown to 200 recently.

"This administration has made every effort to address the plight of the homeless families," said Mr Pierce in a statement.

NPA officials had attended five meetings with squatter representatives to try and get their voluntary relocation to alternative sites provided by the NPA.

Offers of relocation had been rejected and the NPA had been compelled to demolish and remove the shacks, said Mr Pierce. — Sapa.

Squatters attack white homes

C/PRESS 6/6/93

By FRED KHUMALO

308

AFTER 200 shacks outside Durban were demolished on Friday, squatters retaliated by attacking white houses nearby.

The local civic association has also threatened a consumer boycott against white businesses in the area.

The demolition, which was ordered by the Natal Provincial Administration (NPA), sparked a racial clash, with squatters petrol-bombing and stoning houses of a white suburb near Embo outside Hillcrest.

On Friday a house belonging to a white family was petrol-bombed and other houses stoned after the demolishers swooped on the "illegal" Embo settlement.

Many of the squatters moved to the area after fleeing violence in the rest of Natal.

While the demolishers, escorted by police, smashed down the rock-and-daub shelters, squatters attacked the adjoining white suburb.

A police spokesman said that during the attack on a house, one of the occupants fired at the squatters. Three squatters were arrested.

FM 23/7/93 · (308)

SQUATTERS

FM 23/7/93

Two birds

(308)

Durban City Council has approved a R4,5m project aimed at "bottom-up economic empowerment." It aims to accommodate long-haul bus traffic, which brings millions of rands to the city, and resolve a long-standing squatter problem.

The money — from a fund for upliftment programmes — will be used to develop a bus terminus, trading amenities and housing for squatters on 2 ha of vacant land, owned by SA Rail Commuter Corp, wedged between Mansell Road and the railway line, a few blocks east of Block AK in Greyville.

The project is intended to create jobs and affordable housing for more than 40 squatter families as well as provide facilities for charter buses that bring rural shoppers to Durban. The shoppers buy in bulk, mostly clothing and fabrics from the Derby Street factory shops. It's estimated that they spend R140m a year.

ANC development spokesman Michael Sutcliffe says progress on the scheme is welcome but it does little to ease the squatters' plight. They lack even basic facilities and are often attacked by rightwingers. "It will be at least eight months before the squatters can move," he says.

The city's urban development director, Alec Gilbert, says most of the money will be spent on the bus terminus and only about R800 000 on housing for the squatters.

The terminal will provide tarmac parking for about 20 buses, with an additional gravel park for peak overflows. It will have ablutions for passengers and bus drivers (who now use beachfront cloakrooms), locker/storage facilities and a supervisor's office.

The city plans to approach agencies such as the Small Business Development Corp or the KwaZulu Finance Corp to discuss establishing facilities for migrant street and car-boot traders.

The other part of the project involves the 44 business and residential units for the Block AK squatters in Newmarket Street who serve the long-haul bus industry. Gilbert says: "Design was worked out with them, taking into account their needs and the rentals they could afford. Each unit will comprise a courtyard sandwiched between a small shop at the front and residential accommodation behind it, for which the tenants will pay about R110 a month at today's prices. Since some of these businesses are marginal, costing is critical."

He says facilities could be ready in eight months, though this depends on how long it takes to rezone the site from railway usage to allow the buses, allied trading and housing.

The city is finalising a long-term lease over the land from the Rail Commuter Corp and is about to begin detailed design of the development.

Gilbert says only part of the site will be developed. A second phase later will depend on how well the initial scheme works. ■

Unions anti FW invitation

ST 26/7/93

LUSAKA. — Zambia's Congress of Trade Unions has vociferously opposed the choice of President F W de Klerk to officiate at the 67th Lusaka show on Saturday (30th)

Mr De Klerk has been invited by Zambia Agricultural and Commercial Show Society chairman Mr George Bender, with tacit support by the Zambian government.

Union spokesman Mr Fackson Shamenda said Mr De Klerk was a wrong choice because he was "on the exit from South African politics".

"I am shocked to learn he is coming to open our show," he said.

Zambian Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Vernon Mwaanga said there was nothing sinister about the invitation.

Mr De Klerk was a head of state, and had besides been officially invited by the ZACSS, and the government accepted their judgment.

— Sapa

Squatters seize homes in Natal

ARG 2/11/93 (285) (308)

□ Legal house-owners stand guard — armed with clubs and sticks

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The mass occupation of House of Delegates-owned homes in Cato Manor continued today.

Groups of squatters, mainly women, ran from house to house searching for unoccupied dwellings amid scenes of wild excitement.

Most houses occupied had names of the new "owners" scratched or drawn on them.

Squatters were planning to march on the building contractors to seize the keys to their new homes.

Few of the legal home-owners in Wiggins went to work today, opting instead to stand guard at their homes, armed with an assortment of clubs and sticks.

There was no sign of any police presence.

One group of women went "house-hunting" today.

When they discovered an empty house, they used a length of steel reinforcing to prise open a window. While several women climbed into the house, another scratched her name on the wall next to the door.

Those inside the house ran from room to room shouting with excitement.

"There's a bath," shouted one and those standing guard outside took up the cry: "Bath! Bath!"

Another spotted the toilet and sat on it, calling her friends to look.

There was evidence that even occupied houses were being reoccupied by groups of "poachers".

Several houses had the names of their "owners" scratched out and new names added, but one group were determined that this would not happen to them. Besides the name on the door, they went from room to room writing their names under sinks and in other hidden places.

These, they said, would be produced as evidence if their claim to the house was challenged by poachers.

The squatters, living in what they called chicken shacks, have watched the 1 000 or so houses go up and have grown increasingly angry: land earmarked for the extension of Chesterville has been lying unused for years.

The invasion has pushed the Cato Manor Development Association to the verge of collapse.

A meeting billed as a community meeting is to be held in Chesterville tonight at which they will consider how to acquire the handful of empty homes still left in Cato Manor and what to do next.

● See pages 5 and 8

Squatter dies in forest clash

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — An unidentified 63-year-old squatter was shot dead and two police constables were hacked in fierce clashes between the SAP and forest-dwellers in the Dukuduku forest in Zululand yesterday.

The flare-up follows the passing of a deadline at the weekend for the squatters to move. Police and the NPA have begun to destroy shacks that housed about 10 000 people. CT 3/11/93

The squatter was apparently killed by a policeman who helped the two constables.

Squatters in Durban cause crisis

308
125
ST 3/11/93

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Squatters remained in nearly 400 houses in the Wiggins area of Cato Manor here early today — more than 24 hours after an organised invasion of the area by toyi-toying Chesterville residents.

Urgent meetings were held last night to resolve the crisis and to defuse simmering racial tensions.

Police spokesman Major Hamilton Ngidi said "a few charges" of trespassing and malicious damage to property had been laid, but arrests were suspended pending the outcome of negotiations between squatter representatives and the House of Delegates.

Mr S V Naicker, the HoD housing minister, met squatter leaders last night and offered to give 63 new houses to Chesterville residents. The meeting ended with no immediate solution in sight, and was adjourned till this afternoon.

However, concern was mounting in several quarters that anarchy could result in other areas unless the situation was resolved quickly and decisively.

There were fears that fighting could break out among squatters themselves. About 400 unoccupied houses were taken over on Monday night by Chesterville residents who scrawled their names onto doors and windows to stake their claims.

But yesterday morning other would-be squatters had arrived and some were busy erasing the names of previous occupiers and painting in new names.

Officials stay clear of Natal squatter crisis

CT 4/11/93

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Local authorities in Natal yesterday distanced themselves from the housing crisis in Cato Manor, while the ANC and NP accused each other of being responsible.

By late yesterday there was still no solution to the illegal mass occupation of 400 House of Delegates homes at Cato Manor and the various parties were locked in negotiations.

Police spokesman Major Hamilton Ngidi said that as negotiations were taking place police had temporarily suspended arrests on trespass charges, although they were constantly monitoring the situation.

Mr Dumisani Makhaye, ANC Southern Natal media officer, said the NP was trying to use the crisis in Cato Manor to vilify the ANC. "It is not the ANC that created the corrupt HoD which allocates houses in Cato Manor on a racial basis," he said.

NP spokesman Mr Johan Steenkamp said the blame for the illegal occupation of houses must be placed squarely on the ANC, which "diligently encourages people to occupy empty property and squat illegally".

Cosatu man calls for election holiday

BIDay 3/11/93

ERICA JANKOWITZ

THE first day of the general election should be a paid holiday to ensure a high turnout for the poll, Cosatu election co-ordinator Jesse Maluleke suggested yesterday.

Speaking at an Innes Labour Brief seminar, Maluleke also called on business to train election monitors and release them for monitoring duty before, during and after the election.

He said monitors would play an important role in defusing tension in volatile areas in the run-up to April 27. On the voting days, they would ensure voting practices were adhered to and afterwards they would ensure the result was accepted.

He emphasised that monitors should be recruited from management as well as the shop floor as skilled workers could make specific contributions to the process. So far Cosatu had not devised a special training programme for monitors, but was looking into the qualities and skills required.

On workplace voter education, Maluleke said Cosatu itself would not train workers, but trade union representatives and management should jointly select an outside agency to conduct an education programme.

Employers were expected to pick up all costs involved, grant paid time off to enable shop stewards to be involved in the process, preferably allow training during company time and the use of company facilities, and allow mobile voting stations on their premises if their size warranted them.

He also urged business to offer assistance to workers who required identity documents before they could take part in the election. As things stood, Home Affairs would be unable to cope with the demand for documentation of the 4- to 5-million eligible voters without them, he said.

Maluleke said indications were that the election would take place over two days and not three as first suggested.

Speaking at the same seminar, Independent Mediation Service of SA elections project co-ordinator Drene Nupen said indications were that a second ballot would be allowed if a voter spoilt his paper before placing it in the counting box.

She said it had also been agreed in the most recent Bill on elections that an indication of intent to vote for a particular party would be counted even if the mark made were not a cross. A dot, tick or other mark would be accepted.

ANC calls for whites in Popcru

LLOYD COUTTS

THE ANC's PWV region resolved at the weekend to encourage the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) to open its membership to whites "to create further divisions in the SAP". BDay

At its fourth annual conference in Johannesburg, the region also agreed to create "disciplined, community-based policing" that would accountable to communities.

It resolved that the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, should increase its profile in local communities. 3/11/93

The conference noted that political violence was encouraged and financed by "government elements" in the SAP and SADF and the black and white right wing.

Violence was also being fanned by government's refusal to remove "instability units" from troubled areas. Delegates also demanded that the SADF be confined to barracks during next year's election.

They agreed to campaign to strengthen the national peace accord, to convene a national peace summit and to campaign for a national peace corps.

The region resolved to "move speedily" towards the conversion of hostels into family units."

Responding to the call to open Popcru's membership, SAP public relations chief Maj-Gen Leon Mellet said the call was "indicative of the racism" practised by Popcru and its masters.

"It also confirms that Popcru is nothing but a political pressure group trying to politicise the SAP. Whatever their devious aims are, it remains illegal for any member of the SAP to become a member of a union such as Popcru or to become politically involved in any political organisation," Mellet said.

Shack dwellers swarm into 400 new houses

BDay 3/11/93

DURBAN — Shack dwellers from Chesterville swarmed into about 400 recently built homes in the nearby Wiggins area of Cato Manor in Durban on Monday night.

Sapa reports that House of Delegates chief housing director Martin van Zyl said about 400 of the houses had been claimed illegally by yesterday afternoon.

The squatters had reportedly grown angry at waiting for years for housing.

Van Zyl said: "We believe we can find a solution and we are getting co-operation from all parties concerned. There is no acrimony."

□ Our Cape Town correspondent reports that city planner Neville Riley has said all the illegal tenants of Area L in Tafelsig, Mitchell's Plain, should be out by mid-December.

In the meantime, the illegal tenants would not be evicted. Riley declined to say whether the council would charge them rent.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

General Affairs:

Illegal occupation of houses in Cato Manor: discussions

HANSARD 24/11/93 (125) (308)

1. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister for National Housing:

Whether he or his Department has been involved in any discussions regarding the recent illegal occupation of houses built in Cato Manor by the Administration: House of Delegates; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what was the outcome of these discussions?

D341E.INT

The MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HOUSING: Mr Chairman, even before the illegal occupation of the houses at Cato Manor, when it was observed by my Ministry and the department that the Greater Cato Manor Development Association—as hon members know, this association is a section 21 company formed especially to undertake the planning of Cato Manor—had not been carrying out its functions properly, I took the initiative of calling a meeting which coincidentally followed very soon on the illegal occupation of houses in Cato Manor. This meeting took place on 11 November 1993.

It was an open meeting to which all the various role-players, people and groups who have an interest in the area and the media were invited.

The squatting that has taken place in Cato Manor is in an extremely important area of Durban, which is within seven kilometres of the central business district. Quite apart from the other social and economic factors involved, we in the Government have been prompted for a long time to regard Cato Manor as an urgent development planning area. Regrettably, the organisation which was set up in conjunction with the communities involved there has not been able to carry out this function.

Mr A RAJBANSI: Sack them!

The MINISTER: It is quite possible that we will do exactly that.

The illegal occupation of homes will, however, not be tolerated as this impinges on basic property rights and could lead to similar actions in the rest of the country. In fact, in my opinion this could lead to anarchy throughout the rest of the country.

During the meeting it became clear that much frustration exists on the part of the homeless people and that this frustration largely emanates from the fact that the Cato Manor Development Association has, for various reasons, not been able to develop the area. It was therefore decided that an acceptable alternative development vehicle should, as a matter of urgency, be identified in order for it to continue with the holistic planning and rapid development of the area. Whether this should be the development association we have now or a new one is still to be determined.

I decided that the only practical way in which to proceed at the present time was to call for written proposals, within 10 days, after which my department would evaluate these proposals in an effort to formulate a new more workable basis. I gave the people attending an undertaking that these proposals would in fact be discussed immediately afterwards with all the role-players.

We received the last of those submissions yesterday. They will be collated over the next few days and we hope to call an additional, more specialised meeting with those people who can be of practical assistance in Cato Manor and go ahead with planning something productive in that area.

At the abovementioned meeting the hon the Minister of Correctional Services, Mr A J Vlok, and the hon the Minister of Housing and of

Welfare, Mr S V Naicker, who apologised to me and to the House for not being able to be present today in view of urgencies in Cato Manor, undertook to make certain land, which is at present owned by the Administration: House of Assembly and the Administration: House of Delegates, available to a development body in order to provide further support to such a body. My own department is also prepared to procure funding and other infrastructural support as soon as a body is established to fully represent the interests of the various communities and to coordinate the development of the area.

We are going to do our utmost to ensure that development commences early in the new year. It is the intention that housing be provided for the broader community and not as such to the illegal occupants. Hopefully this development will be one of many others elsewhere in Natal and the rest of the country.

The solution is to solve the housing problem for people who have been deprived for a long time and really not to see it as a question of the occupation of houses. That has to be dealt with as an emergency, the rest of it has also to be dealt with in an immediate fashion.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, the DP believes that, despite what the hon the Minister has said this afternoon, the continuing crisis in Cato Manor is being treated with cavalier disrespect by all parties concerned.

It is now 24 days since the crisis began and apart from some meetings and a request for written proposals, nothing concrete appears to have been done regarding this problem. The Government has yet to act decisively, and I mean the Government in all its ramifications. Even Mr Mandela appears to have walked away from the problems in Cato Manor despite his earlier intentions.

The illegal invasion and occupation of the approximately 800 homes there had two dimensions, namely the criminal aspect as well as the festering problem of squatting and the necessity of providing homes for squatters. Added to these now is the potential health hazard that is slowly emerging.

Let me say immediately that in so far as the criminal aspect is concerned this cannot be allowed to succeed, because the logical consequence of such action would be eventual chaos and anarchy. I am very pleased that the hon the Minister supports us in this regard. The breakdown of law and order and respect for property rights in Cato Manor, coupled with the endemic criminal violence that already exists in South Africa, does not bode well for the birth of a new order in this country. In fact, the events at Cato Manor have sent shivers of fear down the spines of decent law-abiding people and have frightened them to the bone. We therefore condemn the failure on the part of all those responsible for allowing this chaos and anarchy to continue and for not taking decisive action.

Having said this, let me also say without any equivocation that we have great sympathy for the plight of the squatters in Chesterville and elsewhere. Without doubt the Government must accept the blame for its failure to address adequately the rapidly escalating Black demand for homes, for failing to address the housing crisis in this country and for the provision of homes along racial lines. The appointment of the hon the Minister last year was a clear endorsement of this particular fact. We have nothing against him. He has inherited a legacy of problems and is trying his best to do whatever he can. However, the following question can well be asked: Why were serviced sites only made available to Black communities, whilst other groups were offered the option of low-cost housing as well?

To get back to Cato Manor, it seems to me that this lame-duck Government will not be able to find timeous and effective solutions to the problems there. What needs to be done is for the Government actively to involve both the ANC and the IFP in this issue, and we in the DP are quite prepared to facilitate this. Unless this is done urgently, the crisis of Cato Manor could well become a disaster. [Interjections.]

The hon member for Clare Estate has a habit of

Squatters block roads

(308) CT 4/11/93

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Thousands of squatters under threat of eviction from the Dukuduku forest in KwaZulu are sabotaging the Natal Provincial Administration's relocation efforts by blockading roads with trees, trenches and nail-studded planks.

A convoy of NPA workers with heavily-armed police protection travelling into the forest to move families to the new settlement area were yesterday hampered by dozens of trees blocking the dirt road.

Police are concerned that some squatters are arming themselves to fight against their relocation.

Meanwhile, IFP spokesman Mr Ziba Jiyane has condemned the police shooting of an "unarmed ... IFP member after destroying his house at Dukuduku" on Tuesday.

However, police maintained Mr Johannes Nzungezi Zulu was killed after police came to the aid of two uniform branch men under attack from knife-wielding squatters.

Cato illegals may stay in homes for 3 months

HOD 308 AR 24/11/93

Political Staff

DURBAN. — People illegally occupying 799 houses in Wiggins, Cato Manor, could be in them for at least a further three months, as all sides are now looking to National Housing Minister Louis Shill for a R30 million solution.

Initially it was reported that 400 of the homes built by the House of Delegates for low-income Indian families were occupied by Chesterville people on Monday night.

But at a meeting yesterday between the Chesterville Residents Association and the HoD, the CRA said 799 houses were occupied.

The CRA and HoD decided yesterday to turn to Mr Shill for answers. They want him to spend R30 million to build 1 200 homes in Chesterville extension.

The land is owned by the Durban City Council. A few years ago the Natal Provincial Administration laid out roads and provided services there. But the sites have not been allocated yet because of a squabble between the Ningizimu Town Committee that controls the area and its political opponents.

HoD Housing Minister S V Naicker met Mr Shill in Pretoria today to discuss this plan.

Tomorrow the CRA wants to meet Mr Shill and Eric Molobi, chairman of the National Housing Forum.

If Mr Shill comes up with the money, the government could waive tender rules and ask Bester Construction to build the homes. Bester Construction has delivered 1 039 of the 1 300 planned houses in Wiggins to the HoD.

Work in Wiggins has now stopped because of the invasion. This is costing the company R60 000 a day in wages.

Bester could be on site in Chesterville within 24 hours of being given the go-ahead, and within eight working weeks could be delivering 10 houses a day.

But, this timetable could be extended by the builders' Christmas holiday.

Meanwhile, Wiggins is volatile. In spite of a permanent police presence, problems could develop between the legal Indian owners and the illegal African occupants.

At least 10 occupied houses have been vandalised through having their ceilings and windows removed.

The squatters painted their names and numbers on all 799 houses, and the vandalism bill so far is R1,5 million, according to Mr Naicker.

Dukuduku area 'tense'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Dukuduku forest in northern Natal remained tense yesterday as Natal Provincial Administration officials accompanied by heavily-armed police continued moving thousands of squatters.

Businesses in surrounding Mtubatuba and St Lucia began to feel the pinch of a five-day consumer boycott and the area braced itself for the funeral of a 63-year-old man shot dead by police earlier this week. 308

The consumer boycott was initiated in protest at the removals by the IFP last week. CT 5/11/93

Independent monitors working for the Empangeni-based peace committee yesterday backed Inkatha's claim that Mr Johannes Nzungezi Zulu was unarmed and alone when he was "allegedly harassed" by members of the SA Police and shot twice on Tuesday.

Police have said the shooting occurred after colleagues were attacked by a gang of squatters.

Squatter bill is R4-m

ARG 6/11/93

DURBAN. — Damage caused by Chesterville squatters occupying houses in Durban's Cato Manor has escalated to R4 million. 308

Baths have been smashed, piping and ceilings ripped out, and basins stolen.

It was reported that 799 houses have been occupied. — Sapa.

Man killed in jungle rumble

CIPress 7/11/93

By SIPHO KHUMALO

SIMMERING tension between the squatters of Dukuduku Forest near Mtubatuba in Zululand, and the Natal Provincial Administration (NPA) – which this week destroyed homes in a bid to forcefully remove the community – exploded into violence which left one man dead.

An SAP spokesman said Johannes Zulu, 68, was shot dead by police while two constables were hacked in a fierce battle between Internal Stability Unit members and the forest dwellers.

Police said Zulu was killed by a policeman who came to the aid of two colleagues who were allegedly coming under attack from the bush-knife wielding squatters.

However Inkatha, which has joined the fray on the side of the squatters, alleged Zulu was unarmed and was cold-bloodedly murdered.

"Zulu was one of the residents who refused to be removed from the Dukuduku Forest until the NPA provided an alternative settlement area," said Inkatha spokesman Ziba Jiyane.

There are an estimated 6 000 people living in the Dukuduku Forest and the NPA has given them notice to vacate the land by October 31. However, the forest dwellers have been adamant that they would not leave the area where they have settled for the past six years.

Following the destruction of their dwellings angry squatters blocked an access to the forest using trees, trenches and nail-studded planks.

Police said they were worried that the squatters were arming themselves to resist the removal.

The squatters have in the past engaged in a number of campaigns to ensure their continued stay in this pristine forest. These included an appeal to the state president FW de Klerk for his intervention and a consumer boycott in the nearby town of Mtubatuba. (308)

However all these failed and the NPA moved in to destroy the dwellings this week.

The NPA wants to remove the squatters to an area north of Mtubatuba and St Lucia.

About 200 families have already gone and there are now 600 to 800 families still on the land.

Jiyane said Dukuduku residents had been reasonable enough to accept that they would move – but only if an acceptable alternative was provided for them.

"The NPA, on the other hand, has offered an unreasonable amount of R1 000 per resident as compensation. This token is unacceptable to Dukuduku residents," said Jiyane.

The situation was still tense as forest dwellers were still refusing to move out of the forest.

A senior NPA official said: "We are still committed irrevocably to clearing the forest."

LAND WAR

Squatter families must leave endangered forest

ST Times 7/11/93

A TENSE war of nerves is being fought deep in the pristine Dukuduku forest near St Lucia over who will get the last large chunk of mature coastal forest in South Africa.

Already, the strange war between thousands of squatters and Natal Provincial Administration officials, demolition teams and the police has cost the life of one forest dweller. Two policemen have also been injured.

Squatters, under threat of eviction, have resorted to felling trees and placing planks with long spikes across roads and digging trenches in tracks to try to prevent vehicles from moving in or out of the 2 000-hectare area.

308

By RYAN CRESSWELL

The Dukuduku forest boasts fine specimens of Natal mahogany, wild fig and pigeon wood.

The ecologically-sensitive area is earmarked for incorporation into the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park run by the Natal Parks Board — and the NPA wants the squatters out at any cost.

But the squatters and other Inkatha Freedom Party supporters in the area have started a consumer boycott of St Lucia and Mtubatuba and have petitioned State President FW de Klerk.

The deadline for people to leave the forest and move to organised agri-villages across the road has expired, but only 200 families out of more than 950 have made the move.

MEC Val Volker said the occupation of the indigenous forest was illegal and the relocation had been negotiated with traditional and community leaders and with Kwazulu ministers.

Conservationists were worried that the "slash and burn" methods used by squatters to clear the bush for planting was destroying the forest.

One conservationist said up to 30 percent of Dukuduku had already been destroyed and the area would become a sand bowl in 20 years.

Heavily armed policemen and members of the SADF say they are in the forest to protect everyone involved in the move, but they are worried about snipers.

Meanwhile, squatters say police are using excessive force and are harassing them. They say Caspirs and police vans cut through the bush at dangerous speeds. United Nations peace-keepers are in the area to help defuse the tension.

On Tuesday tragedy struck when demolishers and policemen broke down a hut in the forest. Mr Johannes Zulu, 63, arrived from the fields and flew into a rage, slashing Constable SM Armstrong and Constable JN Grobler with a panga before he was shot dead by another policeman.

His daughter, Miss Emina Zulu, claims policemen "slapped" her father and laughed at him because he was angry.

The policemen were treated at hospital and discharged within two days.

Kezobala Dukuduku Committee member Philip Mlambo said the bush farmers felt they had a right to some of them were born there decades ago and others had been there for years.

NPA officials, however, said most of the people had moved into the area in the last few years because of drought, unemployment and a relaxation of influx controls and group areas legislation.

The African National Congress has now instructed lawyers to look at the legalities of the situation.

Mr Volker said the NPA would continue to help people moving to the new site.

Mr Volker also said the NPA would now lay charges under the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act against people who continued to live in the forest.

Squatters urged to leave houses

Durban — ANC president Nelson Mandela on Saturday urged squatters who had taken occupation of homes earmarked for Indians in Durban's Cato Manor, to vacate the houses.

Mandela was speaking to a crowd of about 5 000, most of whom where squatters, at a peoples' forum gathering in Inanda, north of Durban. Star

The ANC president was referring to the recent squatter occupation of homes — built by the Indian House of Delegates — and the surrounding controversy which has highlighted Durban's housing crisis. 16/11/93

He said he realised the National Party Government was not interested in the housing crisis facing blacks.

However, it was wrong for squatters to take over houses earmarked for Indians.

He would return to speak to Cato Manor squatters next week to formally request that they move from the homes.

"Using force (to invade homes) can lead to force from those communities," he cautioned. (308) (~~Yes~~)

An ANC government would ensure that adequate attention was applied to the country's housing crisis, Mandela said. — Sapa.

Cato Manor: 'Department erred'

CT 25/11/93 (308)

THE Department of National Housing had erred by not intervening within the first nine days of the housing crisis in Cato Manor near Durban, National Housing Minister Mr Louis Shill said yesterday.

Speaking during an interpellation debate on the illegal occupation of houses by squatters, he said no direct action had been taken at the outset because the occupied homes were the responsibility of the House of Delegates administration.

The area was now surrounded by a large group and any attempt to forcibly evict the squatters would invite a serious racial confrontation.

His department had convened a meeting of interested parties on November 11, and a follow-up meeting would be held in the next 10 days.

He said the Cato Manor Development Association (CMDA), a Section 21 company appointed to co-ordinate development there, had not carried out its functions properly, and an alternative body was being contemplated.

Mr Shill also said the National Housing Forum had refused to attend the November 11 meeting.

The Department of National Housing, with the help of the private sector, had embarked on a new programme to provide low-cost housing to black people.

Mr Shill's statements came as a Durban developer announced a major housing scheme comprising 460 houses for the middle-income black market to be built at Umlazi on what used to be the township's golf course.

— Sapa, Own Correspondent

Land provided for Dukuduku squatters

EMPANGENI. — Squatters in the Dukuduku forest in northern Natal are to be resettled on land made available by the Natal Provincial Administration.

This follows a judgment in the Mtubatuba Magistrate's Court after the withdrawal of the squatters' legal representatives.

Magistrate Mr F W Pienaar also empowered the provincial administration to dismantle all "squatter structures" erected in the indigenous forest. — Sapa

CT 26/11/93

HoD blamed for Cato Manor home invasion

WMS-11/11/93 308

Farouk Chothia

THE House of Delegates has been squarely blamed for the forcible occupation of homes earmarked for Indians in Cato Manor township by hundreds of black families this week.

Remarked Durban city councillor Peter Corbett: "In areas that the (Durban) city council administers, the HoD still insists that the housing waiting list be drawn up on a racial basis — that homes in Indian areas be reserved for Indians. We have appealed to them on many occasions to have non-racial waiting lists — but they refuse to agree to this."

There are no parallels with the squatter invasion of coloured housing in Tafelsig last week, which sparked speculation of "third force" involvement.

In Cato Manor, residents from the nearby African National Congress stronghold of Chesterville moved in after months of fruitless negotiations with the HoD. They want to buy the three-bedroomed houses, which are priced at R35 000 and require a R300 deposit.

Chesterville Residents' Association (CRA) spokesman Ernest Zwane said: "The HoD wants the homes only for Indians — and we are saying that all race groups must be allowed to live in Cato Manor. Affordability and whether you are employed must be the criteria, not race. These homes have been unoccupied for three months." He added that if any of the blacks who had moved in did not meet these criteria, they would have to move out.

At the time of writing, there was no sign of the impasse being broken. HoD spokesman Nagoor Bissety said many of the homes had already been allocated to Indians and that blacks would have to move out. He said the HoD did not want to forcibly evict the occupants and hoped that they would leave as a result of negotiations.

HoD Housing Minister SV Naicker was scheduled to hold a meeting with the Minister of National Housing, Louis Shill, yesterday to urge him to earmark land and money for black housing. Bissety said that Naicker — "out of compassion" — offered the black families 219 of the 400 homes — but they had rejected the proposal.

"The minister sympathises with the blacks. He also comes from the deprived class," added Bissety.

The occupation has turned the spotlight on the critical shortage of housing for Durban's blacks. Said Zwane: "The last home to be built in Chesterville was in 1942. The population has grown since then. In some cases, 30 people live in a single home." Said Corbett: "The dwellings of about 50 percent of the population in the Durban Functional Region need to be upgraded. We are looking at about two million people."

Fears of clashes between blacks and Indians were defused as a result of close co-operation between the CRA and the Cato Manor Residents' Association, which works primarily among Indians. According to local reports, members of the two organisations are jointly patrolling the area to ensure that there is no intimidation or harassment.

Reassuring Indian residents, Zwane said: "There is nothing to fear. We want to live in harmony."

Demolish, don't destroy shacks

WM 3-9/12/93

Farouk Chothia 308

THE Appeal Court has given a landmark judgment which rules that landowners can pull down shacks of illegal squatters — but cannot damage or destroy the building material.

Mr Justice JW Smalberger's ruling was welcomed by lawyers who said previous victims could now sue landowners for damages.

In Durban this week, city council staff brought down shacks in the Cato Crest squatter settlement. Ranjit Parsotham, of the Legal Resource Centre in Durban, said that if building material was destroyed, the shack-dwellers could sue the city council for damages in terms of the new ruling.

Judge Smalberger made his ruling in a case brought by shack-dweller Nigo Mpisi against landowner Grant Trebble.

Mpisi was living illegally with other shack-dwellers on land owned by Trebble in the Emzomusha squatter settlement near Durban. Trebble razed the squatters' shacks to the ground and set them alight in 1988, starting a five-year court battle that climaxed in Bloemfontein this week.

Judge Smalberger said that in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, Trebble had the right to "demolish" Mpisi's shack — but only by "pulling or tearing it down" through the "use of such force and means as would be reasonable in the circumstances".

The judge said the demolition should be "done without causing any greater damage to the constituent materials of the building or structure than was reasonably necessary for, or incidental, to the purpose".

While it was not "unnatural" to sympathise with landowners, they do not have the right to "take the law into their own hands'.

Judge Smalberger ordered the payment of R950 to Ngisi for the building material he lost.

Removal: Policeman shot

DURBAN. — A policeman was killed and a member of the Natal Provincial Administration injured yesterday when a group of squatters who refused to move from the Dukuduku forest near Mtubatuba allegedly opened fire on them.

A police spokesman said a number of NPA employees removing illegal squatter structures had initially been intimidated by about 100 squatters.

The squatters refused to disperse on the instructions of the SAP, who proceeded to fired teargas at them.

Shots were then fired from the crowd, wounding a policeman in the head and an NPA official in the leg.

Police returned fire but there were no reports of any other injuries.

● The southern Cape hamlet of Pacaltsdorp nearly lost its only fire engine this week when an arsonist lobbed a petrol bomb into the fire station, causing thousands of rands in damages, police said yesterday.

● A gang held up an East Rand police station yesterday morning and escaped with a large number of police weapons. — Own Correspondent, Sapa



Shill ... *the power of the cheque book*

FM 24/12/93

jam that has largely stymied development of Cato Manor — a stretch of largely vacant land 6 km west of central Durban, laid waste by a succession of Group Areas expropriations and blunders.

All efforts by politicians, including Shill, ANC president Nelson Mandela and HoD Housing Minister S V Naicker, failed to dislodge the invaders. Instead — and this is hardly surprising, given that no action has been taken — numbers have risen steadily. Shill, who visited the homes last week, tells the *FM* that about 1 200 families (from an initial 400 or so) have now entrenched themselves illegally. (~~1~~) (308)

Shill is confident the solution thrashed out last week by himself and about 30 interest groups will solve both the illegal occupation problem and break the broader development log jam. "We tried some lateral thinking. Rather than pushing policing as a solution, we found alternatives by looking at the needs of those who have to leave and those who have been dispossessed. The creation of a temporary city was one. However, the best solution seems to be for the community to resolve the issue itself."

Is this a solution? Hardly, if it does not establish that private property must be protected. The squatters are being allowed to stay in the houses until alternative accommodation is found, while construction of new homes for the dispossessed begins in neighbouring Bonella.

In essence the plan involves:

- ☐ The formation of a fully representative Cato Manor Development Association (involving 30 organisations), with a full-time executive team to plan and build about 40 000 houses in five years (including the 800 at Wiggins Road);
- ☐ Infrastructural development by Durban City Council;
- ☐ Pooling of all land owned by different interest groups into a trust;
- ☐ Provision of adequate State finance when the new housing subsidy scheme begins; and
- ☐ Recognition of the need for complementary private sector finance for Cato Manor development, resulting in R100m-R200m annually going into the scheme for five years. (308) (~~1~~)

FM 24/12/93

Says Shill: "We believe this is the first time these elements — namely management, money, land and the community — have been combined to work together, and it happened because we realised that it will not operate any other way."

But the Minister's optimism could be premature. In the first place, the onus was placed on the community to ensure the squatters left the illegally occupied properties once new homes had been identified (government financial assistance for Cato Manor is conditional on this). The community has failed to do this.

The Minister is only partially correct in suggesting that this is the first time efforts have been made to pool resources at Cato Manor. Past initiatives have recognised the need for joint efforts but, after initial optimistic enthusiasm, vested interests failed to relinquish control of their land.

The shock of the squatter invasion may, however, have jarred them into realising they must work together to stop Cato Manor becoming a giant slum. It must seem only reasonable for the homeless to occupy other people's property if nothing is done to stop them. ■

SQUATTING FM 24/12/93

Principle at stake

Durban's Cato Manor squatter crisis has been resolved — at least temporarily — by the local community, along with National Housing Minister Louis Shill's cheque book and some lateral thinking. (308) (~~1~~)

The crisis erupted on November 1 (*Currents* November 5) when shack-dwellers from the overcrowded Chesterville black township spilled over the N2 highway to Wiggins Road in Cato Manor. They occupied about 800 new homes that had been built under authority of the House of Delegates (HoD) and allocated to low-income Indian families.

Two main problems were created by the invasion: what to do about the illegal occupants of other people's homes; and what to do about those whose new homes were snatched away before they could move in themselves.

It also drew attention to the political log

SQUATTERS – NATAL

1994 ~~1995~~

SQUATTING Fm 21/1/94

Cato Manor conundrum

An Indian family chased from a Cato Manor, Durban, home by a mob has had the property returned. And it now appears that allegations of similar intimidatory evictions are groundless.

Initially it seemed mob rule might be taking over at Wiggins Road where 800 empty houses, built by the House of Delegates, have been illegally occupied since November by families from the overcrowded black settlement of Chesterville across the N2 highway.

In contrast to Cape Town City Council's tough line of evicting squatters from 276 homes in Tafelsig, Mitchells Plain, the 1 200 Cato Manor squatter families have been given permission, by National Housing Minister Louis Shill, to stay put until new dwellings can be built for them. The construction of new homes for the dispossessed Indian families is also being given attention.

But the Cato Manor crisis took a sinister turn when an Indian family living there was scared into leaving by a large group of blacks. There were unconfirmed reports that at least four other families were driven out in a similar way (*Currents* January 14). This was interpreted as being the result of Shill's decision, which effectively rewarded the invaders of property and violated the principle of defending private property rights.

ANC southern Natal treasurer Albert Dhlomo, who heads the Chesterville Residents' Association which represents the squatters, says the home has been returned to the Indian family that fled and an investigation has not substantiated four other allegations of intimidation (308) (R2B3)

He adds that the association's marshals, not the police, recovered the property and the

Cato — p40

Fm 21/1/94

invaders had been opportunists from Kwa-Mashu township south of Durban, not lawless elements from Chesterville. "They simply tried to use the volatile situation as an easy way to obtain a home."

Dhlomo says the residents' association is working closely with police to maintain law and order at Wiggins Road and prevent violent recurrences. The co-operation even led to the recovery of personal belongings burgled from an Indian home.

The ANC, he stresses, upholds the rights to and protection of private property ownership. But he says Cato Manor is not a simple issue.

"The factors which led to the invasion and occupation are complex. Blacks were excluded from buying at Cato Manor, though they had 1 000 names on the waiting list. The ANC cannot condone this sort of apartheid irrespective of whether the houses had been earmarked for blacks, whites, coloureds or Indians. (308)

"Yet the ANC cannot give its blessing to the property invasion or the continued occupation of the houses. During subsequent negotiations, the ANC insisted on the squatters leaving so that the rightful owners could regain possession. Shill insisted they stay until new homes are built."

The newly reconstituted Cato Manor Development Association, headed by University of Natal mass housing specialist Dan Smit, is scheduled to hold its first meeting this week.

All the land is being pooled in a trust and the association is responsible for implementing a housing development strategy for the area. It also has the difficult task of ensuring the illegal occupants move out of the Wiggins Road homes once alternative accommodation is available. ■

SQUATTERS FM 18/2/94

Tit for tat

The link might seem tenuous but the seven-hour hostage drama that last week played itself out at the Durban headquarters of the

House of Delegates (HoD) stemmed, in part, from race riots which erupted in the city 45 years ago.

It was, it seems, the spectre of the January 1949 Natal riots (which left more than 100 killed and thousands homeless) that last year persuaded National Housing Minister Louis Shill to balk at evicting squatters who had illegally occupied 800 homes in Wiggins Road, Cato Manor, designated for low-income Indian families (*Current Affairs* November 5).

However, Shill's precedent-setting compromise — which entails allowing the 1 200 squatter families to continue occupying the homes to avoid racial conflict — appears to be backfiring.

The rightful owners are now resorting to increasingly extreme tactics to ensure their rights are not ignored. The HoD hostage drama was the latest in a string of incidents. Others included resorting to squatting themselves and sending delegations to see HoD Housing & Welfare Minister S V Naicker.



Minister Shill

At the heart of the problem are fears that, though the dispossessed were promised replacement homes as a priority, any delay in handing them over could see their claims pushed aside after April's general election.

"Everyone knows that the HoD will cease to exist after April 27 and the Wiggins Road owners are worried that blacks will then leapfrog to the front of the housing queue," says Cato Manor Residents' Association director Dharsha Reddy.

Because of this, they placed great store in Naicker's promise that the construction of 800 replacement houses would begin before last Christmas and the homes would be ready before the election. But, when the building project was delayed until the end of this month (it now appears that only 274 homes will be ready by end-April), the frustrated Indian would-be homeowners decided to take matters into their own hands. Their first move, led by a group of 20 dispossessed families, was to occupy illegally empty houses in Cato Manor's Bonela section.

This initially brought threats of eviction and the families were reported to the SA Police for trespassing.

But, according to the association, Naicker relented and agreed, under pressure, to allow the retaliating squatters to stay put until alternative homes were ready.

The precedent created with the original Wiggins Road squatters meant that, if the new squatters were evicted, the government would be accused of applying double standards. If not, further compromises would be likely to increase the probability of more illegal property occupations.

The HoD says the 20 Bonela properties illegally occupied are more "upmarket and expensive" than those at Wiggins Road. Though they had been sold, they had not been occupied by their new owners.

That, however, is not the crux of the problem. The real issue is that, even though Shill and Naicker may not condone squatting, they are finding it increasingly difficult, having opened the door, to jam it shut again. Under the circumstances, the assurances they've given that no further invasions will be tolerated sound exceedingly hollow.

While the Chesterville and now the Bonela squatters deserve some sympathy, grabbing other people's homes is unconscionable.

The tough line taken by Cape Town City Council in evicting black squatters from 276 homes allocated to coloureds at Tafelsig, Mitchell's Plain, demonstrates that stern action against lawlessness need not result in racial conflict. On the contrary, it is the Shill/Naicker appeasement policy that appears to be exacerbating the problem. ■

'I'll only leave here in a coffin' – illegal resident

Farouk Chothia

LAMONTVILLE residents have illegally occupied scores of homes built in the township south of Durban arguing that they have preference in terms of the government's Reconstruction and Development Programme. (308)

People took occupation of the houses — built by Stocks & Stocks for Toyota employees — last Sunday and have vowed not to move. WM 5-11/8/94

Said 24-year-old Remember Lushozi: "If I move out of here, it will be in a coffin. The RDP says we will have homes. (Housing Minister Joe) Slovo must support our action." Lushozi added that, like other occupants, he had printed his name on the door and walls of his new home.

ANC Southern Natal regional executive committee member Eric Mtshali said the party did not "approve" of the occupation. "We have made it clear to Stocks & Stocks that the occupation has nothing to do with the ANC," he added.

Mtshali said some Lamontville residents had planned to occupy the homes a fortnight ago.

Before the occupation, a mass meeting was held where the ANC's branch executive committee managed to persuade people not to go ahead.

A second meeting last Sunday ended in "chaos" and "some residents" went to take over the homes.

Mtshali said the ANC regional office had still not decided how to deal with the matter, it was planning to meet local ANC leaders in Lamontville.

Observers point out that the occupation highlights the high expectations among ANC constituents in the light of their party's victory in the April poll.

It also underlines the housing shortage in a province where, according to provincial housing and local government minister Peter Miller, one million homes need to be built by the year 2000.

But Miller, an IFP member, has far less ambitious plans than PWV premier Tokyo Sexwale.

While Sexwale hopes to build 150 000 homes annually, Miller's target is a modest 20 000 for this year, doubling each year thereafter.

According to reports, Miller said that by the year 2000, the kwaZulu/Natal government can be expected to finance the building of 250 000 houses with a remaining 750 000 financed by the RDP.

In terms of Slovo's plans, 50 000 houses will be built or provided this year with the figure reaching [illegible] by the year 2000.

Snatchers take over new homes

(1285) 308

VENILLA YOGANATHAN
Weeked Argus Correspondent

ARG 6/8/94

DURBAN. — Illegal occupants of a new housing scheme in Lamontville, south of Durban, are reaping the whirlwind of the ANC's pre-election promises of "houses for all".

An estimated 100 residents of a shack settlement near the housing scheme, convinced that the houses had been built as part of the reconstruction and development programme, moved in and took occupation.

About 200 houses had been built by Stocks and Stocks for individual sales. Some had been sold and occupied by their legal owners.

The house-snatchers, who scrawled their names on the walls and windows of the new houses, say the houses and land belong to them. They have named the scheme Dube Freedom Square.

Since November they watched the houses being built on their doorstep and believed the ANC was delivering on its promise of "houses for all", said illegal occupant Siphiwe Mazibuko.

Stocks and Stocks general manager Geoff Griffiths said a number of units had been sold. Many owners had already moved in but others who paid deposits were yet to take occupation.

The shack-dwellers refused to move out and the Internal Stability Unit was called in to evict them. Four people were arrested and charged with trespassing and house-breaking.

Mr Mazibuko said legal occupants would not be intimidated.

Families who had bought houses from the company did not known how to handle the situation. Said Reggie Ntabeni: "I suppose it will become a matter for the police if they (the illegals) kick us out."

Linda Zulu said he would rather die than move out of a Lamontville house he occupied illegally.

"When the ANC was campaigning here during the election they promised that houses would be built in Lamontville for our people," he said.

Mr Zulu, unemployed, lived in a shack with his girlfriend and their two-year-old son before occupying the house. He is prepared to pay about R150 a month rent.

"Those people (who purchased houses from the company) should go back to where they came from if they want peace. They must move out," he said as he raised a clenched fist to illustrate his point.

Mr Zulu insisted that he did not break into the house to take occupation. "I went to the (site) office of Stocks and Stocks and took the keys to the house. I went in through the door. Those people who broke doors and windows to get in are the tsotsis."

Complicating issues are gangsters who have moved into the area to take over the houses from illegal occupants. Some have sprayed-painted their names and car registration numbers on doors.

Mr Zulu and his friend Errol, also a house-grabber, vowed they would defend "their" properties. "We have waited long for houses. Nobody will take them from us."

We won't budge, say squatters

Star 8/8/94

■ OWN CORRESPONDENT

"We are prepared to die." This is the ominous message Cato Manor squatters have for the KwaZulu/Natal provincial authorities who are preparing to send in people to tear down their shacks. (308)

The squatters held a meeting yesterday and decided unanimously to resist attempts to remove them from the area. They also decided not to go to work today in anticipation of the demolition.

This followed a decision by provincial Minister of Housing Peter Miller to stop the invasion of squatters into the area. About 400 illegal shacks have sprung up in the area already.

Shack dweller Joseph Mtshali appealed to the authorities to have a meeting with the squatters to discuss where alternative land could be found. He said the people were prepared to die if this option were ignored.

"We are ready for anything," he said. "We have suffered too long and are prepared to die."

Mtshali also dismissed claims by Miller that the pending demolitions had been sanctioned by national Housing Minister Joe Slovo and the central Government.

Squatters win a reprieve in court

DURBAN. — Squatters at Cato Manor have won a reprieve from having their shacks demolished with national and provincial government putting the plan on hold pending legal proceedings.

The squatters' lawyer, R J Purshotan, said a court application was lodged in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon seeking the prevention of the imminent demolition of about 400 shacks.

"We got an understanding from the national and provincial government that they will not proceed with the demolition until the resolution of legal proceedings," Mr Purshotan said.

Provincial authorities earlier delivered notice to the squatters to remove their structures by 5 pm, or face demolition.

Purshotan said the court papers argued that laws allowing the evictions and threatened demolitions were against South Africa's interim constitution.

"Since the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act is a barbarous law, it should not be used against defenceless people like squatters," he added.

The new Cato Manor squatters have vowed to resist the authorities and say they are prepared to fight to save their homes.

KwaZulu-Natal Housing Minister Peter Miller said provincial authorities would oppose the court action, but the eviction of squatters would be put on hold in the meantime.

"We will only have access to the papers in the morning," Mr Miller said.

He said the Cato Manor "land invasion" was planned and professionally done during the past week.

"You simply cannot have people hijacking other people's land," Mr Miller added.

By late afternoon building material was still being carried into Cato Manor on foot by squatters avoiding police roadblocks, witnesses said.

Squatters win court reprieve

308

CT 9/8/94

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Cato Manor squatters have won a last-minute reprieve against the demolition of their shacks.

This follows an urgent Supreme Court action challenging the validity of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act.

They argued the act was in conflict with the constitution.

The government gave an undertaking yesterday not to continue with the demolition until the matter had been dealt with in court.

City authorities warned the reprieve could have "catastrophic consequences" for the whole country.

"It will be interpreted as a licence to erect a shack anywhere in any city," management committee chairman Mr Peter Mansfield said.

Squatters the losers in 'land-grab' row

WM 12-18|8|94 (308)

Cato Manor squatters face eviction after an IFP minister accused Sanco of orchestrating land grabs. But shack lords may be behind the problem, reports Farouk Chothia

THE kwaZulu/Natal Minister of Housing and Local Government, Peter Miller, has accused the South African National Civic Organisation (Sanco) of "orchestrating" the occupation by squatters of land earmarked for a low-cost housing project in Cato Manor, near Durban.

In an interview with the *WM&G*, Miller, an Inkatha Freedom Party member, said: "We have strong prima facie evidence that Sanco southern Natal organised the land grab."

Sanco regional organiser Sydney Madida accused Miller of having his "facts quite wrong" and of "running away from the problem. We are totally against the occupation of land but demolition is not the answer. It leads to violence. Let there be negotiations."

Miller's allegation came after an urgent application in the Durban Supreme Court last Monday to have the minister's plans to demolish about 400 shack homes declared illegal.

Squatter Themba Hadebe, whose shack now threatened with destruction is the sixth home he has built, said in an affidavit its demolition would infringe his rights under the new constitution. He said the government was resorting to a "barbaric law" — the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act of 1951 — to evict the squatters.

Another squatter, Isaac Gumede (30), said: "All I want is a home of my own which I will build on my own. If they don't want us here, they must give us other land."

Miller is refusing to make alternative sites available for the squatters, who are adamant they will not move.

"They didn't fall out of the sky. These are not people who have no housing. They are a bunch of land-grabbing renegades and opportunists," he said.

Mr Justice Piet Combrinck made no ruling on the application after legal representatives for both sides agreed to a moratorium on demolitions until the crisis was resolved.

Miller said the government had "hard evidence" that shack lords were selling sites "to more then one person and then leaving people to fight among themselves".

Other sources, while denying Sanco was behind the invasion, agreed. They said it was "organised" by shack lords who profiteered from such invasions. They claimed a similar occupation had been orchestrated in Cato Crest, another squatter settlement in Cato Manor which is home to about 20 000 people.

"Shock troops first invade the land. Later, the area is densified. Sites are sold. It is like a real-estate agent business. The same people behind the initial Cato Crest invasion are behind the present invasion. If they survive, they will let more people come in at a fee," said a source.

Defiant squatters continued building shacks this week, vowing they will defend their homes to the bitter end.

National Housing Minister Joe Slovo was in "broad agreement" with Miller and was opposed to "queue-jumping" as it would deny those in "desperate" need of housing, said his spokesman, Stephen Laufer.

He said the invasions could not be justified as they jeopardised the "biggest housing programme this country has ever seen".

Slovo is to meet the nine provincial ministers of housing in Durban today and will tour Cato Manor.

See PAGE 28



Cato Manor squatters vow to defend their homes PHOTO: NATAL MERCURY

SQUATTERS

Drawing the line

Fin 12/8/94

The squatter invasion crisis being played out at Durban's Cato Manor has implications beyond housing development in KwaZulu/Natal or SA.

All the early rounds, in court and on the ground, have gone to the squatters, despite rock-solid support for provincial housing chief Peter Miller from national Housing Minister Joe Slovo. However, ultimate victory for the squatters would slow down, if not halt, housing delivery — and the RDP, which would be a crushing blow to government. (308)

That is why Cato Manor, latest in a wave of squatter invasions, is much more than a test case to establish legal precedent. The signs are that government has recognised the danger and is willing to get tough on squatting.

The invasion was sudden. Last week squatters, allegedly from overcrowded

CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fin 12/8/94

Chesterville township, invaded Cato Manor and erected 400 shacks. Provincial government was on the verge of starting a fast-track, low-cost housing development on the land. (308)

The project is now on hold, and Miller, backed by Slovo (and, reportedly, President Nelson Mandela) issued eviction notices, effective from 5 pm on Monday. Miller says he would not have sought the evictions without central government support.

The squatters, represented by the Legal Resources Centre, countered by obtaining a temporary interdict to block the notices.

KwaZulu/Natal plans to counter the notices by asking the courts to sanction the evictions. Miller admits the province is a reluctant player in the game. It does not relish the prospect of throwing people out of their homes.

Echoing the recent Johannesburg experience, Miller claims to have hard evidence that the invasion was meticulously organised by profiteers. Further, most of those involved were already in Cato Manor shacks and not from Chesterville, as claimed. "If the courts rule in favour of the squatters and we allow anarchy to become the norm, our efforts to bring about orderly housing development will fail. People cannot jump queues."

Clearly, the squatters are buoyed in the knowledge that previous land grabs have encountered limited resistance. Former Housing Minister Louis Shill created an unfortunate precedent when he allowed squatters to stay on (they are still there) in 400 Cato Manor homes which were being sold.

The Cato Manor crisis follows that at Devland, south of Johannesburg, in June, which was exacerbated by PWV provincial premier Tokyo Sexwale's public condemnation of Johannesburg City Council's swift evictions.

The constitution entrenches fundamental property rights and prevents the eviction of those who have occupied land. These are emerging as conflicting rights which may have to be resolved through an amendment. If property rights are not protected by such an amendment, we can say goodbye to growth, reconstruction and the future. ■

Slovo's threat to change law on squatters

Sunday Times Reporter

HOUSING MINISTER Joe Slovo threatened this week to make changes to the law to stop squatter invasions.

He made this comment on Friday during his tour of Durban's Cato Manor squatter settlement.

The occupation of the land by hundreds of families has brought a massive housing development in the area to a standstill.

The squatters had moved on to the land two weeks ago, just as the Cato Manor Development Association was about to start a fast-track, low-cost housing project.

Mr Slovo visited the area after the squatters obtained a Supreme Court interdict to stop the Premier of Kwazulu Natal, Dr Frank Mdlalose, and the Durban City Council from evicting them.

Responding to the court application, Kwazulu Natal Housing Minister Peter Miller said: "If the court rules in favour of the squatters, we may as well hand the whole country over to squatters."

Mr Slovo, accompanied by nine regional housing ministers, said: "The efforts of those people (on the waiting list for houses) are being undermined by the squatters.

"Squatter invasions of this sort threaten the whole housing delivery process and if it cannot be resolved in terms of the present law then we will have to consider changing it," he said.

Doomed to drift

Politics turns lives of Driftsands squatters into a nightmare journey

307 ARG 18/8/94

National Party MP Johnson Ngxobongwana has warned unless the Driftsands squatter issue is amicably addressed, the resulting conflict could lead to "a second Natal". This week it appeared Mr Ngxobongwana's plea had fallen on deaf ears. **Staff Reporter JOSEPH ARANES** investigates.





Pictures: OBED ZILWA, The Argus.

NEED TO GO: An elderly Driftsands squatter, living in the Blue Downs bush, leaves a meeting to answer a call of nature. There are no toilets so the only answer is to dig a hole in the ground with a spade.

PROTECTED: Monica Fakela does her washing out in the open at the Driftsands squatter camp while a police Casspir parks in a road separating the squatters from other residents in the area.

POLITICAL intolerance and a lack of decent housing may be the cause of the Driftsands squatters' troubles but finding an acceptable solution seems just as problematic.

For the past two months about 350 people, including many children, have had their lives turned upside down because of their political allegiance, without politicians lifting a finger to help.

Their troubles started before the elections when, under the leadership of former Witdoek leader and current National Party MP Johnson Ngxobongwana, they moved to Driftsands, a serviced site across the N2 from Khayelitsha.

The site has roads, electricity, water, toilets and a container school but ideological trouble followed the group and soon many of the shacks went up in flames.

Some Pan Africanist Conthe dispute but no solution was found.

Subsequently 46 NP supporters' houses were burnt, allegedly by ANC and PAC supporters, and the community was split.

During the past few days the NP-supporting families have been drifting across the Cape Flats like the sands after which their settlement was named.

A spokeswoman for the group, Nozuko Matha, said their problems started about two weeks ago when their gress and African National Congress supporters in Driftsands allege Mr Ngxobongwana and his committee who control the area have misappropriated money they handed him for the building of proper houses.

Some residents left the National Party and demanded that a new committee be elected because they felt Mr Ngxobongwana discriminated against non-NP residents.

They marched to the Kuils River police station to report houses were set alight by ANC and PAC supporters who wanted them out.

"We were forced to move to the Bulelani Primary school and lived there under police guard, but the people continued to threaten and insult us so some of us decided to move to open land in Durbanville."

Last Thursday 30 squatters were arrested in Durbanville and spent the night at the police station after trying to set up camp about a kilometre from the town.

The next day police escorted them back to Driftsands.

Early on Sunday the group moved to the Du Noon site in Milnerton but were given one minute to leave by local community leaders.

Mrs Matha said: "It was funny because they were also black people telling us to move."

On Sunday night they moved into the bush next to the R300 opposite Delft and immediately encountered more trouble with the local Brentwood Park Ratepayers' Association.

The chairman of the association, Willem Burger, said the problem was not racial but political and had to be resolved by politicians.

"But they are all running away from it and are now making their problems our problems because we must get the people to leave as we can't have them squatting opposite our homes.

"The regional housing minister Gerald Morkel said they are not cattle but he has allowed them to be herded around from pillar to post without addressing their problem."

On Tuesday night about 30 residents moved into the bush and tore down the squatters' houses and dumped some of their possessions on an open field in Delft.

Police were called in to stop the residents from forcing the people off the government-owned land but no officials were on hand to resolve the dispute.

Meanwhile, Brentwood Park residents have vowed to have the squatters removed from the bush.

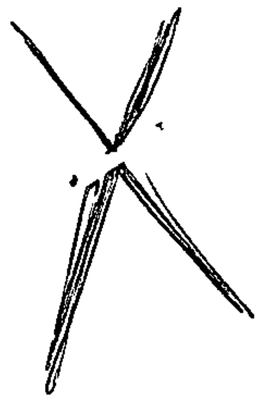
Brentwood Park resident, Mark Paulse, said: "There is no water and there are no toilet facilities. They are knocking on our doors asking for help.

"This situation [illegible] allowed to carry on and I am sure the government will only act if someone loses a life. But they must take full responsibility if it happens because they are causing a racial conflict here."

But Mrs Matha said the squatters were not prepared to move.

"We are sick and tired of moving from place to place. We want to stay in one place and build our families and community.

"We joined the NP and the ANC and PAC threw us out of our homes. Although Mr Ngxobongwana said he was fighting for us, we are very confused and don't know who [illegible]"



SQUATTERS - MPUMALANGA
1997

Squatters: judge puts onus on Hanekom

BD 5/12/97 (4) (310B)

Louise Cook

LAND and Agriculture Minister Derek Hanekom had to speed up processes to resettle a group of squatters who had invaded land belonging to black cattle farmers in Mpumalanga, Judge Daan le Roux said in the Pretoria High Court on Wednesday.

The judge, who granted the squatters a third extension of an eviction order which was supposed to have been executed during 1996, said if the minister failed to move faster the land's owners would lose all confidence in his bona fides and that of the land affairs department.

Despite strong arguments to the contrary, the extension was granted for the squatters to remain on the farm for a further four months to give the department time to organise alternative land.

However, the judge granted a request by counsel for the farmers that March 31 would be the cut-off date, irrespective of whether their was alternative land was available or not.

Spokesman for the farmers Regina Moepi said afterwards the government was "very unfair".

"We have our grazing and forestry totally damaged by the extra people and even the water (for the cattle) has been poisoned. Moreover, no one has even once come forward to offer us any form of compensation," Moepi said.

Evidence was led during the case that the local council of Temba had paid for the squatters' defence. Sources said the amount involved — for which there was no statutory provision — was R200 000.

Counsel for the farmers, M Leathern, denied the farmers wanted to see the squatters homeless and on the side of the road, but pointed out that earlier this year the squatters refused to move despite the fact that there had been land available at an area known as Greenside.

Leathern said despite expert opinion that only minimal work by the department to prepare the Greenside site was necessary, the squatters rejected this and insisted on remaining with the farmers.

The judge said the "machinery of the state is slow", and granted the extension of eviction. The original eviction order was granted on March 7 1996.

SQUATTERS - NORTH WEST
1995 - 1999

Plot owners threaten to kick out illegal squatters

By DAN DHLAMINI (3100) CP 20/7/97

THE North West government's failure to speedily provide alternative accommodation for illegal squatters has angered the legitimate plot owners at the Doornkop Sofa-Sonke farm outside Ventersdorp.

At a meeting last Saturday, angry members of the community – uprooted 19 years ago from the plots bought by their parents and grandparents in the early 1940s – threatened to forcibly remove the squatting families.

North West Land Affairs official Jeff Sebape pleaded with community members not to take the law into their own hands. He said he was negotiating with farm owners to buy a farm where the government could accommodate the squatters.

Sebape said farmers had raised their prices since they realised that government wanted to buy. He said ordinary farms were not being sold to the government for less than R1 million.

A Doornkop plot owner and former school headmaster, Benjamin Seobi of Potchefstroom, said his committee had made progress in talks with the government and were now only left with the registration of the title deeds.

Seobi – who tried to cool the flaring tempers of some drunken members – said the Doornkop-Sofa-Sonke community should exercise patience, like they did before April 27,1994.

The chairman of the Doornkop-Sofa-Sonke community, former school teacher Solomon Mahumapelo, said the community's patience had been stretched. He urged the Land Affairs officials to speedily get alternative land for the squatters.

☐ The owners of the 130 plots told City Press they were forcibly removed from the plots they had legally bought in the early 1940s from Harry Braude, now Pretoria Small Holdings, for 450 pounds per 10 morgen.

Mahumapelo said some community members uprooted from Doornkop in 1978 had been dumped at Delareyville, while others had trekked to Vereeniging, Potchefstroom, Stilfontein, Klerksdorp, Taung, Soweto and other Witwatersrand townships.

The battle to return to their land had started in earnest on August 28, 1994.

TOUGH GOVT ACTION THREATENED

Mandela: Stop squatting

ET 21/8/95 (310c)

BRITS: President Mandela yesterday threatened government action against illegal occupants of vacant land and said plans for housing projects had been completed.

President Nelson Mandela yesterday called for an end to the illegal occupation of vacant land, saying the government would be forced to act against offenders.

Forcing people to dismantle illegal housing structures would be regrettable but necessary, he told an ANC meeting here in the North-West province.

"We don't want to do that, but if people continue to occupy land despite my warning, they would be responsible if we take action."

Mr Mandela said plans for the government's housing projects were completed but the programme would move slowly, as progress was dependent on available resources.

Reacting to criticism that he was doing too much to reassure whites, Mr Mandela said: "Without breaching the spirit of humility, I doubt if there is one person in this country who has shown commitment to our people as I have."

After his release from prison he had approached various private sector companies, asking them to build and upgrade schools and clinics in specific townships and black areas. They had all obliged.

Among these were Gencor, Shell, SA Breweries, John Orr, Nedbank and Anglo American.

"That is what I have been doing in my personal capacity. Those who say I spend more time reassuring whites . . . let them stand up and tell me what they have done."

Mr Mandela said Afrikaans and English-speaking whites had the training, knowledge and expertise, and should use these skills to help create a new nation.

● On Saturday, Mr Mandela said he was sad and angry about the growing hatred of foreigners, which sometimes turned violent.

He told an ANC rally in Alexandra township that the government owed a lot to neighbouring countries because they sheltered exiles during the apartheid years.

"They gave us facilities to operate from their countries in order to destroy apartheid," he said. — Sapa-Reuter