GROUP AREAS - TRANSVAAL

1982

JAN. — DEC.

Besieged Pageview residents bag the new tide

A SMALL victory has been won by the beleaguered residents of the once thriving Johannesburg suburb of Pageview.

An out-of-court settlement was reached yesterday between the Save Pageview Association and the Department of Community Development in which the department agreed to remove the rubble blocking 10 streets by not later than January 15.

Agreement was reached after an urgent application was postponed in the Johannesburg Supreme Court yesterday to give the department and the residents' association a chance to discuss the matter.

The application to have the building rubble removed was brought by the association after talks late last year with the department had failed to resolve the issue.

The rubble — mostly building material from houses demolished in the area after evicted Indian families moved out — blocked all except two streets.

Crash

Many roads in the area are one-way and the remaining residents complained that not only were they having to break the law to get to their homes, but there had been several near-accidents and one crash last week.

A spokesman for the Save Pageview Association said he was "happy with the out-of-court agreement" and that the association had achieved its aim.

"We did try to sort out the problem before but were not successul. We were told the blocking of roads was because people were driving into the area and dumping. We told Community Development that this was not so.

Moved

"After the application was postponed, we went to the area and pointed this out."

The agreement states that all rubble on pavements along Delarey Road will be moved back 1,5m from the kerb and 1m from the edge of the street.

"This will make it safe for people to walk on the pavement. We have had several minor accidents involving people having to climb over the rubble."

The parties will pay their own costs.

Hurt

A mother of two young children in Pageview — who asked not to be identitifed — said her children had hurt themselves on loose bricks and that the rubble was seen by many people as harassment.

Another resident said he was "surprised" at the successful outcome.

"We didn't expect things to go so well and are rather pleased."

Mr Dirk Rossouw, regional director of Community Development, was not prepared to comment.

Anger over homes threat

Mail Reporter

FRUSTRATION and resentment are seething among Indian families facing eviction to make way for a parking lot for the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

Twelve families — about 50 people — are affected by the months notice served in December on the lessee, Mr F A Dadabhai, who rents the building from the Stock Exchange and in turn leases the flats to the families.

An urgent application by the Stock Exchange against Mr Dadabhai, a businessman, was postponed in the Johannesburg Supreme Court yesterday.

With a crisis already facing Indians looking for housing on the Witwatersrand, the 12 families are desperately worried they will not be able to find somewhere else to live.

And they are bitter that they will lose their homes to make way for cars.

Mrs Grorie Daya, her husband and four teenage children are facing their second eviction.

Ousted

The family moved into a spacious three-bedroomed flat opposite the Stock Exchange after being ousted from Fordsburg.

"Now it is the same thing again. It is disgraceful," she said. "I have lived here seven years and now our home must go because people want to park close to their office.

"We are also human beings, who want to bring up our children and live out our lives in peace, but we can't live where we want to."

One of her neighbours, elderly Mrs Ayesha Ebrahim, said: "We just want to be allowed to live in town.

"I suffer from TB and asthma and my husband is crippled with arthritis and can't drive. I was born here in town and brought up my 12 children here. Why do we have to move now?"

Mr Dadabhai said he was angry that JSE was "denying the existence of the tenants".

"They say that I am the only one. But they know that people are living in the shadow of their building."

"If they are so desperate for space, why don't they bulldoze their beautiful gardens, which I believe cost R200 000?"

New Pageview

Pageviews roadblock rubble to go

Star 6/1/82

By Yussuf Nazeer

The Department of Community Development agreed yesterday to remove all rubble dumped on 10 Pageview street exists which has stopped Indian residents there having easy access to their homes.

The department agreed to have the piles of building material and other rubbish removed not later than January 15, following an urgent application yesterday by the Pageview residents to the Supreme Court.

Mr Justice le Grange was told an agreement had been reached by the Save Pageview Association and the department and the application was therefore withdrawn.

Residents told The Star they were forced to turn to the law when pleas failed to persuade the department to remove the rubbish.

Residents were supposed to have quit Pageview by December 31.

They accused the department of harassing them. Association spokesmen said the Group Areas Act was an unchristian, immoral and racist ordinance they were morally bound to oppose.

More than 90 families are still living in Pageview.

Reversed apartheid angers leaders

ARGUS 7/1/82

84

JOE

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Coloured and Indian leaders say incidents in which fair-skinned coloured and Indian people were not allowed into a pleasure resort unless they produced identity cards have exposed the 'absurdity and tragedy' of the colour-bar laws.

On Saturday Mr and Mrs Sayed Kara of Lenasia and three children were allowed into the Roodeplaat resort near Pretoria, but not their eldest fair-skinned son, Mohamed Faisal.

SAD SITUATION

Pretoria civic leader Mr O Carrim said: 'It is a sad situation for humanity and a hilarious farce.

'It is absolutely ridiculous that a person is questioned about the bona fides of his identity even at the gates of a pleasure resort set aside for him.

'How bloody outrageous can apartheid be?'

Mr Ralph Peffer of the Johannesburg Management Committee said: 'It is a sad day when your own people are used to implement the colour bar.

PERFECT JOB

'The Government did a perfect job in indoctrinating coloured people into forcing other coloured people who are fair-skinned to produce identity documents before they could partake of nature's joys, created by God.'

Mr Peffer said the situation was disgusting and called on people with 'any self-respect for their human dignity' to stay away from this 'apartheid-in-reverse' resort.

Laudium's civic leader, Mr Abu Ebrahim asked: 'What difference would it make even if whites came there? The world will not come to an end.'

FARCICAL

It was a farcical situation such as this which continued to make South Africa a laughing stock to the world.

Boy 'too white' barred

CAPE TIMES 7/1/82

84

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A young Indian schoolboy was turned away from the Roodeplaat holiday resort for Indians near Pretoria last weekend after the caretaker said he was "too white".

Yesterday the director of the province's board for public resorts, Mr P J Badenhorst, said similar incidents had often occurred at the resort because "it is sometimes difficult to judge what race people are".

He would apologize to Mr Sayed Kara, who works for an international company and whose 14-year old son, Mohamed Faisal, was not allowed into the resort last Saturday

Mr Kara's wife, Sherein, is Malay. Yesterday she described how her husband pleaded with the caretaker to allow his son in with the family.

He was even prepared to go to the police station to swear Mohamed was his son.

However, the caretaker refused to allow the boy to enter the resort.

Mr Kara said: "Incidents like these make matters in South Africa very unpleasant. My firm has often sent me abroad and nowhere have I encountered similar attitudes."

Resorts board apologises to Faisal

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Public Resorts Board today personally apologised to schoolboy Mohamed Faisal Kara, 14, over the incident last weekend in which he was barred from the Roodeplaats Indian pleasure resort near Pretoria because he 'looked like a white.'

And he was invited to spend a free weekend with his family at the resort.

A spokesman for the board said he had telephoned his apologies through to the family over the unfortunate incident.

He said he told Mohammed Faisal's father, Mr Sayed Kara, of Lenasia, to take his family for a free weekend at the Roodeplaats resort as guest of the board.

The coloured manager at the resort, Mr Ralph Wessels, has refused to apologise. He insisted that Mohamed Faisel was 'European' unless he produced an identity document to prove this to the contrary.

'I shall not allow him, a victim of race classification himself, to sit in judgment on what race my family belongs to,' Mr Kara said.

ABSURDITY

Coloured and Indian leaders lashed out today at the cause and implication of the incident.

Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee leader, Mr Ralph Peffer, said it was 'a sad situation when our own people have become so indoctrinated by the race classification laws as to begin implementing them on theri own people.'

Two Pretoria leaders, Mr Joe Carrim and Mr Abu Ebrahim, said the incident compounded the farcical absurdity of the race classification legislation.

They called on the province to do away with gatekeepers demanding identity documents from people who came there.

Group Areas Act cases postponed

By Michael Tissong

A case under the Group Areas Act was postponed by a Johannesburg district magistrate yesterday when Mrs Khadija Cassim (37) told the court she had applied to the Department of Community Development for a permit that was still under consideration.

Mrs Cassim appeared in connection with a charge of illegally living in Twelfth Avenue, Mayfair, an area classified for occupation by the white population group.

The State alleged she had been living there since August 21 1978. The case was postponed to February 16.

Two more Group Areas Act cases were postponed and three were withdrawn by the prosecutor, Mr G Calitz.

POSTPONED

A case against Mrs Sheila de Beer (26) of Ellis Park Flats, Beit Street, Doornfontein, was postponed to February 15.

On October 20 last year she pleaded not guilty to occupying the flat illegally since April 12, 1980. She told the court she had been occupying the flat since February 1978 when she came to Johannesburg from Bloemfontein in search of work.

The magistrate, Mr R D Curle, postponed the case against Mr Cassim Motala (38) to February 4. Mr Motala asked for the postponement because he would be moving out of the flat at Caroline Court, Caroline Street, Hillbrow.

He has been living there since February 2 1980.

VACATED

Cases against three men were withdrawn when the prosecutor told the court they had vacated the premises they were alleged to have occupied illegally.

Mr Essop Jassat (42) who did not appear in court allegedly occupied a flat at Fabian Heights, Soper Road, Berea, between September 1979 and November 1981.

Six-year wait for homes evidence

Star 1/12/82

84

By Michael Tissong

Although it would take about six years to accommodate the 5 000 applicants on the waiting list for houses in coloured group areas, each applicant must wait his turn without contravening the Group Areas Act, a Department of Community Development official told a Johannesburg District Court yesterday.

The official, Mr Jacobus Harris, added that many people who lived illegally in white group areas "created the problem for themselves by coming to the city from areas outside Johannesburg."

Appearing before Mr R D Curle, was Mr Edwin Minnie (24) who pleaded not guilty to living illegally in Ellis Park Flats, Beit Street, Doornfontein.

Constable Alfred Isaacs of the Group Areas staff police said that in February 1979 he charged Mr Minnie with illegal occupation after an anonymous complaint that coloured people and Indians were living among whites.

Under cross-examination by Mr G Marcus, for the defence, Constable Isaacs told the court he was a coloured person and it was hearsay that there were housing problems in coloured areas.

Under cross-examination by Mr Marcus, Mr Harris said that there was "overcrowding in the coloured areas."

The case was adjourned to January 20.

Two other cases were postponed.

Mrs Wassela Karodia (38) was to have been tried for illegal residence in Seventh Street, Mayfair, but her attorney, Mr Nicholas Haysom, was detained under security legislation last year.

The case was postponed to February 10 for her to arrange legal representation.

Mr John Dugard, who appeared for Mrs Miriam Matthews (48) of Langeman Street, Mayfair, told the court that his client was ill.

The case was postponed to February 9.

Eg given :- I_1 = I work hard. R_1 = others work hard
I_0 = I don't work R_0 = others don't work.

Before social internalisation i.e. personal preference in order of preference you got

1) $I_0 R_1$
2) $I_1 R_1$
3) $I_0 R_0$
4) $I_1 R_0$.

With community welfare you get :-

1) $I_1 R_1$
2) $I_0 R_1$

In order to do
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70

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Homes claim stirs Indian homeless

By Yussuf Nazeer

A Department of Community Development Official has enraged Indian leaders and scores of homeless people by telling a Johannesburg court that Indians living in white areas could get alternative accommodation if they tried.

The official, Mr Jacobus Harris, who was giving evidence yesterday when Mr Mahendra Manilal (40) was accused of contravening the Group Areas Act — he is living in Mayfair — said that despite the housing shortage Indians could get alternative accommodation if they tried.

Angry Indians telephoned The Star challenging Mr Harris to prove his statement by providing homes for all such people living in white areas.

Mr Samad Cassim, who had appeared in court after living in Mayfair, said he had been battling for years to find alternative accommodation in an Indian area.

"If we could find accommodation in Indian areas why are we risking prosecution by living in white areas?" he asked.

An Actstop's spokeswoman, Mrs Marina Beck, said Mr Harris's statement was "highly irresponsible."

She said Actstop was daily inundated by Indian people who could not find alternative accommodation in Lenasia or other Indian townships — "even a garage, Wendyhouse or servant's quarters."

Lenasia management committee spokesman Mr Abe Choonara said Lenasia itself had more than 7 000 people in need of homes.

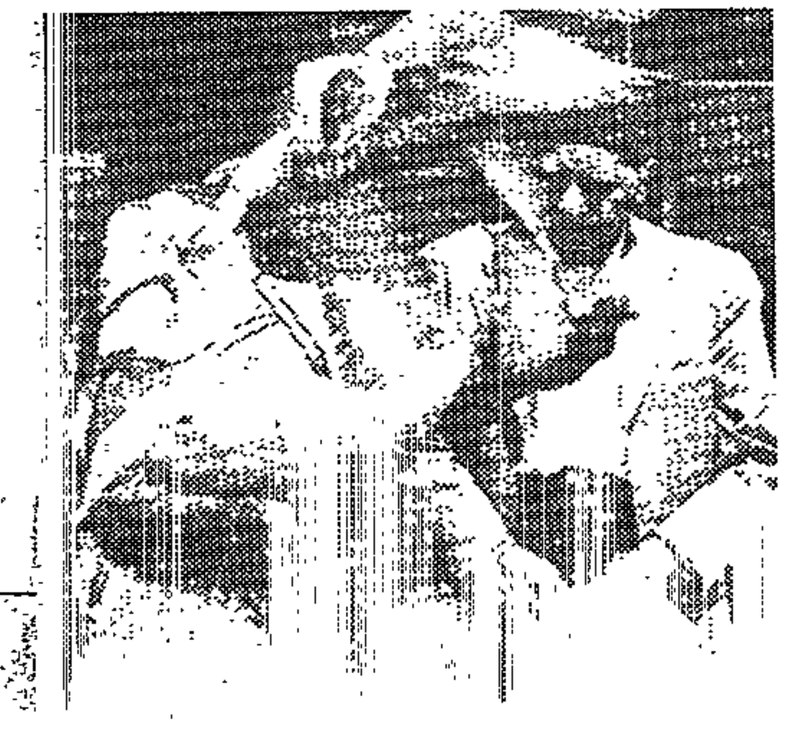
"If these people here cannot find accommodation, how are those in white areas going to find it?"

Pageview's civic spokesman Mr Chandu Soni challenged Mr Harris to find the alternative accommoda-

AS THE BULLDOZERS WARM UP WITH THE DUSTY DAWN — IT'S . . .

A day in the death of Diagonal Street

● The face of worry — an old Indian woman surrounded by her wares sits silent, maybe thinking of a future that isn't to be for the folk who live, work and play on Diagonal Street.



(84) Sunday Express 17/1/82

Report by: CHARLENE BELTRAMO

Pictures by: DENIS FARRELL

DIAGONAL STREET is one of the oldest and most picturesque areas of Johannesburg with more tourist potential within its cluttered perimeters than the whole of the city.

But whereas New York has left Chinatown and Little Italy to develop into major tourist musts, Johannesburg has used the bulldozer.

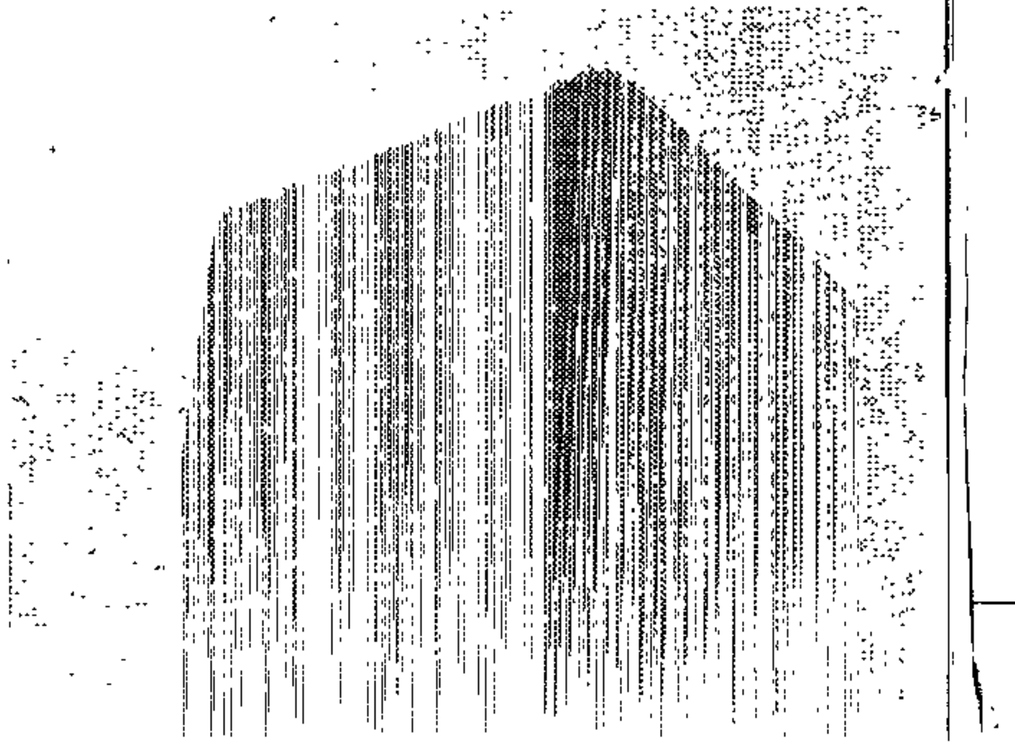
Officially, Diagonal Street is not yet on the cards for major — **would cause an** p a r k i n g lot and now earthmovers are gouging out the foundations for an office block.

Next door is the large, ugly, grey Stock Exchange. It's saving grace is the lawn in front, where Indians threatened with eviction in Kerk Street have threatened to camp.

The Stock Exchange was built on the site of a Black bus depot and Black toilets, but since the commercial [illegible] on packing cases and in parked cars, talking, dozing, eating, looking.

And old brass scales tipping under loads of onions and bright oranges. Sun filtering through dresses hung from store fronts and awnings, replaced at the first sign of rain with raincoats, anoraks and umbrellas.

Indian shopkeepers that nod "Hello" as you walk by. Black shoppers with paper carriers ambling past, deliv[illegible] hunched under ba s



● Charity alongside poverty — an old man shares his lunch with the pigeons.

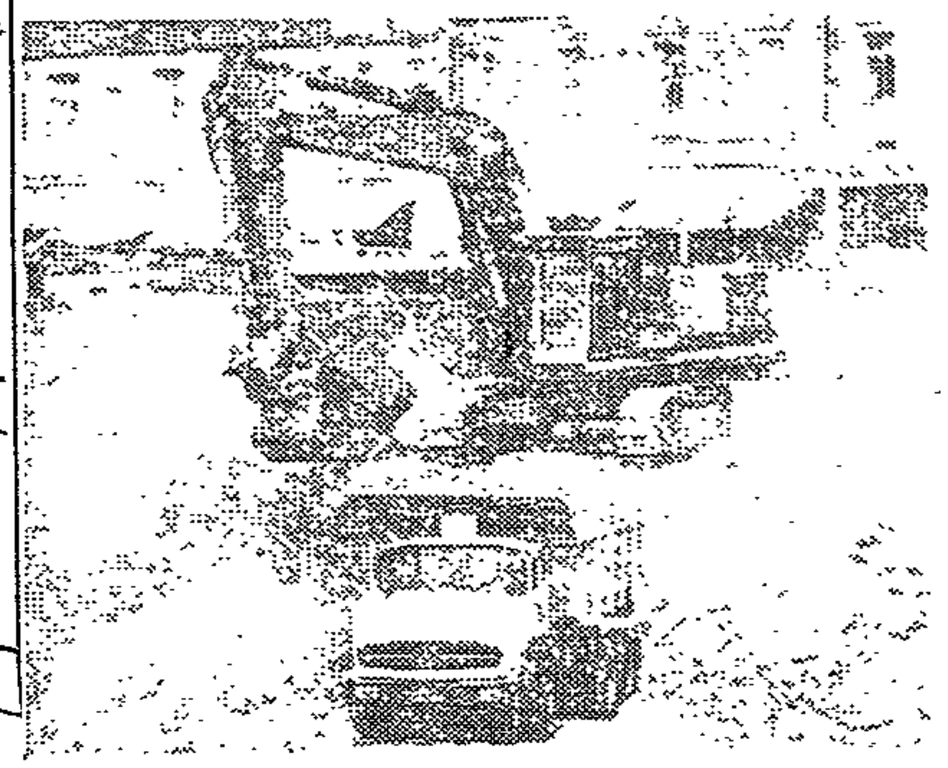
ll than that. It's a case of softly, softly — and Diagonal Street comes tumbling down.

In the last handful of years the school in the street has been demolished to make way for a [illegible] transplanted to Diagonal Street, the toilets have disappeared and the bus terminus has been moved further away to be replaced by a little-used Whites-only terminus.

The green-and-sand painted Kerk Street buildings destined for the demolition hammer are, according to the Town Planning sign on a wall, going to make way for a parking area.

The Stock Exchange has already caused the demolition of a meat wholesaler's business on the corner of the same block to make way for an open parking area — far less colourful than when offal sellers lined up in the afternoons for fly-buzzing vanloads of animal heads, intestines and hides, or when company trucks took ice-stiffened carcasses to local butchers.

How I love Diagonal Street with its aromas of curry spices, rotting fruit and soil-fresh vegetables, jazz blaring from record shops, women sitting on street corners in summer peddling fresh mealies or grilling them over open braziers in winter, people sitting



● Biting and gouging, ripping and tearing — machines dig a grave for Diagonal Street.

o potatoes or p[illegible] ley loads of tomatoes.

Flies and stray cats, children weaving tight rings around shoppers or playing on fenced-in balconies. An old Indian man and his wife who for years have fed the birds, mainly pigeons, every afternoon, whistling softly to attract them and then casting seed on the tar.

Hawkers outside shops or under large polka-dot umbrellas selling bars of soap, cheap perfume, toothpaste and gilt bracelets.

A woman sits on a stool just inside a barber-shop, art-deco plastered walls behind her creating interesting effects of shade and light. A young Damon Runyonesque boy of about 14, in a jacket too big and well-polished shoes, nibbles a straw between his teeth.

Africa-print blankets shout vibrant colours at the world, while on others acrylic lions and tigers growl in cuddly folds. Gilt mirrors attract passersby with pimple or hair problems. Muslim women in black veils sit outside stores.

A witchdoctor's store has a wide variety of skins hanging from doors, windows and the ceiling and beads and roots, oils and plants, ostrich eggs and shells cram together as anxious people consult the resident sangoma.

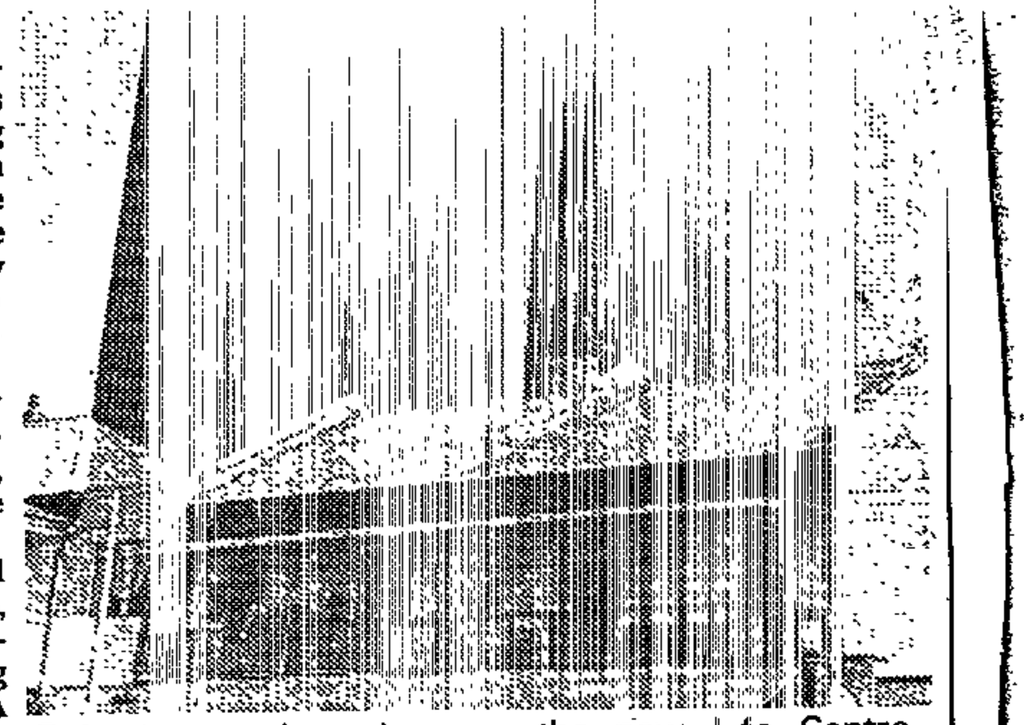
Incense wafts on to the street from stores selling rose water, joss sticks, samoosas, curry and sambals. The East meets Africa and combines in a melting pot of spice, colour and music and impatient drivers hooting in traffic jams.

But now, beautiful buildings dating to the turn of the century have fallen into disrepair as their owners bide their timebefore they are demolished.

And, as in the case of the Stock Exchange the economics of the decision remain a greater mystery than next year's gold price.

The queues outside the local cinema are the surest sign of the economy. When times are good the queues are sparse. Bad times are shown in long queues of frowning, sullen men.

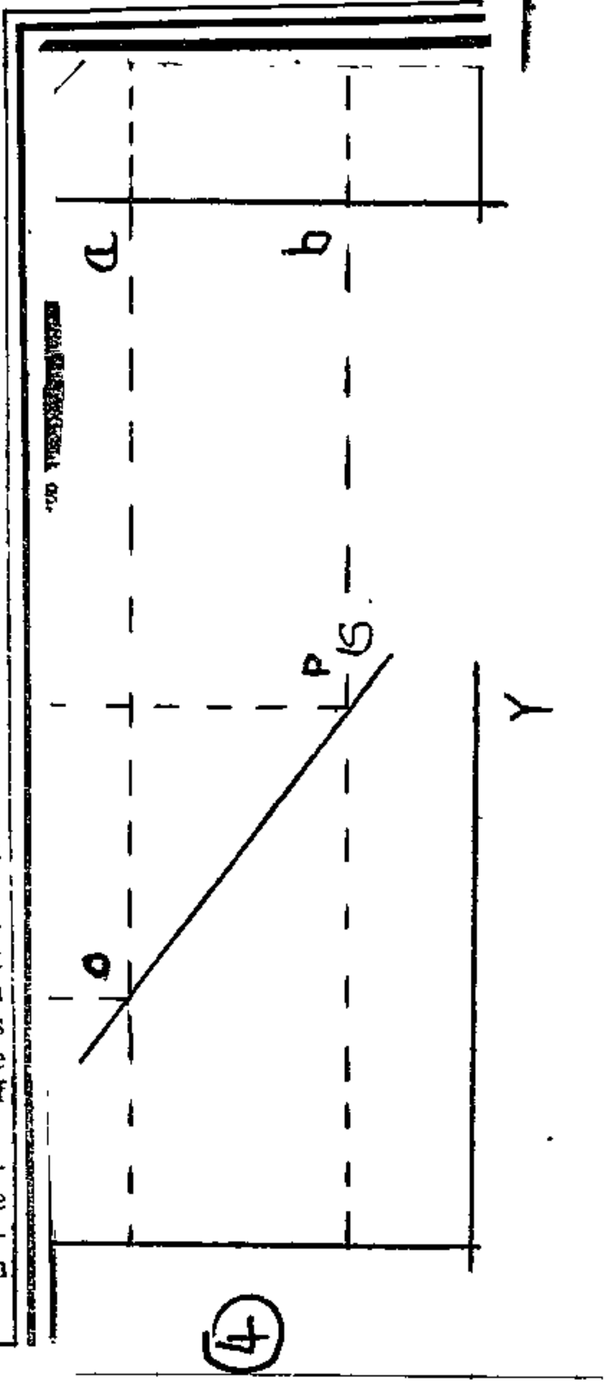
This is one area Johannesburg cannot afford to let die particularly now that Pageview is a Black mark in history.



● Ancient and modern — the new Life Centre towers above the tattered roofs of Diagonal Street.

Question 5.

The information arrived in the statement leads us to a discussion on two distinct markets, the product market and the money market, which are both in their own equilibrium. The derivation of the equilibrium level of income in the goods market, while the money market shows the same relationship but as regard money supply



Evicted woman blames 'madness' of apartheid

(84)

Star 18/11/82

By Michael Tissong

Six people will have to leave their homes this month because of what one of them describes as the "madness" of apartheid.

They were last year all convicted in a Johannesburg district court under the Group Areas Act.

A young clerical worker who came from Durban to work in Johannesburg was fined R100 for living in the "wrong population group area."

The magistrate, Mr R D Curle, told her the law did not recognise economic necessity as a valid reason for a disqualified person to live in a white group area.

Jackie Govender (23) had been living at Pomona Court, Koch Street, Joubert Park, since November 23, 1979.

After her conviction she said she would leave the country because of "this madness."

An accounting supervisor and computor programmer who lived at Ivanhoe, Wolmarans Street, with his wife and child was told by the presiding magistrate on October 20 that it was "impossible to house everybody in Johannesburg."

The magistrate, Mr J L de Villiers, described Michael Gary Naidoo (24) as "an asset to the community" and fined him R100 (or 50 days).

Norman Clayton had occupied a house in Fuller Street, Bertrams, since January 29, 1980. On October 21 last year he was found guilty of living in a white group area and fined R100 (or 50 days).

Clayton said he had tried to obtain housing in a coloured group area to no avail. He had occupied the house in Bertrams because "it was empty."

Mrs Bibi Mohammed, who has lived in Newtown, Johannesburg, all her 56 years, was found guilty of living illegally in the area because the areas had been reclassified as white.

She was ordered to leave Arenel Court, Kerk Street, with her family of eight children. She was also fined R50, conditionally suspended.

Just before Christmas the Muslim woman was given permission by the Department of Community Development to stay on in the area. In January this year she was ordered by the Johannesburg Stock Exchange to vacate the building, which stands on property owned by the Stock Exchange.

On October 23 Peggy Davids was fined R80, conditionally suspended, for living at Georgeson Mansions with her two children.

Another woman was ordered to leave her home by the end of this month. Heather Davey (27) has been living at Huntley Hall, Wolmarans Street, since January 1, 1979.

The magistrate, Mr R D Curle, further fined her R80 (or 40 days), conditionally suspended.

Four group areas cases are dropped

84

Star 19/1/82

By Michael Tissong

The Attorney-General of the Transvaal yesterday stopped prosecution proceedings against two pensioners accused of contravening the Group Areas Act.

A finding of not guilty was entered in the charge sheet and the two people were discharged by Johannesburg district magistrate Mr R D Curle.

Mr Casper Francois Pretorius (60), a white, was charged with allowing a coloured woman, Mrs May Isaacs (66), to live on the premises in Market Street, Fairview.

The State alleged that between May 15 1979 when the Group Areas staff police visited Mrs Isaacs and October 6 1981, Mrs Isaacs lived in the white area illegally.

On November 17 last year both pleaded not guilty before Mr Curle.

The house belonged to a Mr Wolpe to whom Mrs Isaacs paid the rent collected from tenants. Mrs Isaacs was in charge of the house. Mr Pretorius had been a tenant since 1971.

On November 17 Mrs Isaacs told the court that all the furniture in the house belonged to her. Since then, she had moved out and the charges were dropped.

Two other Group Areas Act cases were withdrawn by the prosecutor, Mr G Calitz, when it was brought to the notice of the court that the people involved were no longer staying in a white area.

Mrs Jane Catherall (30) was alleged to have lived in Seventh Avenue, Mayfair, while being a member of a disqualified population group.

Mrs Evelyn Bothma (48) allegedly lived illegally in Eleventh Avenue, Mayfair, since November 14 1978, but no longer lives there.

Dept can't give widow place to live

Star 21/1/82

By Michael Tissong

A widow charged under the Group Areas Act for living illegally in a white group area cannot be accommodated by the Department of Community Development, a Johannesburg district court heard yesterday.

The department offers accommodation to families and not to individuals without dependants, an administrative control officer at the department, Mr Jacobus Harris, said.

Mrs Zubeida Arbi (42), a widow, was charged with Mr Selma Wolk under the Group Areas Act. As a disqualified person, Mrs Arbi allegedly lived illegally in Hanover Street, Mayfair.

Mr Wolk, an elderly man, was charged for letting the premises to Mrs Arbi. Both pleaded not guilty to charges of contravening the Act.

Detective Warrant Officer A van Blerk of the Group Areas staff police said he found Mrs Arbi in occupation of the house. She told him that she had been there since July 1979.

The policeman said it was the second time he had been to the house. Coloured people had previously stayed there. He had warned Mr Wolk before that that it was illegal for him to let disqualified people stay in a white area.

Detective Van Blerk, who has been engaged in Group Areas Act investigations for four years, added that the area was made up of a "mixed community of blacks, Indians, whites and coloureds.

"Housing for coloureds and Indians is scarce. They have told me they stay in white areas because they could not get housing in their own areas," he said.

The case was adjourned to March 15.

In another case before Mr R D Curle, the points marking the perimeter of Doornfontein, could not be pointed out on a map by an official of the Surveyor General's office.

Kraai slams free trading in Kliptown

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

THE proclamation of the Kliptown grey business complex as a free trading zone for businessmen of all races will sound a death knell for the black trader in Soweto, a traders meeting was warned yesterday.

The meeting called by the Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SCCI) was also told that unless black traders united to fight the issue, there would be no black men in business within the next 20 years.

CHALLENGE

Mr Veli Kraai, chairman of SCCI, said it was high time traders clubbed together and challenged the law so that this matter cannot go ahead without them being consulted.

He said he found it ironic the area was first proclaimed black, then white and later turned grey in order to make provision that people of mix colours could open up businesses there.

The authorities are next to black and coloured doorsteps and questioned why were they not bordering white areas.

"This is the reason Unicoc and SCCI have come together to form a committee to fight the matter and if possible take it to the highest authorities. We are opposing this on moral and principle grounds as we feel it is unfair to compete on an unequal level", Mr Mac-Bain said.

Another speaker said the permission for whites to trade in the Kliptown area was unfair as some families had been uprooted there and sent to homelands. He said when the area was declared open, it should have been publicised and traders notified and consulted on the matter.

The meeting also mandated the executive committee of SCCI to go back to Metro and get full details on its proposals to build a wholesaler in Soweto.

This followed a report by Mr Kraai on a meeting between Metro and individuals from SCCI last December where Metro had indicated that it was prepared to assist Soweto traders establish a wholesaler.

Mr Kraai said in this project they were not going to act as a front for Metro but the business would be fully run by them and only use the financial assistance and know-how of Metro so long as needed.

However, some traders attending the meeting pointed out that if Metro was allowed to assist them what would prevent other concerns — some already trading in the township from jumping on the bandwagon.

Mr Kraai said it was a known fact that many establishments in Soweto were in actual fact not owned by blacks. He said a bakery, an off-course totalisor and a dry-cleaner were existing or coming up and it was hard to stop individuals from being fronts.

DEATH KNELL: SCCI chairman, Veli Kraai.

To prove that she did not believe the Surf Challenge, Mrs. Komane said:

CHALLENGE

Mr Veli Kraai, chairman of SCCI, said it was high time traders clubbed together and challenged the law so that this matter cannot go ahead without them being consulted.

He said he found it ironic the area was first proclaimed black, then white and later turned grey in order to make provision that people of mix colours could open up businesses there.

"The authorities are doing this purposely with the full knowledge that blacks and coloureds have not enough financial resources compared to that of whites and Indians and in order to drive us out of business.

"We also find it strange that when this area is returned to us it is said that we should buy it. We know we do not have much financial power but all we ask for is to be given a chance", Mr Kraai said.

ZONING

Mr Willie Charles MacBain, president of the United Chamber of Commerce (Unicoc), – representing traders in Bosmont, Kliptown and Eldorado Park – reported that the situation in the opened zone was that white and Indian businesses were predominent.

He said the position was unacceptable in that these grey areas are set

Man living in white area fined

Star 22/1/82 (84)

In a brief appearance yesterday before a Johannesburg district magistrate, Dawood Moola said he knew it was illegal for him, as a disqualified person, to live in a white group area.

He was found guilty under the Group Areas Act and fined R100 (or 50 days) conditionally suspended for three years.

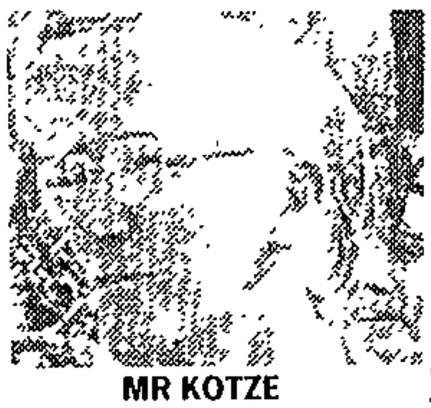
Moola pleaded guilty and said he had lived in a house in Ascot Avenue, Bertrams, since November 1979. In mitigation he told the court he had applied for a house and expected it within the next six months.

The magistrate, Mr R D Curle, ordered Moola to vacate the house before July 31.

A Nat 'no' to mixed areas poll

(84) S. Times 24/1/82

MR HULLEY
Called bluff



MR KOTZE
Not policy

THE Government this week officially rejected the results of the contro versial Constantia referendum, in which a huge majority of the Cap suburb's white residents voted in favour of becoming an "open area"

The Government's dismissal of the proposal is contained in a letter to th Progressive Federal Party MP for Constantia, Mr Roger Hulley, from the Ministe of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze, who said bluntly:

By RIC WILSON

"It is not Government policy to create 'open areas' where members of all race groups may settle and I am therefore not prepared to consider your suggestions" -

The poll last November was acclaimed as a milestone in South African political history, being the first referendum to test white attitudes towards the Group Areas Act.

The result — a 63 percent poll with an 83 percent majority vote in favour of sharing Constantia with blacks — was a major political victory for the Opposition and stunned the Nationalists into silence.

It was a personal gamble for Mr Hulley, who risked severe embarrassment if his constituents rejected the integration proposal.

"The only reaction from the Government at the time was a few snide remarks from senior members

"This is the first official response I have had to my formal request that the referendum results be acknowledged," said Mr Hulley yesterday

"But if Mr Kotzé thinks this will put me off, he's got another think coming."

Bold

The referendum was a bold move by Mr Hulley to counter a Nationalist plan to establish an enclave in Cape Town where leading members of the coloured community could live.

"The Government is increasingly getting out of touch with the realities and the mood of the people," said Mr Hulley.

"I judged the mood of the people in my area to be ready for fundamental change.

"There were a lot of doubters who said I was going too far, but the results proved them wrong.

"I believe people are more ready than anyone dares to believe, particularly the Government.

"The Nationalists have persuaded themselves, through years of listening to their own propaganda and the constraints of their ideology, that fundamental change away from apartheid is not possible

"I also think the readiness for change goes beyond Constantia.

"The referendum's support for an open area offered the Government a golden opportunity to take a specific step on the road of real reform on an orderly basis with the support of the local community.

"If the Nats are not prepared to utilise such an opportunity then what credibility can one attach to their rhetoric about reform?"

The leader of the PFP, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert said "Mr Hulley has succeeded in calling the Government's bluff and shown them up as being not really prepared to open up areas on a nonracial basis.

"I also have no doubt the majority of people are ready for reform, as the referendum indicated, but the Government is letting the initiative slip away."

The Labour Party leader, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, said "One is certainly disappointed in the Minister's response.

"While not rejecting the Group Areas Act entirely, there has of late been talk even in Nationalist circles of grey areas where people would be allowed to live together

Hardline

"To start the year with the hardline rejection of any indication of movement and reform does not augur well for the coming parliamentary session, and makes nonsense of all of us who think these people are really going to change."

The Government's plan for a coloured suburb — three sites have been suggested in Constantia and Hout Bay — is still on the table.

Shortly after the Constantia referendum, the Group Areas Board held a hearing to determine where the township should be sited.

There was a flood of objections — on conservation and town planning grounds — to the proposed siting of the suburb in the Constantia areas of Tokai Forest and Steenberg Farm.

WEATHER

Civic spokesmen blame the Group Areas Act

500 000

Tvl blacks need homes

By Yussuf Nazeer

Half a million black, Asian and coloured people — more than 100 000 families — in the Pretoria, Witwatersrand and the Vaal complex are in need of proper housing.

And the waiting list for houses is growing all the time, according to black spokesmen.

These figures, collated by The Star, are significant in the light of huge cutbacks in State spending on housing and the Government's admission that urban black housing could slide into total chaos unless drastic steps are taken soon.

Projects worth R500 million for black and white housing are being delayed or shelved, according to recent admissions by the Government.

The Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, last night unveiled a plan to combat the increasing black housing crisis.

His announcement came after the release yesterday of the Viljoen Commission's report on black housing.

The report calls for urgent and immediate changes to the Government's approach to black housing.

The Chief Opposition spokesman on housing, Mr Colin Eglin, has said that unless a solution was found to the growing housing crisis, far-reaching consequences — including an increase in social and racial tensions — could result.

According to civic spokesmen, hundreds of people have been on the waiting list for 15 years or more.

The situation was worst among blacks, they said.

Thousands were living in shacks and other crude makeshift homes.

The situation was particularly bad, they said, in the East Rand's 14 townships.

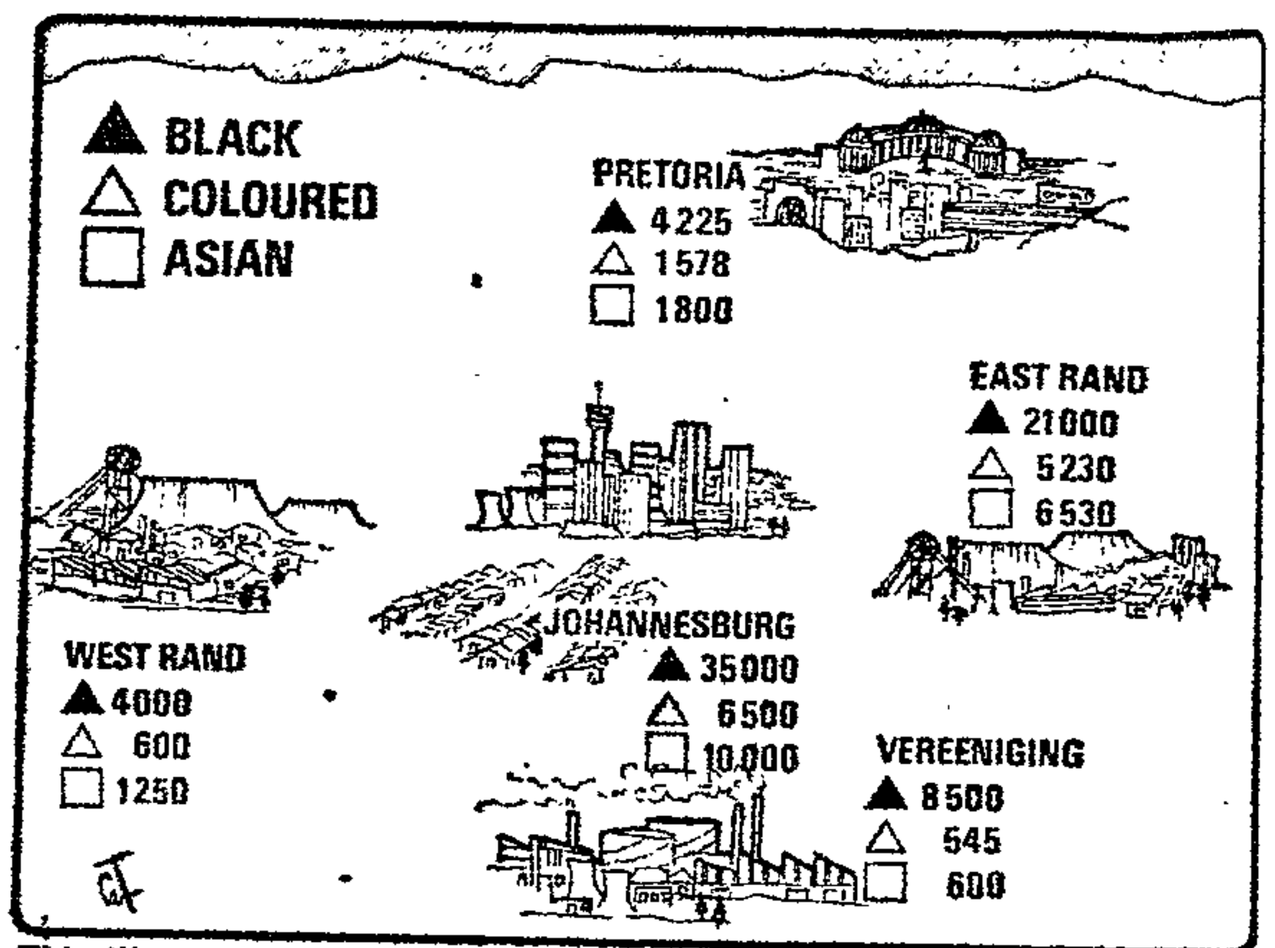
In Katlehong, 21 000 black families were living in shacks. In Daveyton 2 500 were living in shacks.

The coloured and Indian situation was just as bad.

In Wynburg, Sandton, spokesmen claimed about 2 000 Indians had no space to expand.

Families who had been there since the pre-war years slept in their shops with their grandchildren.

The promised new Indian area, Marlboro Gardens, near Alexandra, supposedly ready for occupation this year, will stay on the drawing board.



This illustration shows the number of black, coloured and Asian families on the waiting list for homes in the PWV area.

The State's R500 million cutback on housing projects will now further delay Marlboro's development, a Department of Community Development spokesman admitted.

In Lenasia about 6 000 families were living in backyards, garages, Wendy houses and single, rented rooms with other families in seriously overcrowded conditions. The same applied to Fordsburg.

In Soweto a West Rand Administration Board official said the waiting list was "about 22 000."

But he agreed with black civic leaders that it was more likely to be 35 000 families.

The 6 500 official waiting list for the Johannesburg coloured areas was also much higher, according to civic spokesmen.

● See Page 27

Group (84) Areas: RDM 27/1/82 2 women guilty

Mail Reporter

TWO coloured women were convicted under the Group Areas Act in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday.

The women, who pleaded guilty before Mr R D Curle, were Mrs Julia Laher, 36, and Miss Joan Edwini Sanders, 24.

The prosecutor, Mr G Calitz, said they had illegally occupied premises in white areas.

Mrs Laher had lived at 36 Park Drive, Mayfair, from January 1978 until January this year.

She was fined R50 or 25 days, suspended for three years.

Suspended

Miss Sanders had lived at 43 Orion House, Bree Street, from February 1980 until January this year.

She was fined R100 or 50 days, suspended for three years.

Charges against two other women, Mrs Urmilla Seetha, 25, of 26 Park Drive, Mayfair, and Mrs Fatima Mathir, 40, of Tosca House, Kerk Street West, were withdrawn.

Six more people will appear on charges under the Group Areas' Act today.

The chairman of Actstop, Mr Mohammed Dangor, said that by the end of March this year about 400 people would have been found guilty of illegally living in "so-called white areas".

LEGAL NEWS

New deadline for Pageview

(84)

Star 26/1/82

Pageview's remaining 90 families have been issued with another batch of "final" notices by the Department of Community Development to vacate their homes — this time by February 28.

Community Development's marathon battle to get the families out has been going on for months with the families always finding good reasons to prolong their stay.

The last batch of "final" notices were found by the families' legal experts to have been issued without "proper procedure."

The department now says if the families remain after February 28 they will be illegal occupants.

This means the department can then evict them without further notice.

A Department spokesman said: "We have provided homes for these people and if they are not out after February 28, they will have only themselves to blame."

Group Areas – 'eviction is not obligatory'

(84)

Star 28/1/82

By Michael Tissong

A magistrate is not compelled to order the eviction of a tenant found guilty under the Group Areas Act, but has discretionary powers, a Johannesburg district court heard yesterday.

In mitigation of sentence the defence attorney, Mr Charles Cohen, told the presiding magistrate that "it is in the power of the court to mitigate the harshness of the Act by not evicting Mahesh Dayaram from his home."

The magistrate, Mr R D Curle, had found Dayaram (28) guilty of illegally living in a white group area, and fined him R100 (or 50 days), conditionally suspended for three years.

Mr Curle said it was the courts' duty to give effect to the legislation regulating the lawful residence of people in their own group areas. He ordered Dayaram to vacate the house in Park Drive, Mayfair, before July 31.

Dayaram, an electrician, had pleaded not guilty to living illegally in the white group area since June 6 1980.

WITHDRAWN

Two more cases under the Act were withdrawn by the prosecutor, Mr G Calitz.

Mr Harry Matfield (42) was alleged to have lived at Charlton Terrace, Doornfontein between June 21 1978 and November 5 1981. Mr Omarjee Ally (32) allegedly stayed at Ellis Park Flats, Bell Street, Doornfontein. Both have moved from the premises.

GENERAL NEWS

Pageview goes white

Star 2/2/82 (84)

229 homes, greenery and car control

By Lucille McNamara
Municipal Reporter

After 15 years on the drawing board, the replanning of a whites-only Pageview has finally been completed and approved by the Department of Community Development.

The fate of the area had been in jeopardy since the introduction of the Group Areas Act in the mid-1950s and was eventually sealed late last year when the Government rejected a recommendation by the President's Council to allow the Indians to continue living there.

From the outset the Johannesburg City Council was opposed to a whites-only Pageview but nevertheless, as the authority best able to tackle local issues, agreed to replan the area for the Department of Community Development.

PARK-LIKE

The new-look Pageview will have a total of 229 living units providing homes for more than 900 whites and will include redevelopment both north and south of Seventeenth Street.

Some of the more important aspects of the scheme are the creation of a residential environment in which cars will not predominate, ample park-like areas with related community facilities and the provision of an adequate shopping centre.

The concept adopted is one of dual purpose vehicle-pedestrian courts on to which the living units will front.

MAY START

The redevelopment south of Seventeenth Street will offer 125 houses and 40 duplex units with three bedrooms and garages.

An additional 36 semis and 28 houses will be built north of Seventeenth Street which will also offer a large park and shopping node.

The Director-General of Community Development, Mr Louis Fouche, has announced that work on the project will begin in the near future — apparently by May, according to a city council spokesman.

A mosque in 23rd Street will remain untouched by the redevelopment scheme.

Johannesburg City Council will today debate a motion deploring the Government's decision to retain Pageview as a white group area.

MOTION TODAY

The motion presented by Mr Winston Herzenberg states that the council welcomes the Government decision to allow the Indian community to settle in central Johannesburg as a settled community but deplores its decision to retain Pageview as a white group area and calls on the Government to reconsider.

The motion asks the management committee to investigate the adequacy of the proposed Indian group area in Johannesburg with particular reference to the lower and middle income groups and the roles of the council, the Department of Community Development and the private sector in redeveloping this area.

It requests the management committee to ask the Department of Community Development urgently to stop demolition and removals in Pageview."

Indian told to quit in 6 months

Stav (84)
3/2/82

By Diann Sheehotham

An Indian man who said he was forced to live in Mayfair because Child Welfare authorities insisted he must provide suitable accommodation for his children, was yesterday fined R90, suspended for contravening the Group Areas Act.

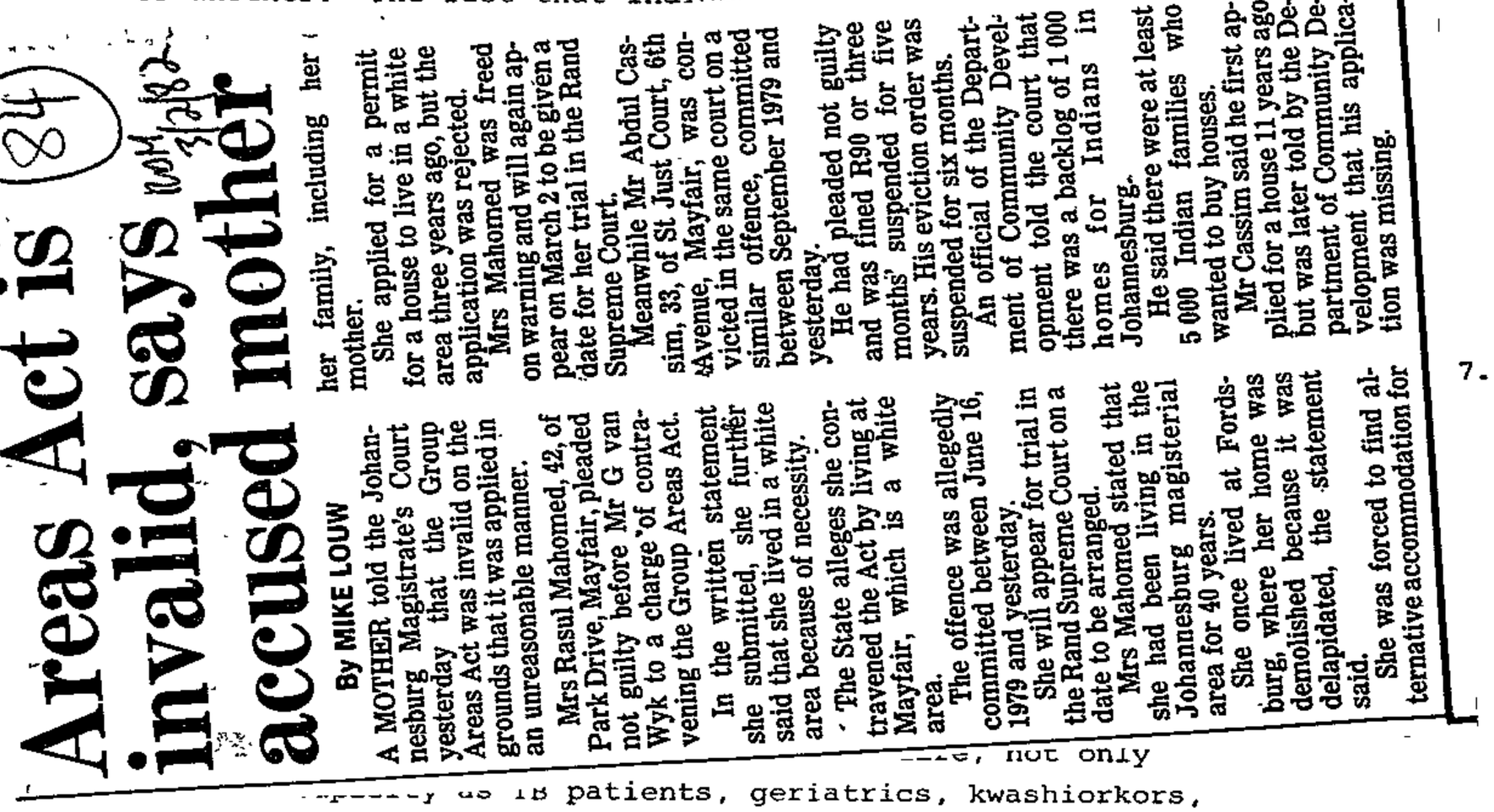
His eviction order was postponed for six months

Abdul Cassim (33) of Sixth Avenue, Mayfair, told the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court that while he and his third wife were visiting Cape Town in 1979 his two step-children were removed by the Department of Child Welfare from the woman who was caring for them. He was told they could not be returned until he found a house and a job

At that time in 1979, he and his first two wives were staying with his parents in Lenasia, along with 22 other relations. His third wife had to live in Standerton.

> On the whole the objectives of medical care fall into reasonably well-defined categories - preventing mortality, morbidity, disability, pain - but those of the ... social services are vaguer or perhaps more subtle'. (27)

Are these vaguer criteria important for health as well ? If people feel unable to cope, body and mind tending to reflect one another, they tend to fall ill in some way or another. The fact that indigenous



Areas Act is invalid, says accused mother

By MIKE LOUW

A MOTHER told the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday that the Group Areas Act was invalid on the grounds that it was applied in an unreasonable manner.

Mrs Rasul Mahomed, 42, of Park Drive, Mayfair, pleaded not guilty before Mr G van Wyk to a charge of contravening the Group Areas Act.

In the written statement she submitted, she further said that she lived in a white area because of necessity.

The State alleges she contravened the Act by living at Mayfair, which is a white area.

The offence was allegedly committed between June 16, 1979 and yesterday.

She will appear for trial in the Rand Supreme Court on a date to be arranged.

Mrs Mahomed stated that she had been living in the Johannesburg magisterial area for 40 years.

She once lived at Fordsburg, where her home was demolished because it was delapidated, the statement said.

She was forced to find alternative accommodation for her family, including her mother.

She applied for a permit for a house to live in a white area three years ago, but the application was rejected.

Mrs Mahomed was freed on warning and will again appear on March 2 to be given a date for her trial in the Rand Supreme Court.

Meanwhile Mr Abdul Cassim, 33, of St Just Court, 6th Avenue, Mayfair, was convicted in the same court on a similar offence, committed between September 1979 and yesterday.

He had pleaded not guilty and was fined R90 or three months' suspended for five years. His eviction order was suspended for six months.

An official of the Department of Community Development told the court that there was a backlog of 1 000 homes for Indians in Johannesburg.

He said there were at least 5 000 Indian families who wanted to buy houses.

Mr Cassim said he first applied for a house 11 years ago but was later told by the Department of Community Development that his application was missing.

> ... capacity as TB patients, geriatrics, kwashiorkors, etc. This would mean a radical restructuring of decision-making; the groups concerned would not be those requiring a particular kind of expertise (e.g. TB patients) but those experiencing particular kinds of life situations. The programmes, or objectives for which we would have to

27. J.D. Pole, (1974), 'Programme Priorities and Budgets', British Journal of Preventive and Social Medicine, 28, 191-195.
28. The experiment referred to is being conducted under the auspices of the Department of Pastoral Studies, University of Birmingham. For the concepts involved, see 'Health is for People', Michael Wilson.

> consider the most effective approach, would be groups of people (the young unemployed and without reasonable aspirations, migrant labourers,children with single parents), perhaps defined on a regional basis since this division captures a configuration of socio-economic and environmental forces which is often unique.
>
> If regional groups were the elements of a health policy it would open the way for a much greater role for community participation in the definition of their needs, and involvement in the means for solving them. It may be possible to carry out an immunization campaign without conscious collective decision and support by the community, but it is much more difficult to carry out a campaign against alcoholism or poor agricultural practices without this precondition.

7. Summary and Conclusion

This paper considers the scope which economics as a discipline offers for the analysis of health problems and the choice of health programmes. The techniques described are not 'objective' in that the programmes chosen always depend on the guiding values which inform the analysis. The validity of the techniques depends on the validity of values fed into them. Prices, as a method of valuing inputs, have many defects, and still more in valuing outputs ("health"). Thus an epidemiological or problem-solving approach is preferred. More data is thus required to enable rational choices to be made, though the collection of disease statistics is not necessarily the most urgent. (See Appendix IV). More fundamental requirements are

i) "Process" data - the alteration in health status to be expected from various types of programmes
ii) adequate recording of costs by programme so that expenditure can be linked to outcome in terms of health status

RAND DAILY MAIL, Thursday, February 4, 1982

Pageview 90 'ready for a little move'

A SPOKESMAN for the Save Pageview Association, Mr Soni Hari, has vowed to move to Newfordsdorp — and persuade others to do the same — if the Johannesburg City Council is prepared to provide housing there for 90 Pageview families.

By ANNE SACKS

The offer was contained in a statement issued by the association after this week's two-hour city council debate on a motion deploring the Government's decision to keep Pageview white.

Mr Hari was replying to a speech in which veteran management committee chief Mr Francois Oberholzer said Fordsburg, Burgersdorp and part of Newtown, which the Government has proposed as an Indian residential area, could house 30 000 people.

Mr Oberholzer said the Minister of Community Development had consulted the council and together they had demarcated the proposed area.

Businessmen and community leaders have said Newfordsdorp, a valuable commercial, industrial and residential area, has little potential for residential development.

Now Mr Hari has asked the council to provide housing for 90 families as a pilot scheme for the redevelopment of the area.

The Save Pageview Association's statement added the housing shortage for Johannesburg Indians was around 10 000, and not the 2 000 Mr Oberholzer believed it to be.

There were 6 000 names on the waiting list and thousands of others were living "illegally" in "white" areas.

Mr Oberholzer, in his speech supporting the amendment to the motion, said Pageview could accommodate only 1 000 people.

Strange

Mr Oberholzer said it was "absolutely strange" that the President's Council had not consulted the city council about Pageview. However, the President's Council had invited interested parties to submit memoranda, which the Cape Town City Council did in the case of District Six.

A PFP councillor Mr Winston Herzenberg said it was the management committee — and not only the PFP — which boycotted the President's Council. The management committee had ignored the issue to avoid embarrassment by recommending that the suburb stay white.

Mr Oberholzer said in his speech the management committee could have made political capital by recommending that Johannesburg's flatland be declared open to all.

Obie: We opposed 'grey area'

(84) Star 8/2/82

By David Breier
Chief Reporter

The Government recently considered the possibility of declaring the Johannesburg suburbs of Hillbrow and Berea a racially-mixed "grey area," Mr J F Oberholzer, chairman of the city council's management committee has disclosed.

He said the Government suggested the idea to the management committee which was "absolutely against it."

The Government instead announced last year that Fordsburg, Burgersdorp and part of Newtown would become an Indian group area.

But Mr Sam Moss MPC, leader of the Progressive Federal Party opposition in the city council, accused Mr Oberholzer of making the announcement in order to win flatland votes in next month's municipal elections.

He said Mr Oberholzer was trying to create issues because his attempt at exploiting the question of mixed public swimming pools had failed.

Mr Oberholzer said the management committee, a coalition of National Party and the Independent Ratepayers' Action group representatives, had turned down the "grey area" proposal because it would lead to race friction.

"We dared not allow it. We had to prevent a rotten apple that could have exploded into neighbouring areas because there was no chance of buffer zones," he said.

The social implications of a "grey" residential area would extend into areas such as education because schools and other facilities would have to be available for all, he said.

The "absolute cultural differences" between the races would have led to friction in

To Page 3, Col 11

Jo'burg opposed 'grey area'

(84) Star 8/2/82

From page 1

Mr Oberholzer's opinion.

He said the Government considered the possibility after representations from various bodies concerned at the shortage of Indian and coloured housing.

There has been widespread prosecution of Indian and coloured people in terms of the Group Areas Act for residing in white group areas.

The issue of racial mixing in flatland could have a crucial effect in Joubert Park, a ward in which the PFP is struggling for victory over the NP and New Republic Party.

Every ward is important to the PFP as it vies for an overall majority in the council.

Professor Willem Kleynhans, a political scientist at the University of South Africa, has accused Mr Oberholzer of "Re-inforcing people's basic colour prejudice" by raising such issues.

"This is a setback for any efforts to reform people for approaching change," he commented, describing Mr Oberholzer's approach as a return to "swart gevaar" tactics.

(84)

No joy in bid to stop evictions

stay 8/2/82

By Michael Tissong

The Action Committee to Stop Evictions has made a desperate attempt to call a halt to evictions and prosecutions under the Group Areas Act in Johannesburg.

But an Actstop request for a meeting with the Minister of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze, "as a matter of urgency" was refused.

In his reply to the request, the Minister refused to discuss the matter because his department was "not in a position to intervene where legal proceedings have been instituted."

Actstop also appealed to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J Nothling, "to stay all prosecutions and evictions in terms of the Group Areas Act until the Commission of Inquiry into the Act has submitted its report."

Mr Nothling replied that the request "was receiving attention."

Actstop also asked the chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into the Group Areas Act, Mr Justice J J Strydom, to request Mr Nothling to stay prosecutions and evictions until his Commission had made its report.

The request "would be an indication of good faith on the part of the Commission," the chairman of Actstop, Mr Cassim Saloojee, said.

However, Mr Justice Strydom has not replied to the Actstop request.

Family still split after 13 years

(84)

Star 9/2/82

By Tyrone August

A family of eight has lived apart for the last 13 years after their house in Vrededorp was demolished when the area, under the Group Areas Act, was declared white.

Mrs Rachmat Absolom (33) and her husband, Omar (43), have been living "a little bit here and a little bit there" with their six children since 1969.

They are now in Eldorado Park living in one room with two of their children, Rafiek (10) and Gadieja (10). The others are in Maritzburg and Newcastle.

"We had nowhere to go after the houses were demolished in Vrededorp," said Mrs Absolom yesterday. "Some people went to Eldorado Park but we never got a place.

"I am an Indian so we cannot get a home in Eldorado Park. We cannot get a house in Lenasia either because, although my husband is of Indian origin, he is a coloured."

Mrs Absalom said her two children sleep on a mattress on the floor in Eldorado Park. "When my daughter Charmaine (17) comes home for the school holidays from Newcastle, she also sleeps on the floor," she said

"We are living like sardines. It is terrible to live like that in one room."

The City Council's director of housing, Mr Thys Wilsnach, was not available for comment.

(84) Star 9/2/82

Mother to quit white flat

An unemployed mother of two children was yesterday convicted under the Group Areas Act and ordered to vacate her Johannesburg flat by August 31.

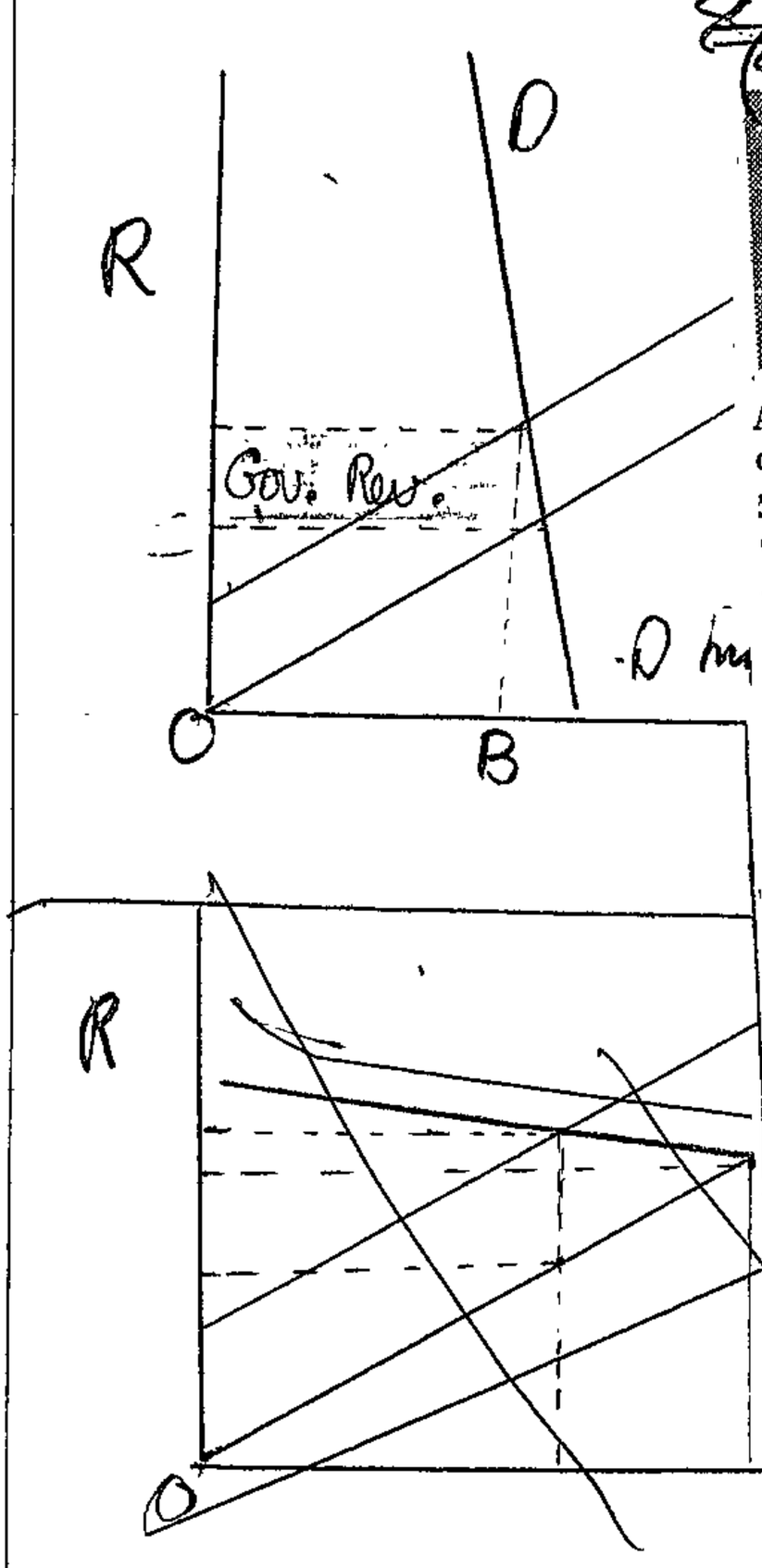
Louise Cupido (31) of Pomona Court, Koch Street, Joubert Park, said she could not work because her children were "too small." The youngest was 18 months old, she told the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

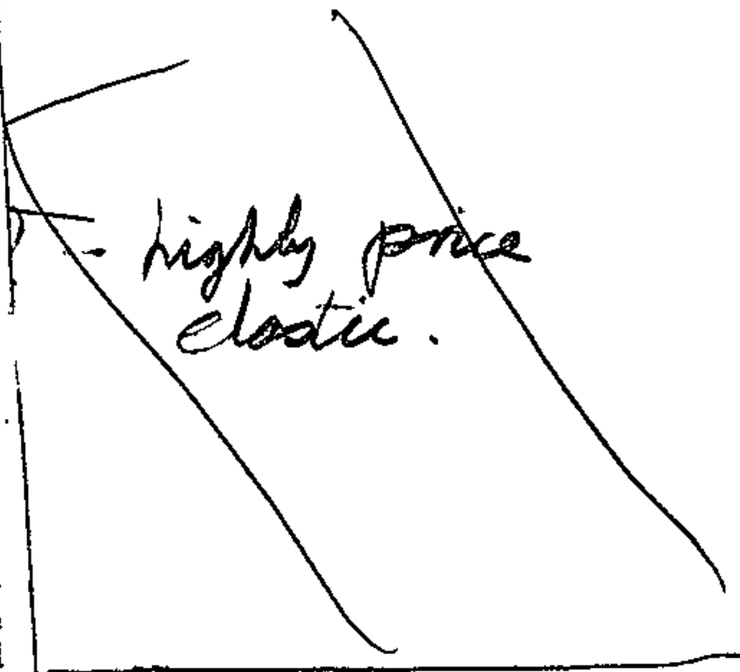
She was dependent on the children's father who earned R200 a month.

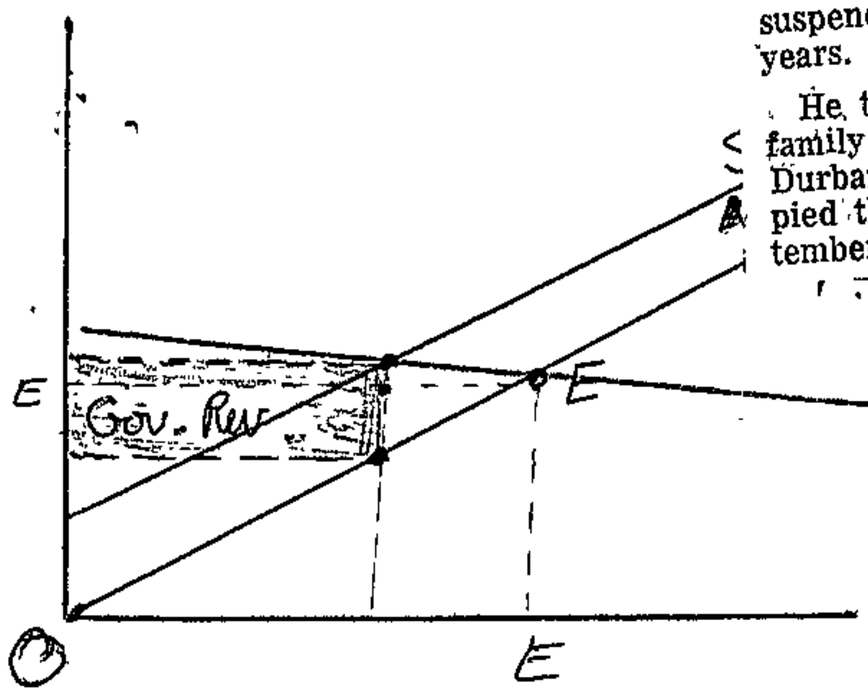
She was fined R90 (or 90 days) suspended for three years.

In another case, Mr Manie Pillay (45), of Ardenlee Court, Smit Street, Johannesburg was found guilty of living illegally in a white group area and fined R100 and three months suspended for three years.

He told the court his family had moved from Durban and had occupied the flat since September 1979.







Although D can be seen from the two diagrams, a tax on a commodity ~~can~~ can have two different effects depending upon whether the demand for the commodity is highly elastic or inelastic. By studying the ~~sixteenth~~ price elasticity of demand one can gain great insight as to the effect of it. In the first case with a highly inelastic demand

A 'grey' Hillbrow—reactions mixed

By Andrew Davidson

Reactions of Hillbrow residents were mixed when asked if they would appreciate the buzzing Johannesburg suburb being made a "grey area" for mixed races.

Comments ranged from "keep it white at night" to "unfortunately this is inevitable."

The mini-survey was carried out after a recent report that Mr J F Oberholzer, chairman of the city council's management committee, had announced that his group was "absolutely against it" — despite considerations to the contrary at government level.

Most people I spoke to were reluctant to talk politics — but several made their points.

A Hillbrow restaurateur, Mr Michel Anouilhez, said: "I think it is inevitable that the blacks and coloureds will have equal rights here. But maybe not for five years. I don't think it will be good for business. There are coloured people living here in flats. Maybe they are rented by white people and then sub-let. I don't think I am in favour of any change."

Mike van Loggerenberg, a barman at a private club who lives in Abel Road, was more positive.

"I think it should be white only at night. Hillbrow is bad for muggers — especially blacks — and I don't want this 'grey area' at all. I have been mugged myself coming home from work at 3 am. Keep it white, I say, and pay the police more to protect us."

Electrician Alf Peach (41) of Claim Street has been in South Africa eight months from London. He said: "I was in England when we had all those riots involving blacks and whites. I think it would be wrong to have coloured people living in Hillbrow and sharing the same places as whites."

Noel Drinwater, a 30-year-old instrument technician of Ockerse Street, said: "I don't so much mind Indians living here, but certainly not the blacks. The blacks are the ones who cause the violence here."

Vow broken — and SAIC leader shocked

Municipal Reporter

The Transvaal leader of the South African Indian Council, Mr Abe Choonara, has called on members of the Indian and coloured management committees to resign in protest to the Johannesburg City Council's rejection of racially mixed "grey areas."

Mr Choonara was reacting to a statement by management committee chairman, Mr Francois Oberholzer, that he had opposed a Government suggestion to declare Hillbrow, Yeoville and Berea a "grey area."

Mr Choonara said he had read Mr Oberholzer's statement with shock "because he went behind our backs to tell the Government that his management committee was against a grey area."

Mr Choonara said his community had lost faith in Mr. Oberholzer and called on members of the Indian and coloured management committees to resign in protest.

Another aspect which alarmed Mr Choonara was that Mr Oberholzer "had been a party" to a meeting in 1978 with Mr Marais Steyn, then Minister of Community Development, at which he promised delegates of the Lenasia Indian Management Committee that he would wipe out the housing shortage for Indians.

"He said our people living illegally in white areas would be exempted until the housing backlog was wiped out. Instead they have been prosecuted and the housing shortage has grown," said Mr Choonara.

The chairman of the Lenasia Indian management committee, Mr Faiz Khan, said Indians were forced to pay a high price for homes in white suburbs because they had nowhere else to go.

"We have been in Johannesburg for 90 years but the city council has refused to take responsibility for providing us with homes.

"I very strongly believe that what the Government wanted to do was right, after all we are also human."

Mr Khan said that Indians were renting flats in white areas out of necessity, but if the city council provided enough homes they would prefer to live among their own people.

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Group Areas Act is 'diabolical'—Actstop

Star 10/2/82 (84)

By Yussuf Nazeer

The Group Areas Act was so diabolical and unjust, maintained coloured and Indian spokesmen on Actstop, that not only did it stop black people from owning and living in homes in white-designated areas, but it also made it difficult for them to get homes freely in their own areas.

They pointed to the situation where families being forced to move out of white areas and those being evicted by private landlords in coloured and Indian areas, could not be given homes by the State.

"Consider this situation," said Mr Cassim Saloojee, senior spokesman on Actstop, "neither the City Council nor the Department of Community Development are prepared to provide these evicted families with homes in the very group areas created by the State for these people."

"Can there be anything more unjust and unfair?" he asked.

Both the City Council's housing division and the Department of Community Development have repeatedly argued that the families being pushed out of the white areas are "illegals" and not their responsibility.

They also said they were not responsible for providing homes for families evicted by private landlords in coloured and Indian areas. Actstop spokesmen wanted to know who was responsible only for housing these evicted families.

Community Development said it was only responsible for providing homes for families directly uprooted by the Group Areas Act in cases like Pageview.

Mr Saloojee said this attitude clearly reflected the acute injustice underlying the Group Areas Act.

Another senior Actstop spokesman, Mr M Dangor, said it was unbelievable that legislation could be devised making it so difficult for families to find homes.

He said: "White racist politicians were telling their voters that the Group Areas Act was designed to prevent racial friction between blacks and whites, but what they are not telling their people was about the untold misery it was causing thousands of voteless South Africans."

He said the housing shortage was so bad that families in coloured and Indian areas could no longer obtain even a garage or dilapidated room to live in.

Proof of this was evident in families having to live in tents and cars with their furniture stored in backyards under cardboard and sacks, Mr Dangor said.

The Actstop spokesman said.

They said the Government's interpretation of the Group Areas Act being "separate but equal" was a misrepresentation of the facts.

(84)

RAND DAILY MAIL, Thursday, February 11, 1982

Lenz leader: Oberholzer betrayed us

A LENASIA leader, Mr Abie Choonara, yesterday accused the chairman of Johannesburg's management committee, Mr Francois Oberholzer, of "stabbing the city's coloured and Indian communities in the back".

By CHRIS FREIMOND

He was reacting to Mr Oberholzer's claim this week that the management committee had opposed Government moves to declare Hillbrow and Berea "grey areas" open to white, coloured and Indian residents.

Mr Choonara — leader of the Indian Progressive Party and leader of the Transvaal members of the SA Indian Council — said the Lenasia management committee (LMC) and Johannesburg's coloured management committee should prorogue immediately and not resume sittings until the situation is clarified.

Mr Oberholzer said on Monday that Progressive Federal Party pressure to have the Group Areas Act abolished had prompted the Government recently to consider declaring Hillbrow and Berea racially mixed areas.

But the Johannesburg management committee had opposed the idea when consulted by the Government because it believed white residents would be forced out, Mr Oberholzer said.

Mr Choonara said that Mr Oberholzer had always told the LMC that he believed Indians should be allowed to stay in areas like Hillbrow until accomodation could be found for them in their own areas.

He also had always given the LMC the impression that he supported them against the Department of Community Development. But his latest claim indicated that this was actually not his view.

"Mr Oberholzer is a verkrampte. He should resign from the Independent Ratepayers' Action group and join the Herstigte Nasionale Party where he belongs," Mr Choonara said.

Deadlock

Mr Choonara resigned from the LMC last week because of the deadlock between it and the Department of Community Development over housing for Indians in Lenasia.

Mr Simon Chilchik, MPC and city councillor for Hillbrow, said the statement made by Mr Oberholzer was "one of the most despicable and irresponsible" yet made by a chairman of Johannesburg's management committee.

The figure of 1 000 whites in Johannesburg's flatland waiting for houses was a figment of Mr Oberholzer's imagination, he said.

"There is no such waiting list," he said.

There were, however, 1 400 whites waiting for subsidised housing from the council, "and Mr Oberholzer would do better to tell the residents of the city why his management committee has failed to produce adequate housing", Mr Chilchik said.

Now he's a U.S. citizen! Wainer!

★ ★ SUNDAY TIMES, February 14 1982

Sunday Times 14/2/82

By IAN BRODIE in Los Angeles and DOREEN LEVIN in Johannesburg

CHAIM Wainer, notorious South African flatlord who caused heartbreak to thousands of sick and elderly tenants in the '70s, is now an American citizen. So are his wife, Dianne, and their five children.

And it was revealed this week that a warrant for Wainer's arrest in South Africa on allegations of fraud has been withdrawn after a decision not to seek his extradition from the United States.

The South African Reserve Bank had also been investigating alleged illegal transfers of money overseas.

The news that the hated flatlord is now free from possible prosecution is likely to outrage the legions of Johannesburg tenants victimised by Wainer, who quit South Africa and settled in California in 1976.

The Wainers now live in the elegant San Diego suburb of La Jolla, with a year-round sunny climate and a sweeping view of the Pacific.

Stunned

The family recently cleared the last hurdle to the prolonged and detailed investigation of their case by American immigration officials.

At a mass swearing-in ceremony before a US judge in a federal court in San Diego, Wainer pledged, with dozens of other new citizens from overseas, that he would observe and make himself subject to the laws of the United States.

He also promised to serve in the US armed forces if called up, but at his age — 44 — that seems unlikely.

Wainer's new citizenship means that the American authorities found nothing in his background to justify turning him down.

It also means that nothing came of the protest sent to President Carter in 1980 by former Johannesburg mayor Mr Aleck Jaffe.

Mr Jaffe, who had urged Carter "in the interest of justice" to deport the Wainer family, was stunned this week to hear that they had been granted citizenship and that there had been a decision to withdraw the arrest warrant.

ALEC JAFFE
Protest

He said: "I think it is disgusting and a travesty of everything that is right that this man should live in luxury in the United States after hundreds of South African citizens were left penniless and have still not recovered."

Mrs Phyllis Woolf of Johannesburg, who became the heroine of many Wainer tenants when she tried to help them in 1974, said she was "disgusted and shocked" to hear the latest news of the flatlord.

Wainer was entitled to apply for citizenship by virtue of being a resident of the United States for five years on a work permit known as a green card.

Green cards are now very difficult to obtain, but Wainer was said to have applied for his in the early '70s while he was still in South Africa.

Immigration officials are primarily concerned that applicants should be of good moral character and without any record of felonies.

Citizenship is denied those considered guilty of moral turpitude, but Wainer and his family must have been on their best behaviour in the United States.

Despite the fact that a warrant had been issued in South Africa at one time for Wainer's arrest on fraud allegations, an American immigration official said: "We looked into the case thoroughly and found there were no pending matters for which the South African Government wanted him, no extradition proceedings."

Warrant

A senior police officer in Johannesburg refused this week to confirm that the bulky file on Wainer's activities had been closed permanently.

He said the South African authorities, after a three-year examination of the affairs of the C K Wainer Organisation, had declined to prosecute Mr Wainer.

Police were informed in 1980 that it had been decided not to proceed with an application for Wainer's extradition from America.

Mr Jaffe's cable to President Carter stated that:

- The South African police at that time held a warrant for Wainer's arrest on allegations of fraud.
- The South African Reserve Bank was investigating alleged illegal transfer of funds abroad.
- Wainer had been convicted in 1974 on 69 counts under the Rents Act, two years before his American visa was granted.
- He vanished from South Africa in 1976, leaving a trail of chaos and heartbreak for thousands.

The cable was followed up by a mass of documentation, including newspaper cuttings, and copies were sent to the Department of Immigration in California.

The papers included letters from former tenants describing the suffering of the many sick, elderly pensioners who alleged massive rent increases and harassment.

They told of people who lost their savings after being pressurised into "buying" flats on what proved to be "never-never" contracts, since the interest exceeded the monthly instalments.

Mr Jaffe said this week: "In any application to the United States Department of Immigration for permanent residence, one of the questions is: 'Do you have a criinal record?'

"If Wainer asnwered 'no', then he was lying, and the relevant authorities in the United States were aware of this because I had sent them all the relevant information."

Mrs Phyllis Woolf said this week: "I am shocked to hear that this man is regarded by the American authorities as 'of good character'. I hope the people of La Jolla won't be disappointed when he shows his true colours."

In 1974 Mrs Woolf joined Mr Eddie Parnell in his United Tenants' Rights Association battle against Wainer.

She compiled thousands of case histories, which were used at rent board hearings to defend tenants.

As a result, the Star newspaper in Johannesburg declared her one of 10 Unsung Heroines for the year.

"I really saw tragedy," says Mrs Woolf. "We won every case against Wainer.

"There were many times when I held old folk in my arms and cried with them.

"Pensioners were the hardest hit. Quite a few had strokes or nervous breakdowns.

"Others packed and fled in fear when summonses arrived, in spite of the fact that they had already paid their rent.

Feelings

"I know of two who died and of a woman who lost a breast which was injured by a door handle when someone forced entry into her flat.

"My feelings towards Wainer will never change. The fact that he built a synagogue in La Jolla won't vindicate him in the eyes of the Almighty. I don't think God can be bribed."

At Wainer's home in La Jolla, Mrs Wainer said this week that her husband did not wish to comment on his new citizenship.

CHAIM WAINER — safe from extradition

Ruthless flatlord seen as 'of good moral character'

Chaim left trail of woe

THE news that Chaim Wainer has escaped prosecution will shock thousands of Wainer's former tenants.

They are the people who say they lost their savings, their homes and their health when Wainer became their landlord.

The reign of the 44-year-old self-made businessman started in 1969 when Wainer, who had been making a lot of money out of a Christmas hamper scheme, started buying up old blocks of flats.

Obstacle

He wanted to make big profits quickly, and the easiest way to do so was to increase rents by remodelling large flats into smaller units which, if furnished, could be rented at high prices.

There was only one obstruction — the flats were occupied by people who would have great difficulty finding other accommodation.

The problem did not bother him greatly.

Many of the tenants were elderly pensioners who had lived in their flats for years.

They couldn't afford higher rents, and they didn't want to leave their homes.

And so the war of misery and nerves began between Wainer and his tenants, who repeatedly took him to the rent board to protest against massive rent hikes.

Wainer's answers was always the same: "It's not the responsibility of a private landlord to support old-age pensioners," Or: "The shopkeeper doesn't cry if someone can't pay for a tin of beans."

Tenants complained to the Press, to their city councillors, their MPs, their rabbis, ministers, social welfare workers.

They told of trickery and cunning attempts to force them out of their homes.

Or they told of being pestered into buying flats, only to discover that they were committed to a "never-never" system.

The loan interest was higher than the monthly instalments.

Then, in July 1976, Wainer and his family vanished.

Within weeks 44 companies in his multi-million-rand empire were under judicial management.

There were reports that he owed the Standard Bank R469 003; bonds on properties owned by his organisation totalled R9-million, and payments were in arrears; water and electricity bills for some blocks of flats were unpaid; R170 000 was reported missing, and the Reserve Bank started an investigation into the illegal transfer of money abroad.

September 1974 saw the liquidation of 33 Wainer companies and, soon after, Wainer's furniture and effects, insured by him for R50 000, were seized in Rotterdam and brought back to South Africa.

In May 1979 his empire was finally liquidated, with some creditors receiving 5c in the R1.

But it was not until February 1980 that the Sunday Times finally traced Wainer and his family.

We found him living comfortably in an elite suburb of San Diego, on the Pacific coast near the Mexican border.

Trustee

His neighbours regarded him as "an engaging family man", and he was president and trustee of his local orthodox Hebrew congregation.

South African police confirmed that the warrant issued for Wainer's arrest on allegations of fraud was still valid.

Johannesburg city councillor Aleck Jaffe, who fought vigorously for years against Wainer tactics, launched a new campaign to bring Wainer back "to face the music".

Many people came forward to support Mr Jaffe in his efforts to thwart the Wainer family's attempts to become United States citizens, and to extradite Wainer from America.

They included people like Mr Elias Yeger, who lost a R250 000 business deal, was sequestrated and evicted from his home during the peak of Wainer's flatlord career.

Now the heat is off. The warrant for Wainer's arrest has been withdrawn. He and his family are American citizens.

He will be remembered in South Africa — but not with love.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(2), (3) and (4) Falls away.

Mr. A. B. WIDMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, I should like to ask him whether the following statement that appeared in *The Star* of 8 February is correct—

"The Government representative considered the position of declaring the Johannesburg suburbs of Hillbrow and Berea a racially mixed grey area," Mr. J. F. Oberholzer, chairman of the City Council . . .

[Interjections.] I want to ask the hon. the Minister whether that is correct.

†The MINISTER: The reply remains no. I know nothing about that matter.

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Mr. Speaker, arising further from the hon. the Minister's reply, can we assume that Councillor Oberholzer has told an untruth?

†The MINISTER: I don't know . . .

†Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: You know about it. [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: What does the hon. member mean?

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Mr. Speaker, further arising from the hon. the Minister's reply, as he has said he did not understand what I said the first time, I shall repeat it. Are we to imply from his reply to this question that the statement made by Councillor Oberholzer to the contrary is untrue?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, what I am saying is that Mr. Oberholzer did not speak to me or to the department in my time about such matters. If Mr. Oberholzer referred to me or the department in my time, then he is wrong.

†The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

(1) and (2) No.

Hansard Q. 61. 54
Hillbrow/Berea 129 -130
17/2/82

*31. Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether any discussions have taken place between (a) him or (b) officials of his Department and representatives of the Johannesburg City Council on the racial character of (i) Hillbrow and (ii) Berea; if so,

(2) (a)(i) when and (ii) at whose request did such discussions take place, (b) what was the (i) nature and (ii) outcome of the discussions and (c) what are the names of the representatives who were present at the discussions;

(3) whether any (a) recommendations and (b) proposals were submitted by (i) him and (ii) officials of his Department in the course of such discussions; if so, what was the nature of such recommendations and proposals;

(4) whether the (a) recommendations and (b) proposals submitted by him or his Department were accepted by such representatives; if not, by whom were they not accepted?

'I'll tell all' Mr TJ lets rip a mixed areas row

(84) S-Times 14/2/82

A MAJOR row has blown up over an amazing claim by a senior politician that the Government offered to turn parts of white Johannesburg into racially mixed residential areas.

The claim could seriously embarrass the Prime Minister and the National Party, which proclaims it will never abandon rigid residential apartheid.

Mr Francois Oberholzer, controversial chairman of Johannesburg's management committee, insists that the potentially explosive issue was mooted by Government representatives at a secret meeting last year.

But the Deputy Minister of Community Devel Mr Pierre Cronje, told the Sunday Times this week that the matter was never raised and insists that the Government remains committed to segregation.

Mr Oberholzer, however, is sticking to his guns and promises to reveal all "at the appropriate moment".

Hypocrisy

If Mr Oberholzer can substantiate his claim that the Government had considered plans to turn Hillbrow and Berea into "grey" (racially mixed) areas, it will reveal a massive Government hypocrisy: last April, the Government was locked in a general election in which one of the NP's main election planks

MR OBERHOLZER . . . grey areas

By IVOR WILKINS
Political correspondent

was no racial mixing in residential areas.

It was a standpoint repeatedly emphasised by Government spokesmen, from the Prime Minister down, during the election and is enshrined in the party's 12-point plan.

It is also an NP policy which is continually confirmed at party congresses.

The question of mixed facilities is one of the issues at the centre of the sharply contested Johannesburg municipal elections, with the NP accusing the Progressive Federal Party of advocating racial integration.

Now Mr Oberholzer's claim of the hush-hush meeting between Government representatives and the Johannesburg management committee — where the prospect of allowing residential mixing was allegedly discussed — has dropped the issue squarely in the Government's lap.

Resisted

Mr Oberholzer says the management committee strongly resisted the idea of opening Hillbrow and Berea to whites, coloureds and Indians.

He said the Government had considered the "grey area" possibility after representations from various bodies concerned at the shortage of Indian and coloured housing.

Mr Oberholzer told the Sunday Times: "At the appropriate time, I will indicate whom we spoke to. I will tell the entire story about what happened.

"The meeting took place about a year ago, and the management committee turned it down.

"We believe in separate but equal facilities, so if you opened areas like Hillbrow it would mean duplicating things like swimming pools and schools, at huge cost."

Ruled out

When it was pointed out to Mr Oberholzer that "about a year ago" the Government was waging a general election campaign in which mixed residential areas were categorically ruled out, he replied: "I don't talk on behalf of the National Party."

Mr Oberholzer said the point he was trying to make in the Johannesburg elections was that, if the PFP came to power there, they would open areas like Hillbrow, which were reserved for whites.

Mr Cronje, whose department administers the Group Areas Act, which determines where race groups reside and work, said he knew of no meeting with Mr Oberholzer where such discussions could have taken place.

"In any case, there simply could not have been such a suggestion from the Government, because there is no provision in the law for mixed areas," he said.

"There is no such thing as a 'grey area'."

Mr Cronje said he was present at a meeting with the Johannesburg management committee in September last year.

Future

"We spoke the whole morning. The subject of the meeting was the future of Fordsburg (eventually declared Indian). I cannot recall at all that Hillbrow and Berea were ever discussed," he said.

"Certainly the question of mixed residential areas was never discussed."

Mr Cronje said he knew of no meeting earlier last year between representatives of his department and the Johannesburg management committee.

The Director-General of Community Development, Mr Louis Fouche, said he knew of no meeting with the management committee where the concept of "grey areas" had been discussed.

"That is not Government policy," he said.

Last year in particular saw widespread prosecutions of Indian and coloured people for living in "white" areas, notably Hillbrow and Berea.

Disputed

As a consequence, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, hinted at the possibility of strengthening the provisions of the Group Areas Act to enable the department to deal more quickly with offenders.

Mr Oberholzer's claims are also disputed by Mr Sam Moss, leader of the Progressive Federal Party opposition in the Johannesburg City Council.

Mr Oberholzer, a feisty local politician who has been at the helm of Johannesburg's affairs for many years, is fighting an all-out election campaign to retain his position against a determined onslaught by the PFP.

He was recently expelled from the NRP.

Widow must get a permit to live in her own house

(84) S. Times 14/2/82

By SHAN PILLAY

A WIDOW who has lived in an Indian township for the past 10 years has now been told that she needs a permit to carry on living in the house which she inherited from her husband.

And Mrs Mavis Daya, of Malabar, Port Elizabeth, must also get a permit — or else apply for reclassification — to carry on living in the township.

Mrs Daya, who was reclassified Indian from coloured after she married taxi owner Teikam Daya, automatically reverted to coloured when her husband died last April.

She said the first she heard of the problem was when the lawyer responsible for tying up her husband's estate pointed out the situation.

His advice was simple: either she would have to apply for a permit to live in the area where she had spent her entire married life, or else have to apply again to be reclassified Indian.

Shocked

Until then she could not take transfer of the two-bedroomed house her husband had willed to her.

If she failed to do this she would have to sell the family home and move to a coloured township, leaving behind friends and neighbours and a daughter and grandchildren who live nearby.

"I was shocked and saddened. I was born coloured, but reclassified Indian when I married Teikam," she said.

"My daughter grew up as an Indian and my grandchildren are classified Indian. But now I am told that as soon as my husband died I immediately became coloured again."

The Indian management committee in Port Elizabeth

MRS MAVIS DAYA
Shocked and saddened

has refused to approve a permit for Mrs Daya to live in Malabar — on the basis that the committee does not approve of permits in any form.

The chairman of the committee, Mr Raman Bhana, said: "Mrs Daya has a legal right to remain in Malabar, and my committee does not condone any permit system.

"We regard Mrs Daya as part of our community. To marry one whom one loves is the personal right of an individual and I don't think anybody can stop this personal right.

Urged

"In the Cape, Indians and coloureds have a very close liaison and they intermingle freely."

Mr Bhana, who is a member of the South African Indian Council, is to raise the matter at an SAIC meeting in Durban on February 22.

He will also urge the Government to remove this part of the Group Areas Act "which is causing tremendous embarrassment to our people".

Mr Bhana urged couples who were faced with a similar predicament to seek reclassification so that trouble could be avoided later.

Govt denies mixed flatland proposal

By JEAN LE MAY
Political Reporter

MINISTER of Community Development Pen Kotze has denied the Government recently considered declaring a "racially-mixed grey area" in Hillbrow and Berea.

The chairman of the Johannesburg City Council's management committee, Mr J F Oberholzer, said it had — and added that the management committee — a coalition of the National Party and the Independent Ratepayers' Action Group — had rejected the suggestion because "it would lead to race friction".

Mr Kotze said that neither he nor any official of his department had approached Mr Oberholzer with such a request.

"If such a request was made it would have been made through my department and I can state categorically that I know nothing about such a request.

"It is against Government policy to have open areas and it would look very strange for such a request to come from my department," Mr Kotze said.

However when confronted with the Minister's denial Mr Oberholzer stuck to his guns.

"That's what the Minister says — I say the Government did consider it," he said.

"I shall disclose the circumstances at an appropriate time."

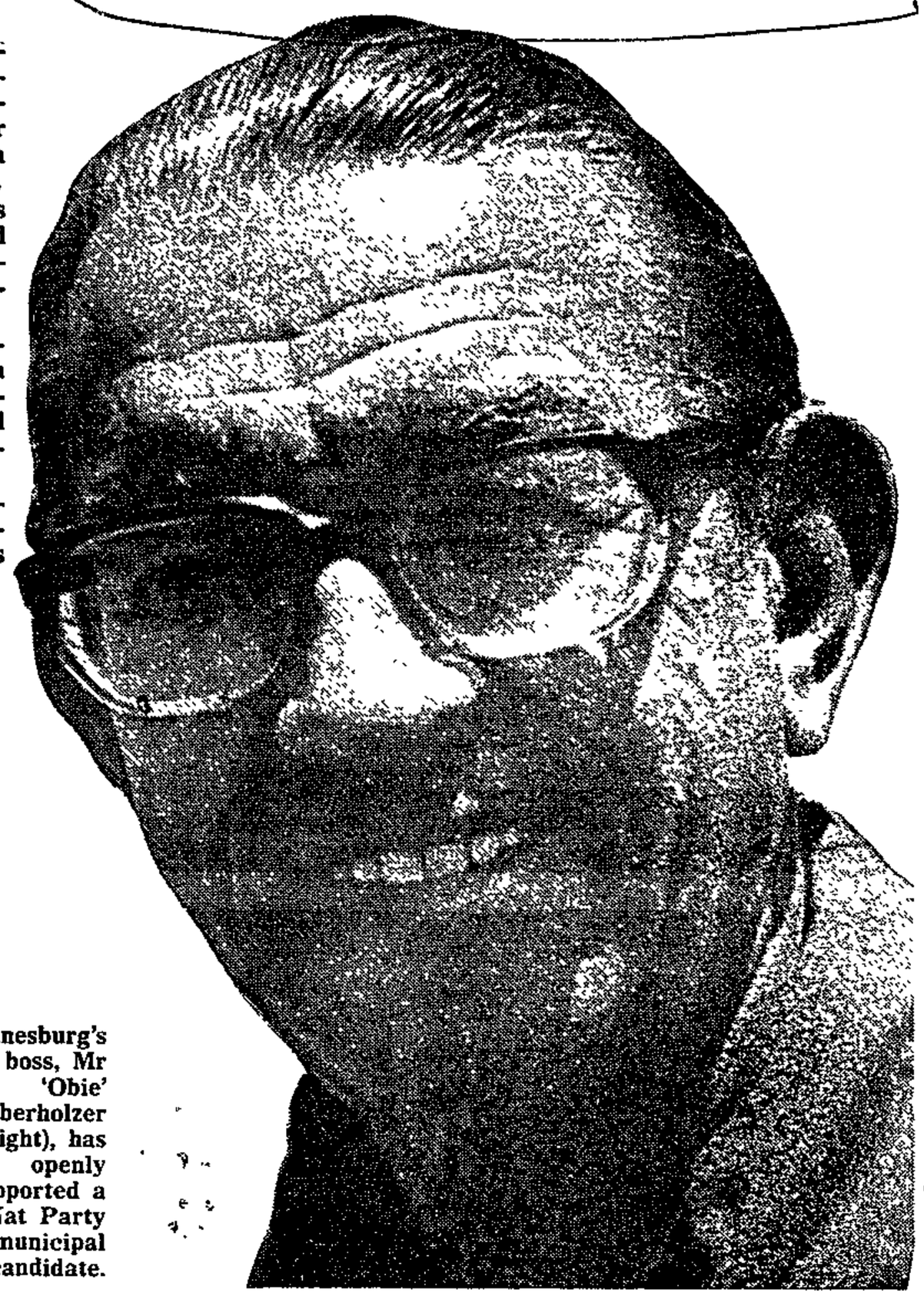
Mr Carel Venter, leader of the National Party in the city council and deputy chairman of the management committee, did not return telephone calls from the Sunday Express.

Mr Oberholzer's statement has had repercussions in the Indian community, with the Lenasia management committee resolving to hold no further meetings until it had had a showdown with Mr Oberholzer.

The Lenasia committee's chairman, Mr Faiz Khan, said Mr Oberholzer had taken decisions affecting the Indian community without consulting it.

And Mr Abe Choonara, Transvaal leader of the South African Indian Council, called on members of the Indian and Coloured management committees to resign in protest.

Mr Oberholzer had "gone behind our backs" to tell the Government that his committee was against "grey" areas, he said.



● Johannesburg's city boss, Mr 'Obie' Oberholzer (right), has openly supported a Nat Party municipal candidate.

Obie admits: 'I'm for Nats'

A 'PANIC-STRICKEN' MOVE, SAYS PFP CANDIDATE SKLAAR

By JEAN LE MAY
Political Reporter

JOHANNESBURG's powerful city boss, Mr J Francois ('Obie') Oberholzer, has finally come out into the open as a National Party supporter.

He sent a letter this week to New Republic Party supporters in Ward 11 (The Parks) asking them to vote for the NP candidate, Mrs Sheila Camerer — although there is an NRP candidate, Mr Ralph Stocker, in the ward.

Mr Alex Anderson, Transvaal chairman of the NRP, is threatening to disclose "other matters concerning Mr Oberholzer". Mr Oberholzer was recently expelled from the NRP for his pact with the NP in the current election campaign.

Mrs Molly Sklaar, Progressive Federal Party candidate, described Mr Oberholzer's move as "despicable for years."

Mr Oberholzer's move shows the Nationalists are "desperately worried" the PFP will win Ward 11 — delimited to include parts of Emmarentia, Roosevelt, Montgomery and Victory Park and Mrs Sklaar said.

Others say the once-powerful city boss is fighting for his political life.

In his letter, Mr Oberholzer referred to his coalition in the city council with the Nationalists.

"The coalition was essential to keep the PFP from taking over the government of your city. This would result in the character of your

"An NRP candidate has entered the municipal election in your suburb. If the moderate English-speaking vote is split between the NP and NRP, the result will be a win for the PFP.

"I am sure you do not wish this to happen. I therefore appeal to you to vote for Mrs Camerer."

Mr Oberholzer's expulsion was because of his "brazen alliance", Mr Anderson said.

"I warn Mr Oberholzer not to make political capital out of his expulsion," he went on.

"If he continues to do so I, as Transvaal leader of the NRP, will be obliged to disclose other matters concern-

will find many of his old supporters — the old 'Bloedsap' — will desert him."

Mr Oberholzer formed a coalition between his Inde-

IN
SPECIFY
ROJECT.

the

'Illegals' sound grim warning on evictions

84
S. Express 14/2/82
127

A COLOURED woman gave warning this week that there would be "a nasty situation" if authorities tried to kick her out of her city flat.

"We won't be kicked out. We're not alone — we'll get together and fight them," she said.

Nationalists say there are 10 000 Coloureds and Indians living illegally in Johannesburg's "grey" areas, extending beyond Hillbrow, Berea, Joubert Park and the city centre to Doornfontein, Mayfair and Jeppe.

Actstop, the organisation which has stymied hundreds of Group Areas prosecutions during the last three years, says this is an exaggeration.

Although prosecutions have lessened, a few new charges have been laid.

And people are edgy because of a threat by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, to amend the law to enable the authorities to kick Coloured and Indians out of White areas without a court order.

Many of those living in the "wrong" areas are wealthy and could afford to buy their own houses.

They say it is not by choice that they break the law. They are there because they have nowhere else to go.

Nationalists don't see it that way.

They — and their Johannesburg associates of the Independent Ratepayers' Action Group — see them as sources of "racial friction".

So the Nats and the IRA are turning the "illegals" into a great municipal

Political Reporter

election issue.

They campaign on anti-integration platforms. They write to the papers complaining of "crowding out" at Zoo Lake over the weekends and saying that Indians and Coloureds are "causing friction" in Hillbrow by parking on pavements and playing music.

They scream about multiracial swimming pools. They moan that peach trees in the gardens of flats in Hospital Hill are being robbed by Indians.

They turn the plight of thousands of Coloured and Indian families into an election bogey.

This week the Sunday Express spent some time with a group of women who have taken over the running of a formerly broken-down block in an inner suburb of the city.

They turned out to be intelligent, educated and highly articulate. They know what they're up against — amd what they're going to do about it.

"We've got Actstop now. They used to be able to shove us around as they liked, but now there's Actstop to help.

"And if they try to kick us out, they'll have a riot situation on their hands."

Their spokeswoman, Fatima (not her real name), moved from Durban with her husband about 18 months ago.

"My husband's firm found us accommodation in a furnished block, but we were turned out when the superintendent was replaced by a Rhodesian — the sort of Rhodesian who sees red when he sees Black," she said.

"So we moved in here. It was a pigsty. The caretaker was an 'alkie' who'd give anyone a flat for a bottle of wine.

"In the end the owners got rid of him and I took over.

"The owner has been good to us, although he has doubled rents. But we're not complaining.

"A few of us — all Coloureds and Indians who'd moved in — got together and formed a residents' association.

"We cleaned and painted and wallpapered. We put in light fittings and even doors and windows.

"We spent our own money and we all helped each other.

"Now our flats are clean, and there is order in the block."

The other women referred to Fatima as "our mother".

"This block used to be a cess-pool," said Arlene (not her real name).

"Drugs, drink, prostitution — you name it. But 'mother' threw them all out."

Mr Cassim Salojee, senior spokesman for Actstop, said that of about 600 prosecutions brought under the Group Areas Act in Johannesburg almost three years ago, about 130 were still outstanding.

Many of the 600 cases had been withdrawn, he said, largely because the peple accused had moved out.

But Actstop was extremely concerned about the amendment proposed by the Minister, he added.

WRITE THE SHORT INVESTIGATION REPORT MENTIONED ABOVE.

INSTRUCTIONS

- USE THE APPROPRIATE FORMAT.
- START EACH SECTION OR PART OF THE REPORT ON A SEPARATE PAGE.
- USE ABOUT TWO PAGES FOR THE BODY OF THE REPORT.
- INCLUDE ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION YOU THINK RELEVANT.

- There are 18 installation sites.
- All the faulty connectors are in the darker grey group.
- The fault is visible as a fine hairline crack when the connector is placed in tension.

(b) Amounts repaid to the IMF in respect of earlier drawings in accordance with the so-called Credit Tranche during the same period were as follows:

	R/Millions
30 May 1980	R39,3
13 June 1980	R46,6
16 June 1980	R41,4

Assault on infants

67. Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the Minister of Police:

(1) How many cases of assault on infants by parents were reported in respect of each race group in each province during the periods 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980 and 1 July 1980 to 30 June 1981, respectively;

(2) in how many cases in respect of each race group did the infant (a) die or (b) suffer serious injury as a result of the assault?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

			1979-'80	1980-'81
Cape Province				
(1)		White.....	2	2
		Coloured..	17	16
		Black	16	22
(2)	(a)	White.....	1	1
		Coloured..	2	2
		Black	1	3
	(b)	White.....	1	1
		Coloured..	7	8
		Black	4	3
Orange Free State				
(1)		White.. ..	2	1
		Black	1	1
(2)	(a)	Black	1	1
	(b)	White.....	2	—
Natal				
(1)		White.....	2	1
		Asian	3	—
		Black	7	6
(2)	(a)	White.....	1	—
		Black	3	3
	(b)	White.....	—	1
		Asian	—	1
		Black	—	3
Transvaal				
(1)		White.....	9	8
		Coloured..	—	1
		Asian	—	1
		Black	15	20
(2)	(a)	White.....	1	3
		Coloured..	—	1
		Black	1	6
	(b)	White.....	4	8
		Asian	—	1
		Black	—	2

(84) Hansard, Q. Col. 136-7 17/2/82

Group Areas Act

86. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Police:

(1) Whether any (a) Coloured and (b) Indian persons were prosecuted in the Johannesburg magistrate's court in 1981 for occupying residential premises in contravention of the provisions of the Group Areas Act; if so, how many in each category;

(2) whether any further prosecutions (a) have been instituted or (b) are pending; if so, how many in respect of each of these race groups;

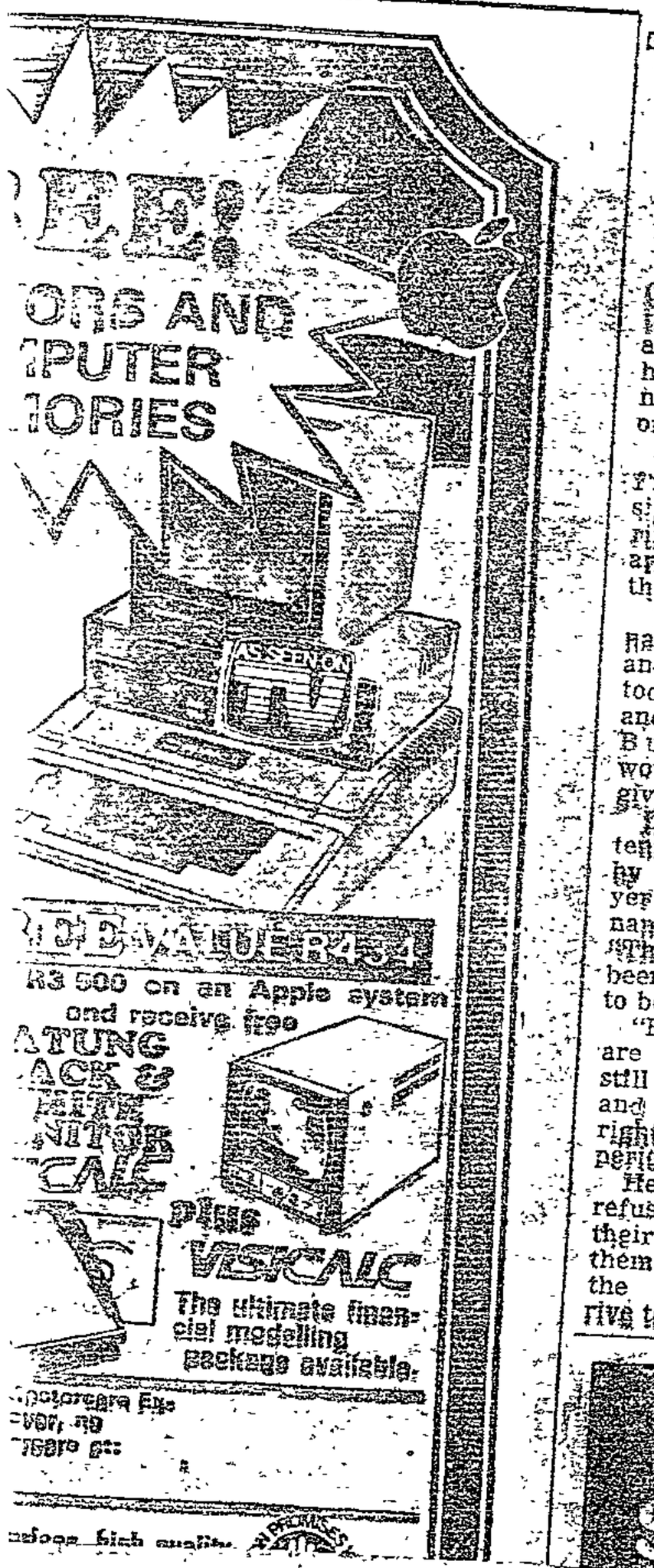
(3) what was the total number of such prosecutions from 1 January 1978 to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) (a) Yes, two.

(b) Yes, one.

(2)



GENERAL NEWS

Whites sign Hillbrow leases for other races

Indians told to quit 20 flats

(84) Star 16/2/82

By Rob Davis

Coloured and Indian tenants from 20 flats in a Hillbrow building have been given until noon today to get out or be thrown out.

An eviction notice from L K Jacobs signed by Mrs R Dobriner and dated February 12 was received by the tenants yesterday.

Last night one tenant packed her bags and left, saying: "I am too frightened to stay and put up a fight." But most said they would not move unless given 30 days' notice.

Last night a group of tenants was addressed by a Johannesburg lawyer who may not be named. He told them: "The notices you have been given do not have to be obeyed.

"Even though you are here illegally, you still have certain rights and that includes a right to a longer notice period."

He urged tenants to refuse to hand over their keys, but advised them not to resist if the police should arrive to throw them out.

If the police or anyone else attempts to evict you, we will apply for an urgent court order to restrain them," he said.

Tenants from the building, Highrise on Primrose Terrace in Hillbrow—told The Star that some of them had been staying there for up to three years. They had obtained occupation by persuading a white nominee to sign leases.

One woman said: "We always pay our rent on time and we are well behaved, not like some of the whites living around here who are quite noisy."

She said she had phoned Mrs Dobriner after receiving the notice and asked for time to find another flat, "but she said if we were not out by noon the police would be here to throw us out."

A spokesman for L K Jacobs said white tenants had complained about the presence of coloureds and Indians staying in the building "leaving us no option but to have them evicted."

The spokesman added: "It is probably a bit harsh to give them just 24 hours to get out.

"Usually we give them a week or so to find other accommodation."

Mrs Dobriner could not be reached for comment last night.

The L K Jacobs spokesman said, however, that the real culprits were those who acted as nominees for coloureds and Indians. "Sometimes it is just a hobo from a park bench that comes in with money for a deposit."

(84) Hansard Q. Col. 131 17/2/82

Hillbrow/Berea

*32. Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the Minister of Community Development:

What is the Government's policy in regard to the racial character of (a) Hillbrow and (b) Berea?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

The Government's policy is still that Hillbrow and Berea are White ~~areas.~~

Hansard Q. Col. 131-132 17/2/82

KaNgwane: Commissioner-General

*33. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the Commissioner-General to KaNgwane has resigned from office; if so, with effect from what date;

(2) whether such Commissioner-General furnished him with reasons for his resignation; if so, what were his reasons?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, with effect from 1 February 1982.

(2) Yes. Personal reasons.

KaNgwane/Swaziland

*34. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

(1) Whether the Government has had any discussions with the representatives of the Government of Swaziland in connection with the possible incorporation of KaNgwane into the Kingdom of Swaziland; if so,

(2) whether any proposals were submitted to the representatives of the Government of Swaziland; if so, what were the proposals?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

(1) and (2) Discussions on certain border adjustments between the Republic of South Africa and the Kingdom of Swaziland have been taking place for a considerable time. These discussions are continuing and details cannot therefore be given at this stage. To what extent any future agreement on border adjustment will affect KaNgwane cannot be indicated.

Passengers on flight of South African Airways

*35. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether any Cabinet Minister boarded Flight No. 8574/2954 from Durban to Waterkloof Air Base on 2 January 1982; if so, (a) who and (b) at which point did he board such flight;

(2) whether the aircraft on such flight continued to another destination on that date; if so, (a) what was its final destination and (b) who were the passengers on such flight?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) It is the policy not to reveal the names of passengers booked or who travelled on flights of South African Airways.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) (a) The flight in question operated between Jan Smuts Airport, Louis Botha Airport and Waterkloof Air Force Base after which it returned to Jan Smuts Airport for positioning.

(b) The hon. member's attention is directed to the reply furnished to part (1) of the question.

(84) Sowetan 17/2/82 (107)

Pageview power claim

RESIDENTS of Pageview, who were this week threatened with forced eviction unless they voluntarily moved out of their homes by the end of the month, are refusing to move.

This is according to Mr C "Soni" Hari, a spokesman for Save Pageview Association, who also said the 93 families still remaining in the controversial Indian suburb have a "surprise" for the Department of Community Development.

Mr Hari said Pageview residents were served with notices by the Government saying they should leave the area by February 28, or face eviction

"We are not going anywhere. The 28th will find us waiting here, but we are not just sitting and doing nothing. We have something up our sleeve which we cannot reveal now because we don't want the department to know what we are up to.

"But we will definitely still be here by the end of the month and we'll be waiting to see what they are going to do to us," Mr Hari said

According to other reports, Mr Dirk Rossouw, regional director of the Department of Community Development, said the area needed to be redeveloped because the water and sewerage pipes there were so old that they had to be replaced

Mr Hari said although the majority of residents in the area had left, there were still 93 families remaining in 68 dwellings. He accused the Government of spending R55 million of the taxpayers' money to demolish Pageview so they can build 229 homes for whites there.

"This is a sheer waste of money because they will be building sub economic homes out of which they will never be able to recover their expenses. Besides the R55 million is for demolishing only. A lot more will still have to be spent for building new homes.

HOUSES

"What justification can the Government give for moving out 1200 families with about 7000 people to make room for 229 families with fewer than 1000 people"

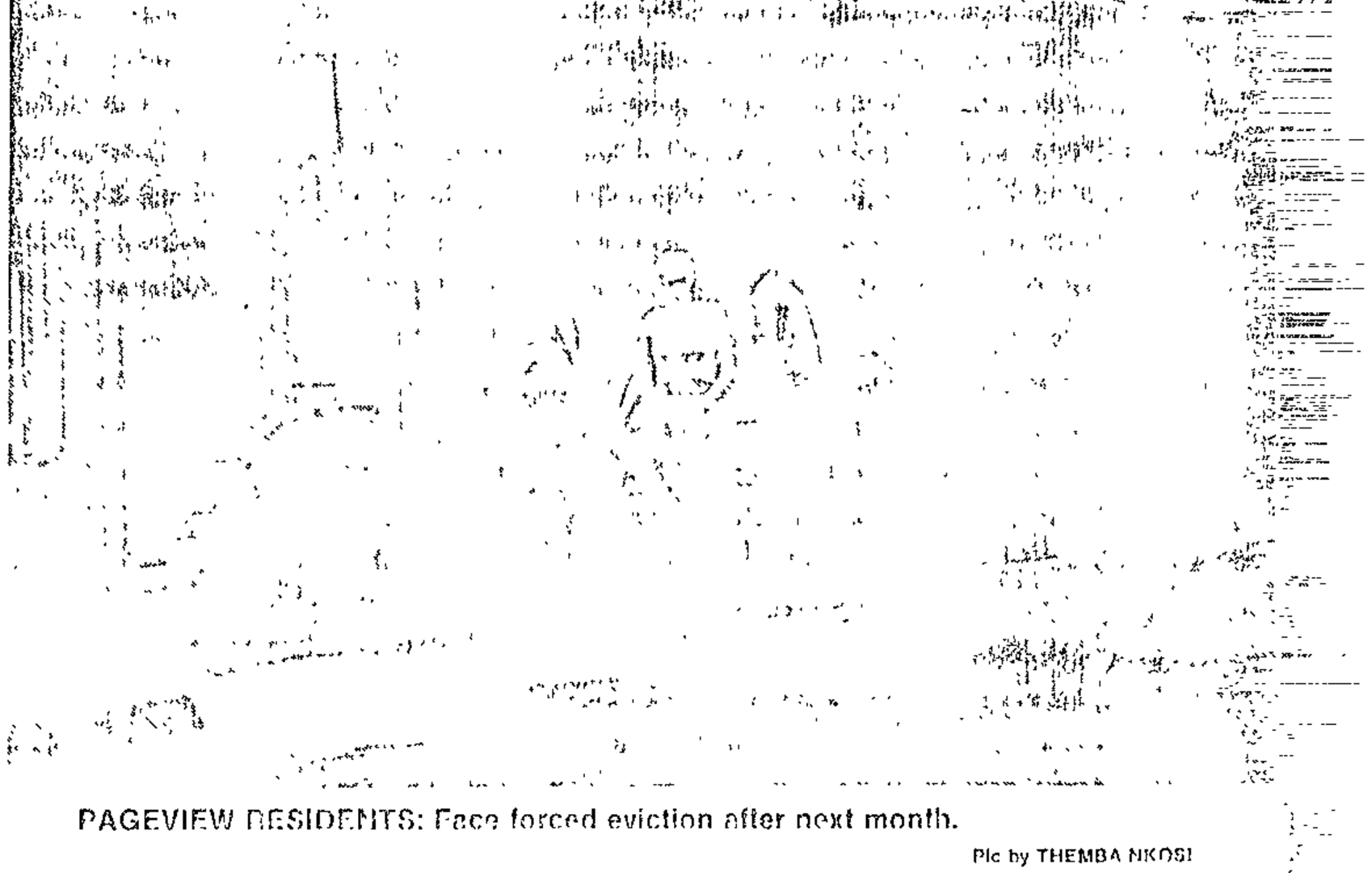
"About 65 percent of the houses we had here need not have been demolished. They were still in good condition and much better than most of the white houses in Vrededorp

"And the whites who will be coming here will not even see this place as a permanent residential area. They will use it as a transit camp where they will stay for a while and move out as soon as they have made enough money to afford better houses," Mr Hari said.

He added that the Government's promise of an area four times bigger than Pageview was a joke.

"How can they promise us Fordsburg which is fully inhabited and a great percentage of the area is an industrial area? Are they going to move those industries then? I doubt it," said Mr Hari.

Meanwhile, some buildings which have been evacuated were being demolished yesterday.



PAGEVIEW RESIDENTS: Face forced eviction after next month.

Pic by THEMBA NKOSI

Soweto Council probe

Sowetan 17/2/82

By WILLIE BOKALA

THE Soweto Council will go ahead with their investigations into residents' income and the first batch of forms should reach tenants within the next two weeks.

Although this move has been seen by many civic leaders as a bid by the council and the Government to divide the society into classes, council representatives said yesterday that their investigation survey, in which residents are being asked to supply information about their incomes, would be to the benefit of the residents themselves

"The forms would be sent to tenants, who are then asked to submit them to their employers to help us with the information needed The employer is being asked to either send back the completed form by post or give it back to his

The council in the past came up against a wall of protest from residents for issuing similar forms. Residents had protested that their salaries were personal information and refused to complete the forms, turning the survey into a flop

Many said it was wrong for residents to pay different rentals for similar houses.

"There has been negative reaction

is quite important to make this one a success as it would benefit the entire community and not just the council," Mr Malan said

He said it was not true that rent would go up as a result of the survey findings. The objective of the survey was to help the council and the Department of Co-operation and Development in forward planning and determine how many

Doctor gives thumbs up for detainee in hospital

Sowetan 17/2/82

THE condition of Esther Levitan, grandmother of st... and the fifth detainee known to have been admitted to hospital while in Security

0 The winners will be announced in the [illegible]
March 4.

Witnesses arrested as 5 are freed

THREE State witnesses were arrested after denying all knowledge of alleged crimes in a murder and arson trial in the Durban Supreme Court yesterday.

They also denied knowledge of the facts contained in statements they allegedly made to the police.

As a result of their denials, five men accused of murder and arson were acquitted.

The witnesses, Mr Aron Zuma, Mr Elphas Zuma and Mr Joseph Mbambo, were called to give evidence at the trial of five men charged with murder and arson at Umlazi on July 20 last year.

The five men who were acquitted of murder and arson are: Mr Thansanqa Mokoena, 20; Mr Phineas Mkhize, 34; Mr Richard Khawula, 18; Mr Jeffrey Ngosa, 30; and Mr Dennis Zuma, 18; all of Umlazi.

Each witness denied having told the police anything about the alleged crimes, or making statements to the police.

They said they were called to the Isipingo police station and told to either sign or make a thumb print on the documents the police handed to them. They denied all knowledge of the crimes.

Mr Justice J Didcott said it was a very serious matter because either the police had invented the statements or the witnesses were lying about not having made statements to the police.

He ordered that the three men be arrested and charged either with perjury or obstructing the course of justice. — Sapa.

20 defy notice to vacate Hillbrow flats

A NOON deadline for 20 coloured and Indian tenants to vacate a luxurious Hillbrow block of flats passed without incident yesterday — while the tenants refused to leave.

By DAVID CAPEL and STAN HLOPE

The agents for Highrise, Primrose Terrace, had given the tenants 24 hours' notice, saying they were in the building illegally.

But, in a defiant stand, the tenants yesterday claimed L K Jacobs were not legally entitled to evict them without at least a month's notice.

They received eviction notices from the company, signed by a Mrs R Dobriner, on Monday.

At a meeting that night, a lawyer, Mr M Bhabha, told the tenants they were within their rights to stay in the building.

He said the fact that the people lived in the building illegally "is not at issue".

Mr Bhabha said yesterday that a notice was valid only if it gave tenants at least 20 days to vacate their premises.

Tenants interviewed yesterday said they had nowhere else to live. They said L K Jacobs knew they were coloured and Indian and had previously taken no notice of this.

Most white occupants of the block backed the stand being taken by the 20.

A white tenant, who did not want to be named, said some coloured and Indian tenants had been in the building since 1975.

All those he had met were professional people.

"I have visited several flats occupied by these people and have always found them clean and in perfect condition," the tenant said.

"They should be allowed to stay."

Despite the moral support, the coloured and Indian residents are living in fear that they might be evicted "any day or night".

Mr Bhabha refuted a claim by a spokesman for the agents that the real culprits were those who acted as nominees for coloureds and Indians and that, in some cases, the nominees were "hobos from park benches".

Mr Bhabha said: "The people who have acted as nominees are often whites who already occupy the building and they can hardly be called hobos."

He would attempt to attain an urgent Supreme Court interdict preventing L K Jacobs evicting the tenants, should the need arise.

A spokesman for L K Jacobs, Mr J Prentice, said the tenants were in the building illegally.

He said the nominees had violated their contracts.

"These tenants were not supposed to be in the building in the first place," Mr Prentice said.

Egypt bristles over beard

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — British Museum officials are waiting to see whether Egypt presents a formal application for the return of a piece of the Sphinx's beard now resting in the museum's reserve collection.

The possibility was aired by the Egyptian Press before Christmas, and is expected to be handled by Mr Abdul Hamid Radwan, Egypt's Minister of Culture, when he meets Mr Paul Channon, Britain's Arts Minister, tomorrow.

In the House of Lords, Lord Avon, government spokesman on the arts, has given short shrift to the idea of returning the Elgin Marbles to Greece.

Dealing with the question of requests for other items of "cultural heritage", he said that each case would be treated on its merits, but the destruction of international collections was undesirable.

The piece of beard which has aroused the interest of the Egyptians stands knee-high, is of limestone and may belong to the original Sphinx dating back 4 000 years or to the version amended 1 000 years later.

It represents about an eighth of the whole beard.

It was not taken from the monument itself but was excavated from the sand at the foot of the monument in 1818 by an Italian sea captain.

"It is not an exciting thing to look at on its own," said a British Museum spokesman, "so it is kept in the reserve collection where it is available to scholars."

Weather Mail

THE Weather Bureau's forecast for today.

TRANSVAAL: — Partly cloudy and warm to hot with scattered thundershowers except over the Eastern Transvaal lowveld and escarpment where it will be cloudy and cooler with showers along the escarpment.

FREE STATE and Cape north of the Orange River: — Partly cloudy and warm to hot with scattered thundershowers over the northern and north-eastern Free State and Vryburg/Mafikeng area, otherwise it will be fine and hot but cooler in the south.

CAPE PROVINCE south of the Orange River: — Fine to partly cloudy and cool but cloudy over the southern and south-eastern parts with showers.

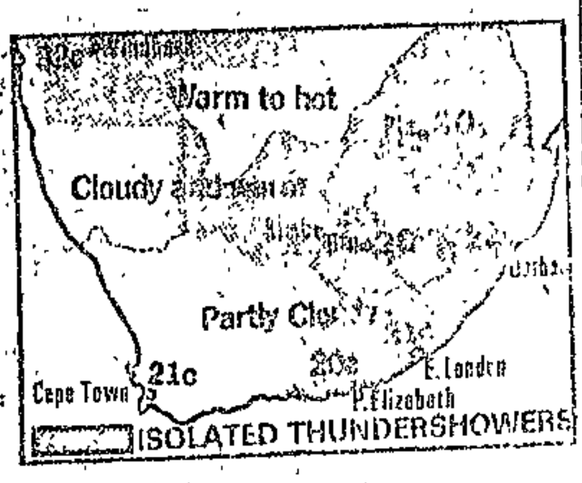
NATAL: — cloudy and cool with occasional light rain in places.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA: — Fine to partly cloudy and hot with isolated thundershowers in the north. The coast will be fine and mild but cloudy in the north with fog patches at first.

Temperatures are Celsius maximums expected for each city.

Rand Daily Mail Weather Station

YESTERDAY
February 16, 1982
Temperatures:
09h00 14h00 21h00
21°C 26°C 22°C
Humidity:
65% 53% 60%
Max temp: 28°C
Min temp: 17°C
Rain 24 hours to 20h00: 1mm
Sunset today: 18h50
Sunrise tomorrow: 05h54



SOUTH AFRICA YESTERDAY

Temperatures at 14h00

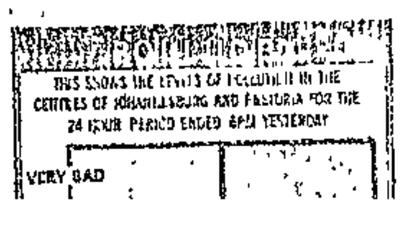
	°C		°C		°C
Bloemfontein	29	Jan Smuts	28	Potchefstroom	29
Cape Town	21	Nelspruit	32	Pretoria	30
Durban	28	Pietersburg	31	Skukuza	35
East London	24	Port Elizabeth	26	Standerton	31

SOUTH AFRICA: Hottest at 14h00: Pretoria 35°C. Coldest at 08h00: Southland 8°C

TRANSVAAL: Hottest at 14h00: Messina 34°C. Coldest at 08h00: Lydenburg 12°C

THE WORLD YESTERDAY

	Min °C	Max °C	Weather
Amsterdam	—1	8	Cloudy
Athens	5	10	Cloudy
Berlin	—1	2	Cloudy
Brussels	—4	—3	Cloudy



Two held for killing

Crime Reporter

BRIXTON murder and robbery squad detectives have arrested a black man and woman in connection with the killing of a 73-year-old pensioner in Linmeyer, Johannesburg, on February 3.

The gagged, tied and throttled body of Mr Willem Johannes George Smith was found in his Rissi Avenue house by his wife Aletta, 57, when she returned home from work at 5.30pm.

Clothes and other items had been stolen from the house.

The man and woman are expected to appear in court soon.

Cape woman detained

Mail Correspondent

MISS Fatima Isaacs, a former private secretary to Libya's ambassador in Botswana, was detained on Monday afternoon, the chief of the Security Police in the Western Cape, Brigadier Hennie Kotze, confirmed yesterday.

According to friends, Miss Isaacs, 32, of Gideon Road, Newfields, in Athlone, left Botswana in October 1980 and returned to Cape Town when she could not renew her work permit.

SAA calls off Aussie flights

SOUTH African Airways has cancelled all its flights to Australia between February 22 and February 28 after a refusal by Australian trade unions to service its aircraft in protest against the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett.

By MARJA TUIT

All South African shipping is also banned from February 14 to February 21, but this will not really affect freight movement as only one shipping company is involved.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions, to which most unions are affiliated, decided on the ban as a protest against the death of Dr Aggett, found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square and the aircraft are normally full.

"This ban will definitely affect us, but we are busy at the moment organising passengers so they will not be delayed too much, and be able fly to Australia as soon as possible afterwards," Mr Van Rooyen said.

(84) Star 18/2/82

'Indians want to move out'

Quite a large number of Indians wanted to move from "controlled" areas, where they were staying legally to new homes because they did not wish to renovate old houses, a control officer for the Department of Community Development said yesterday.

Mr Jacobus Harris, who was giving evidence for the State in a Group Areas Act trial, told the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court Indians can find legal accommodation "if the person tries hard enough."

There are about 4 000 people still waiting for accommodation and they are scattered all over Johannesburg," Mr Harris said. But despite the long waiting list, "it was possible" to find legal accommodation.

"There are control areas where Indians can be accommodated, such as Fordsburg, parts of Jeppestown and Ophirton. Private owners in Lenasia also let small flatlets in back yards."

On trial was Mr Balkrishna Ranchoe Patel (31) who was found guilty of illegal occupation of his home at 40 Hanover Street, Mayfair.

Mr Patel, who pleaded not guilty to the charge, said his family had moved from Durban on the advice of a doctor because his wife suffered from asthma. He was fined R90 (or three months) suspended for three years, and was ordered to vacate the house before August 31.

CHAPTER 12 QUESTIONNAIRES

12.1 Your Problem-Solving Behaviour

* When you group is struggling with a problem, how do you behave? The analytical statements below should be helpful.

1. When a problem comes up in a meeting, I try to make sure it is thoroughly explored until everyone understands what the problem is.

Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 Always

2. I ask why the problem exists and what the causes are.

Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 Always

3. I tend to accept the first solution that is proposed by a group member.

Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 Always

4. When a group decides upon which solution to adopt and implement, I make certain it is clear what the decision is, who should carry it out, and when.

Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 Always

5. I do not take the time to really study or define the problem the group is working on.

Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 Always

6. I have a tendency to propose answers without really having thought the problem and its causes through carefully.

Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 Always

7. I make sure that the group discusses the pros and cons of several different alternative solutions to a problem.

Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 Always

8. I tend to let decisions remain vague as to what they are and who will carry them out.

Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 Always

9. I push for definite follow-ups on how decisions reached at earlier meetings work out in practice.

Never 1 :

10. I know if the results o

Never 1

* Source: David W
Togethe
ohnson, Joining

No action yet on 20 evicted

Mail Reporter

NO ACTION has been taken yet against 20 coloured and Indian tenants who were given notice to vacate a Hillbrow block of flats this week.

And yesterday a police spokesman told the Rand Daily Mail the police would not physically evict the tenants of Highrise, in Trimrose Terrace, Johannesburg, unless a court order was issued for them to do so.

The tenants were sent 24-hour notices by L K Jacobs telling them to vacate the premises by noon on Tuesday.

The tenants maintain they want at least a 30-day notice — and a lawyer has told them they are legally entitled to this.

Most white tenants of the block said this week they backed the 20.

An I. K Jacobs spokesman, Mr M Prentice, said tenants had recently contacted the police about the illegal occupancy of coloureds and Indians. Mr Prentice maintained that I. K Jacobs did not even have to give the tenants notice of 21 hours, as his company was bound by law not to let flats to non-whites.

KLIPTOWN

Grey not OK

FM 19/2/82

Black and coloured businessmen are getting together to fight government's decision to declare Kliptown an open trading area in terms of the Group Areas Act.

Part of the area has been bought by a group of Indian businessmen, acting as Kliptown Investment Company (KIC), for R750 000. And the Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SCCI) is investigating the possibility of asking Pretoria to re-promulgate Kliptown in its favour. Their basic argument is that they are not responsible for the apartheid laws, but want protection when it comes to developments.

National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) president Sam Motsuenyane tells the *FM*: "We are waiting for more details, and only then can we handle the matter with the highest authorities."

The eastern side of Kliptown has already been expropriated and transactions over its future concluded between government and the Soweto Community Council. This was a result of the Du Rand committee's proposal that Kliptown be incorporated into Soweto. (The committee was appointed in 1975 to investigate a possibility of the rounding-off of Soweto boundaries.)

"I do not know anything about any deal clinched by a group of Indian businessmen," says the Soweto council's chief executive officer, Nico Malan. Nonetheless, the *FM* has reliably learned that the SCCI committee investigating the matter has strong feelings about the sale to KIC. "We will fight tooth and nail until we win this battle," says a senior committee member.

Well-placed sources say KIC will be asked to pull out of the deal, and the committee wants the company's members to be identified.

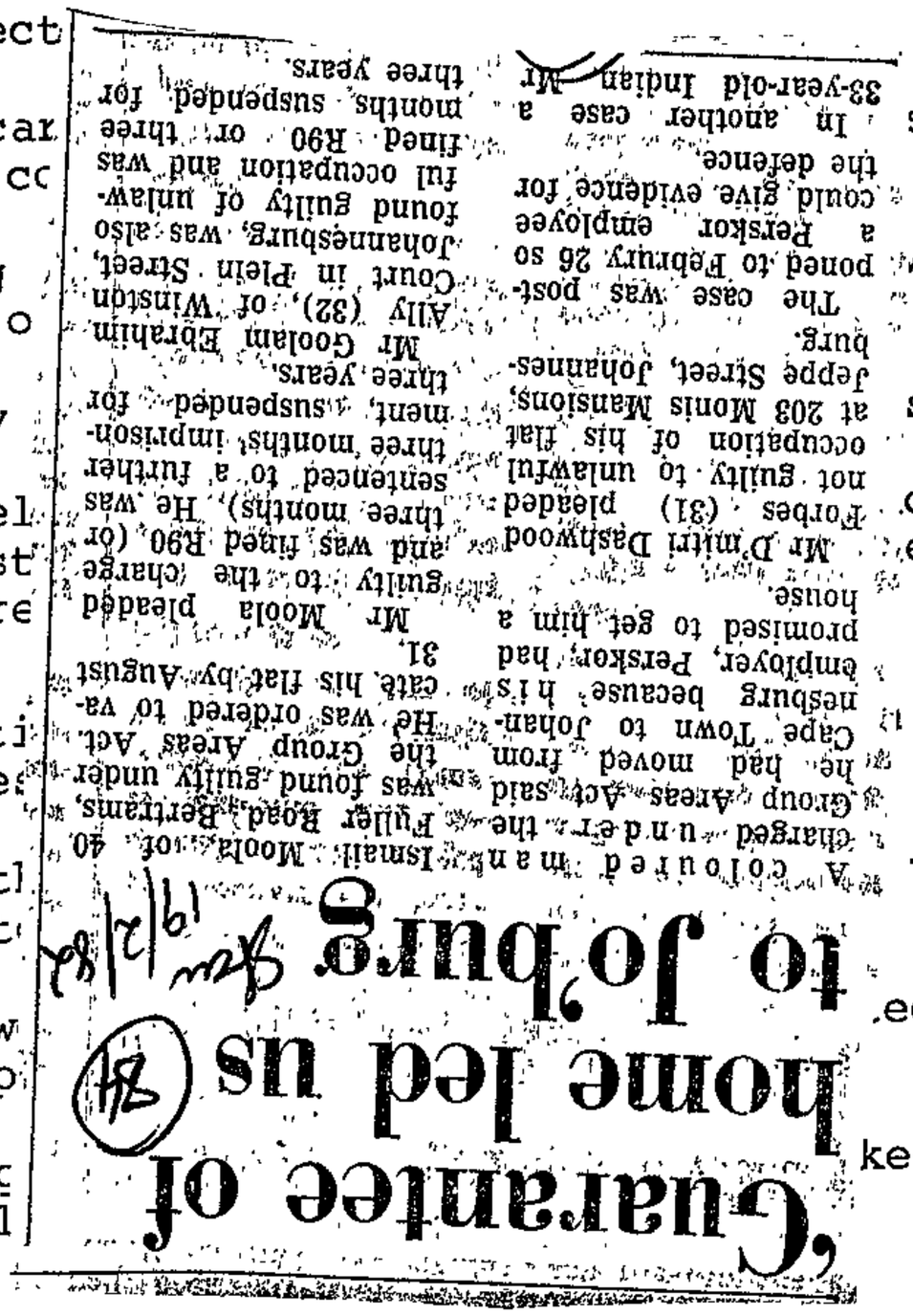
SCCI chairman Veli Kraai finds the issue "very sensitive." He adds: "We want the Soweto and coloured business community to be given preference when it comes to matters such as these. We are aware of the expensiveness of the land, but that may not necessarily be a problem."

The committee says: "We are not responsible for the policy of separate development," but argues vehemently that if certain areas are to be declared open trading areas they should, at first, be located in CBD areas.

4. Skilled operatives would have to be brought from Bandham
5. Electricity to site
6. A111 passes through Ridge, Bandham 140 km
7. Estate in development area, so government grant possible
8. Site 150 m from A111, cinder road connecting
9. Plentiful supply of unskilled female labour locally
10. Three local building firms of adequate size for factory building, so local tenders possible
11. Housing shortage in the area
12. Map reference, Ridge Estate, P.S. 163: SS4943
13. Station, Ridge, goods only
14. B Road - Ridge/Seamouth
15. Water mains and sewers to site
16. Rail - Ridge/Seamouth
17. Unemployment figure (male) for area 6%, mostly unskilled or semi-skilled
18. Hostel necessary for accommodation of workers from Bandham
19. Site slopes 1 in 14, north to south
20. Railway siding to site, connecting with line, Ridge/Seamouth
21. Site 12 one of three sites still unoccupied on estate, but only one suitable for our purposes
22. Suitable site for hostel available 0,8 km north-east of Site 12
23. Ridge Estate 1,2 km south-east of Ridge on A111

3.3 From the following scratch outline, make a sentence or a topic outline that is clearly and logically developed, and shows the relationship between aspects of the subject

1. Motor car
- not a cc
2. Speeding
masters o
3. For many
4. Close rel
life hist
remembere
5. Real moti
human de
6. One of t
desire t
7. Horsepow
become p
8. Speedinc
life ful



'Guarantee of home led us to Jo'burg

A coloured man, Ismail Moola, of 40, Fuller Road, Bertrams, charged under the Group Areas Act, said he had moved from Cape Town to Johannesburg because his employer, Perskor, had promised to get him a house.

Mr Dimitri Dashwood Forbes (31) pleaded not guilty to unlawful occupation of his flat at 203 Monis Mansions, Jeppe Street, Johannesburg.

The case was postponed to February 26 so a Perskor employee could give evidence for the defence.

In another case a 33-year-old Indian Mr Goolam Ebrahim Ally (32), of Winston Court in Plein Street, Johannesburg, was also found guilty of unlawful occupation and was fined R90 or three months suspended for three years.

Mr Moola pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined R90 (or three months). He was sentenced to a further three months' imprisonment, suspended for three years.

Illegal tenants: woman quits

(84)

RDM 19/2/82

By DAVID CAPEL

A WHITE tenant of the Hillbrow block of flats where 20 coloureds and Indians were recently given eviction notices, has left the building because she "could not bear getting in the lift with them".

A reliable source told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday that the woman, who has apparently left Johannesburg, refused to enter lifts at Highrise, Primrose Terrace, if coloured or Indian tenants were inside. She lived on the 13th floor.

It was claimed the woman "kept tabs" on the illegal tenants by following them to their flats and writing down their flat numbers. She then reported them either to the police or to the agents, L K Jacobs, the source said.

"She was clearly a troublemaker, and to my knowledge she is one of the very few people who have objected to these tenants."

In a snap survey of the building yesterday, most whites were either not prepared to comment on the issue or said they did not mind the illegal tenants.

Two people said the coloured and Indian tenants were "welcome". They said they never gave trouble and they thought it unfair that they should be evicted.

Meanwhile, the 20 tenants were still in the building yesterday. They were supposed to have been out by midday on Tuesday.

UCT

Whites (84) DOM harass 22/2/82 us, say tenants

By DAVID CAPEL

COLOURED and Indian tenants in a Hillbrow block of flats claim they are being harassed after refusing to comply with eviction notices served on them last week.

Residents of Highrise, in Primrose Terrace, Hillbrow, said people were now knocking on their doors in the early hours of the morning.

And one said she had been verbally abused by people outside the building.

Most have refused to move out unless evicted by a court order.

On Friday night two white men visited one of the tenants.

"I heard a knock on the door about 2am, and looked through the keyhole. There were two white men there and one commented to the other about the need to get the Indian and Coloured tenants out the building".

Some tenants said they were afraid to open their doors.

"I live here because I like the flat and it happens to be near my work. Things have worked out fairly well in the eight months I have been here," one said.

A police spokesman said last week they would only evict the tenants if a court order was issued.

Top Nat silent on Jo'burg grey areas

(84)

MM — Mail Reporter — 22/2/82

ts in B al n ll s. t- s n

THE leader of the National Party in the Johannesburg City Council, Mr Carel Venter, is remaining silent on the Government's alleged proposal to open Hillbrow and Berea to all races, saying "it will not be right for me to say anything".

Johannesburg's management chief Mr Francois Oberholzer recently disclosed that the management committee rejected a proposal by officials of the Department of Community Affairs to declare Hillbrow and Berea "grey areas".

Mr Oberholzer has since been repudiated by the Minister, Mr Pen Kotze.

Mr Venter was the deputy chairman of the management committee at the time of the alleged discussions.

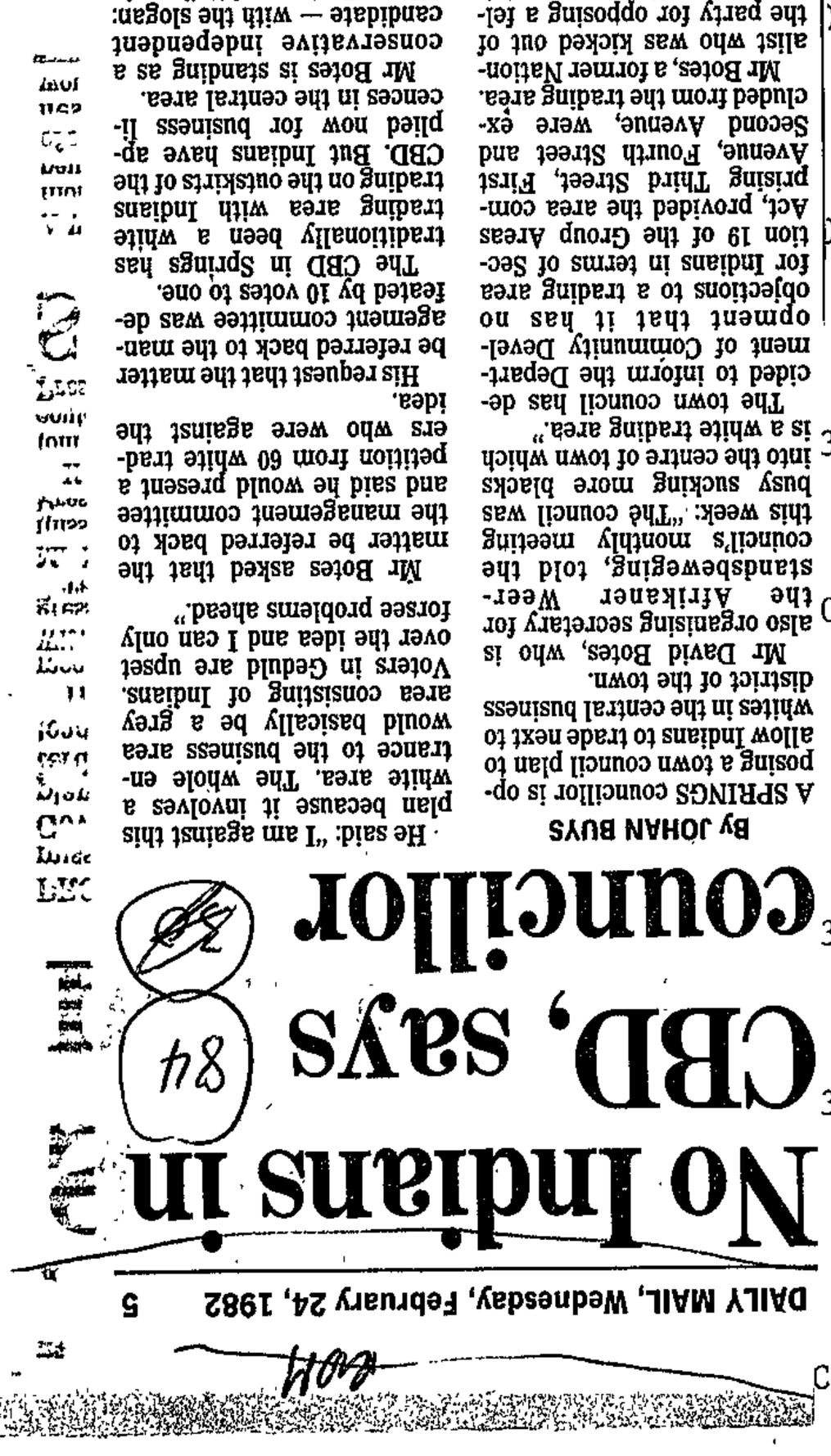
SOLUTION TO: GL5

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

01, Jan 1:	Insurance Expense	300	
	Bank		300
	being payment of premium		
Dec 31:	Income Statement	300	
	Insurance Expense		300
	being closing entry		
Years 02 and 03 - same as 01			
04, Jan 1:	Insurance Expense	300	
	Bank		300
Jan 2:		000	
			24 000
Jan 2:		000	
			24 000
Jan 2:		300	
			300
Jan 31:		000	
			24 000

(2) Premiums T

01, Jan 1:		300	
			300
Dec 31:		300	
			300



No Indians in CBD, says councillor

By JOHAN BUYS

A SPRINGS councillor is opposing a town council plan to allow Indians to trade next to whites in the central business district of the town.

Mr David Botes, who is also organising secretary for the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, told the council's monthly meeting this week: "The council was busy sucking more blacks into the centre of town which is a white trading area."

The town council has decided to inform the Department of Community Development that it has no objections to a trading area for Indians in terms of Section 19 of the Group Areas Act, provided the area comprising Third Street, First Avenue, Fourth Street and Second Avenue, were excluded from the trading area.

Mr Botes, a former Nationalist who was kicked out of the party for opposing a fellow Nationalist in a municipal election, objected to the plan.

He said: "I am against this plan because it involves a white area. The whole entrance to the business area would basically be a grey area consisting of Indians. Voters in Geduld are upset over the idea and I can only forsee problems ahead."

Mr Botes asked that the matter be referred back to the management committee and said he would present a petition from 60 white traders who were against the idea.

His request that the matter be referred back to the management committee was defeated by 10 votes to one.

The CBD in Springs has traditionally been a white trading area with Indians trading on the outskirts of the CBD. But Indians have applied now for business licences in the central area.

Mr Botes is standing as a conservative independent candidate — with the slogan: "Keep Springs white" — in next week's municipal election.

DAILY MAIL, Wednesday, February 24, 1982 5

Continued/ .....

Star
25/2/82

Priest on Areas Act charge

84

The minister of St Anthony's Presbyterian Church in Pageview, the Rev Rob Robertson (52), appeared today in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court charged under the Group Areas Act with allowing an Indian couple to illegally occupy a house rented by him in Mayfair.

Mr Raghuvathy Naidu (30) and Mrs Dhana Naidu (29) both of Park Drive, Mayfair, are charged with Mr Robertson with illegal occupation of the premises and alternatively of being found in occupation after being evicted from them in 1979.

A warrant for the arrest of Mr Naidu for failing to appear in court was issued by the magistrate, Mr G van Wyk.

Mr Eric Dane, who appeared for the couple, told the magistrate that Mr Naidu had left the common home and gone to Durban.

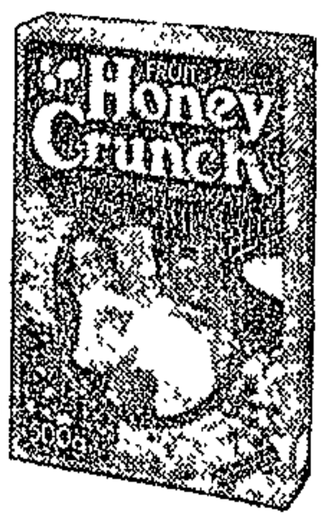
Mr Robertson and Mrs Naidu were not asked to plead and the case was postponed to March 31.

...s ...y Low!

Sta-Soft Fabric Softener
2 L R1,53

Lazenby's Worcestershire Sauce
250 ml 47c

Honey Crunch Cereal



500 g .. R1,12

Beacon Granny Smith Chews
150 g 49c

Bakers Provita Biscuits
500 g 99c

Gold Dollar 20's Plain or Filter
Carton of 200 ..... R5,50

Wet Ones for Baby
40's R1,49

Pot O'Gold Potatoes
Grade 1 Medium
5 kg Pack R1,32

Fiesta Shampoo

Group Areas Priest charged

By MIKE LOUW

A WHITE priest appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday charged under the Group Areas Act.

The Reverend Robert J D Robertson, 52, of the St Antony United Church, who lives in Princess Street, Mayfair, appeared with Mrs Dhana Naidu, 28, of Park Drive, Mayfair.

They appeared before Mr G van Wyk and were not asked to plead.

The State alleges that Mr Robertson unlawfully allowed Mrs Naidu and her husband, Mr Raghubathy Naidu, to live in Park Drive, Mayfair, between March 11, 1979, and yesterday.

Mr and Mrs Naidu are charged with occupying the premises unlawfully.

Mr E Dane, for the defence, told the court that Mr Naidu could not attend proceedings yesterday because he was in Durban.

Mr Dane said the prosecutor, Mr G Calitz, had earlier indicated that the charge against Mr Naidu would be withdrawn.

He asked that the trial be postponed because the State had only decided yesterday that an alternative charge would be brought against the Naidus because they had reoccupied the house from which they had earlier been evicted.

The magistrate ruled that Mr Robertson and Mrs Naidu would be prejudiced if the trial was held before they had prepared their defence.

He said a warrant of arrest would be issued against Mr Naidu because he had failed to attend court yesterday, but the warrant would be withheld until March 31, the day of the trial.

Warning on three escapers

THREE potentially dangerous prisoners escaped from Zeerust prison on Wednesday, the South African Prison Services said yesterday.

Patric Nava, 20, was serving five years for using a car without the owner's consent, housebreaking and theft. He is 1,6m tall, weighs 60kg and has a heart and star tattooed on his chest and a star on the back of his left hand.

Joseph Mafora, 31, was jailed for seven years and eight months for escaping

Picture: ABSALOM MNISI

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...No. 1745 August 16 1...

YES!

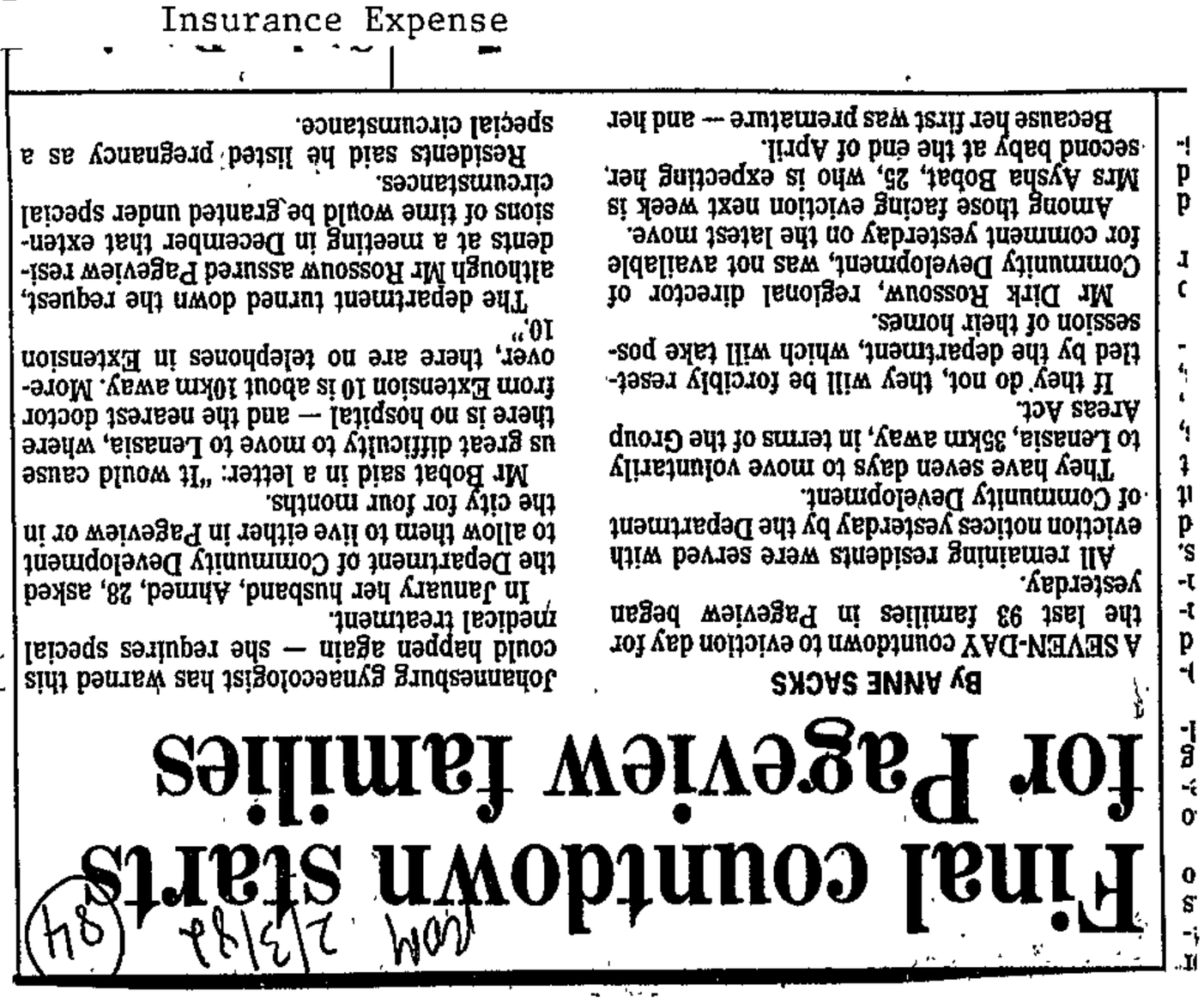
70%

...Terms and Conditions...

SOLUTION TO: GL5

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

01, Jan 1:	Insurance Expense	300	
	Bank		300
	being payment of premium		
Dec 31:	Income Statement	300	
	Insurance Expense		300
	being closing entry		
Years 02 and 03 - same as 01			
04, Jan 1:	Insurance Expense	300	
	Bank		300
Jan 2:	Debtor (Insurance Company)	24 000	
	Income from Life Policy		24 000
	being accrual of proceeds receivable		
Jan 2:	Income from Life Policy	24 000	
	Income Statement		24 000
	being closing entry		
Jan 2:	Income Statement	300	
	Insurance Expense		300



Jan 3

Final countdown starts for Pageview families

By ANNE SACKS

A SEVEN-DAY countdown to eviction day for the last 93 families in Pageview began yesterday.

All remaining residents were served with eviction notices yesterday by the Department of Community Development.

They have seven days to move voluntarily to Lenasia, 35km away, in terms of the Group Areas Act.

If they do not, they will be forcibly resettled by the department, which will take possession of their homes.

Mr Dirk Rossouw, regional director of Community Development, was not available for comment yesterday on the latest move.

Among those facing eviction next week is Mrs Aysha Bobat, 25, who is expecting her second baby at the end of April.

Because her first was premature — and her

The department turned down the request, although Mr Rossouw assured Pageview residents at a meeting in December that extensions of time would be granted under special circumstances.

Residents said he listed pregnancy as a special circumstance.

Johannesburg gynaecologist has warned this could happen again — she requires special medical treatment.

In January her husband, Ahmed, 28, asked the Department of Community Development to allow them to live either in Pageview or in the city for four months.

Mr Bobat said in a letter: "It would cause us great difficulty to move to Lenasia, where there is no hospital — and the nearest doctor from Extension 10 is about 10km away. Moreover, there are no telephones in Extension 10."

(2) Premi

01, J

Dec 3

Court action on Pageview

Mail Reporter

AN URGENT application was lodged before the Rand Supreme Court yesterday afternoon to restrain Department of Community Development officials from evicting Pageview residents.

This dramatic move comes five days after the department ordered about 1 000 people to leave their homes by Tuesday — or 'face' eviction.

The interdict, which was brought before the court by the Save Pageview Association, will probably be heard on Monday.

Legal documents were delivered to Department officials in Pretoria and Johannesburg yesterday.

The court action is the culmination of a year-long battle between the State and the remaining Pageview families, who have so far resisted forced removal to Lenasia, 35km south of Johannesburg, in terms of the Group Areas Act.

Meanwhile, a telex has been sent to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, by the SA Indian Council, which passed a motion at a meeting this week urging the Prime Minister to reverse his decision to keep Pageview white and to repeal the Group Areas Act.

The motion also called on department officials to refrain from evicting residents.

A Save Pageview Association spokesman said yesterday the SAIC's "magnanimous gesture" was an attempt to win credibility.

To date, the SAIC had been disinterested in the matter, he said.

Pageview Indians go to court

Star 6/3/82 (84)

In a desperate bid to keep their homes, the Save Pageview Association yesterday lodged an application for an urgent interdict restraining the Department of Community Development from evicting Pageview's last 93 Indian families.

The hearing will be on Monday.

Pageview residents were originally given until February 28 to be out of their homes which now fall in a white group area.

They were then given another seven days' grace. But the families, many of whom are third generation Pageview residents, intend resisting any decree by the Department of Community Development that they move elsewhere.

Treasurer for the Save Pageview Association, Mr Chandrakan Hari, said the 400 Indian residents of Pageview refused to move to Lenasia as the department suggested.

"Lenasia is out in the countryside. It is the same as asking a white family to move from Johannesburg to Krugersdorp. We cannot afford to live in Lenasia."

Secretary of the association, Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, said: "I am hoping that sense will prevail and that the government will eventually house us in Fordsburg. Lenasia's infrastructure is sadly lacking — we are used to all the amenities of a big city."

10/3/82

New bid to evict Indian tenants

The owners of a block of flats in Hillbrow have applied for a court order to evict Indian and coloured tenants who refused to leave the flats after being given 24 hours' notice to quit almost a month ago.

The application, made on behalf of Highrise Holdings (Pty) Ltd by its administrative manager, Mr Arthur Purdy, will be heard in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on March 16.

The application for a court order follows an eviction notice served on 20 Indian and coloured tenants on February 15 to vacate the flats in Primrose Terrace because of complaints received from white tenants.

The Indian and coloured tenants refused to leave the flats, although threatened that they would be physically thrown out, because they were not given at least 30 days to quit.

"It is so unfair," said one woman who was notified of the application.

"We have always paid our rent on time and have always been well behaved."

Alicia Govender (3½) sits among her family's possessions unaware that she might have to sleep on the pavement tonight.

12 Jo'burg families are put out on the street

84 127 Star 18/3/82

Mr Herbe, a Department of Community Development official, shows an eviction order served on two Indian families in Joubert Park, Johannesburg.

Ten coloured and two Indian families were evicted today from their homes in Joubert Park, Johannesburg, by Department of Community Development officials.

The Indian families were evicted in terms of a court order, a department official said.

The 10 coloured tenants appeared in court on Monday on charges under the Group Areas Act. Their cases were postponed to March 25.

Today furniture was removed from the flats of the coloured tenants by department staff and put on the pavement outside Huntly Hall in Wolmarans Street.

"Where do they expect us to live in the meantime," asked an angry Mr Colin Lombaard. "They didn't even give us a month's notice though we have paid the full rent this month."

The tenants' plight began on Saturday at 6 am when they were taken to John Vorster Square in cars and warned to be in court on Monday.

"That was the first notification we had to get out, even though some of us have been living in the building since 1980," Mr Lombaard said.

Another tenant, Mr James Samuels, was upset because some tenants' furniture was thrown out while they were at work.

"How can they do that to people?" he asked. "Besides, most of the affected tenants are tradesmen, who have lost thousands of rands in earnings because they had to stay away from work this week in an attempt to find other accommodation."

The two Indian families were evicted from their homes in 44 Koch Street.

A Mr Herbe, an official of the Department of Community Development who was putting the families' furniture and other possessions on the pavement, said he was executing a court eviction order.

Mr Bobby Govender, who was being evicted with Mr Thomas Govender, their wives and four young children, apeared in court under the Group Areas Act last October.

They were ordered then to vacate the house in a white area by February 2.

The families said that for the past four years they had applied to the Department of Community Development for a home in an Indian area, but were told none was available.

"Where must we go?" asked Mrs B Govender.

"The Group Areas froze us out on one hand, but cannot provide us with accommodation on the other."

Mrs Govender's nine-year-old daughter, Marisa, who attends Fordsburg Primary School, was still unaware that her bed, blankets and wardrobe

To Page 3, Col 5

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Families evicted from their Joubert Park homes

JOHANNESBURG—Ten coloured and two Indian families were evicted yesterday from their homes in Joubert Park, Johannesburg, by Department of Community Development officials.

The Indian families were evicted in terms of a court order, a department official said.

When the 10 coloured families appeared in court on Monday, charges under the Group Areas Act were postponed until March 25.

Yesterday furniture was removed from the flats of the coloured tenants by department staff and put on the pavement outside Huntly Hall in Wolmarans Street.

'Where do they expect us to live in the meantime?' asked an angry Mr Colin Lombaard.

The tenants' plight began early on Saturday when they were taken to John Vorster Square in cars and warned to appear in court on Monday.

'That was the first notification we had to get out, even though some of us have been living in the building since 1980,' Mr Lombaard said.

Another tenant, Mr James Samuels, was upset because some tenants' furniture was thrown out while they were at work.

— (Sapa)

Evictions: court (84) 'has veto'

In terms of the Group Areas Act, a magistrate is not obliged to enforce an eviction order against a person found guilty under the Act, a Johannesburg district court heard yesterday.

In mitigation of sentence, Mr Gilbert Marcus for the defence said that according to the old Group Areas Act of 1957 the court was obliged to evict a person found guilty.

According to the latest Act, the court has discretion whether a person found guilty should be evicted or not.

In the case before Mr R D Curle, Edwin Minnie (25) was found guilty of living at Ellis Park Flats, Beit Street, Doornfontein. He was fined R100 (or 50 days jail) suspended for three years.

Minnie was ordered to vacate his home with his wife and child by September 30.

19/3/82 (D) RDM

Twelve evicted from homes (84)

FT . . . Mrs Rosslyn Govender and her three-year-old daughter, Alicia, with their belongings after Mr Bobby Govender ily were evicted from their Joubert Park home by Department of Community Development officials yesterday.

Picture: DANIE COETZER

Mail Reporter

THE belongings of two Indian families were left strewn on the pavement after Department of Community Development officials evicted them from their house in terms of the Group Areas Act

The families, both Govenders, had been living in the rented house at 44 Kok Street, Johannesburg, for four years.

The Govenders were among about 12 families in Joubert Park evicted yesterday.

Crowds gathered as furniture and clothing were carried out while Mr Bobby Govender and Mr Thomas Govender pleaded with officials to give them more time to find somewhere else to live.

An official at the scene said the families had been given ample notice of the evictions

Mr Bobby Govender, a credit manager, said that for the past four years he had tried to find alternative housing in Lenasia and Eldorado Park but the Department of Community Development told him no houses were available.

Mr Thomas Govender returned from work and found his possesions on the street. His car keys, which he had always kept on top of the family wardrobe, were lost.

The Rev Cecil Begbie, of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, arrived at the eviction scene with a large tarpaulin that the two families had requested to protect their possesions from the rain.

Officials also evicted about 10 coloured families from a nearby block of flats.

One tenant, Mr James Samuels, said officials had smashed open the door of the flat next to his, while the tenants were at work, and carted all their goods onto the pavement.

Flood of support for race law eviction families

MR CASSIM SALOJEE

State action fuels tenant body's fears

The Government's eviction of two Indian families and attempted eviction of ten coloured families in the Joubert Park area of Johannesburg has aroused fears that a spate of evictions of Group Areas Act transgressors will follow.

The anti-Group Areas evictions body Actstop reports renewed activity by the Group Areas police.

This week the ten coloured families from Huntley Hall, Wolmarans Street, were summarily brought to court and charged under the Group Areas Act.

The action has fed Actstop's belief that Group Areas evictions would be ruthlessly pursued in spite of a chronic shortage of housing for all black groups.

The Minister of Community Development Mr Kotze, stated in Parliament this week that there was a national shortage of 18 000 units for Indians and 33 500 units for coloureds. He gave no figures for blacks.

Central Government estimates of the backlog are generally much lower than those of local authorities and civic and welfare bodies.

Since October last year hundreds of families have come to court on Group Areas Act charges.

In the majority of cases charges were dropped — for no readily apparent reason, Actstop states.

But approximately 45 persons were convicted of transgressing the Group Areas Act. They generally were given suspended sentences of R100 (or 50 days) and were ordered to vacate their premises in white areas.

None of the accused was acquitted, despite evidence by Mr Jacobus Harris of the Johannesburg regional Department of Community Development that it would take about six years to accommodate the 5 000 coloured applicants on the long waiting list.

Many of the Group Areas accused argued they had broken the law "of necessity," because there was absolutely no alternative housing.

This argument failed in an Appeal Court test case in 1980. Tenants therefore express apprehension about their appeals. Past experience has taught them they are unlikely to find homes before their cases are heard.

Staff Reporter

Two Indian families who were evicted yesterday from their Joubert Park home by the Department of Community Development, spent last night on the pavement.

The Govender families of 44 Koch Street were evicted in terms of a court order consequent upon a Group Areas Act conviction.

They have resolved to remain on the pavement as long as they have no home of their own.

"We are victims of the unjust and un-Christian Group Areas law," said Mr B Govender last night.

There was a constant flow of supporters to the pavement campsite. By 9 pm the crowd had grown to about 50 — mostly coloured and Indian tenants living in Hillbrow and Joubert Park who face similar eviction action in terms of the Group Areas Act.

The crowd stood around talking quietly as the Govender family prepared the evening meal over an open fire and arranged for the children to sleep at friends' homes.

The adults spent the night in cars parked beside their belongings which were gathered into clusters under tarpaulins on the pavements. Earlier a heavy shower had soaked their bedding and other goods.

Several organisations have rallied to the aid of the Govenders. These include the anti-Group Areas evictions organisation, Actstop, the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Witwatersrand Council of Churches.

Representatives of these organisations called frequently at the Govender home during the afternoon and evening, offering moral support and practical help.

The PFP spokesman on Community Development, Mr Colin Eglin, has been approached to take up the Govender case with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotze.

Actstop spokesmen at the scene of the eviction, chairman Cassim Saloojee and vice-chairman Mohammed Dangor, condemned the State's action as inhumane. They pointed out that the authorities had admitted they were not able to provide alternative accommodation.

"The intense personal suffering of the homeless is probably inconceivable to those securely housed," said Mr Saloojee.

The 10 coloured families who were evicted from the flats in Huntley Hall in Wolmarans Street yesterday morning shifted their furniture back into the building last night.

A tenant, Mr James Samuels, said they had been advised to remain in the flats until they appear in court on March 25 on Group Areas Act charges.

"The lawyer told us he had been in touch with the Department of Community Development," said Mr Samuels. "They told him they won't bother us again until we appear in court."

People who were evicted yesterday in Johannesburg in terms of a court order had to spend the night on pavements in front of their homes. Heavy rain made things more difficult for Mr and Mrs Bob Govender (left, front). A tarpaulin protected them and their furniture. Picture by Clive Lloyd.

RDM 20/3/82

Prayers for the evicted families

84

By SOPHIE TEMA

PRAYERS were offered at a special service in Johannesburg yesterday for families evicted from their homes in Joubert Park by the Department of Community Development.

The service was conducted by the Reverend Cecil Begbie, of the Methodist Church.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, addressed about 30 sympathisers in the backyard of the former home of Mr Bobby Govender and his brother Thomas, who slept in the open with their families on Thursday night.

The Govenders are among 12 families evicted this week.

The others are coloured flat tenants who appeared in court charged under the Group Areas Act earlier this week.

Their cases were adjourned to March 25.

Bishop Tutu said: "The Govender family has lived in this house for four years and I cannot see how their presence in this area has affected the environment nor the colour of their white neighbours.

"They have been driven out of a house by officials into a street with young children while the house they lived in stands completely empty.

"What the officials are doing is callous and evil and no different from what they are doing to the squatters in Nyanga, and we therefore condemn their actions."

Bishop Tutu said he and the SACC pledged to help the families wherever possible.

Stow

Pavement family hit by rain

20/3/82

84

By Michael Tissong

Mr Bob Govender stood amongst his rain-soaked furniture this morning. He had spent his second night in the open after Department of Community Development officials had evicted him from his home in Koch Street, Johannesburg.

His four children had slept in cars packed with crockery and linen.

A relative, Mr Thomas Govender, made early morning coffee over an open fire while his four children were still asleep in one of the cars parked outside the house.

"Last night was bad," Bob said as he looked at his damaged furniture.

He said that members of the church, Nelstop and friends had spent most of the night with them to give them moral and practical support.

Rain brings more misery for evicted Indian families

(84) RDM 22/3/82

Mail Reporter

YESTERDAY'S rain brought more misery for two Indian families living on a street pavement since they were evicted from their home in Joubert Park, Johannesburg, last week.

Huddled around a small fire and using a tarpaulin and sun umbrellas to protect them from the rain, the families spent their fourth day and night on the pavement in front of their house in Koch Street.

"Although the house is also in an extremely poor condition with rain leaking into the rooms, it was at least a home but now we have to sit on the pavement with nowhere to go," said Mr Bobby Govender, a credit manager with a Johannesburg industrial company.

Mr Govender's family and that of Mr Thomas Govender are sharing the pavement home. They are among 12 families evicted by the Department of Community Development from their homes in Joubert Park last Thursday.

Both the Govender families had lived in the house for four years.

"We were given notice to evacuate the house by March 1, but because we could not find alternative accommodation we stayed on until we were kicked out last week," Mr Bobby Govender said.

He said for the past four years he had tried to find alternative housing in Lenasia and Eldorado Park but the Department of Community Development had told him no houses were available.

On Thursday all the furniture was dumped on the pavement and their mattresses and other belongings were soaked within hours because of the rain.

The Govender families have been sleeping in their cars and a doctor has been attending to the four children — ranging in age between 18 months and 10 years — who have suffered from over exposure to the weather.

"It's a sin in the eyes of God to kick people out of their homes and we are victims of the unjust and un-Christian Group Areas Act," Mr Govender said.

They did not want to live in Joubert Park but were forced to do so because of the shortage of housing and the Group Areas Act.

"I would not have been living here because my father was a land investor and had plenty of land which was all taken away from him and proclaimed white areas," he said.

On Friday special prayers were offered at a special service for the 12 families.

Among the evicted families are coloured flat tenants who appeared in court last week charged under the Group Areas Act. Their cases were postponed to March 26.

flower seed and was not affected.

Pavement family 'has no right to home'

By Yussuf Nazeer

The Department of Community Development will not find a home for two families who have camped on a Johannesburg pavement for five days — because they do not qualify for one, an official said today.

Mr Barry van der Vyver, deputy director for Community Development, said in Pretoria that the families had been given ample time to apply for a home after they first appeared in court for living illegally in a white area.

"They were given notice by the court to vacate the white premises in Koch Street, Joubert Park, last November, and as far as I know they did not apply to the department for a home."

He said there was a long waiting list and the families, despite having to live on the pavement, were not priority cases.

They had to return to where they came from originally.

Mrs B Govender, who has been sleeping under a makeshift tarpaulin cover with her husband Bobby and daughter Alicia (3) along with Mr Thamas Govender and his wife and two children, rejected Mr van der Vyver's statement that they had not applied for a home.

She produced duplicate application forms endorsed by the development to show they applied in March 1980 and again last June.

The Govenders said they also applied in 1979 for a permit to live in the Koch Street home from which they were evicted last week.

The families said they would remain camped on the pavement until a home was found for them.

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Now's the time to return Pageview

23/3/82 Star (84)

By Rob Soutter CARE reporter

Leading Johannesburg businessman, Mr Nigel Mandy, has called on the Government to return Pageview to the Indians "now the reactionaries have left the National Party."

In his annual report as chairman of the Johannesburg Central Business District Association, Mr Mandy also said the Government's policy of dividing business areas into racial "ghettoes" must be abandoned.

"The entire central city should be opened immediately to traders of all races," he said.

He was speaking last night at the annual meeting of the CBDA, held after the association's one-day conference on urban Johannesburg.

Johannesburg's status as a white group area was an absurdity, he said. City workers, shoppers and visitors were increasingly and inevitably multiracial.

The city could not remain an exclusive white enclave in a country where black purchasing power would outstrip white by 1985, and an urban white population of 5-million would shop alongside 25-million urban blacks by the year 2000.

This continued unjustifiable discrimination, violated free market principles, and impeded the effective role of the city as the financial, industrial and professional services' capital of the southern African subcontinent, he said.

Govt can now end mistake —Mandy

MR NIGEL MANDY

Mr Mandy praised the Government's recent decision to allow Nafcoc, the association of black chambers of commerce of southern Africa, to establish its offices in the central city.

He also commended the proclamation of the western CBD near Diagonal Street as an open area — legalising a situation where Indians have occupied a theoretically white group area for 25 years.

Calling for a reversal of the Government's Pageview decision, Mr Mandy condemned the Department of Community Development.

"Despite making a 'thorough investigation,' the department did not make the slightest attempt to meet a highly qualified CBDA-appointed team which had produced a detailed study of the area," he said.

"And while the President's Council was studying the matter, the department's bulldozers never stopped the destruction of good housing."

Mr Mandy said it was deplorable that Johannesburg City Council "should actually have passed a resolution thanking the Government for this act of community destruction."

The Indian township was to be redeveloped at low density for whites when there was a chronic accommodation shortage for Indians, and they were being criminally prosecuted for living in white areas out of desperation.

"Now the more reactionary elements have left the National Party, perhaps the Government will have the courage and good sense to rectify this error," he said.

Johannesburg City Council came in for further criticism for stalling for almost three years on the Newtown redevelopment plan. This would become an important part of the city centre, which in turn played a vital role on municipal, metropolitan, regional and national levels, said Mr Mandy.

"The planned development of the CBD of South Africa's principal city cannot be left to any one institution — whether local government or private sector."

He suggested the creation of a joint CBDA /city council committee to draw up an action plan for the redevelopment.

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By Caroline
Consumer Rep

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CBDA warns on danger of growing unemployment

23/3/82 Star

CARE Reporter

Failure to solve South Africa's growing unemployment problem will result in tragedy, with social unrest making future planning irrelevant.

This is the view of architect Mr James Watson, vice-chairman of the Central Business District Association, who delivered a paper on unemployment at the association's conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

He called for the implementation of a development strategy which would stimulate growth both in urban and rural areas.

Unemployment had increased considerably in recent years because the South African economy was unable to provide enough jobs, he said.

Mr Watson highlighted several key points including:

- More than 50 percent of unemployed black and coloured people were younger than 30.
- Of unemployed blacks, 51 percent had been seeking work for at least six months.
- Blacks were excluded from unemployment benefits.
- More than half South Africa's unemployed blacks had little or no education.
- Almost 25 percent of unemployed blacks had never worked before.

"Increasing numbers of blacks will flock to

Group Areas victim now an envoy

By MOKONE MOLETE

SOUTH Africa's first black diplomat was once a victim of resettlement under the Group Areas Act.

But Mr Andrew le Roux, 30, showed his diplomatic skill this week by refusing to be drawn into a political discussion. He shrugged and said his appointment "just another career".

A father of two sons, Mr Le Roux will take up his post as third secretary to the South African Ambassador

● Mr Le Roux
... majored in Afrikaans

in London next month. It will be his first trip overseas.

Mr Le Roux was a child when his family was evicted from their Benoni home under the Group Areas Act and moved to Boksburg in 1964.

"I was still too small to comprehend what was happening," he said.

His appointment has been well received by his friends and family.

"My father, Stoffel, is very proud of me and he has received many congratulatory letters," he said this week.

"But I feel sad because my mother, who used to stay up with me when I studied for my matric, died in 1972 — just before I graduated from university."

During his year-long training with the Department of Foreign Affairs he was the only coloured in a class of 30 trainees.

Mr Le Roux matriculated at William Hills High School in Boksburg.

He graduated at the University of Western Cape where he majored in philosophy, Afrikaans and Nederlands.

After he completed his honours degree in 1973 he became a teacher at East Rand High School.

When he resigned he went to Cape Town to join the Cape Corps where he was the first coloured be appointed as an officer.

Normally cadets have to serve in the ranks before being appointed.

A keen soccer and chess player Mr Le Roux said he felt that the appointment of Errol Tobias as the first rugby Springbok was "a breakthrough" for South African sport.

Mr Le Roux said he felt his apppointment was another opening for non-whites.

He does not yet know what his work will entail, but said: "It is a challenge I hope to meet.

"There is always a bit of fear when one moves to another area but I hope I will adjust well to the new conditions."

The Le Rouxs will spend about four years in London.

● Another coloured, Mr Daryl Baadjies of Johannesburg, is training as a diplomat in Pretoria.

Question 3

(a) Defined as the proportional change in quantity demanded per proportional change in income.

Thus we have

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(b) The ϵ_I of agricultural products (food) is low relative to that of manufactured goods. We have to assume full employment. Now the difference in elasticity is because, when income increases, we do not of necessity demand the same increase in food. Now if the economic production were to increase (say twofold) in both agriculture and ~~[illegible]~~ manufacture. We have to assume a two-commodity economy. Thus only food and non-food. Now, because the income-elasticity for food is low, we will not demand an increase in food proportional to the increase in food [illegible] [illegible] cause inco[illegible] [illegible] tured goods is l[illegible] in pro- duct[illegible] [illegible] nand - sup[illegible] for food will [illegible] food. Thus busines[illegible] [illegible] y more for t[illegible] [illegible] enced from [illegible] [illegible] ll offer

Star 29/3/82 (84)

12th day on pavement

The evicted Govender family are still camped on the Koch Street pavement in Joubert Park — their twelfth day. The Department of Community Development's regional office said no decision had been taken on whether or not they would be given a home.

The Director General for the department, Mr Louis Fouche, said from Cape Town today that the matter was under review and that the decision would be known "in three to four days."

Other people living in white flats take turns to spend the night in the Govender tent to guard their belongings while the evicted family can sleep in one of the flats.

The Govenders say their search for a home in an Indian group arear has continued to prove futile.

Actstop said the family was being kept under constant surveillance by "white men in cars."

A spokesman said: "The family is not on the pavement by choice They are there because of the Group Areas Act."

He said it was the responsibility of community development to house the family because community development controlled Indian and coloured housing.

Where do they go now?

Tent families stymied

By Tyrone August

The Department of Community Development and the two Govender families evicted from their home in Joubert Park on March 18 are trapped in a position of stalemate.

The department has so far refused to allow them to live in Joubert Park because it is a white area. The Govenders, on the other hand, have nowhere else to go.

Mr Thomas Govender, who works for a shipping company, came to Johannesburg in August 1976.

He lived in a hotel in central Johannesburg for about a month when he arrived. He subsequently went to stay with a family in Lenasia.

His wife Rose and their daughter Marisa joined him in October 1978. It was then that he shifted into the house at 44 Koch Street in Joubert Park in desperation.

In October 1979 he was charged under the Group Areas Act, but this charge was withdrawn.

Then came the bombshell on March 18 this year.

His belongings were thrown out of the house while he and his wife were at work. Since then his family has been living in a flimsy tent in the open.

"Where can we go to?" he asked helplessly. Between 1979 and 1981 he lodged four applications for a house without success.

The story of Mr Bob Govender, a credit manager with an industrial company, is much the same. He came to Johannesburg in September 1977 attracted by the work opportunities.

He lived in a block of flats in central Johannesburg for a while. In April 1979 he moved to 44 Koch Street and applied for a house the following year.

He was charged under the Group Areas Act and convicted in October 1981. He was ordered to vacate the premises by February 28.

But Mr Govender had nowhere else to go and on March 18 his belongings were thrown out of the house.

"Where will we find a house now that the housing shortage is at its worst?" ask the Govenders.

The Department of Community Development has no answer.

Indian families evicted from Joubert Park, Johannesburg

84 31/3/82 Hansard Q.601. 527–528

21. Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether his Department evicted Indian families from Joubert Park, Johannesburg, during March 1982; if so, how many families;

(2) whether such families had been on his Department's waiting list for accommodation; if so, for how long;

(3) whether such families were offered alternative accommodation; if not, why not?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, three families in execution of a court order;

(2) only one of the families for 18 months;

(3) no, as the families occupied unlawfully in Joubert Park and the allocation to them of alternative housing on a preferential basis would have been unfair to applicants on the waiting list, who have a prefential claim to housing assistance.

Mr. A. B. WIDMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Deputy Minister, in view of the fact that two of the families involved submitted affidavits to him to the effect that they have been on the waiting list but have never been offered alternative accommodation, is he prepared to consider granting them temporary permits?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: I cannot grant permits on a prefential basis.

†Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBERG: Do the people have to go and live under a bush?

†An HON. MEMBER: Yes, with you. [Interjections.]

†Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

Pageview priest in court

Mail Reporter

A PRIEST appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday for allegedly contravening the Group Areas Act.

The Rev Robert Joe D Robertson, 52, of the Saint Antony's Church, Pageview, Johannesburg, appeared with Mrs Dhana Naidu.

He is alleged to have unlawfully accommodated Mr Raghubathy Naidu and his wife, Dhana, at a Mayfair house. The Naidus allegedly occupied the premises illegally.

The hearing was postponed to April 20.

Pavement families get roof

(84)
2/4/62
Star

The Catholic Church has taken in the two Govender families who spent 15 days camping on a Joubert Park pavement.

The families were evicted under the Group Areas Act for occupying a home in a white area.

Last night the Christ the King Catholic Church in Saratoga Avenue, Berea, gave the families a room.

Actstop, which has been acting on behalf of the families said the landlord of the property in 44 Koch Street, Joubert Park, where the family had been camping, said he had leased the property to new tenants.

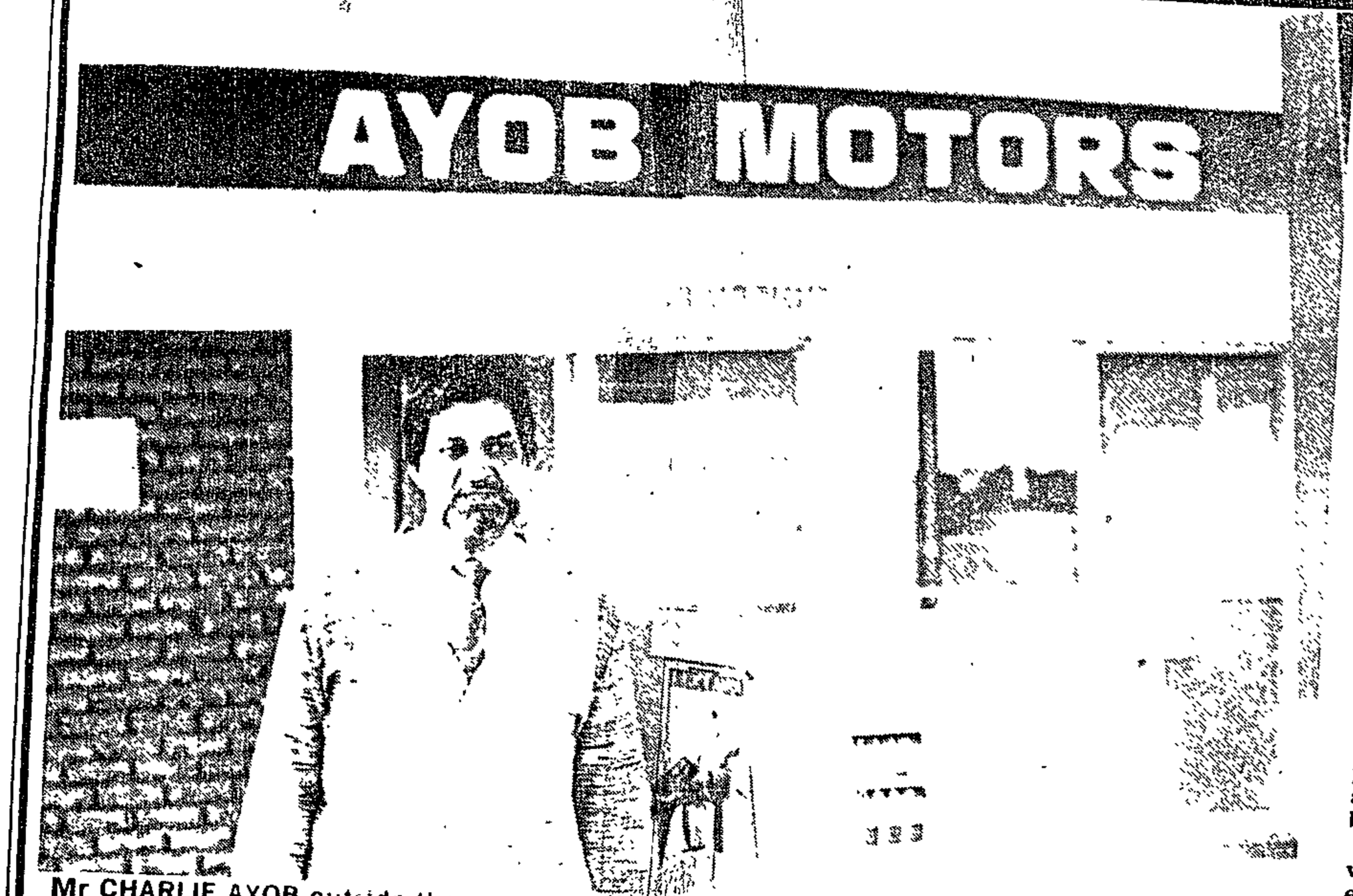
The Southern Transvaal regional secretary of the Institute of Race Relations, Mrs Ina Perlman, said she hoped the public would take note of the families' plight.

Mrs Perlman feared more evictions of coloured and Indian people in white areas as deadlines to vacate flats in white areas drew nearer.

WEEKEND POST, APRIL 17, 1982

84

Charlie's patience hit pay dirt after apartheid eviction



Mr CHARLIE AYOB outside the prosperous filling station he was able to establish after the Group Areas Act evicted him from the town limits of Louis Trichardt.

By ALLISTER SPARKS

LOUIS TRICHARDT — Yassin Husain Ayob, better known as Charlie to everyone in this small Northern Transvaal town, has an inscription from the Koran in the office of his filling station which reads "Allah is with those who are patient."

It is an exhortation which has served him well, for patience and what may be a divine providence have enabled Charlie Ayob to prosper from the Group Areas Act which has ruined the lives of thousands.

For many small-town Indians like Charlie, the Act has meant being thrown out of town altogether, into an "Indian area" a few kilometres away.

It usually spells ruin for the Indian traders, who are thus cut off from the white customers on whom they depend.

This is what happened to Charlie in 1972 in the small town of Louis Trichardt (population 8 500), 109 kilometres south of Kipling's great grey-green, greasy Limpopo River which forms South Africa's border with Zimbabwe.

Charlie had run a second-hand car lot in town, doing modestly well. When the Group Areas proclamation came he and the town's other 465 Indians had to move out into the bush. They feared the worst.

But Charlie was patient and Allah was with him.

In 1978, the National Roads Board built a new highway bypassing Louis Trichardt. It just so happened that it went right past Charlie's new second-hand car lot.

Charlie immediately applied for a licence to put in petrol pumps and, because he is now in his own group area where restrictions are not supposed to apply to him because of his race, the Government could not refuse.

Louis Trichardt's white filling station proprietors were furious. Having the traffic bypass town was bad enough, having all that busines go to Charlie the Indian was intolerable.

The case was taken up by the Northern Transvaal Division of the Motor Industries Federation and by the Louis Trichardt Sakekamer. They went to see their Member of Parliament, the Minister of Community Development Even the Prime Minister.

But to no avail. Apartheid is an inflexible doctrine and the decision stood. Charlie says the delays nearly doubled the cost of his filling station but he duly opened it two months ago and is doing a roaring trade.

Back in town, Mr Johan Gilfillan, chairman of the sakekamer and owner of Louis Trichardt's biggest filling station, says his sales have dropped from 7 200 litres a month to 3 700.

He admits to trying to stop Charlie from opening up, but denies it was for racialist reasons.

He says he was against Charlie and the other Indians being moved in the first place. "It was our ancestors who wanted that. We see it differently. We see it as splitting the money as well as the community."

The fact is Louis Trichardt's white traders have all lost out as a result of the Indians being moved out of town and not only because of the highway. The Indians have drawn a lot of customers out of the town, too.

"We were the first discounters in South Africa," says Charlie with a smile. "The prices in the Indian shops are always better."

"We want them back," says Mr Gilfillan ruefully. "This has been very bad for Louis Trichardt."

Louis Trichardt's experience has got through to other Transvaal towns. The incongruous result is that many of South Africa's most conservative white town councils, in areas where Dr Andries Treurnicht's new far-Right Conservative Party has its main support, are now campaigning to stop the eviction of their Indians.

In the biggest of them, Pietersburg, the site for the new out-of-town "Indian area" was laid out two years ago and is now becoming overgrown with no sign of anyone being sent to live there.

But elsewhere in South Africa, more than 35 000 Indian families have been moved since the Group Areas Act came into effect in 1953.

stem presently in use.

Evicted families still at cathedral

The two Govender families who were evicted from a white area in Johannesburg on March 18 are still living in two classrooms at the Cathedral of Christ the King in Nugget Street.

The church took in Mr Bob and Mr Thomas Govender and their families on April 1 after they had lived on a pavement in Koch Street, Joubert Park for 15 days.

They had been evicted from their home by Department of Community Development officials in terms of a court order under the Group Areas Act.

The department denied at first that the families had applied for a home in Lenasia. Later it admitted that Mr B Govender had applied in 1980 and 1981.

But a spokesman said the family had come from Natal, aware that no homes were available in the Transvaal.

A spokesman for Act stop, the body trying to assist families being evicted under the Group Areas Act, said it was the responsibility of the department to house Indian families

GENERAL NEWS

Fight to save 60 families from eviction

By Lucille McNamara
Municipal Reporter

Community leaders — including member of Parliament for Sandton Mr David Dalling — meet on Saturday to discuss the plight of 60 coloured families who face eviction from their homes in Wynberg.

The meeting is a joint effort of the Save Alexandra Committee, the Coloured Management Committee and the Sandton Town Council management committee, which hope to have the families rehoused.

Parcels of land in Wynberg, rezoned as an industrial area, are being developed by private enterprise and the coloured people, some whom have lived in the area for more than 20 years, face the prospect of eviction with nowhere else to go to.

A member of the Coloured Management Committee, Mr Mohamed Dangor, blamed local authorities for the housing crisis facing his people.

"Local authorities, and in this case Sandton, have not taken the initiative to find parcels of land for housing coloured people."

"Things are now coming to a head because provision has never been made for enough housing. Instead of catering for the natural population increase, this country has placed ideology above humanity and the only solution is to suspend the Group Areas Act," said Mr Dangor.

Mr Dalling agrees that the Group Areas Act should be abolished.

"Any attempt to remove them forcibly from their homes will be strongly resisted."

Dairy plans go ahead

(84) (Rood) (Heb) Sowetan 22/4/82

By MONK NKOMO

THE Atteridgeville-/Saulsville Community Council's objections against the proclamation of dairy farms to the Indians "had long" been rejected by the Government and preliminary plans to build more than 400 houses for the Indians were complete, according to Mr E "Boetie" Abramjee, chairman of the Laudium Management Committee..

He told **The SOWETAN** yesterday that senior officials of both the Department of Community Development and Department of Co-operation and Development had told them together with members of the council, that their proposed alternatives had been rejected by both ministers.

Mr Abramjee, who reiterated his earlier standpoint that dairy farms were "forced down their throats" by the Government, said preliminary plans to house more than 400 families were completed. Laudium, he added, had 2 800 people on official waiting lists for housing. "The only problem we have at present is funds to start building."

Both the Laudium Management Committee and the council had respectively recommended Erasmia and Suiderberg as alternative proposals to the dairy farm, near Atteridgeville.

We will fight (84) (78) Soweton Tshabalala 28/4/82

By MONK NKOMO

THE Atteridgeville-/Saulsville Community Council would fight tooth and nail in a bid to have the Government reverse its decision of proclaiming dairy farms an Indian residential area, according to Mr Joseph Tshabalala, local community council chairman yesterday.

He was reacting to last week's statement by the chairman of the Laudium Management Committee, Mr E "Boetie" Abramjee that the council objections against the proclamation were rejected by the Government and preliminary plans to house more than 400 Indian families there, were complete.

"As far as we are concerned, we are still awaiting a reply from the Minister of Cooperation and Development on the issue," Mr Tshabalala said.

"What Mr Abramjee is saying is unofficial to us because we do not know anything about the rejection of our objection."

The Dairy Farms, near Atteridgeville, had been a controversial issue since the Government proclaimed it an Indian area on March 13 last year. Amid strong protests from the council who argued that they needed the land to alleviate their acute housing shortage.

"The Government," Mr Thsabalala said, "has forced blacks to accept the nonsensical policy of separate development which we all hate — they should not interfere with us because we won't take their decision lying down."

The community leader also staged a scathing attack on "some rich Indians at Laudium" who cause the acute housing shortage in the area by buying pieces of land renting them to others. "They practise a monopolistic system which is tantamount to exploitation," Mr Tshabalala said.

Year	Membership			
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
1970				
1971				
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1972				
1973				
1974				
1975				
1976				
1977				
1978				
1979				
1980				
..				200
+				980
..				
$				980
$				980
..				
$				980
..				

S.A. CANVAS AND ROPEWORKERS UNION (CAPE)

Year	Membership				
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total	
1970				137	ø
1971				137	ø
1972				137	ø
1973		214		214	+
1974				137	x
1975		137		137	x
1976		199		199	x
1977		199		199	$
1978		146		146	$
1979		87		87	$
1980				405	$

Address: P.O. Box 3390
Cape Town
8000

(021) 558539

Officials: Secretary: J. Heege

Area of Operation: Cape Town

Founded:

Registration: Yes

Industrial Council: Canvas and Rope Industry (Cape)

Families still homeless

Mail Reporter

THE future looks grim for the Govender families who have lived in two classrooms in a cathedral oratory for the past four weeks.

They were evicted from their home in Koch Street, Johannesburg, by the Department of Community Development.

Mr Bob Govender and Mr Thomas Govender camped with their families on the pavement outside their former home in cold and wet weather for two weeks.

Then they were given shelter at the Cathedral of Christ the King in Nugget Street, Johannesburg.

Mr Bob Govender and his family were victims of the Group Areas Act once before — when their property in Cato Manor, Natal, was expropriated after the area had been proclaimed for whites only.

"Our search for accommodation in Indian group areas has been futile," said Mr Bob Govender.

"The Department of Community Development has not yet offered us permanent housing," he said.

Economic integration

Political developments in the subcontinent in the late 1800s, culminating in the establishment of British hegemony, led to the economic integration of the various administrative entities. An earlier customs union gave way in 1910 to a new one between the Union of South Africa and the High Commission Territories. The territories were in practice more or less extensions of the South African economy, using the same currency, importing South African consumer goods and supplying labour to the South African mines and farms. More recently new economic integration arrangements, namely the Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU) Agreement and the Rand Monetary Area (RMA) Agreement, have come into force. There are four signatories to the SACU Agreement of 1969: South Africa and the 'BLS' countries (Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland) and three: South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland—to the RMA Agreement of 1974. However, the provisions of both agreements also apply to South West Africa/Namibia, by virtue of its being a South African-administered territory, and to the independent homelands of Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana.[2] Because their independence is not recognised by BLS, they cannot be official members of either arrangement but South Africa treats them as though they were.

The implication of the homelands policy, of course, is that a further seven independent homelands will be generated (although not all might opt for independence). The possible end result, then, is that fourteen underdeveloped, peripheral countries may exist in juxtaposition to a developed, core country[3] (see map).

Each independent homeland will clearly frame its own national development plan just as the BLS states do. Lesotho and Swaziland are already into their third five-year plans while Botswana has a 'rolling' plan. 'Plans' of various types have been, are being or will be prepared for each of the ten homelands, and a planning document has also been drawn up in Windhoek. South Africa itself does not prepare conventional development plans; instead, it produces an annual 'Economic Development Programme' which indicates sectoral growth potentials at feasible, alternative economic growth rates. In addition, South Africa has a physical plan intended to influence the location of future economic growth in the 'common area', i.e. outside the homelands.

Planning constraints in the periphery

The economic relationships between the core and periphery are those of dominance and dependence, and this has important implications for planners in the periphery.[4] The SACU Agreement permits the free flow of goods and services within the customs union area. This means that the economies of the periphery are highly open. They are also small in terms of market size, their populations being small and *per capita* incomes low. The small area of most of the peripheral entities narrows their natural resource base and hence their range of economic activities. Access to the entire SACU market (with a population of approximately 30 million) offers the peripheral entities an opportunity to achieve economies of scale

to balance the allocation of new industries between core and periphery to prevent growing polarisation. A multiplier of 1,42 in the SACU revenue-sharing formula is intended to compensate the periphery for possible polarisation, but planners nevertheless have to grapple with revenue shares the size of which are strongly influenced by the fiscal and tariff policies of Pretoria. There are also two sides to participation in the RMA Agreement; access to the foreign exchange reserves of the South African Reserve Bank alleviates balance of payments problems, but the monetary policies of Pretoria may not satisfy the individual needs of the peripheral entities. Another aspect of dependence is that the periphery is largely dependent on the transport network of the core.

Given these circumstances, planners in the periphery are obliged to pay careful attention to economic policies and conditions in the core. This is particularly true in two fields. First, the location of industry policy of the core affects the periphery's chances of attracting industry. Second, labour is the main export of much of the periphery, particularly the homelands and Lesotho, and labour demand and policy in the core are critical factors influencing the parameters of homeland planning. The important question facing planners in the periphery is: who makes the vital economic decisions? The localisation of economic decision-making is regarded as the key factor in framing a development plan in small independent economies,[5] but is less likely to be achieved the more tied the economy is to trade and aid flows with just a few dominant partners. The dilemma of the homelands is that they have only one partner.

1948—HISTORICAL LEGACY AND IDEOLOGICAL IMPRINT

The NP government of 1948 inherited a tradition of racial segregation (sometimes sanctioned by law and sometimes by custom) as well as an embryonic movement in favour of industrial decentralisation. It did not invent the idea of either segregation or decentralisation, but it gave the former the stamp of an ideology and assigned to the latter an important role in the implementation of that ideology.[6]

Reserves and platteland—the townward drift

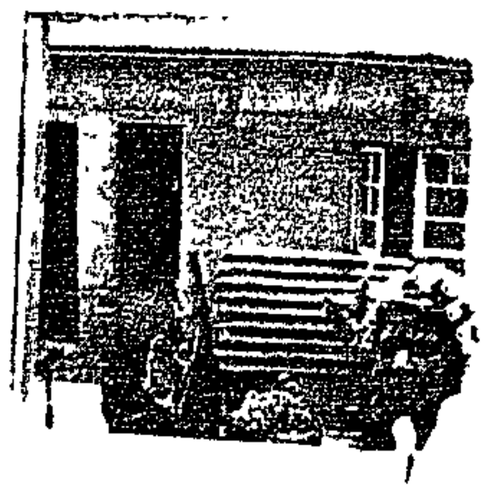
The deteriorating agricultural conditions in the African Reserves and the growing concentration of economic activity in the cities had concerned previous governments. Reserves were established in the various component territories of southern Africa in the late 1800s and ensured that the black groups retained at least some of their original land. With a favourable land/man ratio, blacks from the Reserves were loath to become wage labourers, preferring either to work their holdings in the Reserves or to hire white farms. The shortage of labour on white farms and the fear of blacks obtaining too much land were important influences behind the Native Land Act of 1913. This Act forbade blacks from purchasing land outside the Reserves or from becoming share-croppers on white farms. The Natives Land Commission of 1916 recommended that additional land be purchased for the Reserves, but these recommenda-

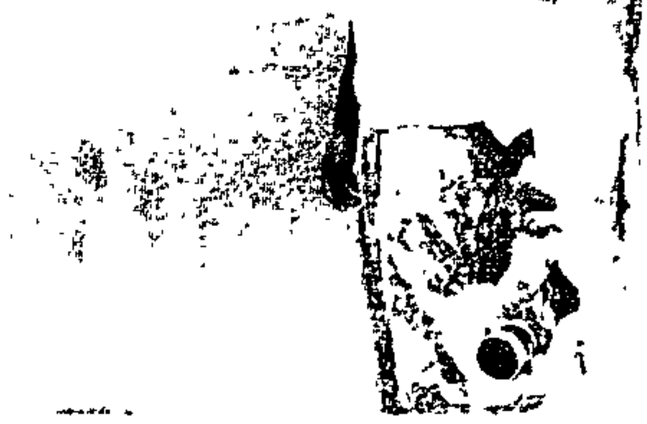
ALEXANDRA ~~FM~~ 84

Positive mix FM 7/5/82

Alexandra could become SA's first officially sanctioned mixed township if a decision made during high-level discussions last week is upheld by government

The *FM* has learnt from a reliable source that it was decided to allow about 6 000 coloured people living in the black township, who have steadfastly refused to move, to remain During discussions between Wrab, local authorities and Community Development officials it was decided to absorb coloured families living in the Sandton municipal area into Alexandra





Alexandra resident ... sanctioned mixing soon?

The problem came to a head as a result of the threatened removal of a coloured and an Indian family from the Wynberg area to make way for proposed industrial development However the families simply had nowhere else to go

Although these families have now been found suitable alternate accommodation, their plight highlighted the fate of other coloured families living in Sandton, which has no coloured township of its own, and Alexandra.

"Sandton cannot re-house these people and neither can Johannesburg. But negotiations are still underway," says Ricky Valente, chairman of Sandton's management committee.

A meeting of community leaders, including representatives of the Save Alexandra Committee, the Coloured Management Committee and the Johannesburg and Sandton city councils was called late last month to find a solution to the problem. As a result, Wrab undertook a survey to determine the plight of coloured and Indian families living in the Sandton/Wynberg area and to ascertain the number of families eligible for housing

The results, finalised this week, revealed that only 49 families were living within the Sandton municipal boundaries. Says Alexandra area manager Gert Steyn: "We have now decided to assist those coloured people living in the Sandton area because there is just no accommodation available elsewhere Klipspruit West, where some of Alexandra's coloured families have already moved, has a waiting list of some 5 000 families."

Adds Mohammed Dangor, vice chairman of Johannesburg's Coloured Management Committee: "Most of Alexandra's coloured population works in the Sandton area. Removal to Klipspruit would require commuting 100 km a day. Unofficial estimates of coloured people on the housing waiting list are around 10 000 families, although official figures put it at about 4 800 families."

But Alexandra's major problem is the shortage of land. "Alexandra is hopelessly overcrowded and urgently requires additional land to cater for its own development. Yet government appears to be stalling on this," says Dangor. "There is land available near Sandton on the Jukskei which could cater for these people."

Hopefully, last week's precedent-setting decision will be upheld by government and some measure of stability will return to the lives of the coloured families.

Benoni family split by Group Areas Act

(84) RDM 29/4/82

By ANNE SACKS

THE Group Areas Act has forced a family of five in Actonville, Benoni, to split up.

The Bingle family has been living in Actonville, an Indian area, for 15 years, although they are classified as coloured.

They have now been given notice to vacate their home by the end of the month because it is to be demolished — and they have nowhere to go.

They have scoured the coloured areas on the Witwatersrand, but cannot find alternative accommodation because of the acute housing shortage.

They then approached the Actonville Management Committee for help, but were told nothing could be done because the family is coloured and therefore debarred from leasing a municipal flat in Actonville.

The management committee said in terms of the Group Areas Act, only people of Indian origin could lease the flats.

Because the family has no new home to go to, it split up this week.

Mrs Bingle went to live in Cape Town with her grandchild, while Mr Bingle is living in Johannesburg.

Their children, Keith, 24, a production planner, and Anthea, 21, are living separately with friends.

Mr Keith Bingle said this week he was not looking for sympathy but wanted to highlight the plight of thousands of families affected by the Group Areas Act and thousands more who are forced to resettle in rural areas where "they cannot survive, let alone live".

He said his experience of apartheid had convinced him that the Government's policies were "a fraud".

"Bodies such as the President's Council, the SA Indian Council, Coloured Representative Council, the Bantustans, the local management committees and the latest power-sharing scheme are nothing more than an attempt to block the genuine aspirations of our people," he said.

1973					*
1974		28	294		*
1975		26	305	331	*
1976		21	201	222	*
1977		30	347	377	*
1978				..	
1979				445	$
1980				460	

Fosatu Annual Report
1980/81

Address: 201/4 City Centre
Corporation Street
Cape Town
8001

Telephone: (021) 433658

Officials: Secretary: A.Frazer

Area of Operation: Western Cape

Founded: 1939

Registration: Yes

1974 affiliated to TUCSA and had disaffiliated by 1977/78 and with other unions formed FOSATU in 1979

S.A.R. AND H. INDIAN STAFF ASSOCIATION (NATAL AREAS)

Year	Membership			
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
1970		..		..
1971		..		..
1972		..		..
1973		560		560 +
1974		..		..
1975		560		560 x
1976		560		560 x
1977		560		560 x
1978		560		560 $
1979		560		560 $
1980		560		560 $

Address: P.O. Box 3951
Durban
4000

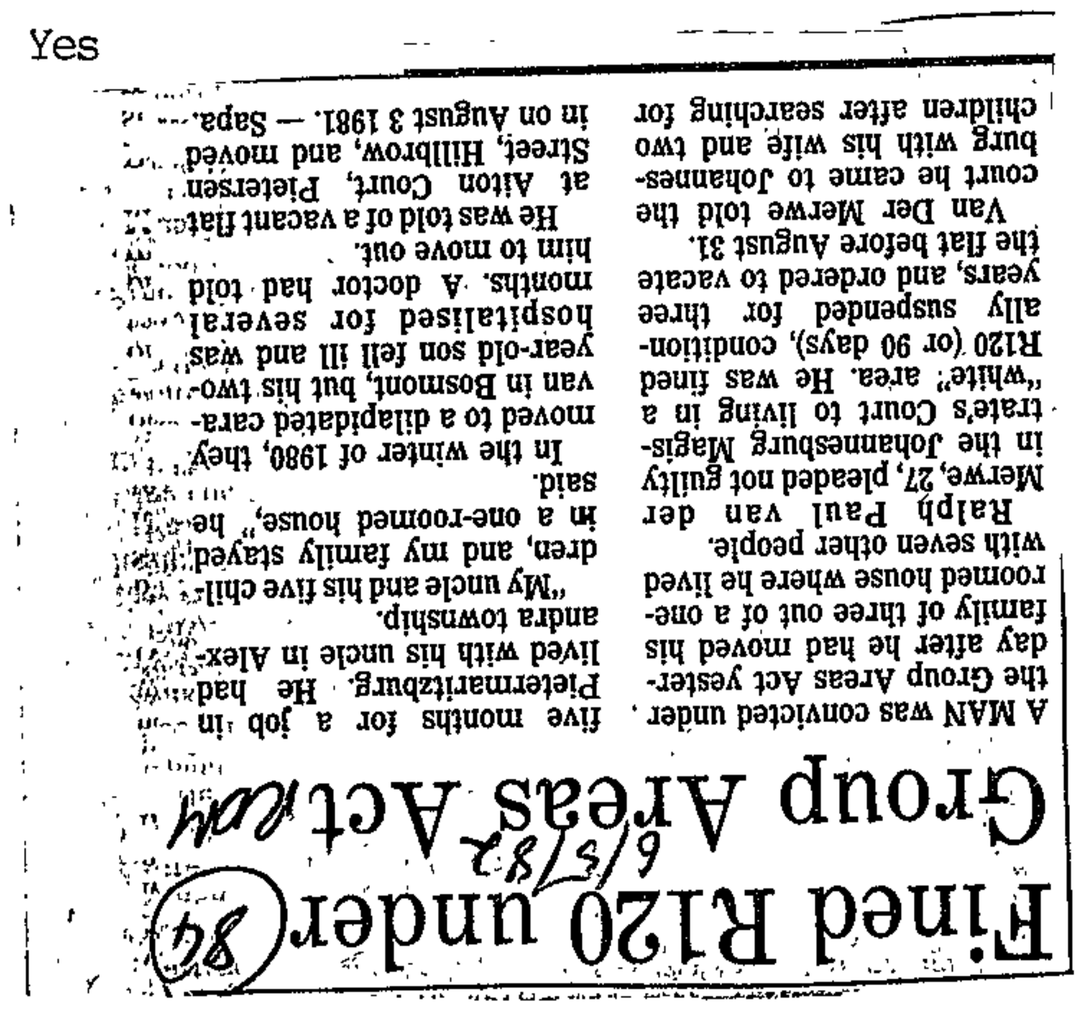
Telephone: (031) 3102443

Officials: Hon. Secretary: M. Subramoney

Area of Operation: Natal

Founded:

Registration: Yes



Fined R120 under Group Areas Act 84

A MAN was convicted under the Group Areas Act yesterday after he had moved his family of three out of a one-roomed house where he lived with seven other people.

Ralph Paul van der Merwe, 27, pleaded not guilty in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court to living in a "white" area. He was fined R120 (or 90 days), conditionally suspended for three years, and ordered to vacate the flat before August 31.

Van Der Merwe told the court he came to Johannesburg with his wife and two children after searching for five months for a job in Pietermaritzburg. He had lived with his uncle in Alexandra township.

"My uncle and his five children, and my family stayed in a one-roomed house," he said.

In the winter of 1980, they moved to a dilapidated caravan in Bosmont, but his two-year-old son fell ill and was hospitalised for several months. A doctor had told him to move out.

He was told of a vacant flat at Alton Court, Pietersen Street, Hillbrow, and moved in on August 3 1981. — Sapa.

Police thwart terror attacks

Cape Times 3/5/82 (HA) (84)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The four heavily armed insurgents arrested by security police last week were due within days to attack several key installations and police stations in a new wave of urban terror.

Armed with highly-sophisticated rocket-launchers, explosives, hand-grenades and Russian-made AK-47 automatic rifles, the men allegedly planned the attacks to coincide with May Day celebrations in communist countries.

Two of the insurgents were arrested in Pretoria, while the others were arrested at an undisclosed place in the Transvaal

Documents found in their possession indicated a new wave of terror with RPG-7 rocket attacks on police stations and key installations. The attacks would have taken place over a period of time.

The men were arrested on Wednesday after an investigation which the chief of the security police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, described as "unique and a major breakthrough".

It was also disclosed that insurgents had planted four limpet mines at a mine in the North Eastern Transvaal two weeks ago. Three of the mines planted on electrical pylons exploded.

In another attack last week, insurgents blew up part of a water pipeline near Amanzimtoti in Natal.

Police investigations are continuing.

Year				Total	
1970					
1971					
1972					
1973				418	*
1974				322	*
1975				331	*
1976			21	201	222	*
1977			30	347	377	*
1978					..	
1979					445	$
1980					460	

Fosatu Annua Report

1980/81

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1974 affiliated to TUCSA and had disaffiliated by 1977/78 and with other unions formed FOSATU in 1979

Restaurant race bars crumbling

Star 1/5/82

By Jean Waite

Johannesburg restaurateurs are turning a blind eye to the many laws and regulations which bar them from serving blacks.

Most restaurateurs approached By The Star said they did not bar customers because of their colour, even though they knew that technically they were breaking the law.

At present, restaurants in white areas wanting to serve blacks fall under Liquor Board Regulations if they are licensed to sell liquor, and under the Group Areas Act if they are not.

Until a few months ago, licensed restaurants had to apply to the Liquor Board for "international status" if they wanted to serve blacks.

If they had not applied, and a black party arrived, they could telephone the Liquor Board's "hot line" in Pretoria for special permission to serve the party.

An unlicensed restaurant needed a Group Areas Act permit.

Then the Liquor Board brought in a new "semi-permanent grant" whereby a licensed restaurant could apply and be granted a licence almost as a matter of course.

In practice, few restaurateurs bother to do this.

Mr Mike Illion, of the Mike's Kitchen chain, says he has given his restaurant managers a standing instruction never to turn any customer away, whatever his colour.

Only one of Mr Illion's 16 restaurants have international status. He also has a conviction for serving blacks in a white restaurant — but says he is unperturbed.

"Anybody who wishes to eat my food and is happy to pay my prices — provided he or she is well behaved — is welcome at my restaurants," he said.

Mr Jurgen Bermeister of Southern Sun, which has three hotels in Johannesburg with several restaurants, said that though none of the hotels has international status, there are no colour restrictions on restaurant patrons.

"Our hotel general managers are instructed not to turn anybody away on racial ground," he said. "If they are unsure about a particular party, they can telephone the Liquor Board for a temporary permit."

The manager of the Gatrile, Son and Company Restaurant said he did not discriminate.

BEHAVIOUR

"At one time we used to phone the Liquor Board when a black party came in, but we don't bother any more and there has never been a problem."

The managers of two city hamburger diners said they looked on black patrons in exactly the same way as whites.

"I would not serve anybody — black, white, or pink — who did not behave properly," said one.

The managing director of Garlicks in the Carlton Centre, which has three restaurants, said there was no problem about serving blacks. They were not licensed and had the necessary permits.

Few restaurateurs reported complaints from other diners.

● Minister of Community Development Mr Kotze disclosed yesterday 118 unlicensed restaurants were exempted in 1980 and 1981 from provisions of the Group Areas Act. Another 40 applications were refused and five were still under consideration.

9/5/82

Sat Argus S. Times

HILLBROW SURVEY SAYS:

We want to mix it!

MOST Hillbrow residents are in favour of total integration according to a survey carried out in the Johannesburg flatland suburb.

Professor Toni Lamont, of the University of South Africa, who carried out the survey, says that 56 percent of residents are in favour of integration and only 29 percent want the suburb restricted to whites only.

The balance are in favour of "limited integration".

Hillbrow was selected for the survey as it had a large number of coloured and Indian residents — in some cases interviewers found they occupied entire blocks in the suburb.

He made this disclosure last night in a paper he read to the national Peace Symposium, in Port Elizabeth.

The symposium was arranged by the Women for Peace movement, which asked Professor Lamont to carry out the survey.

Professor Lamont, who specialises in urban sociology, said that a survey had also been carried out in Mayfair which has a large Indian population.

Although the problems in Mayfair were more complex, he believed that the Group Areas Act could and should be rescinded for both Hillbrow and parts of Mayfair.

Immigrants

Referring to the Hillbrow survey, he said it was found that white immigrants were more prepared to accept integrated conditions.

"Of the whites they had the best social relations with other race groups, and were the most critical of the segregation laws.

"South African English-speaking whites were second in this regard, while Afrikaans-speaking whites were least prepared to accept these conditions."

He said, however, that as far as general change in South Africa was concerned, the picture was reversed.

"Afrikaans-speaking whites had the least objection to the behaviour of other races and indicated the best development of positive relations through personal contact. They also had the least self-reflection.

"English speaking whites occupied a relatively stable position both as far as the nature and reason for change is concerned."

Professor Lamont said that there was a clear correlation between the ages of people interviewed and their relations with other races.

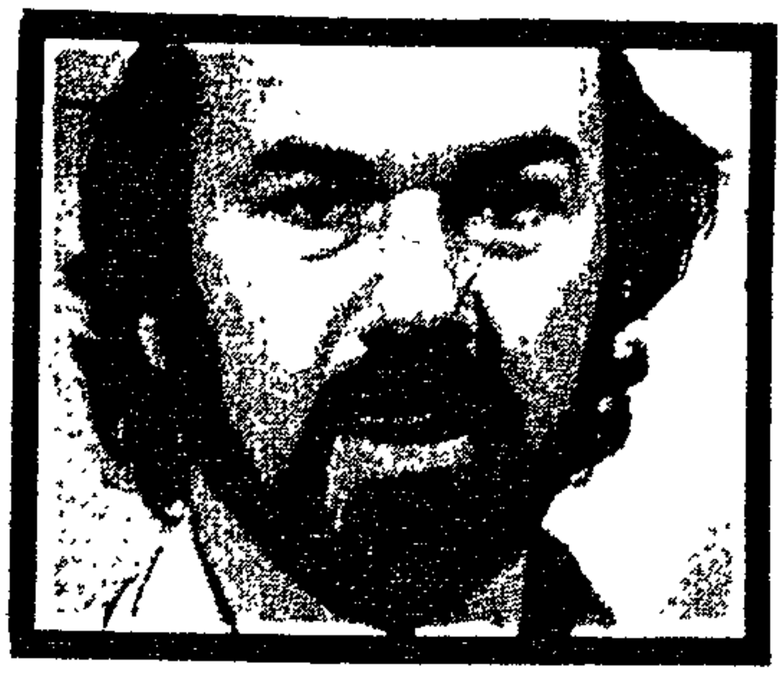
"The younger the respondents, the better the relations were.

He said that he had found that relations between races tended to oscillate according to the length of stay in Hillbrow.

Particularly in the case of immigrants, when they arrived in South Africa they had high expectations of race relations.

These expectations were soon frustrated and caused negative attitudes towards other races.

A further period of stay resulted in a positive, but less prominent change, while the oldest group interviewed had become slightly more antagonistic towards other races.



PROFESSOR LAMONT . . . integration favoured

By NEIL HOOPER

The survey also showed that residents who came to Hillbrow from rural areas or small towns tended to have less positive relations with other race groups, while those from a more urban environment had more positive relations and were more strongly opposed to apartheid.

Professor Lamont said the Hillbrow survey was based on replies to 24 questions from 200 residents.

Some of the questions were "open-ended" — calling for opinions or allowing spontaneous reaction.

Confused

This enabled the interviewer to discuss certain aspects, such as attitudes, with the respondent, and the information obtained included some biographical facts as well as opinions and attitudes.

He said that of the 15 percent who said they favoured "limited integration" in Hillbrow many were obviously confused in their own minds as 88 percent of said they would not object to living next to blacks and 81 percent said they would allow either coloureds or Asians to live next door.

"A very large percentage of the respondents were eager to discuss the matter with the interviewers in their search for an answer to this uncertainty.

"In this way they often changed their minds during an interview and the the respondent reversed his answer or admitted his confusion or uncertainty."

1980/81 Annual Report

Year	Membership				Total
	African	Asian and Coloured	White		

JEWELLERS AND GOLDSMITHS UNION

Chemical & Chemical Products, Coal,

Black Allied Workers Union
Cape Explosives Industrial Workers
Chemical and Allied Workers Union
Chemical Workers Industrial Union
Chemical Workers
Durban Rub
Engineerin
Engineerin
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Industrial
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Building, Construction and Allied Wor
Glass & Allied Workers Union
Glass Workers Union
National Cement Employees Union
National Union of Brick and Allied Wo
Transport & General Workers Union

Base Metal Industries and Manufacture
Machinery and Equipment

Amalgamated Engineering Union of Sout
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers
Black Allied Workers Union
Electrical and Allied Trade Union of
Electrical and Allied Workers Union o
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Engineering Industrial Workers Union
General Workers Union
General Workers Union of South Africa
Iron Moulders Society of South Africa
Metal and Allied Workers Union
Motor Assembly Components Workers Unic
Motor Industry Employees Union of Sout
Motor Industry Combined Workers Union
Motor Industry Staff Association
National Union of Engineering, Industr
National Union of Motor Assembly & Rub
Radio Television, Electronic and Allie
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steelworke
S.A. Electrical Workers Union
S.A. Iron, Steel and Allied Industries
S.A. Tin Workers Union
South African Allied Workers Union (S
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers
Transvaal, Radio, Television and Allie
United African Motor and Allied Worker

Council chairman, Mr Joe Tshabalala, who described the decision as "painful", appealed for solidarity from all oppressed people in South Africa "to come to our rescue before we go mad".

Asked if they could not acquire the strip of land near the rail line, Mr Nel said plans were underway to have a road built there.

The Council, as a last resort, resolved to petition the State President in an effort to have him reverse the decision.

Mr A Nel, from the Department of Community Development, said the Minister had also considered alternatives by the Council which were not acceptable. The rail line, he added, made it impossible to allocate the land to the Council. It was also difficult to get land adjacent to Laudium, Mr Nel said.

The decision, he added, was made following recommendations from the Group Areas Board.

the Council which warned of a looming confrontation. The Council also said authorities were sitting on a powder keg ready to explode.

Senior officials from the Departments of Community Development and Co-operation and Development, told the Council at a special meeting, that the matter was twice discussed at Cabinet level and that there was no alternative but to declare the area an Indian residential area.

The Government's final stand on the issue — after more than 13 months of negotiations — was condemned by

THE Alteridgeville/Saulsville Community Council has resolved to petition the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, on the controversial Dairy Farms following yesterday's announcement that the Government would not reverse its decision of declaring it an Indian area.

By MONK NKOMO

Dairy farms row

13/5/84

pages

Hearings due on future of Pageview

A Group Areas Board committee will hear evidence in Johannesburg tomorrow from whites and Indians to decide the fate of Fordsburg - Newtown and Pageview.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said top officials from the department, with senior Johannesburg city councillors and other State officials are expected to attend the hearings.

Wealthy Indian property owners have briefed advocates to plead their case. Many want the State to proclaim the area for Indian occupation. The Central Business District Association is backing their stand.

But the dominating National People's Party in the South African Indian Council is opposing this.

The party's five-man executive committee in the SAIC, led by the council's exco chairman Mr Amichand Rajbansi, will be at the hearing tomorrow.

COMPLEX

A spokesman said today that the SAIC executive is not going "to condone double standards" where Indians who on the one hand oppose the Group Areas Act are on the other hand calling for exclusive Indian areas.

A number of white industrialists and property owners in Newtown and parts of Fordsburg are opposed to the area being given to Indians.

A spokesman for the Pageview Association, which has been fighting Government attempts to get Indians out of Pageview, will plead with the committee to include Pageview in a Fordsburg-Newtown Indian city complex.

All the bodies have already submitted memoranda and reports as forerunners to tomorrow's hearings.

Council wants central areas for Indians

84 DM6(6) Star 26/5/82

Declaring Burghersdorp, Fordsburg and Newtown as Indian areas could provide an acceptable alternative to the recent Government decision to retain Pageview for the exclusive use of whites, according to Johannesburg City Council's management committee.

This suggestion is contained in a memorandum submitted to the Department of Community Development's Group Areas Board, and tabled at last night's monthly city council meeting.

The management committee said the area concerned was the only one available close to the centre of Johannesburg which could serve the Indian and coloured communities.

With the exception of the greater portion of Newtown, the management committee felt the area should be available to Indians and coloured people for occupation and ownership.

With a few exceptions, Burghersdorp was a residential area already owned and occupied by Indians, the memorandum said.

Fordsburg was racially mixed with predominantly white ownership. Indian residential occupation should, however, be encouraged.

Newtown was almost totally taken up by white industrial and commercial activity. Nevertheless the management committee felt that Indians should be given the opportunity to occupy or buy stands in the area.

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	78%	
Examiners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

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.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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SECTION D. - LABOUR

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION

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Court quashes convictions under Group Areas Act

(84)

Star 26/5/82

Own Correspondent

An appeal by Miss Cynthia Freeman, of Ivanhoe, Wolmarans Street, Johannesburg, against a conviction under the Group Areas Act was upheld yesterday by the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Mr Justice B L S Franklin, concurring with Mr Justice C F Eloff, found that Miss Freeman was generally accepted as a white person.

Mr Franklin set aside her conviction, sentence and the order for her eviction from the flat in which she lived between March 1978 and October last year.

The court found that, although Miss Freeman "was not obviously white" she was generally accepted as a white person.

Her employer had testified that he believed she was a white woman and she had made use of white facilities, including transport and entertainment.

Miss Freeman had been fined R100 (or 50 days), suspended for three years.

She had pleaded not guilty to occupying her flat illegally and based her defence on the submission that she was a white person as envisaged under Section 12 of the Group Areas Act.

This section said that a person had to be obviously white or generally accepted as a white person.

The magistrate found that Miss Freeman was not "obviously white." He found her appearance was that of a coloured person as she had high cheek bones and a flat nose. Her mode of speech was that of a coloured person.

Mr Justice Franklin said in his judgment that the magistrate's conclusion that Miss Freeman was not generally accepted as a white person was totally unjustified.

Miss Freeman's way of life over the past two years had established a pattern in which she was generally accepted as a white person, the judge said.

Another appeal against a conviction under the Group Areas Act was also upheld.

The court found that the stand specified in the charge sheet was not proved by the State to be the same as premises which Mr Norman Clayton was accused of occupying illegally.

Mr Clayton (31), a Malay, had pleaded not guilty to living illegally at 38A Fuller Street, Bertrams, Johannesburg, as it was in a white area.

Mr Eloff set aside the conviction, sentence and an eviction order.

Mr Clayton had been fined R100 (or 50 days).

Faculty of Law:

No additional requirements. (While Latin is not a prerequisite for entry to the degree courses in this Faculty it is essential for entry to certain courses which form part of the curricula for these degrees.) Further information about this requirement may be obtained from the Registrar.

Faculty of Medicine:

A pass in Mathematics on the Higher or at not less than 50% in the Standard Grade.

Faculty of Music:

No additional requirements.

Faculty of Science:

(i) A pass in Mathematics on the Higher Grade or at not less than 50% on the Standard Grade;

(ii) A pass in at least one subject from Group C (Natural Sciences including Physiology) on the Higher Grade or with at least 50% on the Standard Grade.

Faculty of Social Science:

No additional requirements.

Every candidate proposing to begin studies for a degree, diploma or certificate course in the University should make application for admission after March and before 30th September of the preceding year. In faculties where accommodation is limited, preference will be given to candidates who have applied for admission within the above period and who have the prescribed qualification by the opening date of the first term. The University reserves the right to refuse admission to any faculty or to any department within a faculty if accommodation is insufficient to admit all applicants.

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Indians want Fordsburg

By Joe Nazeer

The Group Areas Board Committee was asked today to declare Fordsburg - Burgherdorp an Indian residential area.

The plea was made by legal representatives of Indian residents and property owners in Fordsburg - Burgherdorp-Newtown.

They submitted:

● That the Government, by an announcement earlier this year, had virtually made Fordsburg - Burgherdorp an Indian area in compensation for the loss of Pageview, where more than 5 000 Indians lost their homes and businesses under the Group Areas Act.

● That Burgherdsdorp-Fordsburg was already owned by Indians, who had lived there for about 80 years. They had 110 stands against eight owned by whites and four by the State.

● That more than 1 000 Indians were living in the area.

● That the area already had Indian flats, cinemas, hotels, a welfare centre and high school.

The plea said that if the area was declared for Indian occupation under Section 23, it would leave town planning schemes in-tact.

The hearing is being attended by various local government and State officials, representatives of the Central Business District Association, and some Indian property owners.

The Johannesburg City Council said that at this stage Fordsburg should not be proclaimed an Indian area, but be left as it is until the town planning scheme had been defined.

PROCLAMATION

● That property valued at more than R5 million was owned by Indians, against about R252 000 by whites.

Plea for a multiracial residential area in city

(84) 28/5/82 Star

By Yussuf Nazeer

The chairman of Johannesburg's Central Business District Association, Mr Nigel Mandy, yesterday backed a call for an Indian residential area near the city.

And at a Group Areas Board Commission hearing in Johannesburg two spokesmen for the Save Pageview Association, Mr E E Kharsany and Mr C H Soni, called for the Fordsburg - Newtown complex to be extended to include Pageview, portions of Mayfair and the city, and that these residential areas be open to Indians, coloured people and blacks.

Mr Kharsany said his association was opposed to an exclusively Indian group area in the complex under investigation by the commission.

The South African Indian Council's executive chairman, Mr A A Rajbansi, said he backed pleas by spokesmen for Indians who called for the area to be given to Indians.

A former member of the SAIC, Mr I F H Mayet, told the commission's chairman, Mr S W van Wyk, that the Fordsburg-Newtown recommendations should also include Pageview, parts of Vrededorp and Mayfair.

He said a third of Mayfair was already owned by Indians through nominees.

A bigger area was needed to cater for the different economic grades of Indians who worked in the city.

He said the State should not cater exclusively for the few privileged Indians "including my cousins who own property in Fordsburg."

He also called for a multiracial "grey area."

Mr Soni said if the wealthy class were allowed to develop the recommended areas it would exploit the situation by charging people high goodwill, key money and exorbitant rents

This would make it impossible for the ordinary working person to live in the area.

The commission will report to the government, which will make the final decision.

The empty border

SOUTH Africa's isolated border areas — particularly farms in the Northern and Eastern Transvaal and Northern Natal — could become important guerrilla targets in the future, a Pretoria strategist has warned.

By ARLENE GETZ

Professor Michael Hough, director of the University of Pretoria's Institute for Strategic Studies, told the Sunday Express that it was classic revolutionary strategy for insurgents to have a rural stronghold.

"The rural areas therefore play an important role and the current African National Congress's urban terror campaign is only to gain publicity and divert security forces to the city.

"The ANC is active in terms of political subversion and the largely apolitical rural population could be a fertile breeding ground for revolution."

The depopulated bushveld areas were a security risk, Prof Hough said. The exodus of farmers from land on the Transvaal's vulnerable northern borders would continue until the Government gave them additional economic help.

Although the Agricultural Credit Board granted R35,7-million to repopulate designated border areas, about 400 of the 650 farms in the Ellisras district remain empty.

Prof Hough said farmers left the bushveld because the could not make ends meet and not because they feared attacks by insurgents.

His conclusions were confirmed by a recent report by the Human Sciences Research Council which found farmers considered expensive operating costs, land and water shortages, labour problems and a weak infrastructure more important than fear of guerrilla incursions.

"The farmers would like to see a bigger electricity grid, better roads, and cheaper railage to accelerate the transport of cattle to the towns."

The other major problem in the depopulated area was the weekend farmer who visited his estate only once every few weeks, he said.

These farms created ideal conditions for insurgents to hide arms caches or to intimidate the local labour force, he said.

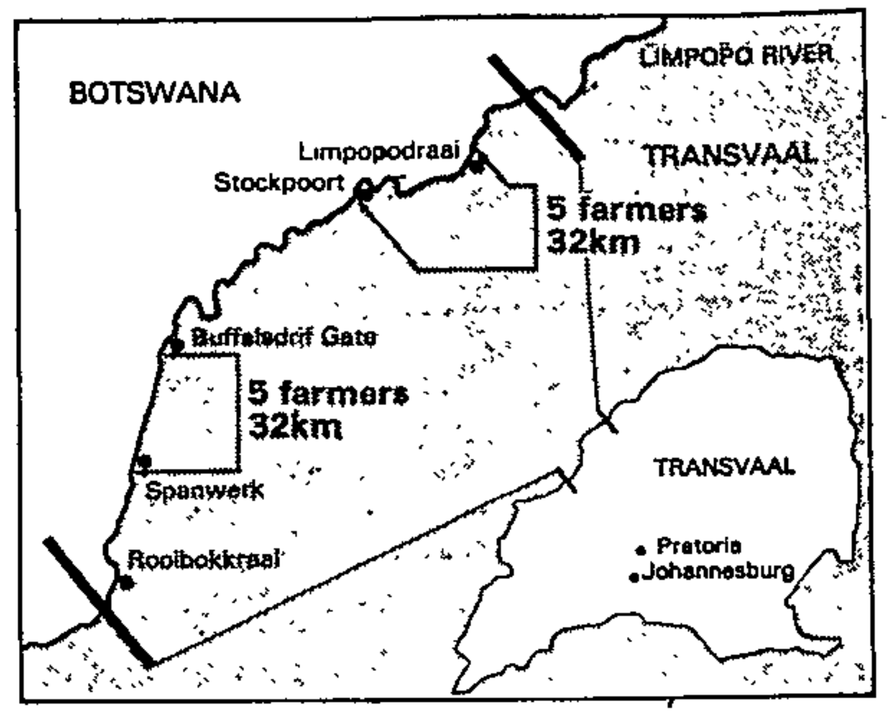
"It's very difficult to decide what to do about weekend farmers.

"Some people have suggested that national servicemen be stationed on these farms; others believe absentee farmers should be compelled to hire a manager, and some feel that they should be penalised by the removal of certain tax concessions.

"But each of these suggestions has certain shortcomings and I honestly don't know what the answer is."

Prof Hough suggested a combination of direct aid and indirect incentives for farmers who remained in the areas.

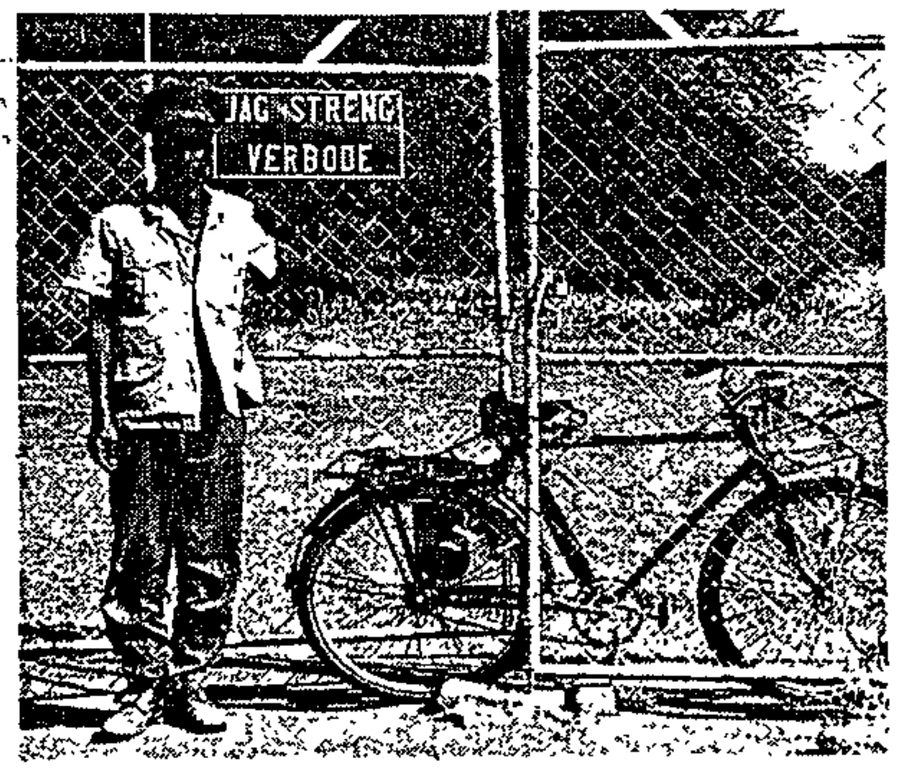
Prof Hough also warned that repopulation was not necessarily going to deter insurgency — it would only make it more difficult.



● In the 32km area from Spanwerk to Buffelsdrif Gate there are only five farmers and from Stockpoort to Limpopodraai another five.

The grass is greener in the city — or over the border — claim besieged northern Trekker farmers

● Mr Pieter Erasmus — determined to succeed.



● Mr Jim Rabatsi. He helps look after a game reserve owned by Mr Hans Badenhorst.

onto the neighbouring farm about six months previously but was in town and could not be interviewed.

He is on the farm his father once owned and on which the two brother's grew up.

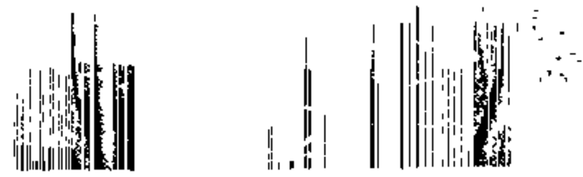
Both brothers were fairly confident of succeeding, said Mr Erasmus.

His only complaint was the kudus which foraged through his ground nut crop which were drying in heaps above the ground after harvest.

He was the only person who was not derisive about impending insurgency.

"Ja, I suppose we must prepare ourselves for the problems that will come," he said simply, in an area where security fencing is not seen around farm houses.

besieged northern Trekker farmers



● Mr Pieter Erasmus — determined to succeed.

● Mr Jim Rabatsi. He helps look after a game reserve owned by Mr Hans Badenhorst.

Report by GORDON EDDEY and DOUG LEE. Pictures by DOUG LEE

WILD game on the game ranches which wind lazily along the Limpopo, almost stand alone in guarding the Waterberg frontier of the Northern Transvaal.

These exclusive getaways fill huge tracts of land between inhabited farms on South Africa's exposed Botswana border.

This is the territory of the Lion of the North, Dr Andries Treurnicht.

The tight financial situation has dried up a Government-backed plan to re-populate the area by financing young farmers who are now heading for the cities and towns.

And there is no shortage of buyers, professional people wanting a slice of Africa for hunting and relaxation.

The plan was to establish a white buffer between Botswana and the towns and provide an early warning of guerrilla movements in the area.

But a survey of two areas stretching across 64km ofthe border found only 11 farmers on the land — the rest of the area was also heavily depopulated.

The farmers are leaving the border area, not out of fear of terrorism but for lack of capital for development.

One farmer vacated a farm on which he owed R200 000; another was packing up and heading for the city, repeating the pattern of urbanisation during the 1930's depression. He wanted to leave before he lost all his money.

Mr Paul Kruger, a local farmer, said farmers stayed on their farms in Rhodesia despite landmines and attacks on their homes because they were paid well for their produce.

Not in the Witwatersberg. People would just pack up and leave because they could not make a living.

Mr Kruger, a Nationalist, said: "It is not the Government's fault that I bought land here when the money situation was getting tight."

He intended buying another farm elsewhere, meaning one less border farm without permanent white tenancy.

Ironically, these people look to Botswana as an example. There farmers were leased land and could use their capital for development.

"If I take out Botswana citizenship," said one gleefully, "I will be better off. Much better off."

Inevitably, the local cash store is the gathering point for farmers in an area so pub-dry that tea-totalling Doppers (reformed churchman) would celebrate.

At Rooibokkraal trading store, Mr Kallie Pelser, told how he planned to move to Johannesburg. But his eyes told a story of anger and humiliation.

He was going to the city to start a business and make money — then maybe one day he would also be able to own a farm as an absentee landlord, he said.

From the store to the Cumberland police station the Sunday Express found only five border farmers in a 32km stretch and in the other direction from the store only three farmers are spread over 24km.

Mr Pieter Erasmus moved into the area about a year ago — buying his uncle's farm — with help from Landbou Krediet.

He paid a reasonable price and had a head's start because a crop had been planted before he took over.

His brother Mike moved who was not derisive about impending insurgency.

"Ja, I suppose we must prepare ourselves for the problems that will come," he said simply, in an area where security fencing is not seen around farm houses.

All the farmers have heard of farm houses with security fencing around them but they are always in a different area.

People in the area said a new trend would be for farmers to live in towns in the area and visit their farms a couple of times a week, in the same way they now went to town for supplies.

This would further de-populate the land and would result in decreased productivity because of a lack of permanent supervision.

In the Limpopodraai trading store a few farmers gathered and laughed when the Sunday Express asked how many young farmers had been attracted to the area by the Government repopulation plan.

The laughter was sad. One shook his head. "It was just a duststorm," he said.

Those who came had left, some making a profit on the sale of their land, others just throwing in the towel and walking away from their farms and loans.

It is a sad tale from an area which has epitomised white South African rule — the sprawling arid home and rock-steady support-base for Dr Andries Treurnicht.

State accused of cashing in on land sales

(84)

Star 9/6/82

Two Indian local affairs bodies have accused the State of cashing in on the sale — to the highest bidders — of limited available industrial and business sites in Indian areas.

Mr Yusuf Mia of the Lenasia Management Committee and Dr A G E Abba of the Rustenburg Indian Consultative Committee have accused the Department of Community Development and the Rustenburg Town Council of taking advantage of the artificial land shortage in Indian townships created by the Group Areas Act.

They said that, despite the fact that land was not being made freely available to applicants, the local authorities still saw fit to sell by tender at inflated prices to the highest bidders.

"Because of the Group Areas Act limitations placed on us, the State should sell industrial and business sites to people on application and not limit the sites for sale by tender or auction," Mr Mia said.

The Lenasia Management Committee had protested to the Minister of Community Development about this, but no indications have been given that the practice would cease, he said.

Dr Abba said his committee had protested to the Rustenburg Town Council about its recent sale of industrial sites in the Zinniaville Indian township.

A Rustenburg Town Council spokesman said the sale of industrial and business sites by tender was a ruling by the Administrator. The Indian consultative committee had been told of this.

Over 100 facing June evictions

(84 story 24/6/82)

An Indian couple was yesterday evicted from a flat in Winston Court, Plein Street, Johannesburg, in terms of the Group Areas Act.

More than 100 Indian and coloured people are scheduled for eviction this month.

Mr and Mrs Goolam Ebrahim Ally, who said yesterday they had been living in a white area in Plein Street for three years, had appeared in court in February for contravening the Group Areas Act.

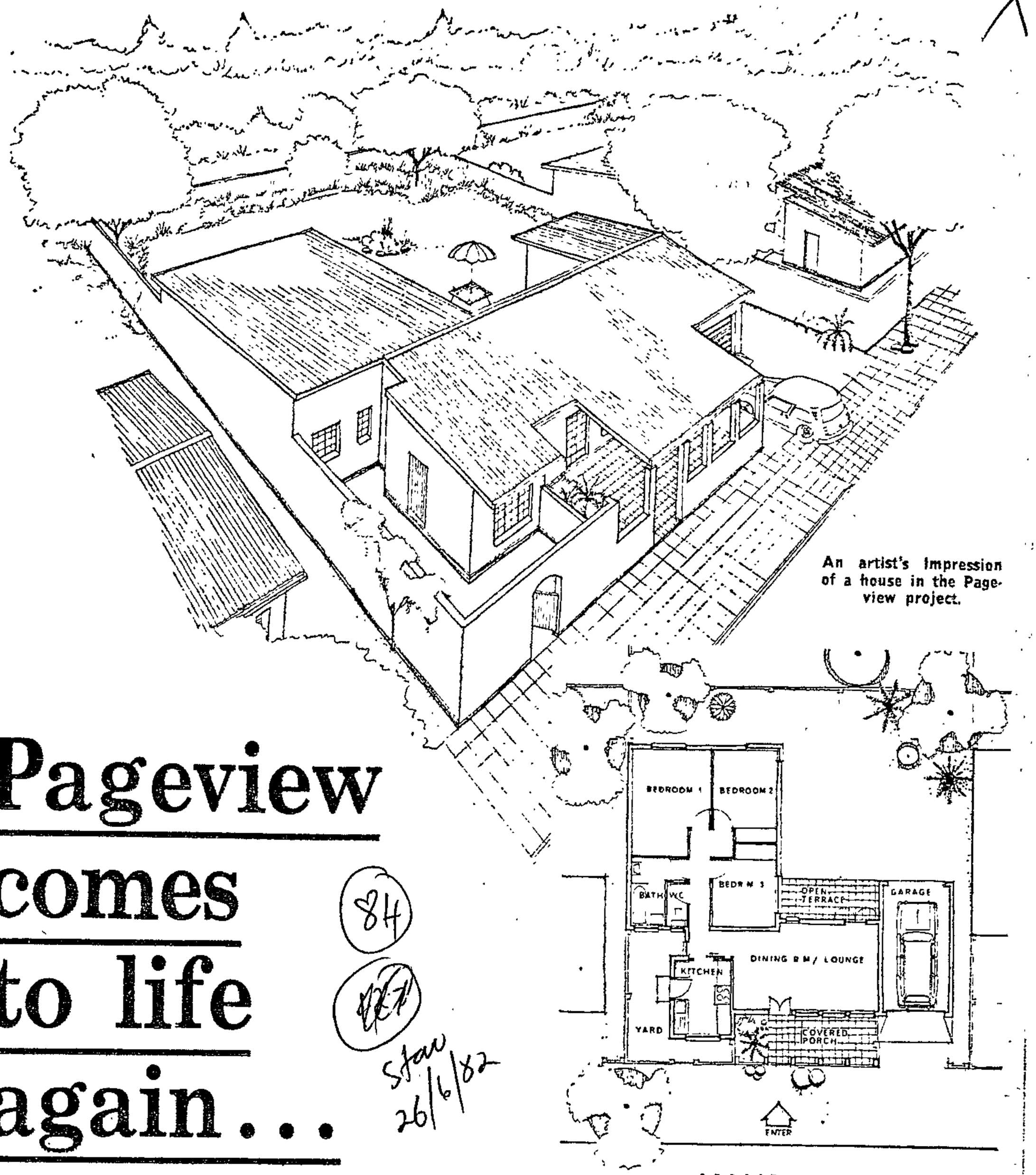
They were convicted and ordered by the court to vacate the flat by June 1.

"We are merely carrying out a court order," said an official from the Department of Community Development who was supervising the removal of the couple's furniture.

Mrs Ally said: "We have applied for a home, but Community Development said they have no homes available for us."

● Three months ago the Govender family was evicted from its Joubert Park house.

They camped on the pavement for 15 days before a church accommodated them in a classroom.



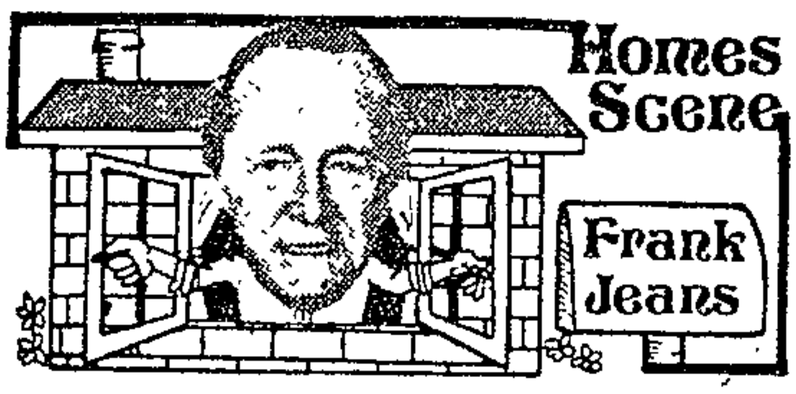
An artist's impression of a house in the Pageview project.

Pageview comes to life again...

Pageview and Fordsburg, once the home of Johannesburg's Indian community, is now in the process of being transformed into a low-cost white housing project under the banner of the Department of Community Development.

The first phase of the development is now under way with the Schachat Cullum group building 46 homes at a total contract cost of R1,5 million, or R34 300 each.

The homes are in a variety of styles and the area is being earmarked for a further 145 houses under the department's programme for the area.



Six months ago, the remaining 90 families in Pageview were given notice to quit by the end of February, and a department spokesman emphasised that homes elsewhere had been provided.

Last year the department offered Pageview residents more than 100 homes in Lenasia, 35 km south of Johannesburg.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Friday, July 2, 1982

Indians in plea to Govt for more land

By JOHAN BUYS

THE Indian community of Actonville at Benoni are to approach the Government to have Dawn Park, a white suburb south of Boksburg, declared a group area for Indians.

The Department of Community Development has already vetoed a previous attempt to have Dawn Park declared an Indian area. Should this renewed attempt succeed, it would provide more than 4 000 sites for new homes.

There are also as many as 10 000 plots available in extensions to Dawn Park.

The land hunger in Actonville is so acute that between 2 000 and 4 000 families are in need of homes, according to the Indian Housing Committee, an organisation formed by residents in the area.

In some cases, three or more families are sharing a garage or out-building to have a roof over their heads.

Actonville has been desperately overcrowded for several years and the critical housing shortage has resulted in a fight for the prized land with the Germiston Indian community, who also have an acute housing shortage and are also making overtures for the suburb.

Explaining the plight of the Benoni Indian community, Dr A S Carim, a spokesman for the Indian Housing Committee, said the Government had not built any houses or flats in Actonville for the past 12 years.

"In spite of repeated pleas and representations for more homes, the Department of Community Development has ignored us," he said.

Actonville Extensions 4 and 5 have been proclaimed, but development of the 160 plots came to a standstill because of lack of funds.

Dr Carim said he wanted Dawn Park for "the man in the street" and he and his committee would demand that realistic prices be charged for the plots.

He also wanted an Allocation Board to ensure that deserving and desperate cases were dealt with first: "Allocations must be made on merit and merit alone," he said.

Indians get a new township

Star 5/7/82

By Eugene Saldanha

After waiting more than seven decades for a place of their "own," the Indian community of Germiston has been awarded Palmridge outside the city.

The Germiston City Council, at its monthly meeting with the Germiston Indian Consultative Commitee, announced that the Department of Community Development had made available R663 000 for building houses and R3,28 million for essential services at Palmridge.

The Asiatic Bazaar — in which Germiston's 600 Indian families are housed — was established in 1912 to provide "temporary" accommodation for the city's Indian community.

REPEATED

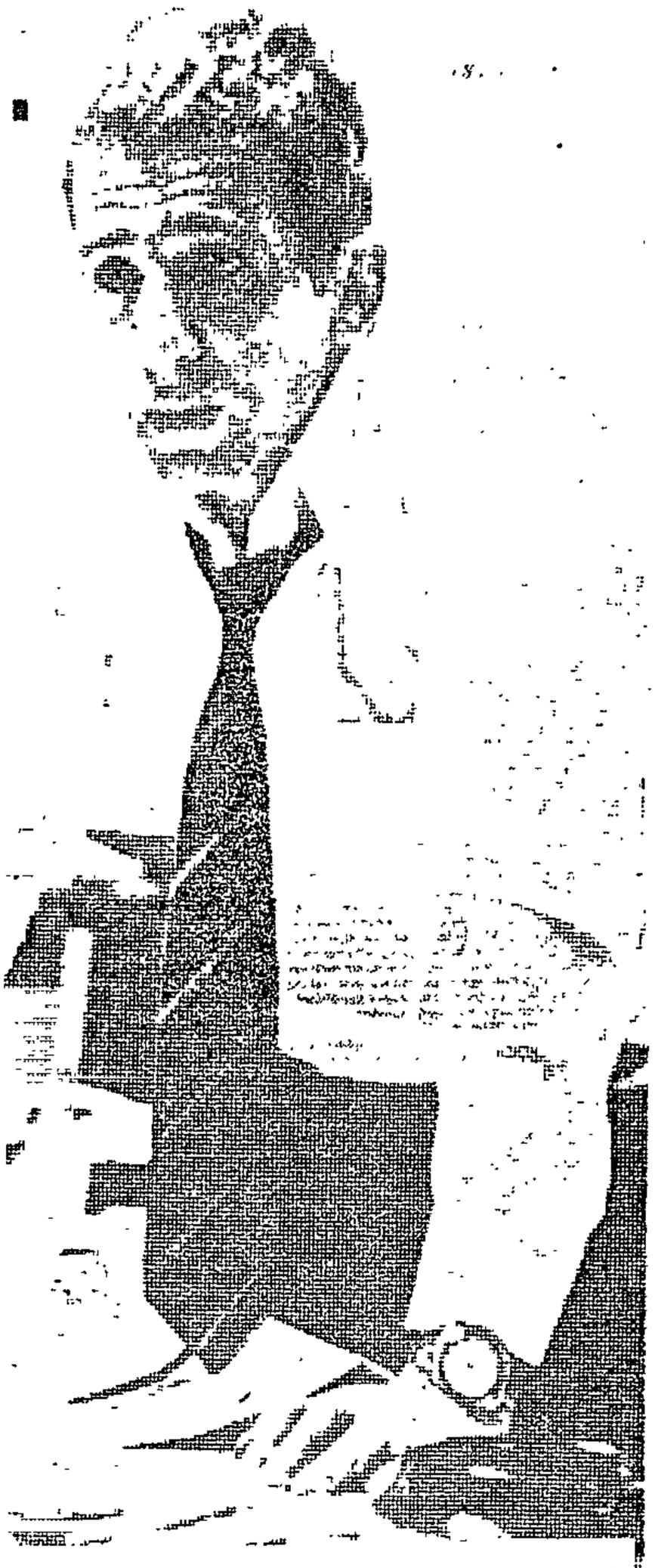
Over the years repeated calls by the Indian community for an alternative residential area were unsuccessful.

Seven years ago Palmridge was proclaimed an Indian area, but could not be developed because of a lack of funds

The chairman of Germiston's Indian Consultative Committee, Mr A E Lambat, said residents in the Asiatic Bazaar were so frustrated with conditions in the area that the move to Palmridge was welcome.

He said the wood-and-iron buildings in which residents were living were a danger, and six people had already died in fires.

A spokesman for the council's housing department said tenders for the development of Palmridge would be called in November.



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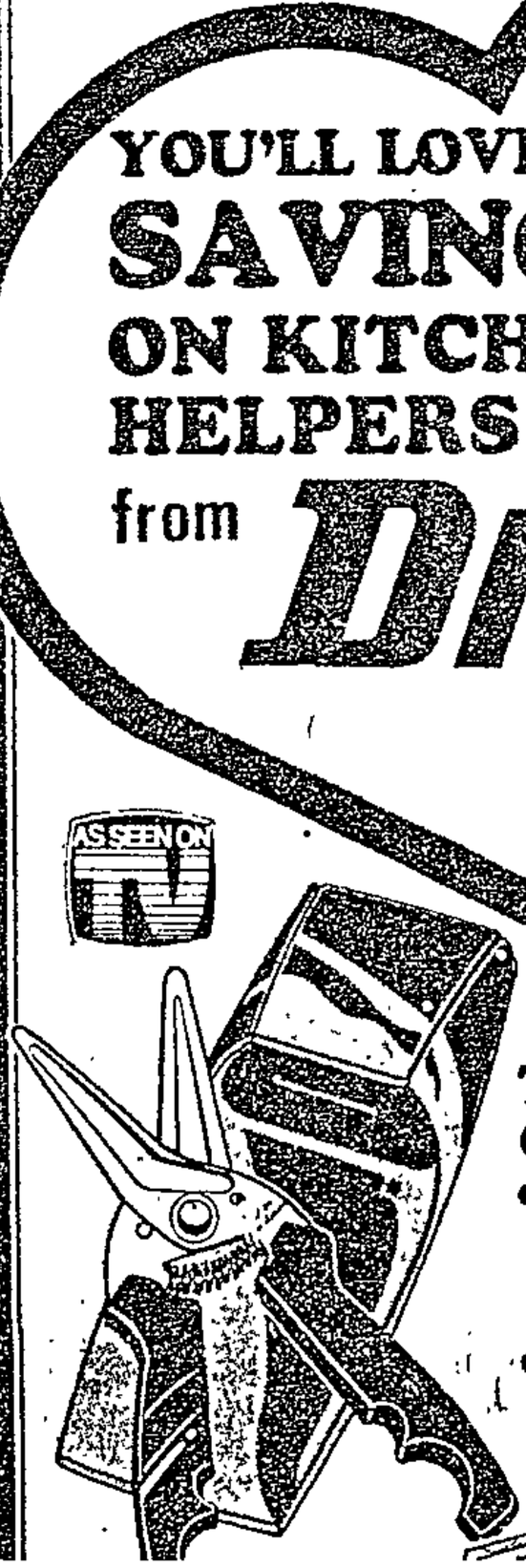

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RED TAPE, GREY AREAS . . .

Samoosas in Eloff Street

IT TAKES just three weeks for Chinese to get permits to trade in central Johannesburg. There's no problem — just the red-tape requirement. But Indians almost never get permits, so they no longer bother to ask.

The very law that has tried to confine Indians to their own over-traded ghettoes has turned central Johannesburg, zoned a white Group Area for occupational and residential purposes, into a de facto "grey" trading area. The Mail counted fewer than 20 Chinese businesses in the central city, but more than 220 Indian shops in the area bounded by Sauer, Mooi, Commissioner and Noord Streets.

One Indian was refused a permit to take over his old father's shop in Marshalltown, so now he has a shop near Smal Street. Another man, who wasn't allowed to buy a shop with the money his shopkeeper father left him, found one anyway — in Pritchard Street. Another who was refused a permit, set up shop in Jeppe Street.

You can buy freshly made samoosas from a pretty, sari-clad Indian in Eloff Street. Or patronise Indian-run kiosks in the Sanlam and Kine centres. You can eat at a smart Indian restaurant in Hillbrow. Or rent a flat from an Indian who owns a block in the city. Or do business at discreetly Indian-occupied premises in a posh city office block.

You can have bought from the same Indian fruit shop since 1943 and the owner will still have no right to permanence, but his long sojourn in the city allows him to continue trading without being "bothered" by officialdom. A very few veteran fruiterers and the traders in lower Market Street enjoy such tolerance. But with the exception of a handful of permit holders, Indian shopowners, professional men and store managers in central Johannesburg, east of Sauer Street, are illegal.

Advocates and lawyers (black and coloured as well as Indian) are the exception, because law offices must be positioned for the service of documents within a certain distance of the courts.

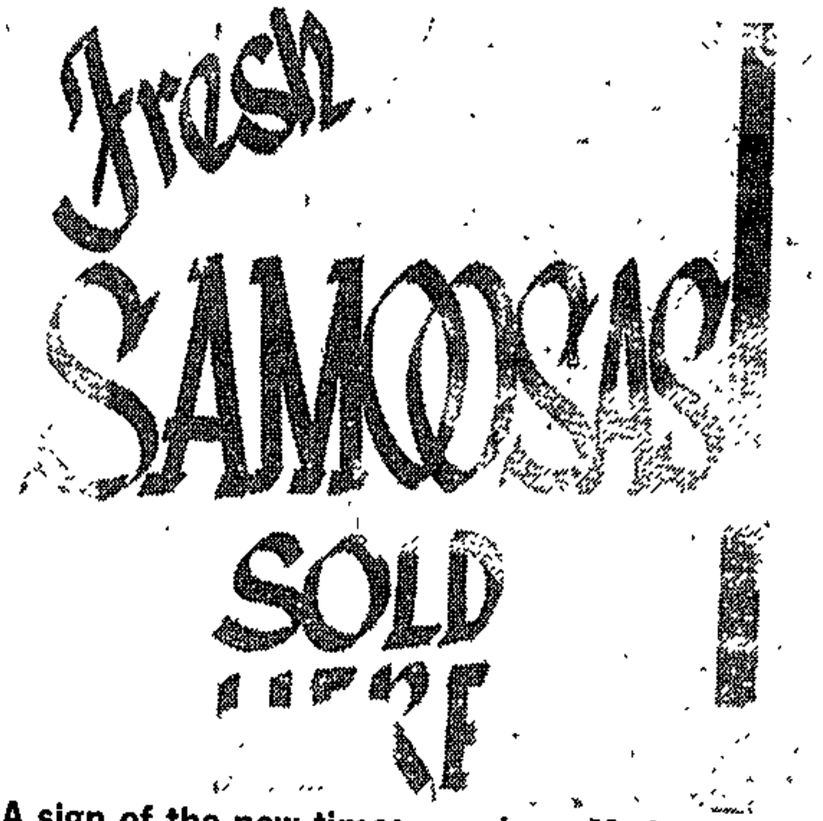
Indians who moved into the central city in the wake of the white exodus of 1976 did white landlords a favour occupying vacant premises. Since then it has become an open market situation — the tenant who can pay, be he Indian or white, gets the premises.

But of course it has to be done through a white nominee — a system which has defied racist white restriction on Indian trading since the days of Paul Kruger. The business, very occasionally even the building, are bought in the name of a white person, the bond and the licence are taken out in the name of the white and he is rewarded with either a monthly salary or a cut of the annual profits. Occasionally a white, appalled at the racial injustice, will act as nominee for nothing

When a qualified Indian pharmacist bought a city pharmacy from another Indian, the white nominee agreed to carry on. When a small dealer was given notice by the owners of a block pending renovation, he went himself to the City Council licensing authorities to ask for help in finding new, again nominee-held premises. He said he'd promised one official a gift from his shop if he would put in a good word for him. And generally the licensing and revenue officials who deal daily with the Indian traders are helpful and sympathetic, say the Indians.

Some traders employ a white "manager" as a front. The manager opens the shop in the morning, pops back perhaps once again during the day and returns again to lock up at night. And he is paid for it. In other instances the Indian might purport to be the manager for a white owner, but again it could be the Indian who is the real owner. An Indian would have to get a permit to be a manager, and that kind of permit isn't given either.

Proving that a business is a nominee operation is extremely difficult but an Indian who buys a building could forfeit it to the State if it was shown to be nominee-owned.



A sign of the new times . . . where Madam once went for tea and cakes.

A MAIL INVESTIGATION
by LIN MENGE
and
SOPHIE TEMA

TOMORROW: RIGHT AND WRONG ADDRESSES

Fewer Miladys, graphed in Jouber

The Government contemplated a R1 000 fine for nominees but has not pursued the idea.

The Indian of course stands to lose his entire business to an unscrupulous nominee. This doesn't happen often, although one Indian did arrive at his shop to find the nominee had cleared out the contents the night before. Many Indians have traded trouble-free on nominees for the past 25 years in this city but, as an Indian lawyer noted sadly, nominees also die. Then the whole cycle of insecurity starts all over again.

The right and wrong addresses

84

RDM 9/7/82

A MAIL INVESTIGATION led by LIN MENGE

TOMORROW:
LIVING ON THE EDGE

YOU can hardly be more collar and tie than a chamber of commerce. That also goes for Nafcoc, national black equivalent of Assocom and the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut.

Yet Nafcoc had a humiliating battle to acquire a Group Areas permit to occupy offices in white Johannesburg In drafting Nafcoc's application, the Central Business District Association had to point out that owners and managers considered the applicant would be a responsible tenant, and that the landlord had strict lease conditions and regulations to ensure that no undesirable activities took place or nuisances were created on the premises.

The Government refused the application, saying Nafcoc would be better located in Soweto. The CBDA tried again, and Nafcoc is today legally ensconced in the Kine Centre.

The whole episode shows how totally out of touch the authorities are with what is happening in Johannesburg — while the Riekert Commission, the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and the CBDA all support, subject to local option, the opening of CBDs for trades and professions to persons of all races

On the other hand TV2/3 has not been sited in Soweto but on Commissioner Street. The actual site is a "controlled" area, but TV2/3 still equals a large concentration of skilled blacks right in white Johannesburg.

Who's in offices in Town — whose business is essentially if not entirely black even if the control may be white? The National Professional Soccer League and Iwisa Kaizer Chiefs and Orlando Pirates clubs; the National Tavern Association (that's Soweto shebeeners), the SA Black Taxi Association, coloured, Asian and black divisions and training centres of numerous large organisations, black and coloured model and theatrical agencies and beauty queen promotions; driving schools, security training, sewing and dressmaking centres; the Black Allied Workers Union and other unions, language classes and typing schools and hawkers' supplies; a domestic servant agency, Indian professional men, the local office of the University of the Western Cape, the KwaZulu Development Corporation, black cosmetic consultants and beauty academies and photographic studios, the African Friend Benefit Association, African and Indian insurance managers, black and Indian tailors. And so on.

But not so the African Bank — although white banks operate in black townships, the African Bank may not follow its black customers into this white area.

Some of the organisations listed above are in cheap, fringe premises, others in the expensive white heart of the city. A motorcycle licence business moved from Alexandra Township to an office in a prestige building

"We've always had 'our' buildings, says a black journalist. Even the African National Congress used to be in what is now Mazuma House in the lower end of Commissioner Street.

Cons and quacks — including whites who want to rip off blacks — need city offices. One "doctor", who previously sold watches at Park Station, offered medical treatment, traditional or modern, in premises on Plein Street.

An Indian doctor of academic distinction, who simply could not practise his speciality in Lenasia, was given a permit to occupy premises in the city after he was strongly sponsored by the CBDA and the landlord.

But while another Indian doctor runs a tiny surgery for blacks in a discreet corner of the city, a white "muti" man can freely operate his trade in traditional medicine in the path of that black flood from the station White doctors and dentists have flourishing black practices in Plein and Bree Streets and in the Station Arcade

And white doctors who have not left Jeppe Street receive patients of other races in their city waiting rooms.

White hairdressers are spotted doing the hair of black customers, black assistants wash white hair, some city salons dress only black hair. Record shops look largely to the black trade, and blacks dance to reggae music in a tiny black-run city record bar.

Blacks are invited to come to central Johannesburg to attend a slimming clinic in the In-town Centre or receive Madame Rose's famous skin treatment at Manners Mansions, to buy leather coats or discount diamonds, to sell their old coins or buy racing guides — see the huge black crowds in the now "open" TAB offices — to have houses built in the townships, to rent TV sets, to hire wedding dresses and sort out their problems with the Legal Resources Centre or the Black Sash, to acquire taxi permits or buy imitation weapons or learn dancing or computing

With just one chemist in Soweto, the growing number of black workers who belong to medical aid schemes take their prescriptions to city pharmacists

And blacks come to study. Wits takes far more students of other races now than it did before it was "closed". Eden College, which renovated and moved into what was Jocelyn Residential Hotel in Claim Street, is virtually black on Saturdays. Turret College has been revived for blacks Drake College takes coloureds and Indians sponsored by companies, Damelin has multiracial adult education classes, Phonefficiency is all black Unisa's branch in the In-Town Centre seats a mixture of races.

Even the Witwatersrand Technikon is now accepting pilot groups of Indian and coloureds for its first-ever multiracial diploma course.

Just call on a hobo if you need a flat

(84) RDM 13/7/82

ONE way for an Indian or coloured to obtain a flat in Johannesburg, is to find a white hobo lounging in a park and pay him to take a flat for them in his name and pay the deposit.

Another is to find a white person who will sub-let the person of colour a flat, either as a favour or at considerably more than the rental for that flat. The white then pockets the difference.

In either case the agents deal only with the qualified white, hobo or otherwise, and they don't have the time to check on the colour of the actual tenants.

The firm of L K Jacobs will not allow tenants of colour because it has a previous conviction. The firm of J H Isaacs "takes the easy way out" and will let only to whites. Attempts to obtain permits for prospective coloured tenants have not been successful. Landlords should be able to let to whomever will pay, says Mr Les Weil, joint managing director of J H Isaacs.

One bank clerk, highly thought of by her branch manager, has tried repeatedly for the decent accommodation she can well afford. The flats are there — but when the landlords see she is coloured, suddenly the accommodation has been "taken". She feels deeply humiliated every time. Yet a white drifter, given to drugs and drink and unable to hold down a steady job, can have accommodation for the asking as long as he can produce the rent. Even if he doesn't occupy a flat in an old city block, you watch him walk in and out unchallenged, whereas the coloured bank clerk risks prosecution if she is spotted by Group Areas officials, police or malicious neighbours.

But there are also landlords who welcome coloureds and Indians. Why take in poor pensioners or white riffraff when you can get respectable Indians and coloureds desperate enough to pay a rate that will make an old building pay?

Employers do what they can to help valued employees, often taking a flat for the employee in the name of the company. Some coloureds and Indians occupy hotel rooms on a semi-permanent basis.

Mass Group Areas prosecutions have not helped because these people have no option. According to Actstop (Action Committee to Stop Evictions), there are now 12 000 people of colour living illegally in "white" Johannesburg — in the central city, in Mayfair, Hillbrow, Braamfontein, Troyeville and Bertrams. Part of that huge daily black influx, they will not go away.

Three years ago landlords had so many vacancies they welcomed these people. Now the flat shortage is worsened by the influx of white immigrants, including Zimbabweans, but still the coloureds and Indians find accommodation. They do so because they can pay, and because, as working, educated people, they have a stake in acceptable social behaviour.

Once when J H Isaacs, threatened with police action over two coloured teacher tenants they did not know they had, did a survey of the other tenants they found the coloureds were the most popular tenants in the building. But one man objected, and the police, albeit apologetically, had to act.

Mail inquiries revealed that possibly half the coloured and Indian illegals in Johannesburg flats have come from Durban or Cape Town. They were driven to the Reef by unemployment in areas such as the building industry. In Johannesburg they are snapped up for skilled technical and clerical jobs. For example the entire computer division of a major insurance group is staffed by Indians.

If they find a flat they may have to pay R300 a month where a previous white tenant paid R60 a month. They may be forced to maintain the flat at their own expense. They dare not complain, and risk being evicted without notice.

When L K Jacobs took on the agency for a Hillbrow block they found among the tenants 20 "high class" Indians. They told the owners they could not lend themselves to the illegal situation. The owners, one a lawyer, gave the Indians 24 hours to get out. This was softened to a month after adverse publicity.

Children often have to be left with friends or relatives, because the landlords will not accept them. Liftclubs are used to avoid public transport and possible exposure. Weekends are spent in their "own areas" such as Eldorado Park or Lenasia, with friends. Once inside the flats they switch off lights and go to bed early to avoid attracting attention and harassment.

Pressure on landlords to get rid of their tenants or face prosecution goes on all the time, yet even in buildings where tenants have previously been prosecuted, the coloureds and Indians go back. Some of them are already serving out periods of notice, either following prosecution or because the building is to be knocked down or converted. One wonders whether some conversions are being allowed to prevent mixed flat tenancy.

Meanwhile tenants' committees try to help with problems of eviction and prosecution. And there is always Actstop. But these young city workers no longer want a reprieve — they want a right to a home.

Laughing at the law

Mail Reporters

A LEADING Indian businessman was refused a permit for premises "Please, just move in," said the estate agent "We can fix it for you" offered several traders.

So it goes, the laws which have no relevance to the reality of the central city are treated with contempt

● Some white businessmen do not know they require permits to appoint managers of other races and that they won't be granted a permit unless they can prove there is no suitable white available According to Assocom, permits for other-race managers are virtually unobtainable

The Mail found managers, trainee managers and revolving managers, all appointed by businessmen whose attitude was simply that their clientele was mostly black and where were they supposed to find white staff these days? Yet if a complaint is lodged, these firms face likely prosecution.

● One flat owner, faced with the low return on his rent-controlled building told the agents certain flats were vacant when he was in fact letting them as higher-priced office space, without City Council and Community Development sanction The agents, annoyed at losing their commission, have taken the block off their books.

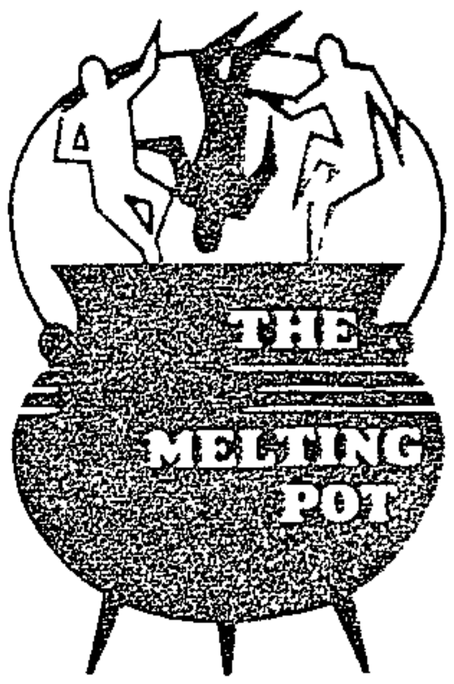
● A coloured woman, attractive and beautifully groomed, has for several years run a small city greeting card shop with a virtually all-white custom. The owner is a white man who lives outside Johannesburg When the row of shops in which it stands came on the market, he tried to help her acquire the premises. She was refused a permit and her boss was advised by friends to do it through a nominee. He hasn't done so — yet.

● More than 200 Indians trade illegally in central Johannesburg, not only on the fringes but on prime corners and in new complexes. Some don't even bother with nominees.

● The former three-star Golden City Hotel could not keep its white clientele because of the muggers on De Villiers Street It tottered into bankruptcy An international licence permitting it to be a much-needed all-black hotel was refused. Today it is discreetly operated as a black rooming house, with a respectable clientele and black staff who forbid liquor on the premises, even opening clients' luggage to enforce the rule.

Yet Fontana-Inn, in white flatland, accepts all races — "we don't mind where they come from" and qualified international hotels accept black residents even from local townships like Soweto. Such residents will soon become, for drinking and dancing purposes, "super blacks".

● A blind eye is turned to the occupation of flats by other races, in spite of constant official pressure on landlords to give coloured and Indian tenants notice. The Anglican Dean of Johannesburg was charged under the Group Areas Act for occupying a "white" flat. The charge was withdrawn, apparently because of the attendant publicity. The Very Rev Simeon Nkoane still occupies a flat in the same big modern block, as do several other black priests.



A MAIL INVESTIGATION led by

LIN MENGE

Blacks are increasingly allowed into Wits but not into its hostels Soweto's dark and crowded homes are no place to study, so black students too move into city flats. So do black musicians, who work late

The Government has threatened to clamp down on mixed occupation and introduce laws to overcome "time-consuming" legal procedures So far they have not done so They could, meanwhile house 6 000 Indians in Pageview, but they won't do that either. And the Johannesburg City Council thanked them for it.

Meanwhile flats are being emptied for demolition or conversion — leaving more and more aged whites, and young coloureds and Indians homeless.

● The coloured manager of the greeting card shop leaves her Eldorado Park home at 6.15am to get to work. Salesladies from Soweto leave at 7 am. Some black nurses at Hillbrow Hospital catch trains at 5 am to reach work from their homes on the East Rand and Sebokeng. They say they have been told they may not stay on in the nurses' home of the old Non-European Hospital because it is a white Group Area, while their luckier Indian and coloured colleagues are being moved into the previously white nurses' home at Hillbrow Hospital

The councillor for Hospital is asked if there is any objection to a bus stop being sited there for the black nurses. (If there is, will they move the hospital?)

● The City Council has hang-ups about providing adequate toilets for the huge black mass entering the city. So passersby use the street corners, the service lanes and the entrances to white flats.

The madness of it all is never-ending.

● Tomorrow: Beware the empty shell

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Govt should not act on 'illegals', says PFP's Soal

By LIN MENGE

GOVERNMENT authorities should indicate that they would not take action against people who occupied premises illegally in central Johannesburg, a Progressive Federal Party city councillor, Mr Peter Soal, said yesterday.

Mr Soal, who is the PFP parliamentary candidate for Johannesburg North, said the central city had become irreversibly black as a result of Government policy.

"Everything that has happened in Johannesburg has done so under the nose of the Government, because their policy has not allowed blacks to buy anything more than paraffin and candles in their own townships.

"Anyone who doesn't believe the city centre is black should go on to any street on a Saturday morning and try saying out loud: 'Johannesburg is white'. If that doesn't make them feel ridiculous, then nothing will."

The Mail's Melting Pot series had shown that much of what was happening was technically illegal, Mr Soal said. He called on the authorities to indicate that they would take no action against people who were illegally occupying shops, offices and flats in the area, and so relieve the tension and uncertainty under which such people lived.

"To try to rectify the situation by prosecution is unreasonable — it will simply clog the courts. The situation has come about because of Government policy ...

"Before the President's Council sinks into total irrelevance, the committee responsible for local government proposals should turn its attention to what is really happening in the city centres and come up with solutions away from National Party policy."

Mr Soal agreed with the Rev Peter Storey's criticism of the Civic Centre.

"I walked across those lawns on Thursday at 3pm, and I was the only person there. They should open the place up, provide music and invite people to picnic there on public holidays."

In the meantime the old City Hall had become the "meeting place of the Melting Pot". This had been especially evident in the "happy, orderly, multiracial crowd" which had filled the hall on Wednesday night to discuss the Ingwavuma land deal, Mr Soal said.

● See Page 5

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)
1(f)	0	
2(f)	5	
3(f)	2	
Examiners' Initials		

NOTE C

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

NING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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Carl Tomlin
20/7/82

Reiger Park 25 not guilty

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Twenty-five Reiger Park residents, among them, Mr Jac Rabie, Transvaal leader of the Labour Party, held a thanksgiving prayer outside the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday after being acquitted on charges of public violence.

The magistrate, Mr H S van Heerden, said State witnesses had given contradictory evidence which was unreliable.

The State had alleged that the accused threw bottles, stones and tins at Indians, and at the homes and business premises of Indians during unrest at Reiger Park near Boksburg between May 2 and 9 last year.

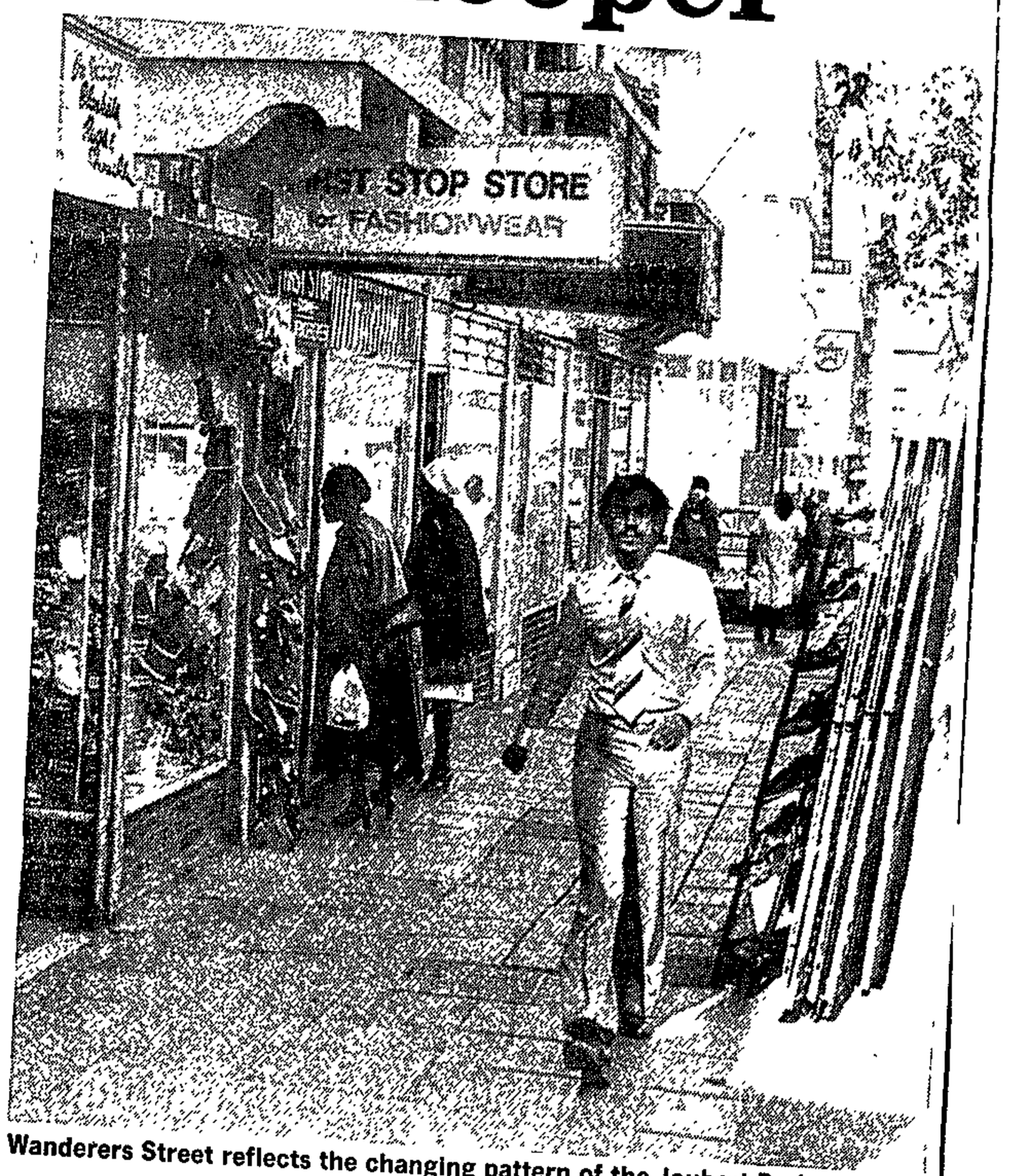
They had all pleaded not guilty.

One of the Indian State witnesses, Mr Abie Gunga-din, told the court that there was a long-standing feud between some Asian traders and some coloured residents, including some of their political leaders.

He said his fleet of taxis and a business premises had been destroyed by fire and all properties owned by Indians in the township set on fire.

Those appearing with Mr Rabie were: Mr Attie Clements, Mrs Everette Clements, Mr Everette Thomas, Mr Alan de Jager, Mrs Ellen Lambert, Mr Aubrey Foster, Mr Andreas Botha, Mrs Shirley Lipschitz, Mr Freddie Schubert, Mrs Lettie Januarie, Mr Sidney Minnie, Mr Dennis Phillips, Mr Tyrone Foster, Mrs Ruben Selinda, Mr Billy Klou, Mr George Martin, Mr Harry Trichardt, Mr Mannie Daniels, Mr Derrick Tree, Mrs Susan Nimrod, Mr Winston Lambert, Mr Reginald Martin, Mr Trevor Foster and Mr Jan Redcliff.

Spotted by the snooper



Wanderers Street reflects the changing pattern of the Joubert Park area. Picture: ABSALOM MNISI

ROM 13/7/82

84

A MAIL INVESTIGATION led by LIN MENGE

IF FEELING the sheets to secure an Immorality Act conviction is the worst, the snooping after illegal Group Areas occupants must run a close second.

I know, because I trailed coloureds and Indians living in the central city, Joubert Park and Hillbrow.

You mark down flats for observation, note a passing coloured or Indian at home-time, and look back at just the right moment to see him slip into the building.

Better still, you are in the building just before 5 pm and see the coloured and Indian office workers scurrying up the stairs. Some don't stop running till they reach their own door.

Or you might have it easy and glimpse thick black plaited Indian hair in a gap in the curtains high above the street.

Filled with self-disgust, you tot up a total of 25 buildings with mixed occupation. It's an important exercise, however distasteful, because the location of 20 of those buildings reflects the changing work and shopping patterns in the city. Inevitably those patterns are impinging on the residential pattern.

The Rand Daily Mail knows of four blocks which were, until recently, entirely taken over by coloureds and Indians. The streets on which they are located have become virtually no-go areas for whites in recent years because of the commuter flow — first around Johannesburg station, now up to and around the Hillbrow Hospital.

Shops, some of them Indian, are geared to the poorer black shopper. Their small white custom is more likely to be a passing Railway policeman than a tenant from the sectional title blocks in the next street.

The Indian and coloured illegals keep out of sight, leaving the streets to white hoboes and black idlers. Caught between the latter, the Mail abandoned plans for further walkabouts.

But on a weekend afternoon I saw one street transformed, the pavement milling with Indian women in pastel saris. Briefly, the street was busy, safe, even pretty.

Mr Les Weil, joint managing director of J H Isaacs, feels that while it makes good economic sense to turn city blocks into offices, it would be a great pity to let that happen in a residential area such as Joubert Park.

But the pavement-pounder who observes the passers-by and the shopping patterns around Wanderers and Smit and Klein and King George Streets, can see parts of Joubert Park suffering the same fate. The streets die there at dusk.

Mr Weil has himself pointed to the problems of rent-controlled blocks which lack shops to help them pay their way in that area. Three out of five rent-controlled blocks he surveyed recently belonged, tragically he says, to pensioners, and for nine out of the last 10 years there was a negative cash flow from those buildings *before* earnings, such as directors' fees, were deducted.

Old or run-down Joubert Park flats, like others in the central city in the black commuter path, or those between Noord and Plein Streets east of Twist, have few options: they must be bought up for subsidised accommodation for pensioners — which means paying for security measures on the streets and in the buildings; or they must be legally let to coloureds and Indians at market-related rentals so that *they* may upgrade the area; or they too will be turned into offices.

You can't turn back the clock in this city

(84) RDM 20/7/82

MR NIGEL MANDY
"Only management problems"

By LIN MENGE and MARTIN FEINSTEIN

THE MELTING POT

Students take a break in the park

Workers pour into the city

Customers dance in a record bar

IT IS impossible to turn the clock back. There is no possibility of going back to a white CBD, says Nigel Mandy, chairman of the Central Business District Association.

"No matter how much development takes place in the non-white areas in the next 20 years, a majority of people of all races will continue to converge on central Johannesburg and nearby industrial areas to work, to shop and to enjoy the facilities of a great metropolis.

"It is a one the great strengths of a city that people can commute from separate residential areas to a multifunctional area which will have a greater tolerance of diversity than the suburbs.

"You feel the tension now at Zoo Lake and in parks in Kensington; there isn't the same problem in town which is a much more impersonal place.

"There is a mental picture among many white people, especially those who are not in town, about the place going black, but there is little consciousness now of colour in the work place or restaurants or places of entertainment. There are only management problems — security, cleanliness, access."

But what is to become of the CBD? The transition, right now, is from a white residential, shopping and office environment to a declining residential area with mixed occupation, mixed — largely black — shopping and an increasingly mixed office environment.

Mr Mandy concedes that much of the traditional flatland from Kerk Street past the station and up into Joubert Park is also the major commuter footway.

"I wouldn't like to live on Hoek Street in that massive tide of humanity," he says.

"Perhaps that area should be used for black professional suites and shopping sites. The type of movement around there makes it less suitable for residential accommodation, unless you can upgrade a block for coloured and Indian occupation and put a doorman on duty. I've no doubt you could then offer Sectional Title if the law permitted it."

But being a pragmatist, Mr Mandy and the CBDA would rather concentrate on getting back Pageview for the Indians, than seeing that suburb destroyed while Indians have to seek housing elsewhere in the city.

To this end the CBDA, with some help from the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, commissioned a consortium of leading architects, planners and property economists to investigate urgently the feasibility of re-establishing Pageview as an Indian area. The report was submitted to the Ministers of Internal Affairs and of Community Development in January 1981.

Although the Department of Community Development talked of a "thorough investigation" and "planning considerations" when it insisted that Pageview must be redeveloped for whites, it never once tried to discuss the matter with the CBDA consortium.

And in the whole time the President's Council was studying the matter, before it too recommended the return of Pageview to the Indians, the bulldozers never stopped destroying housing and shops which could have been renovated at quite low cost for Indian occupation.

Even now, the CBDA believes, Pageview could go back to the Indians and 6 000 could be accommodated there.

But shouldn't the central city be opened to all races in every respect?

Actstop's Cassim Saloojee says: "It is an accepted, desirable idea that a sizeable number of people should live in the centre city, because that way you keep the cinemas and restaurants going. A mixture of shops, offices and residential accommodation has been accepted over the years as far as white Johannesburg is concerned, it is only now because people see blacks in the city that they decide it is not for living in."

Restrictions on the movement of Indians from Natal and the Cape have been lifted, but when the young people move to the Reef and a ready market for their services, they find there is no accommodation.

Theatres, as Mr Saloojee points out, have been integrated, but this gesture has little meaning for people who are supposed to live in distant coloured and Indian townships. Yet central city resources such as theatres and restaurants cannot be duplicated for each race group. The Ster-Kinekor and CIC-Warner cinemas in the city are for whites only.

Both organisations have once again applied for certain of their cinemas to be opened to other races. They are still waiting for the matter to be "finalised". Meanwhile the cinema in Fordsburg has to show the same film for weeks on end to give everyone a chance to see it, which means a large and keen film-going public wait endlessly for a change of programme.

The Rev Peter Storey says flatly: "Forget, for a moment, the macro thing. The micro thing is, does the black belong in the streets of Johannesburg? If he doesn't, that makes him an alien, and that is one step from being an enemy."

The danger of grey living areas seems to lie not in the lowering of standards but in the competition for accommodation between poorer whites and better-off people of colour, which would lead to political problems. But the tug of war for flats has already started, because of the Rents Act and in spite of the Group Areas Act.

Mr Tony Pringle, an economics lecturer from the University of the Witwatersrand, who is engaged in a long-term project to find out how the city's white pensioners live, has found instances where pensioners are being forced out by landlords in favour of coloured or black tenants who can be charged higher rents and who, being illegal, are even less likely to complain about poor maintenance than the pensioners.

"One woman I went to interview in a Jeppe block had been a respectable tenant there for 40 years — but she was being forced out by a landlord who could get higher rents and fewer problems from coloureds," said Mr Pringle.

"Many Indians are prepared to pay above average rents — and the landlord, as a good capitalist, accepts this as long as he is not found out."

However Mr Sam Moss, leader of the Progressive Federal Party in the City Council, believes the city has become too expensive to live in. Assessment rates were so high landlords were converting flats to offices and the council would have to take a realistic, long-term look at this problem.

"I don't think you can live in a city centre — it does not provide a buffer against the hardness of modern living," Mr Moss said.

The pressure of other races on the city centre has not escaped Nationalist notice. Professor Andries Oosthuizen, of Rand Afrikaans University, said recently he favoured price differentiation as a mechanism to prevent swamping of one race group by another. In other words, socio-economic factors, rather than colour, would determine the use of facilities in the city.

Mr Mof Terreblanche, past chairman of the Johannesburg Afrikaanse Sakekamer, recently said he saw an urgent need to create adequate facilities for other races in the city centre. Regretfully dismissing the idea of sending other races back to their own areas at lunch time, he proposed allowing black entrepreneurs in the city who would serve their own people in the matter of restaurants, business undertakings, doctors, dentists, lawyers, advocates and banking services.

The CBDA on the other hand, campaigns relentlessly for the opening of trading and amenities to all races. But they also pay attention to other everyday problems. They want mini-taxis, because it is access to places in the city, not the influx of yet more private cars, that is essential. At the same time they want adequate parking in office blocks, so as to keep the decision-makers in town.

They are pressing for more toilets, not necessarily multiracial, for that huge black commuter movement through the city. They are trying to find a way in which security patrols could be set up to beat the mugging problem — they already have their own emergency radio communication network with an early warning contact list. They are trying to save the Colosseum for a multi-purpose venue — last year's Skal convention had to be held in Alberton because Johannesburg had no hall big enough.

Another huge project is the transport interchange for black commuters at Johannesburg Station. This would involve covering the railway lines east of the station with a modern bus interchange, taxi ranks, shops, toilets, loading points for private cars and storage place for parcels.

It could dramatically improve the lifestyle and security of the commuters who flood the area daily, and at the same time relieve city streets of some of the pressure caused by huge numbers and long queues.

But the project, which was to have been in the 1983 planning budget of the SA Transport Services, has now been tentatively rescheduled for 1986, which means building won't start before the 1990s. Because the reason for the delay is financial, the CBDA is trying, together with SATS and municipal officials, to get new thinking injected into how the interchange scheme could be seen not only as a huge cost item, but as a revenue-producing project.

Everyone is agreed, it seems, that something has to be done about central Johannesburg. Perhaps they will solve it when they stop seeing politics, and notice the people.

PROFILE

LIN MENGE talks to Ebrahim Kharsany, an Indian entrepreneur with an open approach to making it in the white business world

84 RUSH 24/7/82

No easy road to success for this man of business

Mr Ebrahim Kharsany feels he has no need to fear white competition — Picture: RAYMOND PRESTON

EBRAHIM Kharsany refuses to be compromised by the shadowy world of fringe-trading and nominee-ownership into which Indian business has been forced in South Africa.

Neither he nor his group of companies would dream of using white nominees: what they own is in their own name and the balance sheet must reflect all their assets.

Such an open approach does not make entry any easier into a white business world "closed" to Indian occupation and ownership.

Should Mr Kharsany's Corporate Group one day be able to buy out a quoted property company on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, the Government could step in and prevent them owning any of the property belonging to that company.

The Corporate Group is South Africa's largest black-controlled financial and investment house. It has twice been refused permission to open premises in the central business district of Johannesburg and was at one stage forced to use makeshift offices in part of a community hall. The group had wanted to move to the CBD so as to be able to bring all its operations under one roof. Because they would not move in illegally or use a white nominee, the group's offices are still today scattered about Fordsburg. Still, Mr Kharsany was invited to the Prime Minister's Good Hope conference.

What would happen if, as organised "white" commerce in central Johannesburg has requested, the central city was open to business ownership and occupation by all races? Would Indians buy up half the town?

"No," says Mr Kharsany, always prepared to pour the cold water of reason on emotionally inflamed questions. "The number of Indians engaged in trade in South Africa forms less than 8% of the total Indian population. Secondly, we don't have financial institutions with the kind of muscle to buy vast sections of the CBD.

"Opening the city to trading by all races would merely formalise and legalise an informal, illegal situation. Traders could get rid of their nominees, which would reduce both their overheads and the risk factor in their business."

His own group is trying to fight the inherent weakness in the Indian community which has retarded both the growth and expansion of business. This weakness is due partly to the fiercely individualistic, family nature of Indian business, and partly to the restraints imposed by Government. For example, in a typical dorp a small plaza might be provided for 50 Indian traders. A 51st trader would then have nowhere to go, the existing traders would have nowhere to expand, and the plaza in the next town would also be full.

Yet he does not fear the effect white competition would have on small black traders in an open trading situation. Black traders must then get together to fight that competition, he says.

Today the Indian who has been forced out of the one-shop situation takes degrees in commerce and accountancy and seeks jobs with big white corporations. At first these corporations appointed other races mainly to impress their overseas shareholders, says Mr Kharsany, but now they do it because there is an acute lack of trained manpower.

But it wasn't because white business wanted to do the right thing by black business. On the contrary they have been content to take advantage of Group Areas legislation. When the Government bought out Indian traders for next to nothing the whites were happy to buy up those premises, built up from nothing by the Indians, and move in.

"It amuses me that the offspring of the Industrial Revolution and of Adam Smith have helped implement legislation that is anti-trade. They support free trade in Britain and the United States but when it hits their pockets at home and they find some people trading are of a different colour, then they support legislation to stop them trading."

So cynical and bitter? "I have worked for large organisations, and I have heard the difference between what they do and what they say.

"As an employee I have occupied large offices, with all the trappings, with no questions about my colour and no permit, but as an employer, suddenly, it's no deal.

"Black money has built up the CBD, yet we are not allowed to occupy premises there. Money from black communities has gone into building up banks and building societies — 40% of the premiums of life insurance companies now comes from blacks. It is going into building new city blocks, not into our areas. I don't know of a single shopping centre, Indian, coloured or black, that has been put up by an insurance company, yet every white town has its SA Mutual and Sanlam buildings and so on.

"When I raise this with MDs they say they invest where they get the returns — but of course they don't talk about their investment in Glen Anil or Corlett Drive. I say they would both get their returns and, in the absence of open trading, perform a great social function in providing amenities for black clientele and traders, but no, they prefer the status quo."

If he doesn't like it here, why doesn't he go back to India/England/Germany or wherever? The old abusive question brushes off Mr Kharsany like dust off his neat grey suit.

"I am South African. I live here with the problem. It wouldn't solve anything if I went to India."

Not that he regards himself as South African in the patriotic sense. Sure it's a beautiful country, but "patriotism" could only come with a complete extension of rights — which, incidentally, is not something he expects to come via the President's Council.

"I believe in real power-sharing, and I mean power-sharing, not the healthy variety, or otherwise, which we have heard described."

If he has an ideal, it is to see people regarded as people, so that there may be a move to a fair and just society.

Integration must not be a one-way street. He would like to see the creation of more multiracial boards, but that should, for example, mean appointing white directors, on merit, to Indian companies, as well as appointing Indians to the boards of white companies.

The son of a commercial traveller, young Ebrahim sold chickens as a schoolboy in Standerton to earn pocket money. Later he sold encyclopaedias and life insurance to pay for a BA and B Comm at his "tribal college", then he was accepted for an MBA at the University of the Witwatersrand, and he is now working on a PhD on management — the central hypothesis being that different cultural groups produce different management systems.

"You can study accounting but the grasp of business must come from within — I have great respect for the millionaires with no schooling, the many people in my community who have no formal education."

Now 38, a slight, tense figure in an austere office, he works 16 hours a day as managing director, some of it in Durban, where, as in Fordsburg, his group is moving strongly into property. They are negotiating with a major construction company to take advantage of new development opportunities.

Mr Kharsany is an avid reader of the classics, having majored in English, but he has little time for leisure.

He studies religion, frequents the mosque a great deal and takes his inspiration, his guidance and his discipline from the Islamic faith.

His group keeps out of anything involving the earning of interest. The reason is that Islamic law makes no distinction between usury and interest. Investors must be active partners in business ventures, not money-lenders. Shares and direct holdings in property are allowed because there is an element both of ownership and of risk, but simply putting money on fixed deposit to earn interest for which you have not worked is not permissible.

Mr Kharsany is involved in negotiations with Government for the establishment of an Islamic Bank, to be run on these Islamic principles.

At the end of the day Ebrahim Kharsany returns to his wife and two young children — in Pageview, currently being demolished for white occupation. He is secretary of the Save Pageview Association and set for a long legal battle to retain Indian occupation.

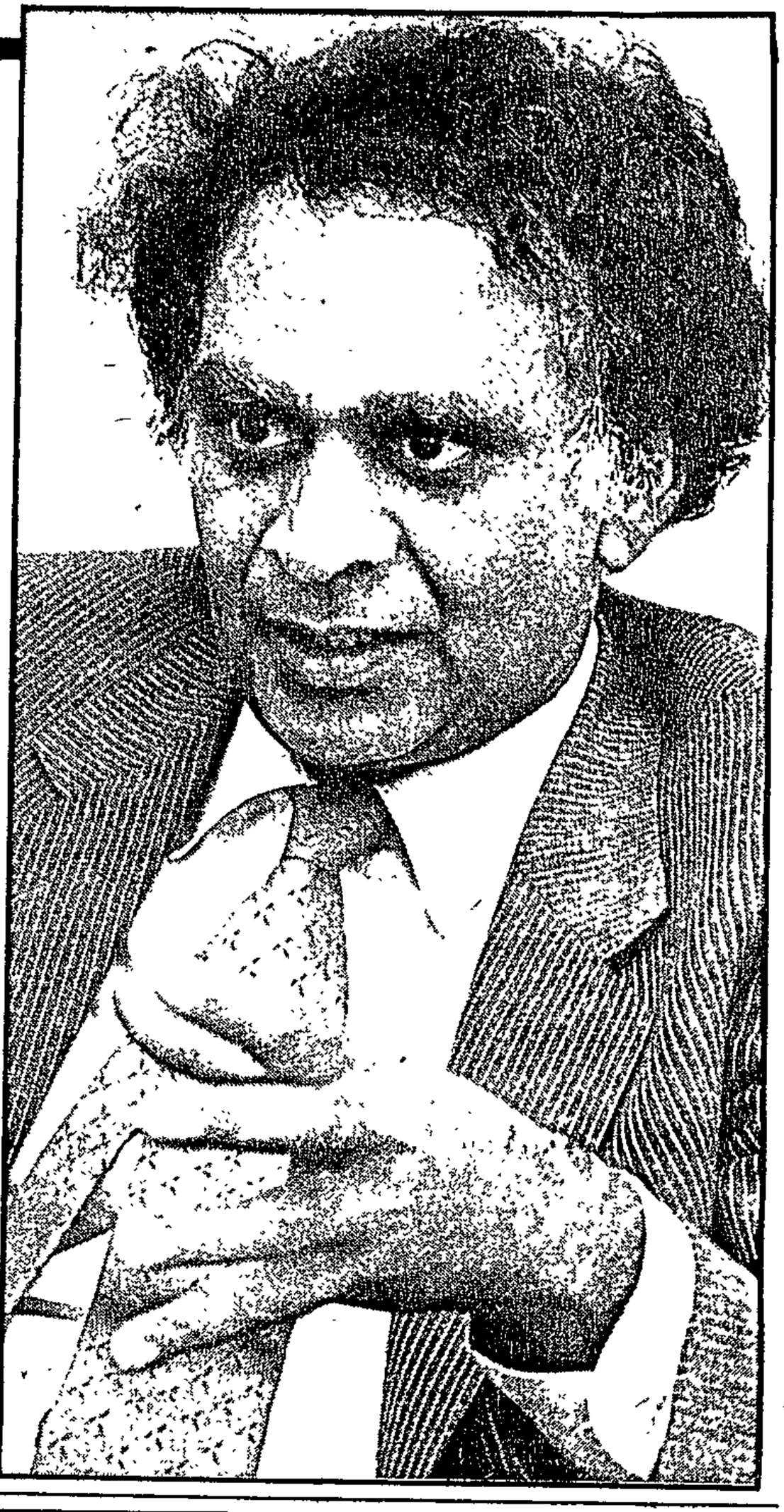
There is no secure perch, it seems, for this highly-educated, hard-working, sober-living businessman. That is why he shatters your own cosy white security with his reaction of profound contempt.

Sunday Express LIVING, August 1, 1982

RACE RELATIONS

A home of his own means Cassim has to break the law

84
S. Express
1/8/82



● Cassim Saloojee and his family live in Mayfair — they could be woken one morning to have their furniture on the pavement and a summons on the door.

Actstop (Action Committee to Stop Evictions) has often been accused by the Government of rocking the boat. Cassim Saloojee, a former teacher, took on the job of steering Actstop through the choppy political waters of the Group Areas Act.

CHARLOTTE BAUER reports. . .

CASSIM Saloojee is an 'illegal'. He and his family live in a house in Mayfair — a white suburb — and are thus liable to wake up one morning and find their furniture on the pavement and a summons on the door.

So it is with feeling that Mr Saloojee talks about Actstop and its ceaseless battle to get the Group Areas Act wiped off the statutory slate.

As yet, the police have not bothered the Saloojees since the family moved "in desperation" to Mayfair four years ago after being evicted from their home in Fordsburg.

"The authorities know I'm there, but they haven't tackled me yet.

"I think they prob-

blacks moved their furniture and futures into the crumbling city blocks of white Johannesburg.

It did not take long for the authorities to realise what was happening. Soon the uneasy sleep of 'illegals' living on the fringes of white man's territory was permanently shattered.

"We realised these people had no protection, so we

In the same breath Mr Kotze accused Actstop of "helping wilful people to challenge the law".

Echoing the sentiments of one newspaper editor who declared that Group Areas evictions had reached the proportions of a witch-hunt, Mr Saloojee believes the issue has been reduced to the level of a political tactic.

all negotiations have been meaningless.

"We go through the whole process again and again. Nothing happens, nothing changes. People ask if there is any validity in trying to talk to the Government."

For many, a remark made years ago by Mr P W Botha when he was Minister of Community Development has never rung more soundly: "All the shouting in the world won't make me change my mind."

It is remarks such as that which, at times, leave Mr Saloojee battle-scarred and weary. "A lot of people are beginning to despair.

"Black people will not be

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As yet, the police have not bothered the Saloojees since the family moved "in desperation" to Mayfair four years ago after being evicted from their home in Fordsburg.

"The authorities know I'm there, but they haven't tackled me yet.

"I think they probably realise the tough fight they would be taking on," is Mr Saloojee's explanation.

Spearheaded by the 47-year-old Mr Saloojee, Actstop started four years ago in reaction to the way in which the Group Areas Act was being implemented.

"On the one hand the Government seemed to have this obsession with *removing* people, but at the same time they couldn't keep pace with housing programmes to make it possible for blacks to live in 'legal' areas.

"Out of sheer desperation people started moving into so-called white suburbs," said Mr Saloojee.

And four years ago a lot of white-owned properties in and around Johannesburg lay empty.

As inconspicuously as possible growing numbers of blacks moved their furniture and futures into the crumbling city blocks of white Johannesburg.

It did not take long for the authorities to realise what was happening. Soon the uneasy sleep of 'illegals' living on the fringes of white man's territory was permanently shattered.

"We realised these people had no protection, so we thought we would form an organisation to help defend them against the Group Areas Act through the law courts."

Within months Actstop had attracted the services of nearly 100 eminent attorneys.

They included Professor John Dugard and Mr Jules Brodie SC — and all were prepared to represent Group Areas accused free of charge.

Actstop has had some sucesses — and many failures — but there is no doubt about the impact it has had on the Government.

When the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, announced last year that even tougher measures would be taken against Group Areas offenders, speculation was rife that any new law could entail by-passing the courts in ejecting illegal residents.

In the same breath Mr Kotze accused Actstop of "helping wilful people to challenge the law".

Echoing the sentiments of one newspaper editor who declared that Group Areas evictions had reached the proportions of a witch-hunt, Mr Saloojee believes the issue has been reduced to the level of a political tactic.

"They go for the 'illegals' to pander to the racial prejudices of some of their supporters."

Mr Saloojee becomes caustic when talking about the validity of such bodies as the South African Indian Council (SAIC) and Indian management committees. He says they are politically impotent.

"We refuse to negotiate with the Government through Government-created institutions because there is nothing these institutions can do to bring about changes. They are staffed by people who have no credibility in their communities."

However, Mr Saloojee is not averse to direct representations on behalf of tenants — such as the TV debate he took part in with the Minister of Community Development.

He concedes that so far all negotiations have been meaningless.

"We go through the whole process again and again. Nothing happens, nothing changes. People ask if there is any validity in trying to talk to the Government."

For many, a remark made years ago by Mr P W Botha when he was Minister of Community Development has never rung more soundly: "All the shouting in the world won't make me change my mind."

It is remarks such as that which, at times, leave Mr Saloojee battle-scarred and weary. "A lot of people are beginning to despair.

"Black people will not be satisfied with anything less than full democratic rights and I desperately hope this change will come about peacefully.

"It can happen quietly or violently. It all hinges on the Government's response."

Mr Saloojee's fulltime job is the directorship of Jiswa (the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association). He sees his Jiswa and Actstop activities as "part of an effort to bring about a more meaningful life for myself and the people around me".

He graduated from the University of the Witwatersrand and in 1972 was awarded the Parvin Fellowship at Princeton University in the United States where he studied international relations and political theory.

Mr Saloojee spoke at length about Mahatma Gandhi and his unique brand of satyagraha — (passive resistance).

"We can learn much by the Gandhian approach, but the nature of the political regime in this country would make it very difficult for Gandhism to work here."

Even though Mr Saloojee has one son in Canada who left South Africa after a bout of student unrest and another who wants to leave after finishing school, he and his wife, Khatija, will stay.

"Our commitment is to this land and we will live and die here . . . although the price we pay for being in South Africa is to make our kids perfect candidates for incaceration."

But whenever Mr Saloojee feels that in fighting the system he might just as will be banging his head against a brick wall, he remembers this:

"Every effort has meaning, every glimpse of the new society is invigorating — and the alternatives are awful."

● Cassim Saloojee and his family live in Mayfair — they could be woken one morning to have their furniture on the pavement and a summons on the door.

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Pageview plan provides homes for 660 whites

84 Star 12/8/82

Municipal Reporter

Plans for a white housing scheme which will change the character of Pageview south of 17th Street will be submitted for approval by the Johannesburg City Council later this month.

The plans were completed more than a year ago

Although aimed at the lower income bracket, the scheme will offer residents an environment usually associated with costly townhouse developments.

Another attraction is that it will relieve Johannesburg's acute housing shortage, providing accommodation for at least 660 people in detached units and duplex flats.

But the major drawback is that it is dependent on Government funding.

Because of severe curtailments in housing loans, it is not known when finance will be available

It is planned that the complex will be encircled by a ring road from which dual purpose vehicle-pedestrian courts will lead into the living area.

The courts are designed as private areas in which people can relax and play and through which vehicles travelling at low speeds will gain access to dwellings

This concept has been successfully introduced to Mitchell's Plain in the Cape.

There will be 125 detached units and 40 duplex flats, all with three bedrooms and garaging

The western portion of the land straddling the ring road, has been earmarked for community activities, including a small shopping centre, creche, hall and church

Paper No ..... 1 .....

(to be copied from the Examination Paper)

SECTION B

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.

	Internal	External
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Examiners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

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15 Lenasia families evicted

JOHANNESBURG
Police were called in to keep the peace when 15 families with 21 children were evicted from their two-room houses in the Indian residential area of Lenasia near Johannesburg yesterday.

The families said yesterday they had been given a day's notice by the Department of Community Development.

"Two officials of the department told us to remove the furniture from our houses. When some of us objected they called the police. There was nothing we could do. We stood by with our wives and the younger children and watched our furniture being placed on the pavement," said a resident.

Another, Mr Paddy Alfred, 63, said alternative accommodation should have been arranged for the families.

"I have a sickly wife and two children. Has the department considered where they will sleep?" he asked.

Mr Dennis Pillay, who represents the area on the Lenasia Indian Management Committee (IMC), told the committee at its monthly meeting last night that accommodation had been arranged for the families for last night.

Mr Pillay said the department had evicted the families because it had found they were "illegal tenants".

Repeated attempts to contact the regional representative of the Department of Community Development were unsuccessful yesterday. — Sapa

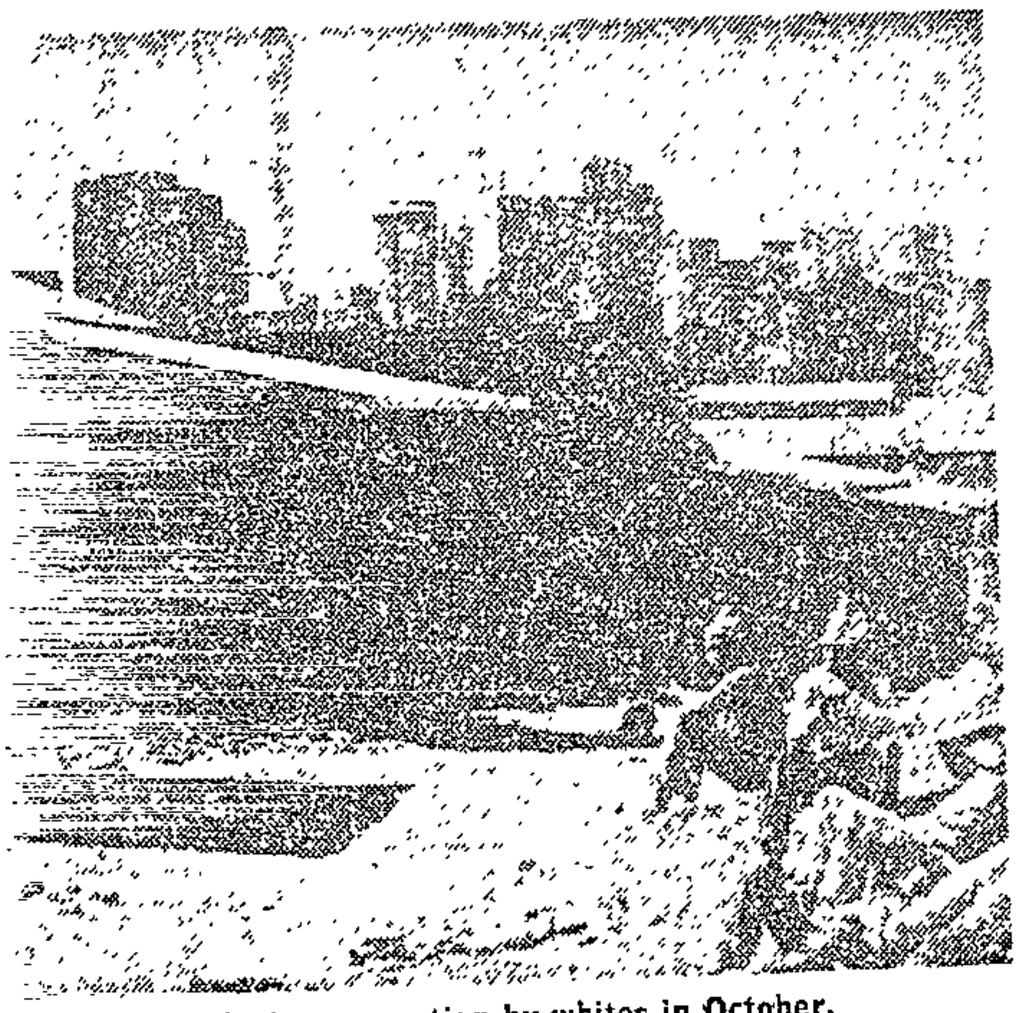
COMMENT

(84) Star

Indians angry over scheme

17/8/87

is being made with the building of 46 low-cost homes whites in Pageview.



ould be ready for occupation by whites in October.
● Pictures by Alf Kumalo.

Pageview's Indian residents have reacted angrily to reports that the area is being developed for a low-cost white housing scheme

The Save Pageview Association (SPA) says that earlier this year the Department of Community Development cut R500 million from its allocation for housing schemes for all communities, yet the development of Pageview was continuing unabated.

"The Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, is on record as saying that the department would no longer be able to build houses except for the very low income groups," an association statement said.

"The houses nearing completion in Pageview are expected to be sold for about R35 000. with monthly repayments of about R400.

"Building societies will not consider any loans where the monthly bond repayment exceeds 25 percent of the income of the head of the family.

"Are people earning R1 600 a month considered to be members of the low income group?"

The association says that in January the regional representative of the Department of Community Development, Mr Dirk Rossouw, said money for the redevelopment of Pageview, starting with essential services, had been set aside.

"At that stage no mention was made of any money being made available for the building of homes," the association said.

"Can the department now say where the money for the development of Pageview came from?

"The department said earlier it was extremely short of funds and schemes were being postponed."

The association has called on the department to halt all building projects in the area until a Supreme Court action brought by the SPA has been resolved.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said funds were made available last year for the development of the housing scheme in Pageview.

"The department considered it necessary to develop Pageview urgently to stop the political debate over the issue. There is no intention to stop developments in the area," he said.

GENERAL NEWS

'From?' ask residents

'Where are housing funds coming

84 Star

Low-cost homes for whites in Pageview

19/8/82

Reports by Eugene Saldanha

Pageview, once the home of thousands of Indian and coloured families who have been resettled in other areas, will soon be a low-cost white residential area.

The township was declared a white group area in 1963 after Indian and coloured families had lived there since the time of Paul Kruger.

There are still 68 Indian families occupying 42 dwellings in the area.

The first phase of the housing scheme — 46 homes at a cost of R1,5 million — has been going according to schedule. A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said this week that the houses should be ready for occupation by October.

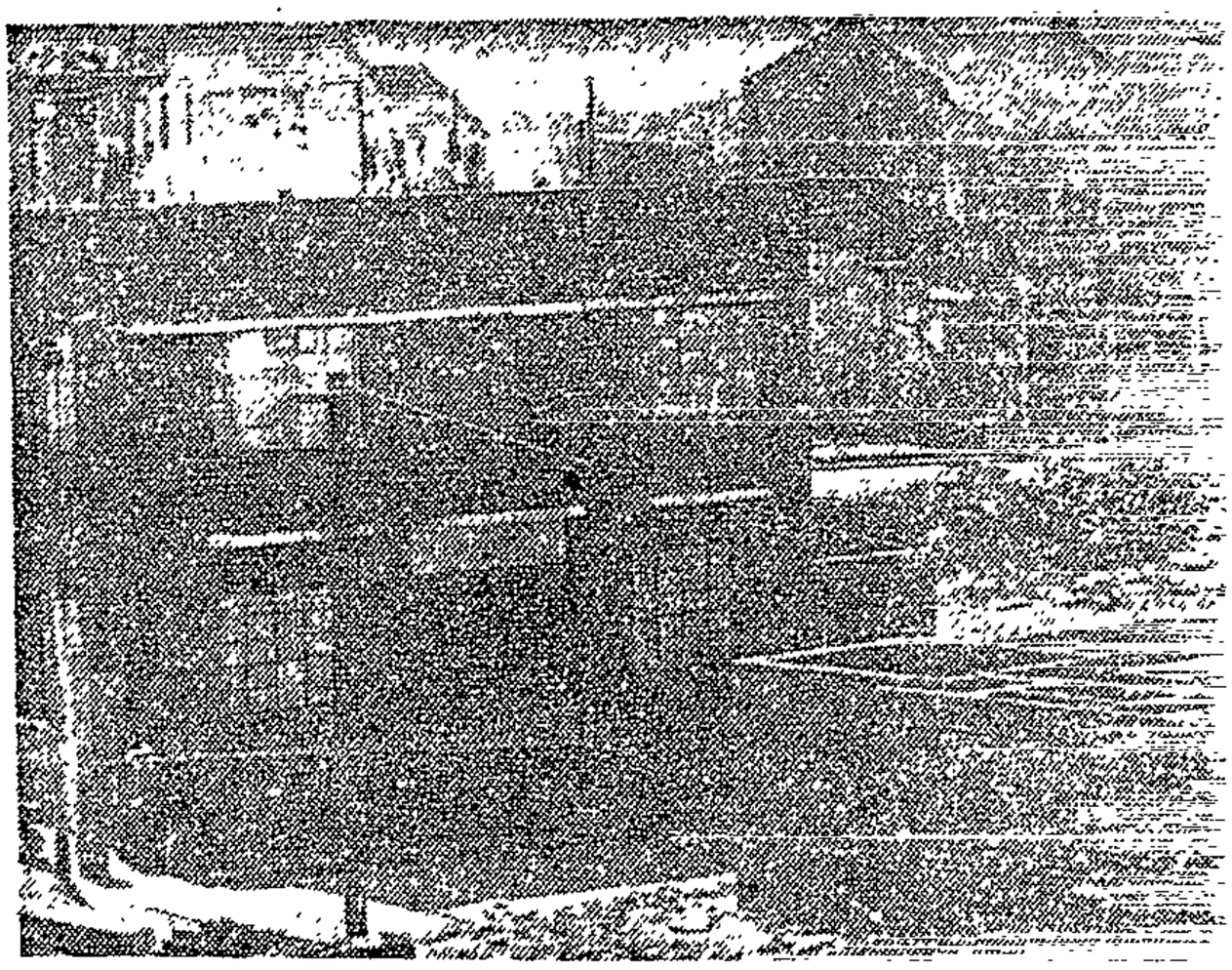
There are plans for a further 145 houses to be built in the area.

Plans for a housing scheme south of 17th Street will be submitted for approval by the Johannesburg City Council later this month. The plans were completed more than a year ago.

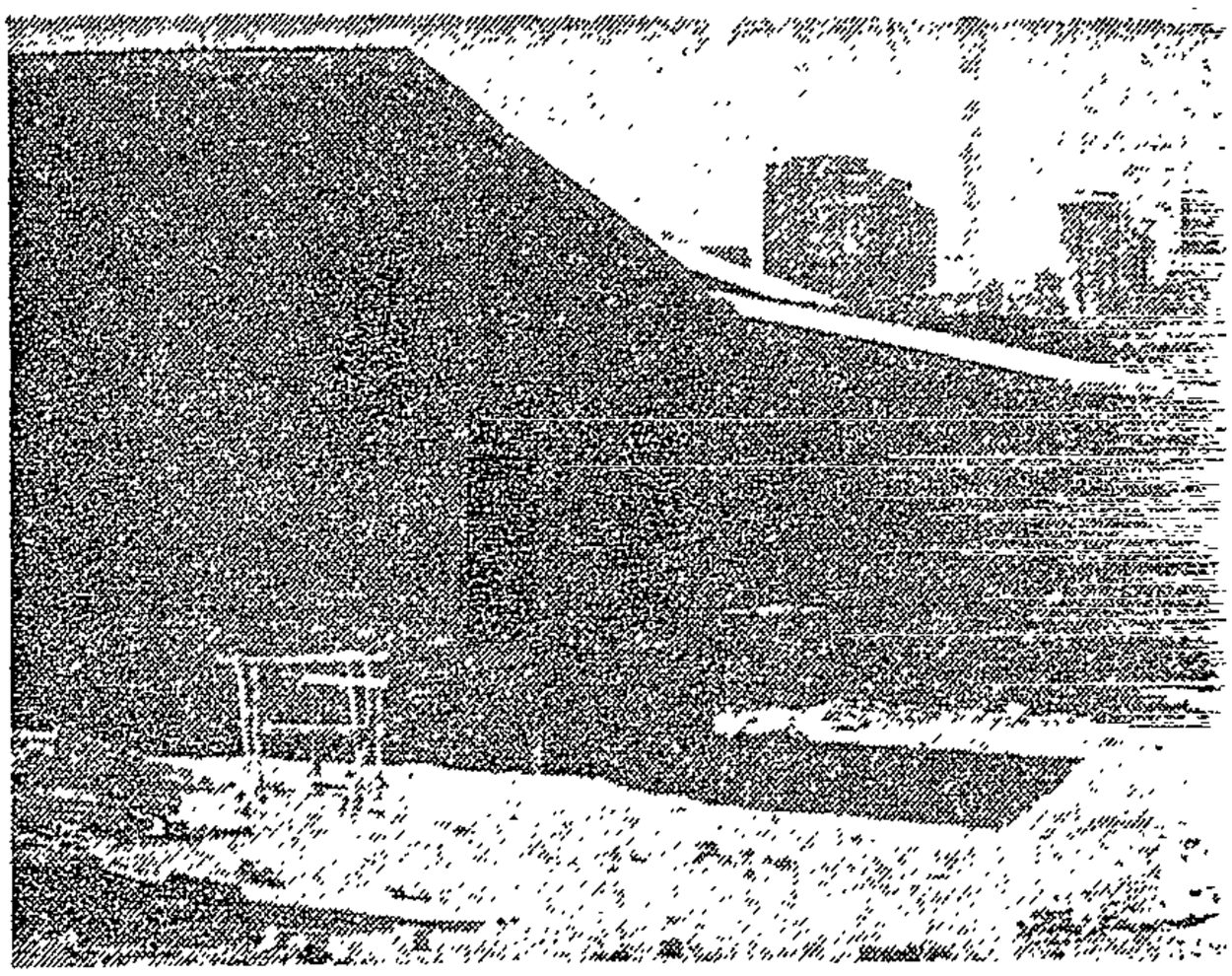
It is envisaged that the complex will be encircled by a ring road from which dual purpose vehicle-pedestrian courts will lead into the living area.

There will be 125 detached units and 40 duplex flats, all with three bedrooms and garages.

The spokesman for the Department of Community Development said building would begin as soon as the contract was accepted.



The old and the new . . . rapid progress is being made with the build for whites in Pageview.



Low-cost housing in Pageview should be ready for occupation by

year.

89 Star 20/8/82

Group Areas Act: 17 brought to court

Seventeen people appeared separately in a Johannesburg District Court yesterday in connection with allegations of contravening the Group Areas Act.

The magistrate, Mr L S du Toit, ordered Mr Lance George Abrahams (23) of Branksome Towers, Wanderers Street, Joubert Park, to appear in court again on September 16 and Mr Nagan Chetty (42) of Soper Road, Berea, to appear on October 7.

The following people are to appear on September 10.

Mr Ramesh Manilal (19), Miss Isobel Antonia (24), Miss Florence Arendse (26), Mr Derek Gabriels (26), Miss Germaine Linda Manual (20) and Mr Roy Subramoney (19) all of Soper Road, Berea; Mr Robert Frank (33), Mrs Fatima van Niekerk (24), Mr Colin Maduray (27), Mrs Stephanie Aletta le Roux (52) and Mr Strinivas Rongiah (21) all of Branksome Towers; Mr Magan Kanjee (56) of Park Drive, Mayfair; Mrs Isobel Naidoo (29) of Wagon Court, Abel Road, Berea; Mrs Lorna Lorraine Clayton (28) of Prospect Street, Berea; and Mr Faried Gani (26) of Hanover Street, Mayfair.

They were not asked to plead

2nd residential area for Indians in city?

The chairman of the South African Indian Council (SAIC), Mr Amichand Rajbansi, says Indians may soon have a second residential area in central Johannesburg.

Talks were held between the SAIC and the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, in Durban last week. The Newtown - Fordsburg and Burgersdorp areas have already been earmarked for Indians.

Mr Rajbansi said a meeting to decide on the boundaries of the area would take place in Johannesburg soon. The meeting will be attended by Mr Kotze, members of the SAIC, and representatives of community organisations.

"The SAIC told Mr Kotze that the Newtown - Fordsburg and Burgersdorp areas were too small and that another area on the boundaries of Johannesburg was needed to satisfy the housing needs of working-class people," Mr Rajbansi said.

The SAIC was not satisfied with the Newtown - Fordsburg and Burgersdorp areas as a replacement for Pageview. They were not equal in size and were too expensive for the average person.

"The only other area which is available to Indian people is Lenasia, which is 32 km from the city and is already grossly overcrowded," he said.

Mr Rajbansi added that the Government should note that at a recent group areas hearing, not a single objection was raised to Indians having ownership rights in central Johannesburg.

GROUP AREAS ACT — 2

Back to court

(84)

FM 3/9/82

"We are back to the old situation." So says Actstop chairman Cassim Saloojee about the continuing accommodation war between coloured and Indian "illegals" and the authorities responsible for implementing the Group Areas Act (GAA).

At the root of his pessimism are two factors:

☐ Seventeen people appeared in court on August 20 charged under the GAA with illegal occupation in white areas. These are new cases. A large number of other cases remain unresolved; and

☐ Last week Community Development Minister Pen Kotze told members of the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee, at a meeting to discuss the housing crisis, that government will only build homes for people earning less than R150/month. At the same time Kotze also said prosecutions of coloured and Indian people living illegally in central Johannesburg will continue.

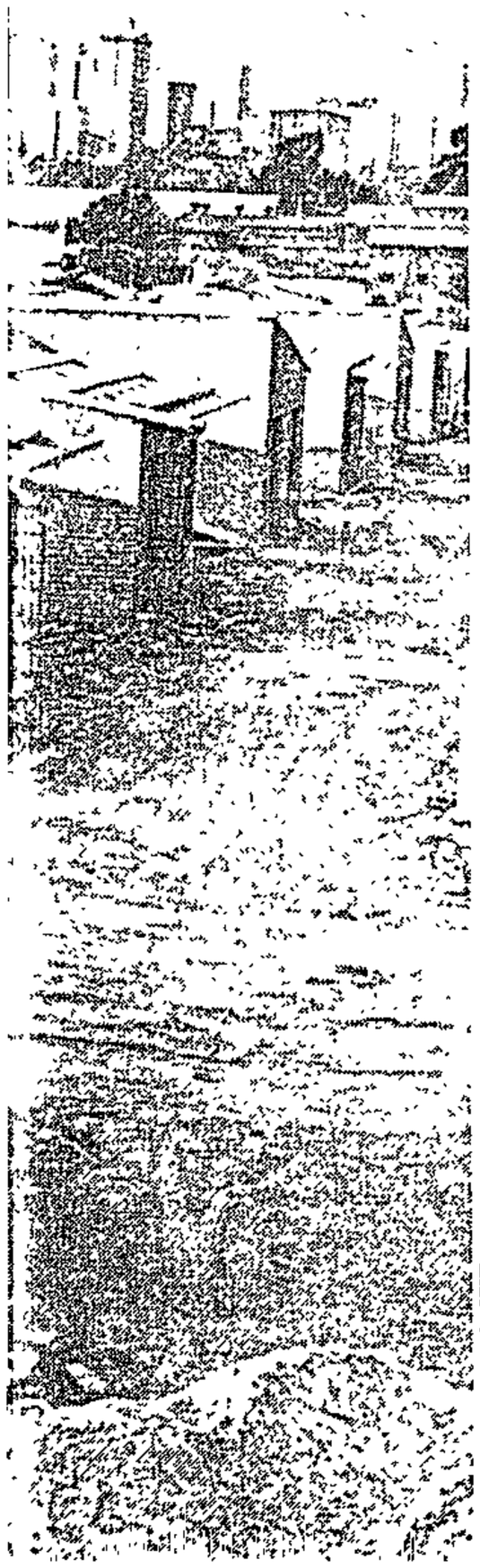
Commenting on these latest moves Saloojee told the *FM*: "All this is still happening in the context where there is not even the slightest suggestion of any housing programme being carried out in coloured and Indian areas."

There are some 6 834 Indian families on the Department of Community Development's waiting list for homes in the Lenasia, Marlboro and Sandton areas. The Johannesburg City Council has 4 500 coloured families on its official waiting list.

Saloojee says that during the past six months there has been a sudden increase in the incidence of landlords putting pressure on people living illegally to move. Actstop's impression is that the landlords are doing this because of pressure from the Group Areas Police.

Nevertheless, after four years of Actstop activity, Saloojee says the organisation has made a definite mark. To support this he points out that charges against 300 out of some 600 people originally charged with contravening the Act have been withdrawn.

Burying the past at Pageview



A MILLION rands' worth of detailed plans have been prepared to transform the now derelict area of Pageview into a quiet white suburb, suitable for pensioners and newlyweds.

The plans have been approved by the State Committee for Johannesburg on which the Department of Community Development, the Provincial Administration and the Johannesburg City Council are represented.

Development in this mixed suburb, which has been in dispute since 1956 when it was declared a white Group Area, is continuing despite a pending Supreme Court hearing in which the (Indian) Save Pageview Association has asked for an interdict to restrain the Department of Community Development from evicting the remaining Indian families.

If the Government has its way, Pageview will become a "respectable" residential area for whites in the lower economic groups, such as pensioners and newlyweds.

The Johannesburg City Council is to undertake the development of the infrastructure with loans provided by the Department of Community Development.

The overall courtyard-housing redevelopment concept, drafted by the city council's town planning department, has been based on European developments — especially Dutch — for inner-city areas, and has been successfully implemented in Mitchell's Plain, the coloured area in the Cape.

The Pageview plan provides for a ring road around the entire area south of 17th Street to cut off through traffic. Access roads from the ring road will lead to courthouse complexes to provide parking for residents and their guests.

A town planning report to various city council committees refers to these "roads" as dual-purpose vehicle/pedestrian courts. The design will make it impossible for general vehicle traffic use.

The courthouse complexes will be linked by a central open space network of residential malls, which will give residents walking access to shops, churches, creches and community centres.

Other proposals are that:

- All housing be for sale.
- Much of the present infrastructure, land subdivision and zoning be retained to reduce costs.
- Industrial enterprises scattered throughout the adjacent Vrededorp be transferred to an industrially-zoned "corner" between 14th and 17th Streets.

In the Pageview/Vrededorp area north of 17th Street, which will also be enclosed by the ring road, sites have been earmarked for a shopping centre, a public parking area, a nursery school, a creche and another park. Pedestrian links and paved malls are also envisaged. Roads are already being closed to keep traffic out of this area.

The Department of Community Development has already completed and sold 38 houses in the area north of 17th Street, and more than 100 housing units for the aged. A further 46 houses are under construction

Tenders are being called for the construction of 50 of the approximately 125 courthouses in the area south of 17th Street. More than 40 duplex flats are to be built south of this street.

Commenting on the way in which the housing programme is going ahead, Mr Soni Hari, secretary of the Save Pageview Association, asked: "Is the Department of Community Development so sure it is going to win the case?"

He said a peculiar situation would arise if the court decided in favour of the Indian residents. If the court ruled that the residents could not be evicted — they are pleading on socio-economic grounds and not on political grounds — it would have implications for the white Group Area status of Pageview.

It would then become Johannesburg's first legally mixed area.

Mr Hari also questioned the economic validity of the department's housing programme. "These houses are being sold in the region of R30 000 each, which means that the monthly instalment on the bond is about R400. To afford such a bond an owner would have to earn a salary of about R1 600 a month. This is not a salary which falls into a lower economic grouping.

"The department was forced to drop the price from R33 000 to R30 000 a house because the houses did not sell well. It seems as if the department never investigated whether the houses were really needed in the first place."

After a visit to the area last year, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, said that the department would build a number of new houses to promote the upgrading of Pageview/Vrededorp and to encourage public investment.

A Johannesburg civic town planner, Mr Alan Kitchin, said although building societies were not keen initially to grant loans to people who wished to purchase property in Vrededorp/Pageview, the situation had improved.

"People have regained confidence in the area and land values have gone up," Mr Kitchin said

"A redevelopment scheme is a long-term project, but we have been working steadily."

He added: "The Johannesburg City Council is not involved in the area politically. We want to develop it for whoever has to live there."

Plans for the redevelopment of Pageview are going ahead, in spite of a pending Supreme Court hearing. JEANETTE MINNIE reports on the suburb that is rising from the ruins of demolition.

Group Areas Act charges withdrawn

By MIKE LOUW

CHARGES against 10 people for allegedly contravening the Group Areas Act were withdrawn in abstentia in the Johannesburg's Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Charges against Miss Lena Lorraine Clayton, 28, of High Rise, Prospect Street, Berea; Mr Faried Gani, 26, of Hanover Street, Mayfair; Miss Fatima van Niekerk, 24, of Bronklouw Towers, Joubert Park; Mr Robert Frank, 33, Mr Srinivas Rongiah, 21, both of Branksome Towers, Joubert Park; Miss Izabel Naidoo, 29, of Wagons Building, Abel Road, Berea; Miss Florence Arendse, 22, Mr Abyshama Ismail, 25, Mr Solomon Subramoney, 27, and Miss Juheiga Abrahams, 27, all of Mountbatten, Soper Road, Berea, were withdrawn by Mr L S du Toit.

Eight others are to appear for trial on October 21.

They are Mr Derek Gabriels, 26, Miss Margaret Africa, 24, Mr Robert Subramoney, 21, Mr Jayabalan Pillay, 21, Mr Roy Subramoney, 19, Mr Daniel Antonio, 22, Mr Ramesk Manilal, 19, all of Mountbatten, Soper Road, Berea, and Mr Magan Kanjee, 56, of Park Avenue, Mayfair.

Mr Bots Tamdree, 40, of Berea, will also appear for trial on November 5.

Farmers threaten to quit Zimbabwe

By Brendan Seery
The Star's Africa News Service

MARULA — Straight-talking white commercial farmers from the strife-torn province of Matabeleland have told Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe in no uncertain terms that they would quit the land unless law and order was restored.

Speakers from among the 200 farmers and their families who met the Prime Minister at the weekend in this small settlement in the heart of beef ranching country about 60 km south of Bulawayo pulled no punches.

Mr Darryl Collet, a bearded cattle rancher with properties near the Botswana border, and whose daughter and brother-in-law were murdered by dissidents last month said morale of the Matabeleland farmers had never been so low. He asked bluntly, "Do you want us to stay on the land?"

Beset by the twin difficulties of armed dissidents and the drought, farmers were seriously considering moving off the land, Mr Rob Sayers, chairman of the Matabeleland branch of the Farmers' Union, told the Prime Minister.

Mr Mugabe told the packed gathering that his Government wanted the white farming community to stay in the country and on the land, and it appreciated that Zimbabwe owed its existence to agriculture.

Such was the Government's concern about farmers that it treated them in a way which amounted to pampering and would continue to do this even in the face of "criticism from other sectors."

URGENT

He promised the farmers the Government would look into the questions of security and drought as matters of urgency.

Mr Mugabe's tour of Matabeleland, which began on Friday, with a meeting of business and community leaders at the Bulawayo city hall, is seen by many as having the vital task of restoring some of the sagging white morale in the province.

Farmers have borne the brunt of an upsurge of dissident activity which followed the discoveries of arms caches around the country and the subsequent sacking of Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Since then, seven Matabeleland farmers and members of their families have been murdered by armed dissidents, while others have been attacked or threatened.

The other grave problem for Matabeleland ranchers, particularly in the remote areas near the Botswana border, is the illegal grazing of cattle from adjacent tribal areas on their land.

When farmers tried to impound the cattle, they were subjected to intimidation and even threatened with death. Calling the police in such a situation was "a waste of petrol."

A Nkayi rancher, Mr Dave Joubert, caught the mood of the meeting when he told Mr Mugabe: "For us the hand clapping and singing and dancing is over. We have to have effective action and support to carry on."

Whether that message was lost on Mr Mugabe remains to be seen. Seldom has the Prime Minister been subjected to such open and bitter criticism.

Coloureds say 'no' to removal

20/9/82
84 Star

By Themba Khumalo

About 800 coloured residents of Alexandra have voted "no" to the Governments plans to resetttle them in Klipspruit West, West Rand.

They said at a public meeting called by the Save Alexandra Coloured Committee that they owed their allegiance to the township, having lived side by side with blacks for about 70 years.

Speakers said: "We are aware that the Government's intention is to separate us from our black brothers and sisters, with whom we have strong inter-relations."

Mr Darky Rametsi, the chairman, said: "Can we tell God that he was stupid to create different races on earth?

The Rev Sam Buti, chairman of the Alexandra Liaison Committee, said his organisation and the coloured committee were struggling jointly to reprieve the colourd community from being "uprooted."

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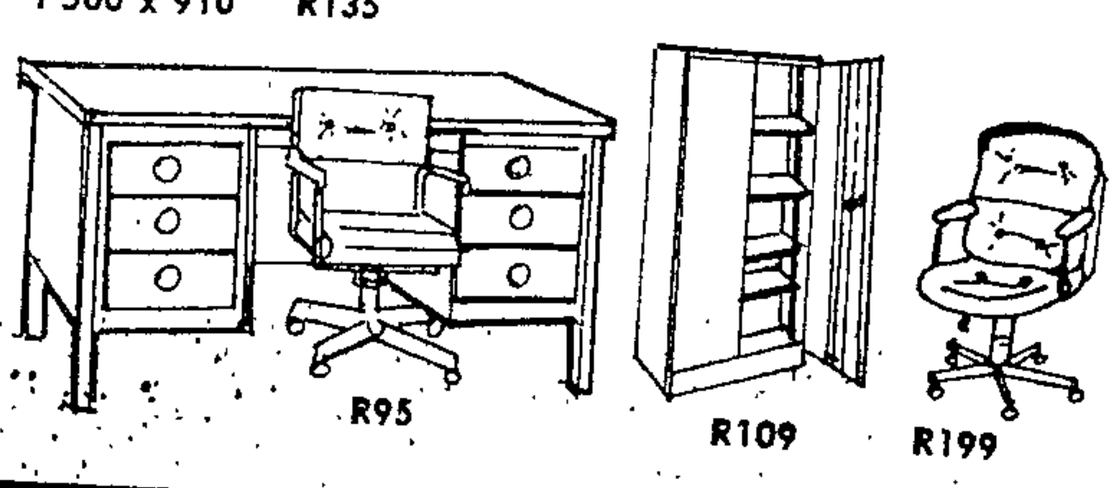

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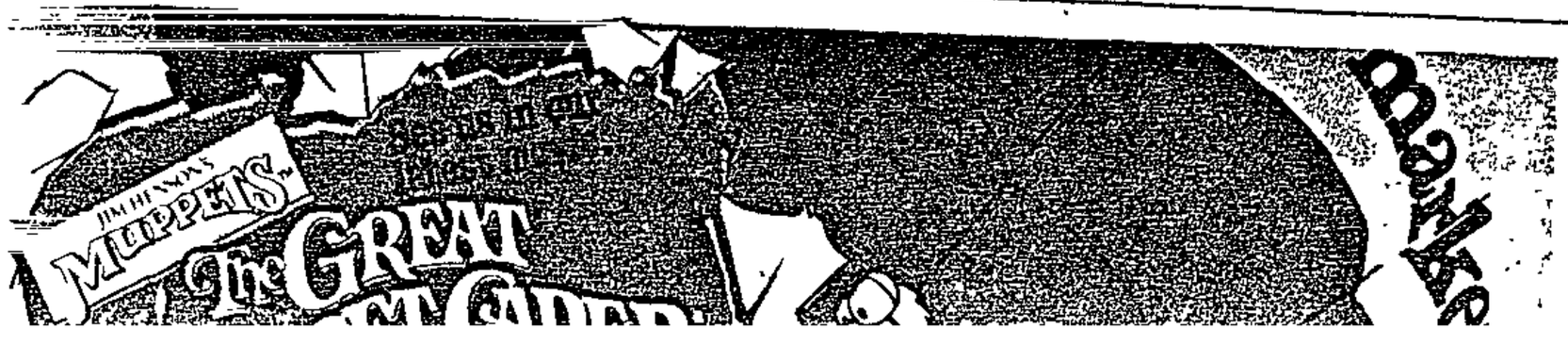

THE ARGUS, FRIDA

Workers say police assaulted them

ARGUS 24/9/87 84

A

By Vuyo Bavuma

CONTRACT workers for the firm Everite allege they were assaulted by police and bitten by police dogs during a raid on their hostel in Brackenfell.

They say the raid was S over the use of a piece of land that separates the hostel from the factory.

Spokesmen for the F more than 500 workers claim that on weekdays they are allowed to use the land to go to and from work. However, at D weekends it becomes "sacred" — allegedly because a "white area" adD joins it — and they are harassed and arrested if Y they use it. They claim it is the only way get to and from the hostel.

S

SUNDAY

On Sunday, September 12, they say, armed police with dogs raided the hostel and arrested about F 20 people for trespassing. Many were bitten and some had weals from police batons. At least two later received medical treatment.

Those arrested paid R10 admissions of guilt.

The workers, who did not want to be named, today alleged that the raid was unjustifiable and "awful."

"The raid was conducted in our own area, which is very far from the so-called sacred place we not allowed to be on."

COMPANY

They said the workers' committee had met Everite officials about the matter, but the company "seemed reluctant to handle it."

The personnel manager of Everite, Mr H van Jaarsveld, said today the police "were merely doing their duty of cleaning and protecting the area".

"The raids are aimed at illegal squatters who sometimes stay on the piece of land. The illegal squatters sell liquor, and there are also illegal women staying there.

RESPONSIBILITY

"It is the responsibility of the police to protect the area, just like any other urban place," he said

Asked if Everite workers had been arrested in the raid, Mr van Jaarsveld said it was probable because "some of the illegal squatters ran into the hostel.

"So when the police went in to apprehend them, unfortunately some workers were implicated. But we are still waiting for the police to give a full report about the matter. They are still investigating."

COMPLAINTS

Police liaison officer Captain Jan Calitz said police had gone to the area surrounding the hostel in a crime prevention exercise following constant complaints of illegal dealing in liquor.

Sixteen people, including three women, had been arrested and had paid admission of guilt fines for trespassing. One allegation of assault by police was being investigated.

The police had not entered the hostel building, Captain Calitz said.

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No one interested, says evicted Indian doctor

RDM 27/9/02

By DAVID CAPEL

WHITES in Lichtenburg are only concerned with nice cars and having a good time — they aren't concerned about an Indian doctor being evicted from his premises.

An angry Dr A Kaka said this in an interview on Friday. Dr Kaka has defiantly refused to vacate his consulting rooms in a "white" area in the small Western Transvaal town and, saying the notices served on him to do so are illegal, has rejected them

Dr Kaka "broke in" to his rooms on September 6, the day the notices were served on him by the Department of Community Development. He said police and department officials had "chased" his patients out and locked the premises.

"I have every faith and confidence that I will be remaining here," he said. "I refuse to comply with notices that are illegal."

Dr Kaka, who studied medicine at an English college in India, bases his argument on the fact that two notices — one in terms of the Group Areas Act and the other in terms of the Expropriation and Urban Renewal Act — were served on him simultaneously. He said the Acts have no "mutual provisions to be used simultaneously".

Dr Kaka, father of four children, has practised in the premises for 18 years and treats 30-40 patients a day

He said he had gone to the police as well as to the town's chief magistrate on the matter, "but no one was interested".

"If I lock you out of your house, will you not go back in again? Well this issue is as simple as that," said Dr Kaka.

He refused to discuss possible alternatives if he was again forced to leave.

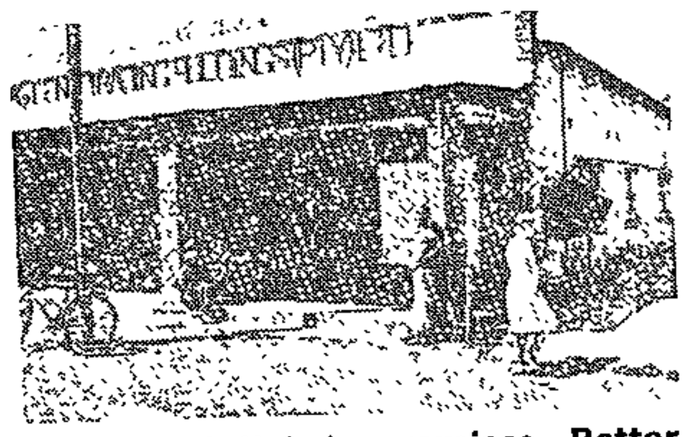
Asked how whites in the town had reacted to his eviction, Dr Kaka said: "They are only interested in buying motor cars and having a good time. They aren't worried about me."

An official spokesman for the Department of Community Development said the department had "no comment whatsoever".

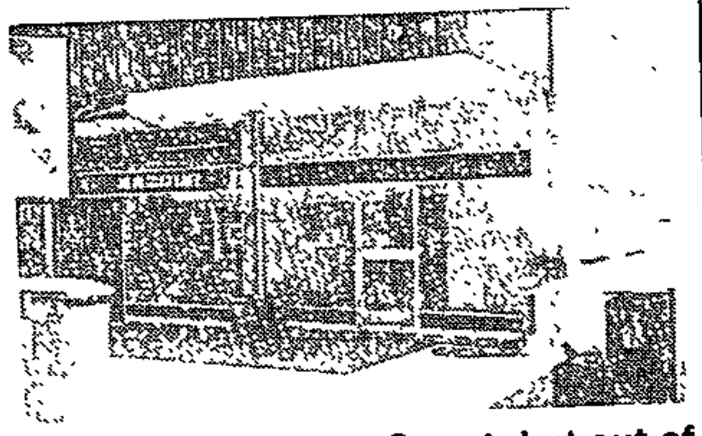
Indian rebels will defy eviction orders

Dr Kaka at work in his premises. He "broke into" his consulting rooms after they were locked by officials of the Department of Community Development.

Picture: GARTH LUMLEY



Dr Ahmed Kaka's premises. Better situation, say Indians.



The new premises. Smart, but out of the way, say the Indian occupants.

By DAVID CAPEL

TWO Indian residents of the dusty Western Transvaal town of Lichtenberg — one a doctor and the other a businessman — are making a last-ditch stand against eviction notices ordering them from properties they have occupied for the past 20 years.

But colleagues and friends say when the dust settles the two will have lost on every front.

And while Dr Amed Kaka, a general practitioner and Mr A Mia, a motor vehicle dealer, fight their "losing battle", white townsfolk are either not interested in their predicament or know nothing about it.

Dr Kaka, a fiery grey-haired doctor, told the Rand Daily Mail in an interview in his consulting rooms on the outskirts of the central business district he would not move from the premises "under any circumstances".

And Mr Mia, who also owns a small grocery next to Dr Kaka, said he had already obtained a Supreme Court interdict restraining the Department of Community Development from evicting him.

The two were recently served eviction notices under the Group Areas and Expropriation and Urban Renewal Acts.

Dr Kaka and Mr Mia are the only two remaining Indians in the town's central business district. At least 520 Indians have been moved to an "Indian Complex" a few kilometres away.

The complex is full, save for two premises which stand vacant. They have been allocated to Dr Kaka and Mr Mia.

Yesterday Dr Kaka angrily recalled how his premises were locked and bolted by officials from the Department of Community Development, accompanied by the police, on September 8. He "broke in" shortly afterwards and has continued his practice.

"What would you do?" he asks. "These are my premises and no one has the right to lock me out".

His father left him life-long occupational rights to the premises.

"The Government's own judicial system has caught them", Mr Kaka said. "They have been trapped by their own laws because it is illegal to evict a person under two entirely different Acts which have no mutual provisions to be used simultaneously — as has been done in my case."

Store owners at the new complex expressed similar views — although, unlike Dr Kaka, they moved without a fight. The owners felt the move had a deterrent effect on business. They said although the new shops were nearer to the Indian residential area, a lot of their business came from blacks.

Lichtenberg's white community, interviewed at random, either said they knew nothing of the removal of Indians from the CBD or would not discuss the issue.

But the acting Town Clerk Mr C A van der Walt said the council had gone "out of its way to get the new facilities ready".

Mr Van der Walt said it would benifit Dr Kaka to move. The new premises were more modern and more easily accessible to his patients.

Mr Van der Walt said the area from which the Indians had been moved was needed for development. However, it was not yet known what would be built in the area.

examination.

4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

PSL/UPD 100 000 1978 PD UCT AM7a Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika

TRIO-RAND/S.P.C.T.

Made in South Africa

Church centre denied group areas permit

Sowetan 29/9/82

THE SPRINGS Town Council has refused permission for other race groups to attend the meetings of a local religious organisation.

At the monthly council meeting on Monday night, town councillors rejected an application by the Springs Christian centre for a group areas permit.

In the application it was explained that these meetings, which were held in a local cinema on Sunday evenings, were at present only attended by whites, but there was always the possibility that worshippers from other race groups might want to attend from time to time — Sapa.

Report hits at removals from Duncan Village

By KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — The removal of blacks from East London's Duncan Village is strongly condemned in a report on a recent investigation of the issue.

The investigation was carried out by the Institute of Race Relations.

The report gives the history of the removals and then lists reasons why they should be stopped.

The reasons are:

● "Once moved to Ciskei, the workers will be able to take employment only in areas to which they can commute daily from their new homes.

● "Transkeians living in Duncan Village will probably be unable to find accommodation in Mdantsane. They will probably have to return to Transkei and this would be detrimental to that country.

● 'The people of Duncan Village will probably be relocated in the far-lying parts of Mdantsane — nearly 40 kilometres from the city. Their commuting costs will be much higher. Who will subsidise it?

● "Wives may find it is not an economic proposition to work as a domestic. This would mean a drop in the families' standard of living.

● "Travelling time for workers will increase, leading to increased worker fatigue and lower productivity.

● "Mdantsane must also provide houses for people coming from the Western Cape, Transkei and the rural areas of Ciskei. Can the economics of the situation be maintained?

● 'It will cost the South African taxpayer less to rehabilitate Duncan Village than it will to build new houses in Mdantsane. Duncan Village already has 13 schools and various community facilities, including a swimming pool.

● "It will help the industrial development of East London to have workers housed fairly near their workplace.

● "The residents of Duncan Village showed in a survey conducted by Rhodes University that 79% are in favour of staying there."

The Race Relations report says it hopes the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George Morrison, will reconsider his decision not to visit East London.

84 ETB

S. Tribune 3/10/82

Group Areas doctor won't quit surgery

A MEDICAL row is brewing in the heart of Andries Treurnicht country where an Indian doctor has challenged the system of apartheid medicine.

Dr Ahmed Kaka refuses to leave his consulting rooms in the centre of the small Western Transvaal town of Lichtenburg despite eviction notices served on him under the Group Areas Act and the Land Expropriation Act.

Now the defiant doctor has been charged with breaking into his rooms to treat his patients.

"This sort of thing is a disgrace to South Africa and to the medical profession," said Professor Saul Zwi, acting dean of the Wits University Medical School.

"Apartheid is disrupting medicine. No doctor should be confined to a limited area to treat his patients. This is contrary to the basic principles of medical practice."

A spokesman for the Medical Association of South Africa (MASA) said the organisation could not condone the stipulations of the Group Areas Act because doctors should be free to give their services where they were most needed.

The Declaration of Geneva, to which South Africa is a signatory, states that medical practitioners should not allow "considerations of religion, nationality, race, party politics or social standing" to come between doctor and patient.

The row over his consulting rooms is not the only restriction apartheid places on Dr Kaka's practice. He said he is not allowed to use the local "white" hospital but has to send his patients — almost all blacks — to the nearest "black" hospital 30 kilometres away in Bophuthatswana.

Dr Kaka was not asked to plead when he appeared in the Lichtenburg Magistrate's Court this week on a charge of housebreaking. His case was adjourned until November 8.

Alexandra coloured folk are still battling bravely to keep homes

By MOKONE MOLETE

ABOUT 700 coloured families are fighting for the right to stay in Alexandra, the township north of Johannesburg which has been their home for about 80 years.

The township's coloured residents — 90% of whom work in neighbouring commercial and industrial areas — are resisting Government moves to be resettled elsewhere.

Chairman of the Save Alexandra (Coloured) Party, Mr Percy Williams, has warned: "If we are forced to move — as were the communities of Pageview and District Six — the Government will have provoked it. We won't be held responsible for the people's reaction."

The coloureds have been in the area since 1904 when Alexandra was proclaimed for "Natives and Coloureds" for freehold purchase of land.

Alexandra was reprieved from possible destruction in 1979 and a year later the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said coloureds would be allowed to stay in the area for five more years while their "ultimate position" was being studied.

In 1976, 136 families voluntarily moved to Klipspruit West, near Soweto. Two years later their school was moved to Vrededorp, about 20km from Alexandra.

Mr Williams said there was a strong feeling among the 4 000 coloured residents against resettlement. They also have the backing of the Rev Sam Buti's Alexandra Liaison Committee, the township's governing body.

"We have not experienced any negative feelings between blacks and coloureds. Therefore we cannot understand why, after 70 years in the area, the Government wants us moved from Alexandra," he said.

Families in the area signed an SACP petition to the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Department of Community Development in March 1979.

It stated that the resettlement in a township further away was "economically wasteful and socially destructive".

In a memo from the SACP to the Government in August last year, it was pointed out that the 136 families who voluntarily moved to Klipspruit West had experienced transport difficulties and children had dropped out of school because of the long distances involved.

The latest reply from the Department of Community Development, dated October 9, 1981, said Alexandra was overcrowded and, even when redeveloped, could not accommodate its present inhabitants."

An Indian Hillbrow wanted

GIVE Pageview back and we'll build an Indian Hillbrow to help beat the housing crisis — that's the message to the Government from some Indian leaders.

They also want a chunk of white Mayfair

The executive committee of the South African Indian Council has drawn up proposals for an in-city Indian township and will discuss them with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, and various community leaders this month .

Bulldozers — or front-end loaders — have already put paid to much of Pageview, rezoned a white residential area, and most of the Indian community has been resettled in Lenasia, 30km away.

The Department of Community Development is already building sub-economic white housing in Pageview

AND THAT INCLUDES WHITE MAYFAIR

By STEPHANIE VENTER

But members of the Indian community want the area back, plus about 35 blocks in Mayfair and parts of Vrededorp, Newtown, Fordsburg and Burghersdorp.

The proposals stem from the SAIC's rejection of a Government suggestion that Fordsburg and parts of Newtown and Burgersdorp be proclaimed Indian areas.

"We want a larger area in the city centre and an area within reasonable distance from the city," said the chairman of the SAIC executive committee, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, this week.

He suggested the establishment of a residential area within 10km from the city centre.

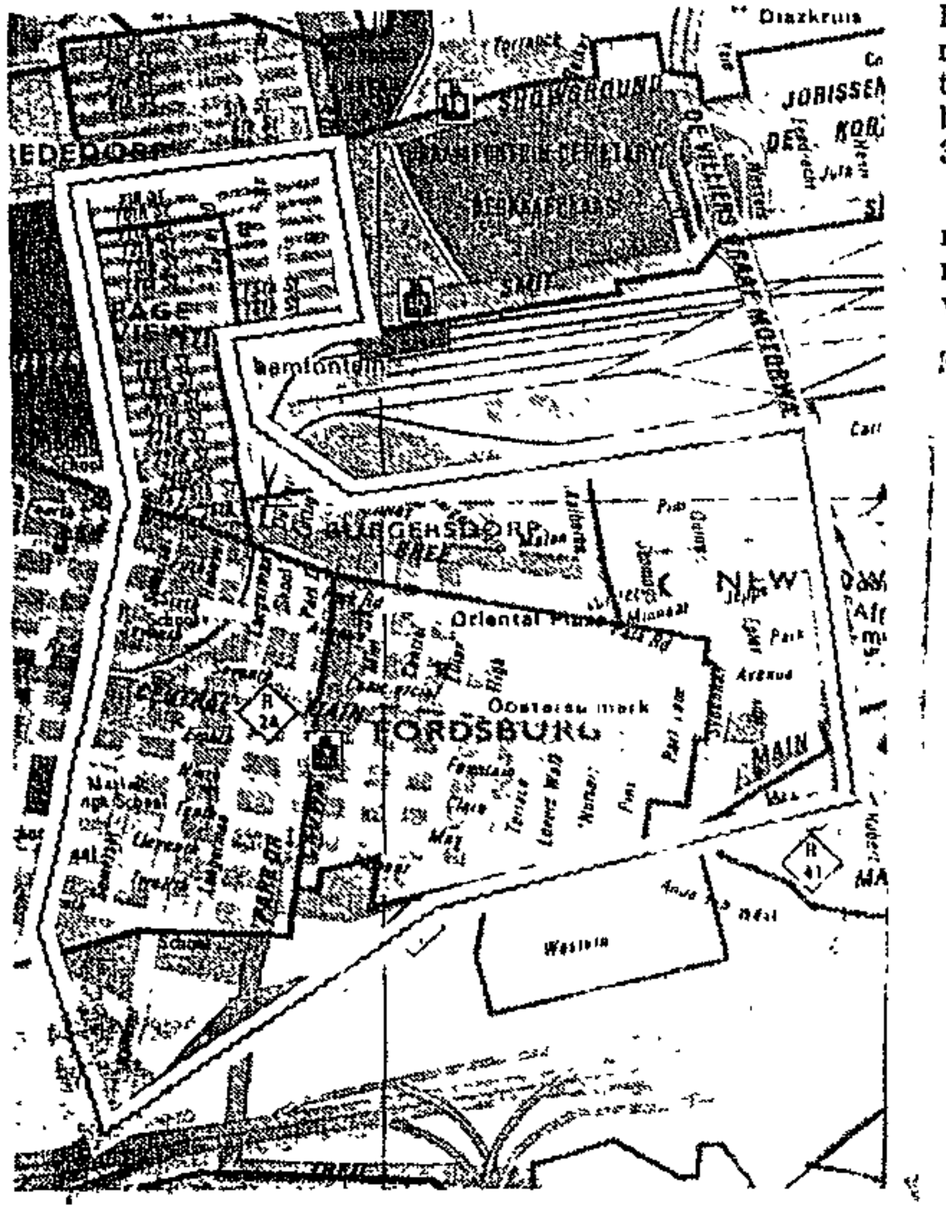
Mr Rajbansi stressed that no decision had yet been made on the areas proposed.

According to the latest figures issued by the Regional Representative of the Department of Community Development, 6 843 Indian families are on the waiting list for housing. Four years ago, about 2 000 Indian families were waiting for houses.

"We found our proposal feasible because Indians are living in the part of Mayfair adjoining Fordsburg," said Mr Abie Choonara, the leader of the National People's Party in the Transvaal.

He estimated that about 2 000 families could be accommodated in high-rise, low-cost blocks in Pageview, where he envisaged "an Indian Hillbrow".

According to Mr Choonara, about 70% of the families on the housing waiting list are living below the breadline.

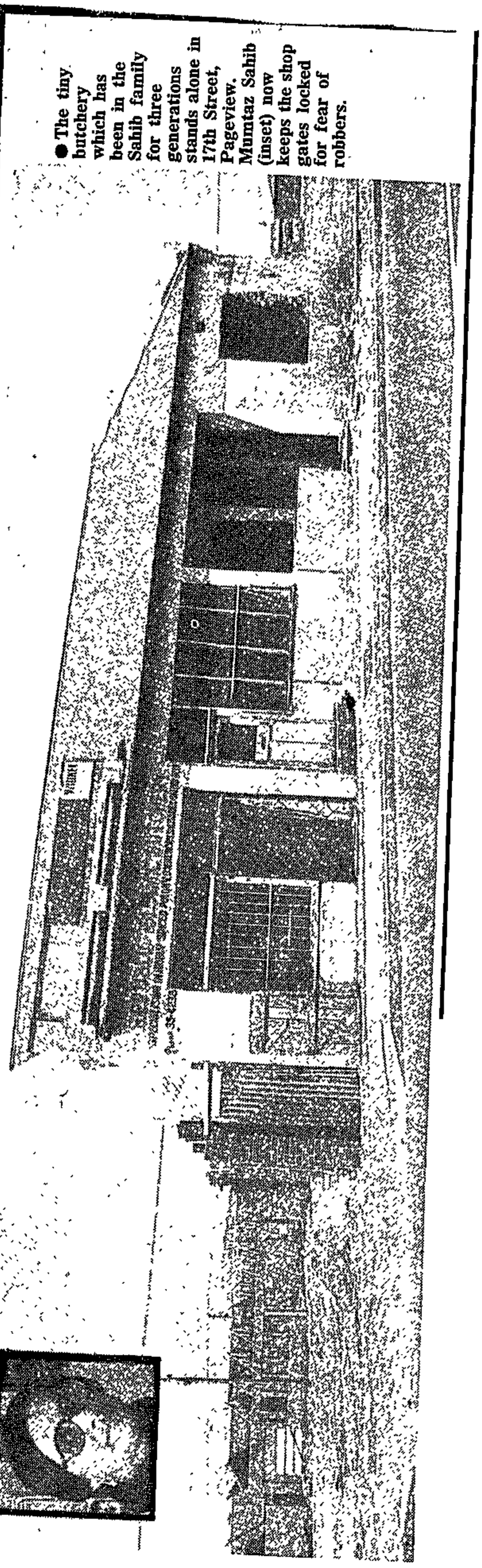


● The area the Indians want — including land in Pageview, Mayfair, Vrededorp and Fordsburg.

SUNDAY EXPRESS 20 C

COMMUNITY

PAGEVIEW BUTCHERY IS LAST TRACE OF A LOST C



● The tiny butchery which has been in the Sahib family for three generations stands alone in 17th Street, Pageview. Mumtaz Sahib (inset) now keeps the shop gates locked for fear of robbers.

From a rich life to the rubble

(84)

S. Express 10/10/82

THERE is only one shop left among the ruins of Pageview — and the owner keeps the iron-grid gate to the tiny butchery locked even during trading hours.

By DEBRA CLEVELAND

He and his family live in fear of robbers who have already taken advantage of the shop's isolation by twice mugging and robbing his wife.

The owner, Mr Hassen Babe Sahib, has been given notice to vacate the shop by the end of the year but is determined not to move until the Department of Community Development offers him an acceptable alternative site.

He turned down the offer of a shop at the Oriental Plaza because there are already butcheries in the complex.

The Republic Islamic Butchery is in 17th Street in Pageview, demolished to make way for a 125-unit housing project for low-income whites.

Trade at the butchery has almost halted since the coloured and Indian residents were moved to other areas, but Mr Sahib said:

"We have got to keep our doors open in order to get our meat quota."

But Mr Sahib's eyesight is poor so the shop is usually run by his wife Khairunisa and his daughter, Mumtaz.

Mumtaz, 28, said her mother had twice this year been badly beaten in the back and in the chest "and the men escaped with the cash float and the day's takings both times".

"Even with the gates locked I'm still never sure whether someone might be posing as a customer, waiting to grab the money after I let them in."

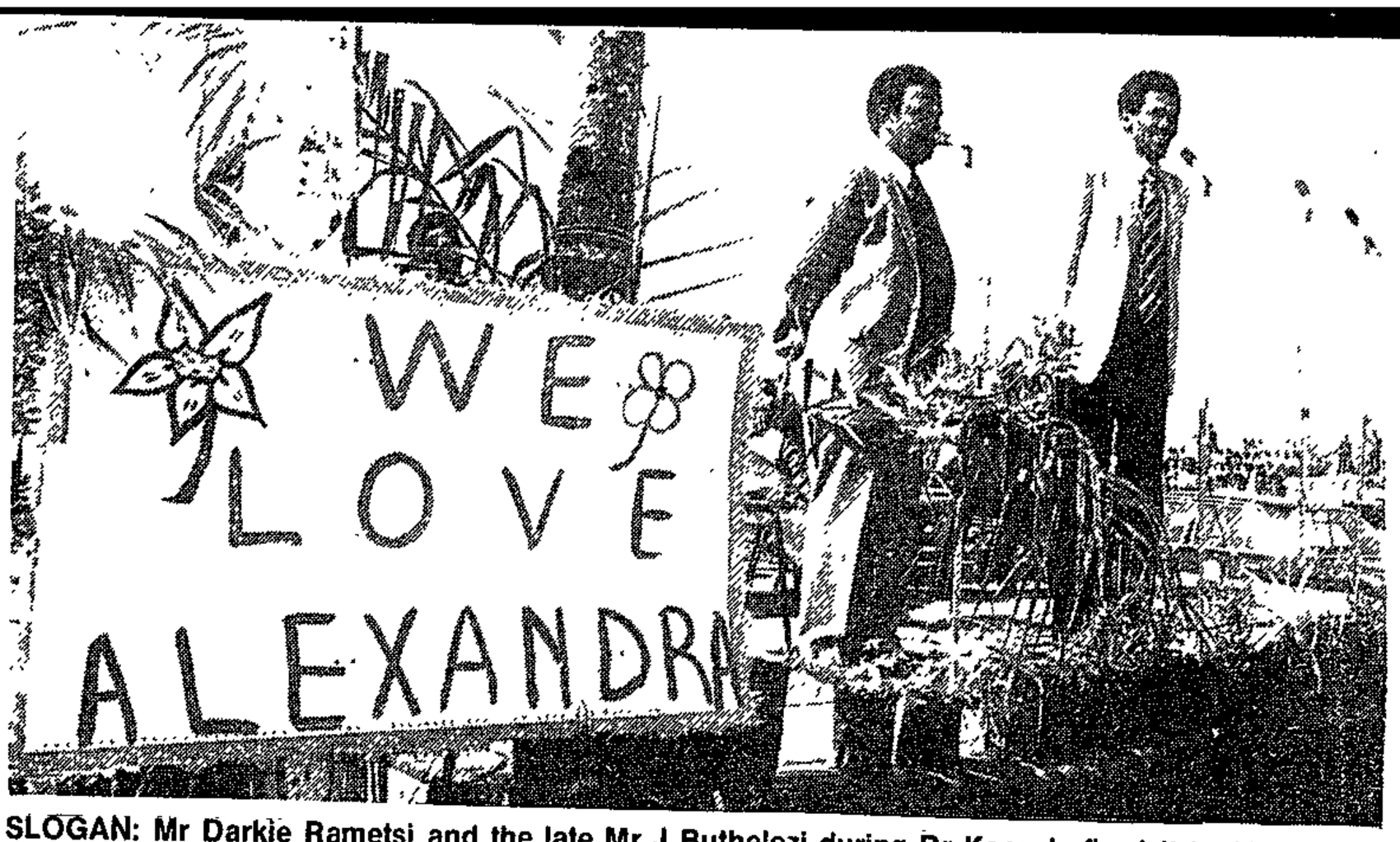
Mumtaz grew up in the house next door to the shop, which was founded by her grandfather.

She recalls mixing with coloureds, Indians and whites and remembers when "all the shopkeepers knew each other and used to pop in to see how business was doing".

"The community was very strong, everybody knew everyone else. It felt like one big family."

The Sahibs now live in Lenasia. Their former home is part of a brick-strewn parking lot and their shop is mainly patronised by railway workers and builders who are strangers to them.

Dark
City
Ready
To
Take
New
Shape



SLOGAN: Mr Darkie Rametsi and the late Mr J Buthelezi during Dr Koornhof's visit to Alexandra Stadium.

ALC'S PRO: Mr Nunka Mkhalipe.

lex gets et to elebrate 0 years

By SELLO RABOTHATA

ALEXANDRA township — the Dark City — celebrates its seventieth birthday this year, and the darkness appears soon to become a thing of the past.

In a few years "township" will just be a memory, due to re-development, and in its place a "showpiece" is to emerge. Alexandra is to be turned into a showpiece that will make its residents proud to show off, reads the legendary reprieve given by Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

It is perhaps more appropriate to begin the Alexandra story at the beginning. The area was declared a black area in 1912, and enabled residents to buy land. During this time the township also had 'coloured' landlords.

Mr Nunka Mkhalipe, public relations officer of the Alexandra Liaison Committee, related the township's story, beginning at the time of 'the reprieve' and the excitement that followed. Not only were the locals happy at the announcement, but all black people in the country saw it as a humane act by the Government.

The South African Government initially decided to turn Alexandra into a hostel area. The whole area was to be a hostel township for single men and women. The idea raised an outcry from the community who, among other things, claimed this was the "best" way to destroy existing family life.

When talk about a reprieve began early in 1979, there was excitement all around and the outspoken Rev Sam Buti organised a number of men in the township to pursue this ideology. An election was called for an interim body to represent local residents to the then Department of Bantu Administration.

Among the men elected to the committee were Mr Buti, Mr S Khoza, Mr S J Mathebula, Mr Harry Makubire, Mr Leepile Taunyane and the late Mr Jimmy Buthelezi. All these men felt strongly that they were capable of representing the residents. The committee was called the Alexandra Liaison Committee (ALC), which gave birth to the Save Alexandra Party.

Said Mr Mkhalipe: "Rev Buti felt the committee had to commit the Government to a tangible agreement and it was then that Dr P Koornhof was invited to the Alexandra stadium. When he landed at the stadium there were about 15 000 residents in attendance, Dr Koornhof told the gathering: "The ALC is henceforth given authority over the area. Through it the area will be a showpiece in the near future.

"The ALC was also promised full autonomy and black municipal status. A commitment was undertaken by both parties to the re-development of the township through Government grants.

Mr Mkhalipe said it took the Government a long time to grant the necessary funds for the project, but eventually R5,5 million was made available for the first phase. This consists of 94 housing units and 174 flats. The second phase will consist of schools, a recreational area, youth club and creche. This is supposed to be completed by February next year.

The private sector is also involved in the project, building luxurious houses and some sub-economic houses. The more luxurious types cost between R20 000 to R35 000. Rents for the houses will be on a scheme called "differentiated rental scheme," which will be determined in a meeting between the ALC and the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab).

Alexandra is here to stay, albeit a new one, for "Alex the ghetto", or the "Dark City" is fast giving way to 'the showpiece', emphasised by the ALC slogan "We love Alexandra and will stay in it."

Senior citizens to get home

(84)

Mzikayise Edom

SERVICES offered by the fire department in Katlehong near Germiston, have gone from bad to worse over the past four months.

Over the past four months, four people — including a four-month-old baby — were burnt to death when four houses and about 16 backyard tin shacks were destroyed by fires in the area. In the past, community leaders and residents have condemned the services offered by the fire brigade as "useless and unreliable" and have also called on officials of the department to either improve their services or close shop.

Some months back, the local community council also made representation to the department to discuss services offered and ways and means of improving them. The services have not improved at all. Sunday, a week ago, 17 people were left homeless when five shacks were gutted by a mysterious fire in the area which caused damage estimated at thousands of rands.

No one was injured during this incident.

About three months ago, a four-month-old baby was burnt to death and damage estimated at more than R15 000 was caused when a house and eight backyard tin shacks were gutted by fire in Skosana section. Three other houses have also been destroyed by fire over the past four months.

In all these incidents, the fire brigade arrived late or never arrived at all after it had been contacted by residents to come and put out the fire. At one stage, the two vehicles used by the department to extinguish fires were out of order and were only repaired after more than six weeks. During this time, two houses were destroyed by fire.

One official who refused to give his name, said the department was doing its level best to help residents in the area.

Erab tries to unblock township sewers - again

Sowetan 12/10/82

(84)

THE East Rand Administration Board is to spend more than R90 000 within the next few weeks, in an attempt to unblock sewers in Thokoza and Katlehong townships on the East Rand.

Sewers in Thokoza have been blocked for five years, but the situation has worsened over the past two months, with about 80 percent of the toilets in the area being affected by the blockage.

In Katlehong residents have been hard hit by the blocked sewers for the past six months.

Recently, the Board bought a R12 000 high-pressure machine from America to unblock the sewers, but the machine had only slightly improved the situation in both areas.

Mr A P Khumalo, chairman of the Katlehong Community Council, told **The SOWETAN** that they were informed by the Board that two more machines worth about R90 000 would be bought within the next few weeks to unblock the sewers.

The situation in the two areas is still very bad. But since the delivery of the high-pressure machine, which came into operation a few weeks ago, there has been a little improvement in the area", he said.

Mr F E Marx, Chief Director of the Board, blamed residents in the area for the blockages by throwing "all sorts of things" into sewer pipes.

He also said that the blockages were caused by the increased population in the area over the past two years.

Mr Khumalo said he hoped two new machines would make the problem of blocked sewers in Katlehong and Thokoza a thing of the past.

Sowetan 12/10/82

3 000 switch on daily

POWER is being connected in Soweto at a rate of 3 000 houses a month to meet next year's deadline for the completion of the R212-million electrification project.

Already, 25 000 houses have been connected to the new power system and it is hoped that a total of 105 000 will be served when the project is completed in December next year.

General manager of the Greater Soweto switch-on project, Mr Mett van der Spuy, disclosed that the R8-million needed by contractors to complete the electrification of Soweto had been raised, bringing the total cost of the scheme to R212-million.

SOWETAN, Tuesday, October 12, 1982

We need 45 houses a day says editor

HOUSING CRISIS

AT LEAST 45 houses a day must be completed over the next five years if the back-log in black housing is to be eliminated, according to the latest edition of the Property Economist, released in Johannesburg yesterday.

The editor, Mr Neville Berkowitz, says the back-log has become serious both in terms of numbers and its social and political consequences.

The report highlights the need to create a black housing financial body specifically for financing black housing. The creation and development of such a body should be run jointly by the private and public sectors, Mr Berkowitz suggests.

Income for this fund can be generated by a savings scheme run along the lines of Bonus Bonds. While blacks do not readily accept Defence Force bonds, their savings could be channelled to a black housing bond system.

SA PRESS ASSOCIATION

A black housing finance body would have to collect R800-million a year at today's prices in order to finance the construction of 60 000 new homes a year.

Financial institutions should be encouraged to assist in the financing of black homes rather than be forced to do so.

The Property Economist says the Viljoen Committee report released earlier in the year, shows that the present backlog of black housing countrywide stands at 168 000 units. Soweto alone has a backlog of 35 000 units.

In five years, we need to build 264 000 units countrywide at a cost of about R26 400-million. The number needed for Soweto will be 55 000 at a cost of R800-million. At today's prices R160-million a year is required to construct 11 000 homes.

Apart from building the houses, land must be acquired, townships developed, the necessary infra-structure provided, finance obtained and made available, legal stumbling blocks removed and motivations provided for the private sector to become involved.

The lack of involvement of the private sector left Government to provide accommodations for blacks with a limited allocation of funds, which created the backlog. Available resources including cash, manpower and ingenuity, have been inadequately used.

Mr Berkowitz points out that the public sector is involved in the construction and distribution of sub-economic housing, provides the necessary infra-structure and sets the incentives and controls on the private sector. He suggests that the public sector could play the same role in the provision of housing in black urban areas.

However, before the private sector can become involved, legal impediments must be removed, and people with the incentive to become involved, must be allowed to operate freely. —Sapa.

SOWETAN, Tue 14, 19

Sowetan 14/10/82 (34)

No more water for 18 m

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

ABOUT 400 families in Phenduka Section, Thokoza, near Alberton, have been without water for the past four weeks, and there are fears that residents will be without water for even a longer period.

This was confirmed this week by Mr L G Mamabolo, chairman of the Thokoza Community Council, who added that for the next twelve to eighteen months there is nothing his council can do to solve the residents problems because of lack of funds.

Residents in the area told **The SOWETAN** that for the past four weeks they have been experiencing a water shortage, and that they have to walk about a kilometre to get water from nearby Katlehong township.

The residents said as a result of the water shortage they could not use their toilets and had to use the veld, risking thugs at night.

At times it is difficult to get water from Katlehong as residents there sometimes refuse to give help claiming that at the end of the month they have to pay high water bills.

Mr Mamabolo said the council and the East Rand Administration Board were aware of the situation, but for the council to solve the problem, it had to raise about R4 million, which they hoped to achieve by the end of next year.

Mr Mamabolo said that the only water reservoir in the township could not cope with the water demands of all the residents in the area. He added that for the past three years, the population had increased drastically and to cope up with residents' demands, the council has to build another water reservoir.

Indian couple evicted from flat

By MIKE LOUW

THE shortage of housing in Johannesburg has forced a couple from Natal to return home, a Johannesburg magistrate heard yesterday.

Roy Subramoney, 19, of Soper Road, Berea, appeared before Mr L S du Toit in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on a charge of contravening the Group Areas Act.

He pleaded guilty and said he married in November last year and came to Johannesburg with his wife that month.

They both started working and hired a room in Lenasia. They left because the landlord wanted the room.

Subramoney said he and his wife moved to Berea on June 6 and were still staying in the premises.

The owner of the building had said they would not be in trouble with the law.

After he was charged he applied for accommodation in Lenasia, but the owner demanded they pay R2 000 before occupying the flat, as well as R410 rent in advance.

They could not afford to pay this amount, he said.

Subramoney said the only option was for him and his wife to return to Durban, where he had already been offered a job.

He was fined R400 (or six months') of which R300 (or five months') was suspended for five years.

Mr Du Toit ordered that they vacate the premises on or before December 31.

Meanwhile, similar charges of contravening the Group Areas Act were withdrawn against 14 others and 12 people were warned to appear on various dates. Warrants of arrest were granted against two who failed to attend proceedings.

C.T. 25/11/52. (84)

Evicted families struggling to adjust

By COLLEEN HEDDERWICK

THE families evicted from their little cottages on Hillside Farm near Sun Valley on Thursday, were yesterday still trying to adjust to their enforced new way of life.

Morale was still high but gone was the sense of "picnic" of the previous day when the children helped to erect the tent in the strong south-easter.

Mrs Elizabeth Overmeyer, 35, still in the throes of post-natal depression, was in tears over her fragile four-week-old baby getting dirty in the dust blowing around their tent.

An appeal was made by a sympathetic bystander for a carry-cot for the baby to sleep in on the ground.

"These people don't want to be charity cases," said Mrs Sue Sturman of the Fish Hoek/Noordhoek/Kommetjie Welfare Association, who has been assisting them since their eviction.

"The men are all employed and were personally willing to move to better accommodation but there is simply none available."

She said the Divisional Council and particularly the councillor for the the ward, Mr Hilary Langley, had made a great effort towards housing the people in the southern Peninsula.

"In the last three weeks they have housed 23 families in Ocean View but there is still a housing crisis and donations of tents, or ideally caravans, would be truly welcomed by my association," Mrs Sturman said.

Of the original 12 families on Hillside farm, who have been evicted to make way for the new landowner's labourers, four have already been housed in Ocean View, four have sought shelter with relatives and two are living in a borrowed tent on a nearby property.

The other three families are being allowed to remain on the farm until this weekend when accommodation should be available in Ocean View — the nearest coloured township.

The management committee of Ocean View is not keen on admitting what it considers "outsiders" as many residents of the township are already living in overcrowded and cramped conditions because of the housing backlog.

Some families have three or four generations living together with some members having to sleep in armchairs or under tables because of lack of space.

Trespass charges were laid against the 12 families on Hillside Farm when they sat tight last month on the expiry of the eviction notices because they had no alternative legal accommodation.

The case was due to be heard on November 19. But during the enforced removals on Thursday, the manager of the farm said the case might be dropped.

Mrs Martha Booysen, divorced and supporting three children, including a handicapped child, heads one of the two families who are having to live under canvas.

Pictures by STEWART COLMAN

Surrounded by their worldly possessions are Mrs Betty Overmeyer, left, cradling her four-week-old baby, and a young friend.

Johannesburg city councillors, officials and coloured community leaders at the new Eldorado Park housing estate. They are, from left: Mr Albie Pop, Mr Thys Wilsnach, Mr Aleck Jaffe, Mr Carel Venter, Mr Salvatore Pereira, Mr Don Mateman and Mr Mohammed Dangor.

Eldorado housing scheme at a gallop

Municipal Reporter

A R4,5 million housing scheme at Eldorado Park is seven weeks ahead of schedule and the first 55 homes should be ready for occupation by the end of next month

This good news greeted Johannesburg city councillors and coloured community leaders during a tour of the 225-unit housing estate.

"This is the first time a contractor has been ahead of schedule and it will be a record if the contract proceeds at the present rate," said the city council's housing committee chairman, Mr Carel Venter.

The new scheme has 203 three-bedroomed and 22 four-bedroomed houses — all to be sold to private buyers.

Although prices have yet to be set, the cost of each house is about R27 000, excluding land and essential services.

The contract was awarded to S P Construction whose chairman, Mr Salvatore Pereira, said that since moving on site in mid-August his company had laid foundations for 175 homes and started builing 120 homes.

Monday October 25 1982

GENERAL NEWS

Lenasia meeting on housing

The Federation of Residents' Associations of Lenasia (FRA) will hold a mass meeting at the Lenasia Civic Centre on Wednesday to discuss the housing crisis in Johannesburg.

"The increasing shortage of houses in most Group Areas has created a serious situation," said FRA chairman Dr R A M Salojee.

"The hardships of the homeless, the backyard tenants and exploited families need to be exposed.

"This has been made more urgent by the State's decision to stop building houses except for families earning less than R150 a month."

Dr Salojee said this shifted the responsibility on to "hard-pressed individuals and profit-seeking enterprise."

GENERAL NEWS

Indian traders must leave town's CBD

(84) Stas 27/10/82

Northern Transvaal Bureau

POTGIETERSRUS — The Potgietersrus Town Council has bowed to Government pressure to move local Indian traders out of the central business district when a planned R9 million complex has been completed — but this might only be in 1987.

The Town Clerk, Mr Carel Matheus, said the Indian Consultative Committee has seen the plans and expressed its satisfaction.

But the committee resigned unexpectedly 10 days ago, thus severing official liaison between the town council and the Indian community.

The town council, initially opposed to the idea of moving the traders, reversed this decision after a recent visit by the Minister of Community Affairs, Mr Pen Kotze.

Former chairman of the Indian Consultative Committee Mr A B Ismail said the committee had resigned because of the council's "about face,' and also because of the forced return of separate queues to the municipal offices, where there are now two notices marked "whites" and "international."

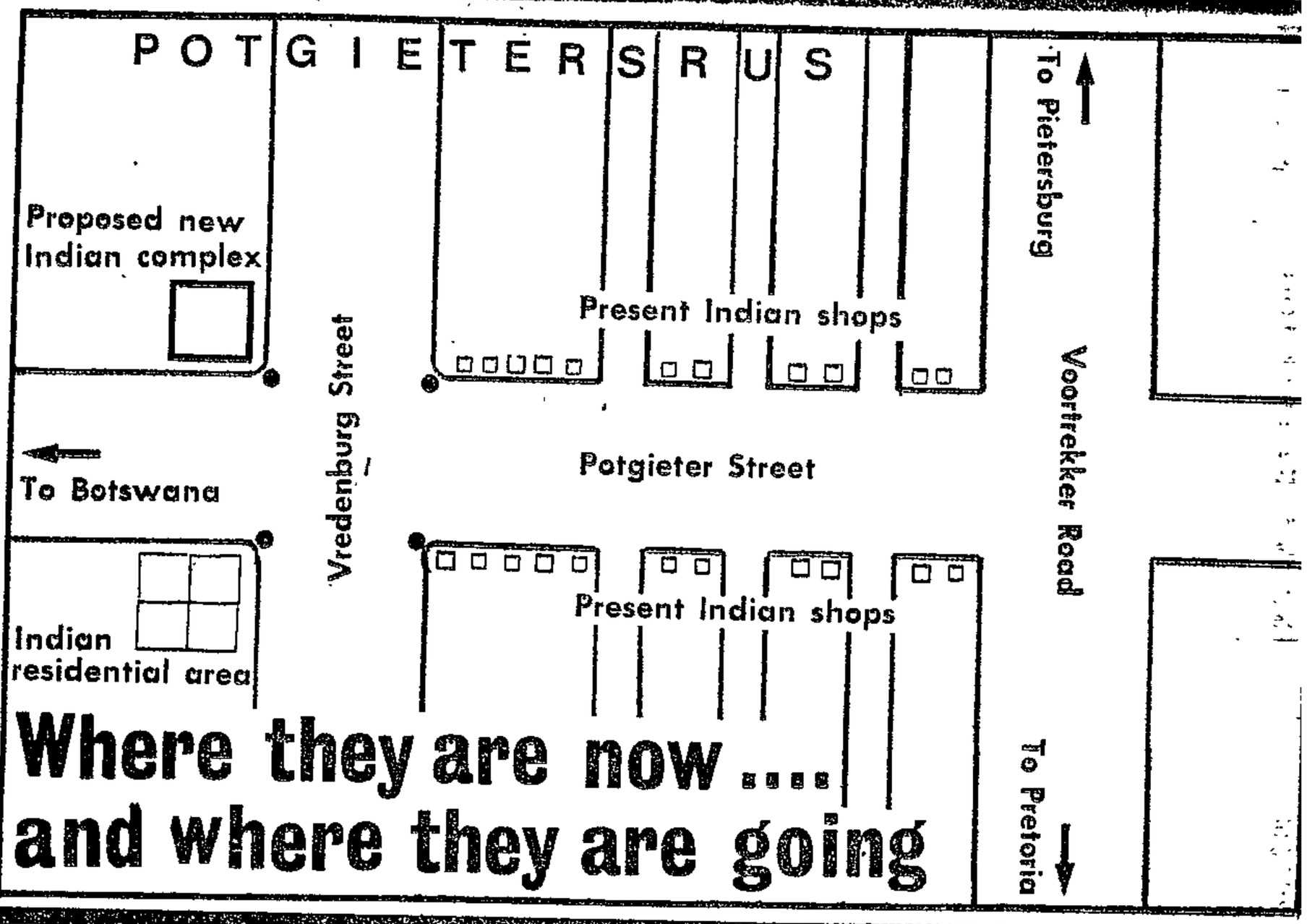
The proposed site of the new Indian business complex is at the Western entrance to the town, opposite the Indian residential area, and most of the traders will be moving less than one kilometre from their present shops in Potgieter Street.

"The situation is ridiculous — one side of Vredenburg Street is white, and the other side is Asiatic," Mr Ismail said.

He is in favour of the entire length of Potgieter Street being declared "a Section 19 business district" for all races.

The chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr Herman van Rensburg, pointed out that the proposed new complex would not be completed for at least five years. "I think the whole costly thing should be scrapped."

He said the Indian traders should simply be asked to upgrade their present premises.



Lenasia housing corruption claim

Sun 28/10/84

Reports by Tyrone August

The chairman of the Federation of Residents' Associations of Lenasia said yesterday the housing crisis in the township had led to rampant bribery and corruption.

"In 1977 the housing backlog in Lenasia was 2 200," Dr R A M Salojee told the 300 residents who attended a protest meeting at the Lenasia Civic Centre.

"Today the backlog stands at 8 800. This has led to bribery and corruption.

"It has been alleged that one has to pay up to R3 000 before one can get a house. There can be no doubt that this kind of exploitation is rampant."

Dr Salojee said some individuals were making handsome profits through rent racketteering, sub-letting houses and accommodating tenants in backyards.

He dismissed bodies such as the Lenasia Management Committee and the South African Indian Council as spineless.

"Dialogue and negotiation have brought only frustration and despair," he said.

The secretary of the Durban Housing Action Committee, Mr Virgil Bonhomme, said it was the responsibility of the Government to provide proper housing.

He attacked the Government's new housing policy for making provision only for those earning less than R150 a month.

"This is shifting the responsibility of housing to individuals and business," he said.

Lenasia votes for Sri Lanka boycott

A call to boycott the tour by Sri Lankan cricketers was made at a meeting in Lenasia yesterday.

"We condemn the tour," said the resolution. "White sportsmen are trying to get back into international sport by soliciting the support of the oppressed.

"Large sums of money are being spent to attract overseas sportsmen to South Africa instead of being spent on housing, education and other basic needs of the people.

"We believe a sports and cultural boycott is an effective means of struggle to further our aims towards non-racial democracy."

The resolution called on school principals to deny the Sri Lankan cricketers access to schoolchildren during the tour.

FM 29/10/82 84

INDIAN TRADERS TO TREK

The entire Indian consultative committee (ICC) of Potgietersrus has resigned over the past three weeks. Their action is in protest against a unanimous vote by the all-white town council at the end of September to expel Indian traders from the central business district to their "own" location. Potgietersrus is one of the last Transvaal platteland towns where Indians — in about 35 shops — still do business in the CBD.

But because the Department of Community Development (ComDev) has no funds available to erect the proposed new shopping centre, it has informed the council that it will have to wait five years before the Indian traders can be moved.

The council, six of whose nine members were elected back in March, rescinded a 1980 resolution by the previous council allowing Indians to stay. That decision was sponsored by the local branch of Assocom. In line with other platteland towns, however, the council now wants Indians moved to their own shopping complex which is earmarked on a site about 1 km out of the town centre. A proposal that part of the town, where Indian shops are clustered, be declared "open" in terms of Section 19 of the Group Areas Act was considered but turned down, says town clerk, Carl Mattheus. Mattheus has no comment on the council's decision. He is "just an official."

According to (former) ICC chairman, A B Ismail, the previous council had, on the recommendation of the local Sakekamer, resolved to ask government to proclaim Potgieter Street a Section 19 trading area. But ComDev refused the request in January last year, Ismail tells the *FM*. This was not surprising since ComDev had, says Ismail, already expropriated Indian properties in the CBD. Some traders are disputing compensation in court, he adds.

Ismail is baffled by the council's decision. "We have always had good relations. But since the new council came in, there seems to be a verkrampte element that wants to push us out. Today we don't know if it is NP, CP or HNP."

Families lose their homes for a JSE parking lot

S. Express 31/10/82 (84)

SIX Indian families are being made homeless so the building they live in can make way for a parking lot for the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

Arenal House in Kerk Street is owned by the JSE, which successfully applied for a Supreme Court order in January to evict 12 families then living in the three-storey building.

Tenants were given eight months to leave — and today's deadline leaves the six remaining families with nowhere to go.

Among them are at least four pupils due to write end-of-year school examinations. One student is half-way through his second-year university examinations

This week the JSE refused to alter the court order and in a letter to Actstop, a group which fights evictions, said: "The stock exchange has plans to demolish the building to develop its parking facilities and it is most vital that these plans be not subjected to further delay."

By DEBRA CLEVELAND

The building was leased to Mr F A Dadabhai, a wholesale grocer, who in turn let the two other storeys to Indian families.

Surrounded by scaffolding, the building is dilapidated and run down.

The JSE has come under attack from both Actstop and Professor John Dugard, head of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Prof Dugard said it seemed that "family life is to be subordinate to parking facilities as far as the stock exchange is concerned.

"Here we see the face of capitalism at it ugliest. Obviously the JSE regards accommodation for their BMWs and Mercedes-Benz as being more important than human life".

The families said they had found it impossible to find alternative accommodation.

Mr Jaipiakahs Kalidas, 24, who lives eight other family members, said: "We have lived here since 1973 and have tried everything, but there is absolutely no accommodation available.

"The JSE is fully aware of the critical housing shortage, but is still going ahead with the court order."

Another resident, Zaihul Bosaila and his wife, Anisa, have a month-old baby. Since they have found no other housing they will have to move in with Anisa's sister in a two-bedroomed Lenasia house.

Residents said yesterday: "The fact that we will become homeless has not touched the members of the stock exchange.

"Only recently these people suggested the Government move away from hurtful discrimination and alleviate the artificial housing shortage created by the Group Areas Act.

"Now they are carrying out the Act they protested against.

"This ruthless act by the private sector tramples over the basic human rights of people — the right to housing and security for all."

The manager (administration) of the JSE, Mr R Newton, said: "Why are you creating an issue out of nothing?

"The tenants are not our responsibility since we leased the building to Mr Dadabhai. He leased the flats and we turned a blind eye to it."

He said the JSE was "very sympathetic" toward the families' plight, but that it could no longer delay development.

"We appreciate the housing crisis but we can't delay any further."

Prof Dugard said: "Tenants are not able to find alternative accommodation because of the Group Areas Act.

"In my view the stock exchange has the economic and political influence to persuade the Government to allow the tenants to occupy other premises in a white area by means of a permit.

"I do not believe the JSE has the courage to really confront the Government on the race laws," he said.

● Residents of Arenal House — today is their last day in the building and they have nowhere else to go.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

Around the world

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Star 3/11/82

84

Eviction threat: talks to be held

Tenants of Arenel House in Kerk Street, under threat of eviction to make way for parking facilities for the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, will have talks with the JSE, which owns the building.

The JSE agreed late yesterday to hold discussions with the tenants. The building has been home for seven families for almost 10 years.

Talks were announced at a meeting at Arenel House last night attended by tenants and more than 30 supporters from community organisations.

Representatives of the Anti-South African Indian Council committee, the Federation of Residents' Associations of Lenasia and the Action Committee to Stop Evictions (Actstop) told the meeting they supported the tenants' actions.

A tenant, Mr J Kalidas, said that under no circumstances would the families move until they found other accommodation.

Tenants had initially been told to vacate the building by Monday morning but won a last-minute reprieve from the JSE allowing them to remain in Arenel House after the November 1 deadline.

This was followed by the JSE's announcement that it was prepared to hold talks with tenants.

Eviction 'pressure' on illegals under fire

The chairman of the Action Committee to Stop Evictions (Actstop) has criticised what he describes as a new effort to evict Indian and coloured residents living in white areas.

Mr Cassim Salojee said the questioning of Indian and coloured residents by police in Mayfair and the arrest of tenants of Delmonica Court in Joubert Park, Johannesburg, indicated a new wave of action against illegal residents.

"I fail to understand this new determination to get rid of tenants in the so-called white areas when there is an acute shortage of houses for black people," Mr Salojee said.

"I also fail to understand it because the Government is talking about change. Their actions, however, seem condradictory. One gets the impression there is no move towards change on fundamental issues. The harassment of the so-called illegals shows this."

Mr Salojee said there were signs landlords were being pressured not to accommodate Indians and coloured people and he regarded the arrests at Delmonica Court as an example.

IN CELLS

Forty people, mostly Indians and coloured people were arrested in a pre-dawn police raid last Thursday and charged with trespassing. Ten paid admission of guilt fines and were released.

The rest appeared in court the next day after spending a night in the cells at Hillbrow Police Station. Charges against them were withdrawn.

"We see this as a careful programme of harassment and intimidation designed to scare us into leaving," said one tenant, Mr Kelvin Prakasim.

Actstop has recently also received reports of intimidation by landlords from residents in Mayfair, Hillbrow and Joubert Park.

The Senior Public Prosecutor of Johannesburg, Mr A P de Vries, told The Star there had been no increase in arrests under the Group Areas Act.

The (coloured) Great Trek...

THOUSANDS of coloured people in South Africa are undertaking their own Great Trek north.

However, unlike their Afrikaner counterparts of 150 years ago, they are finding their new land is not what they expected: it is no longer a land of milk and honey.

And they are also finding that Johannesburg, the 'Golden City', is not what it was made out to be: it is not bursting out with opportunities; the streets are not lined with gold.

Instead, the coloured trekkers have found unemployment, a housing crisis, overcrowded schools and people sleeping on pavements.

In the past three years more than 20 000 coloureds — mainly from Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, George and Upington — have moved to Johannesburg to seek a better living.

But already the waiting list for houses in the coloured community now stands at more than 10 000, so the 'trekkers' stand little or no chance of getting housing.

And the current recession has put paid to hopes of getting work since most of the 'out-of-towners' are artisans — bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers and builders — and the building industry is now in a slump.

The coloured population of Johannesburg has risen steadily over the past few years, and in 1980 stood at 98 000.

According to Mr Mohammed Dangor, vice-chairman of the Coloured Management Committee, most families live with friends or relatives, or board with other families.

"This is obviously causing huge social problems like divorce and alcoholism, as up to three families are living in one house. If they put their names on the housing waiting list, chances are they will never come up. It has now reached a crisis situation."

He said most were artisans who sought work by visiting building sites. "But a high percentage of them are turned away, having used up precious money through buses or cars getting there."

Coloured schools are also very overcrowed. In north-western areas such as Bosmont there is a shortage of high schools and in Eldorado Park there is a severe shortage of both junior and senior schools.

● Don Mateman
... community worker

Report:

has offered to take her in. But since the house is already filled with the woman's adult children and their families, next week Mrs Koopman will have to go back to living on the streets.

"Often I sleep with the children at Kliptown station. When I first came up here I applied to the council for a house but was told I'd have to wait four years."

Mrs Koopman worked in Port Elizabeth as a domestic servant, but has not been able to find work. And even if she did, she says, who would care for her children? She is expecting another child in five months.

"I get some groceries every Sunday from the Catholic Church. But I'm on my last legs. I don't know how we'll carry on, and I don't know what to do."

A teacher from Durban, Mrs Monica Sass, 31, has been in Johannesburg for six months. She lives in a council flat in Eldorado Park which was given to her only because she is a teacher. If she ever leaves the profession, she loses the flat.

Her husband Anthony, 28, is a bricklayer and has been looking for work for months.

many families would send their children to private schools if they could afford it, since in some cases they are taught by unqualified staff.

One of the most worst cases is that of Mrs Veronica Koopman, 35, who, with six of her eight children, has slept on the streets for most of the past year.

She moved to Johannesburg from Port Elizabeth after her husband, a carpenter, moved to the Transvaal to find work in the belief that it was available.

When Mrs Koopman arrived, however, her husband disappeared and she discovered she was pregnant. Two of her children now stay with friends, while six have remained with her.

This weekend she is staying with an old woman who

home by ½%

He said the fact that banks had reduced their prime lending rates by 1% was "a recognition that rates are going down. The signs have been there for some time".

If this resulted in banks bringing down their deposit rates it could mean that building societies would follow suit and, depending on which way the cat jumped, the banks' reduction in rates could either take the pressure off building societies or increase it.

"If the reduction in the lending rates indicates a certain reluctance to borrow, maybe banks won't compete so hard for investment money.

"But if the reduction stimulates borrowing they will continue to compete against building societies, and our ability to attract investment funds will not improve."

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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(84)

THE QUIET NEW WAY OF KILLING A TOWN FOR THE SAKE OF APARTHEID

GOODBYE KLIPTOWN

By KAY TURVEY

KLIPTOWN, a small territorial enclave bordering Soweto and Eldorado Park, is one of the few non-racial trading centres left in the country — but it won't be for very much longer.

Apartheid is slowly engulfing this thriving commercial squatter area that serves blacks and coloureds.

"Legally it is difficult, if not near impossible, to ascertain the status of Kliptown," says a Johannesburg lawyer.

Yet for a town with a history of defiance — the banned ANC's Freedom Charter was ratified at a congress here 27 years ago — the problems now facing it are slipping by almost unnoticed, says a Johannesburg lawyer.

According to the Department of Community Development, Kliptown, is a coloured area.

It was here in a battered patch of the Kliptown veld that 3 600 delegates responded to the call for freedom.

Yet today much of the spirit of protest that characterised the meeting appears to have been dampened.

Squatters are quietly evicted and sent back to the homelands. There are no bulldozers tearing down the shanty dwellings to arouse a cry of public indignation.

Since the outcry of Crossroads and Pageview a new strategy has been devised.

In Kliptown, pressure is being put on the landlords to evict their lawful black tenants.

LEFT: The busy road that divides Kliptown on the left from Soweto's casual street right. TOP CENTRE: Sing How Lamb, owner of a busy Kliptown butchery. BOTTOM CENTRE: Jeff Kirshon with employees at the garage he has owned for 14 years. His father owned it before him. RIGHT: Elias Mephepu, one of Kliptown's fresh produce roadside vendors.

In terms of the Group Areas Act specially designated areas can be set aside as "open" areas for industrial and commercial purposes.

After being frozen for development for 15 years in January of last year, areas of Kliptown were given Section 19 rights, which entitle anyone to trade in the area but not to live there. The people find it a "less vicious" part of the Group Areas Act, as it operates indirectly.

Mohammed Dangor, who is involved in community matters in Kliptown, expresses it this way: "Section 19 has put evictions into the hands of free enterprise, and no one assumes responsibility.

"It removes the obligation to rehouse the people from the Department of Community Development."

Mohammed Nusaf, a legal resources lawyer, says: "The whole irony of the situation of the landlords getting the black tenants out is that once the blacks are out, the Indian and coloured property owners will probably be expropriated themselves."

There are 537 families living in Kliptown who do not have the right to trade in the area, while only 100 families in the area have Section 19 rights and can trade there, although it is illegal for them to live in Kliptown.

Unable to find alternative accommodation, the twilight people are as doomed as their town. Twenty-five percent living in the area have no official racial classification. While it is estimated that the rest of the population is 40 percent coloured and 35 percent black.

In the dusty little town, vegetable vendors crowd the shop fronts. There is a shop where a black electrician sells his wares alongside a Chinese butcher. Further down the road a white garage owner shouts to an Indian clothes retailer across the street.

It all appears to be a gay, cheerful, thriving economic community.

Yet the small dealers and vendors who make up the colourful informal sector are slowly being squeezed out by big business, due to large scale buying in a limited area.

"The Government has certainly got big business to do the dirty work for them," Mohammed Nusaf believes.

Cassim Salojee of Actstop, an organisation which contests evictions, says "Kliptown is a tiny area which was put up for grabs and a few rich have bought the place out.

"The larger concerns are moving in and soon there will be no room for the small trader."

Certainly rents have escalated. Modest grey, little shops boasting an assortment of trinkets are now rented out for up to R1 500 with no lease, they used to be about R450 a month.

Housing costs have also rocketed, with the going rate for a house on a postage-stamp sized stand R75 000. An empty stand, unserviced and with no possibility of obtaining electricity or water, sells for R50 000.

Houses are too expensive for the ordinary resident. They are driven to find a roof over their heads, congregating, on average, four families to a house.

They are lucky. Others are forced to live in a large, old stone barn. Dimly lit, one can make out rough corrugated iron divisions, as families attempt to provide themselves with a little privacy.

The uncertainty that pervades the Kliptown community is summarised in the words of Mrs Alice Mombombo who comes from the Eastern Cape and lives with her five children in their own little square of the old stables. "We don't know what they wish to do with us."

Around her an emaciated dog dozes in the dust and naked children with distended bellies play in the sun. Two small girls struggle with a bucket of water they have fetched from the only tap in the area. Mrs Mombombo tells us that two children have already been killed in the struggle for water at the tap which often runs dry.

Beyond the barn is a row of iron huts. They belong to lawful residents and were built for them by the Department when their shanties were pulled down. They, too, share the scarce tap water.

A woman emerges from her tiny, prefabricated tin dwelling. She has lived in Kliptown for the past five years. She tells us: "At least they (the Government) are promising us houses." Then she confides: "I don't think they know what to do with us."

Yet it is generally accepted that parts of Kliptown will be included in the greater Soweto area. In August of this year an entire section of this throbbing commercial area was proclaimed part of Soweto.

Already the anomolous situation exists where the shops on the one side of the main street in Kliptown face the shops of Soweto on the other. And shoppers happily cross the street to buy a live chicken in Soweto after buying a bunch of bananas from a Kliptown street vendor.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said the future of the town was still being decided.

Ceteris Paribus
Price
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them under the Group Areas Act.

The prospects for these families looked bleak. There appeared to be no defence to the charges.

The disheartened residents felt sure they must be guilty because the Act specifically prohibits people who are not members of the white group from living in white group areas. And, once a person has been found guilty under the Act, it is competent for the magistrate to authorise an eviction order.

Fortunately, leaders in the community perceived that an organisation should be formed to represent the "illegals". Overnight, this organisation, named Actstop, attracted the support of the "illegals". Actstop stressed that the only way in which the people could resist these evictions effectively was to act together and develop a common strategy.

One of Actstop's earliest resolutions was that it should enlist the support of lawyers in Johannesburg to defend the hundreds of cases that would soon be coming to court.

The lawyers consulted were able to advise the organisation that there were certain defences available. If each case were properly and skilfully defended, it was possible that the State would not succeed in securing the convictions required in order to obtain the necessary eviction orders from the court.

WHAT Actstop now required was the services of a large group of lawyers in order to defend the cases coming up for prosecution. Actstop mounted a campaign to convince the lawyers of Johannesburg that it was their duty to defend these cases on a *"pro amico"* basis.

The response to Actstop's call was astounding. Over 100 lawyers pledged themselves to defend at least one case each. Public prosecutors were shocked to find that on the days set down for the first appearances of all the "illegals" the courts were crammed with lawyers applying for further particulars to the charge sheets, arranging postponements and generally going about the business of setting up good defences to the charges.

Actstop's first tactical victory had been won. Instead of masses of unrepresented accused meekly accepting their purported guilt, each case was to be fought on its merit and decided properly.

Aside from the various technical defences utilised by the lawyers, one major defence the accused was a *bona fide* employee of a white resident.

Lawyers acting for the accused people spent days in court, exercising to the full the rights of accused to call into question each and every element of the offence — rights seldom exercised by the mass of accused people in South Africa because they simply do not have sufficient knowledge of their rights, nor the wherewithal to employ lawyers.

The result of all this has been that the authorities' aim to deprive people of their accommodation has to a large extent been thwarted. Very few convictions have been secured by the State in this set of prosecutions.

FURTHERMORE, a body of case law has been developed in the process of taking a number of the convictions by magistrates to the Supreme Court.

Last week, for instance, the Supreme Court delivered an historic judgment when it held in the case of Mrs Govender that, even though she had been convicted of living illegally in a white group area, because it was shown that there was no alternative accommodation being made available for her by the Department of Community Development and because she had no alternative place to live, the magistrate should have exercised his discretion to stay the eviction order until such time as the department could find accommodation for the accused person.

Cynics will argue that all this has merely been a futile exercise. They will say that tens of thousands of people are being removed from their homes annually in South Africa and that the relieving of the plight of a few hundred of these people is merely a drop in the ocean.

This argument, however, misses the point.

The assertion of human rights is a process which is built on the foundation of the man in the street experiencing for himself the struggle for his human rights. Broad political solutions are obviously the greatest single factor affecting a change in the quality of human rights.

But it is the little struggles, of little people, which will inform and influence policy-makers of the future.

Actstop, and the lawyers who supported the "illegals" of Johannesburg, have contributed significantly to the assertion of human liberties in South Africa.

SANDTON

(84) (Sandton) Star 10/12/82

Sandton race gaps bridged

When the Progressive Federal Party took control of Sandton Town Council earlier this year it undertook to "build bridges" between the race groups. And as 1982 draws to a close management committee chairman Mr Rick Valente believes his party has managed to do just that. Municipal Reporter Lucille McNamara reviews the PFP's track record.

The Sandton Town Council is pinning its hopes on the Government for approval to establish a township for its coloured community which for years has been flourishing in "illegal" accommodation.

The council has earmarked a tract of land to the north-east of the town and if the go-ahead is given it will end years of homelessness endured by coloured people.

Another project about to begin is a township for Indians, also currently housed illegally throughout the municipal area.

The PFP-controlled council believes the new Indian area, Marlboro Gardens, should be regarded as part and parcel of Sandton and given direct representation on the local authority.

"The same principle will apply to the coloured community if the Department of Community Development approves our request to establish a township," said management committee chairman Mr Rick Valente.

COMMITTED

"Our coloured and Indian communities are part of Sandton and I believe the majority of Sandtonians are committed to reform.

"While I concede there is a vociferous minority opposed to change the facts are that we have several thousand people who must be housed.

"We cannot wave a magic wand and make them disappear. We believe they should be given direct representation on the town council to safeguard the interests of their communities."

The problem of housing Sandton's 6 700 coloured people was given added emphasis with the proposed redevelopment of Alexandra township.

The estimated 5 000 coloured people living in the black township have to be resettled, as they are not included in the redevelopment proposals.

The 95 ha site earmarked by the council is bordered by the Eastern Bypass on the west, the Modderfontein dynamite factory to the east and the white suburbs of Buccleuch, Modderfontein and Linbro Park to the north and south.

Development of Marlboro Gardens, the Indian area, is reaching completion and the first 850 stands are expected to become available within the next few weeks.

However, demand far exceeds the number of stands and the council has asked the Government for permission to extend Marlboro to land between the Jukskei River and the Eastern Bypass.

The council plans to make 600 stands available on this 63 ha stretch of land.

The PFP is committed to scrapping petty apartheid. One step taken in Sandton this year was opening the only municipal swimming pool to all people.

The council simply removed all discriminatory signposting at the pool, which is near Sandton City in the CBD.

LIBRARIES

"There was no fanfare and there haven't been any incidents," said Mr Valente.

The second move on the road to reform is opening municipal libraries to all race groups.

"We hope to do this in the new year, pending legislation which will empower local authorities to make that decision," said Mr Valente.

EDUCATION

Better teaching for a better life

By Moira Levy

Upgrading the standard and quality of black education can in time lead to improvements to the quality of township life.

That is the aim of Nashua's Adopt-a-School project, according to personnel mana-

money wasted," Mr Zulch said.

However, next year a library would be given to the school and the company was toying with the idea of building a prefabricated room to house it, he said.

"There are only six classrooms, one off the

Keep this
Wash

Coloured group area raises doubts

Sandton is to test public reaction

By Shirley Woodgate

Reaction to the establishment of a coloured group area in Sandton and the extension of Marlboro Gardens Indian township will be tested at a public meeting next month.

The meeting, called by Linbro Park Residents' Association, is intended to gauge the feelings of people living in Kelvin, Buccleuch and Linbro Park, who, it is said were not consulted on the proposed moves.

The proposals were adopted at the last town council meeting despite opposition from the four Independent councillors

In his report to the Linbro Park Residents' Association, the chairman, Mr Harold Kimmel, said the committee felt that the coloured community living in Alexandra was not a Sandton problem but a Government one, and that the council was using ratepayers' money irresponsibly to import problems.

"We believe a coloured group area on this piece of land is impractical as the area is too small and, in the council's own words, 'this will not satisfy future demands'."

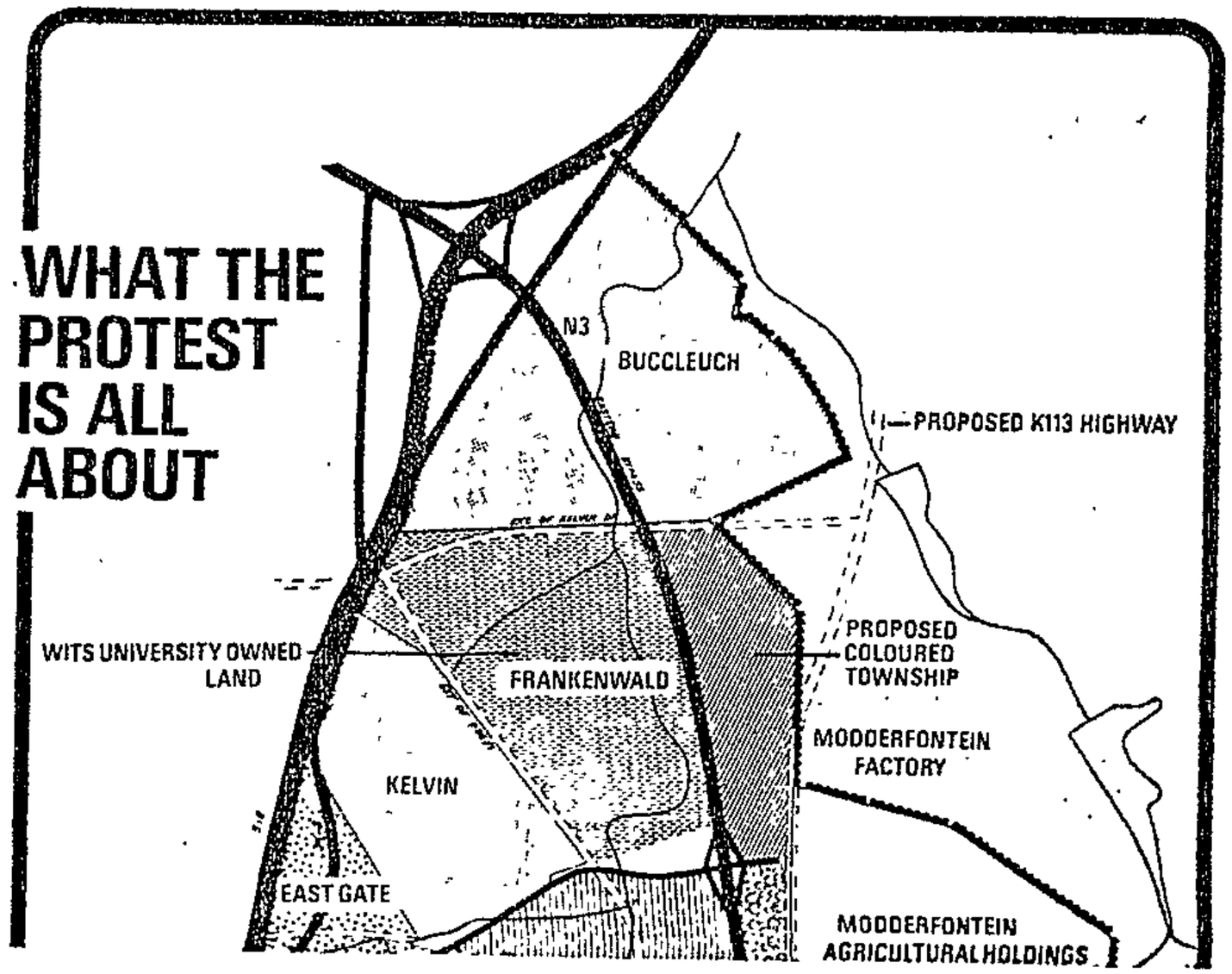
The area would be reduced in size further by the K113 road and the existing Escom servitude, Mr Kimmel said.

He pointed out that there was no transport and a complete lack of services. These would be extremely expensive to install.

"Furthermore, the area abuts on Modderfontein's security area, and may present a security hazard in terms of blasting regulations," he said.

Emphasising that objections applied to the establishment of any low-cost development scheme near Linbro Park, Mr Kimmel said it appeared no feasibility or economic viability studies had been done, nor mention made of minimum values of land or buildings.

The councillor for the area, Mrs Jo Marais, believes there is a "strong swell" against the establishment of the coloured township in an area not designed for this purpose.



Times still off the streets

LONDON — The Times failed to appear again today, the fifth consecutive issue to be lost since December 20. Management had been hoping for talks with the print unions to end the dispute before Christmas.

Kevin Frater has been shunted from foster home to foster home.

Now he says: "This is the home I've been looking for."

His new home is with Mr David Frater (29), and Mr Frater's mother.

He has already lived with the family for two years and has taken Mr Frater's name.

Maria Andreou (8) was taken to hospital when her hair got caught in machinery at her father's shoe shop.

MACHINERY

Doctors — one of medicine's oldest remedies — were needed to draw excess blood after a delicate operation on the girl's scalp.

The leeches were applied to Maria's scalp twice daily.

Now her condition is never

WRITERS
OLIVETTI P
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'84

GUARDS PATROL CONDEMNED JSE BUILDING

By DEBRA CLEVELAND

SECURITY guards with dogs yesterday guarded the entrance to the Johannesburg Stock Exchange-owned Arenal House in Kerk Street — stopping its grocer tenant from entering the upstairs flats.

The building came under spotlight last week when six Indian families faced eviction because the JSE intends demolishing the block. They were given eight months to find alternative accommodation and by last Sunday — the expiry date — had been unable to find anything.

The building was originally leased to Mr F A Dadabhai, who in turn let flats out to 12 Indian families — six of whom left during the eight months' period. Three managed this week to find other accommodation while three families remain.

Mr Dadabhai was this week served with a court order to leave his wholesale grocery premises on the ground floor of the building, and accused by the JSE of stripping the empty upstairs flats of their doors, bath tubs, water pipes and sinks.

The acting president of the JSE, Mr V B Ruiter, said: "Security guards have been placed outside the building to stop Mr Dadabhai from causing any more damage to the building.

"We don't object to him removing what belongs to him, but to the way in which he has ripped everything out.

"On Friday there was water streaming all over the building and on to the streets."

Mr Dadabhai denied the accusations and said he was removing what he had installed.

Meanwhile scaffolding surrounds Arenal House although demolition work has not started.

Mr Ruiter said he did not know how long the demolition would be stayed.

WHITES FEAR POOR NEIGHBOURS

Sandton's coloureds face housing protest

By WILMAR UTTING

RESIDENTS of Buccleuch, Kelvin and Linbro Park will hold a mass meeting early next month to hammer out what action to take over a decision to establish townships for coloureds and Indians in Sandton.

At a meeting of the Sandton Town Council this week seven Progressive Federal Party councillors voted in favour of a coloured township bounded by Buccleuch on the north, the N3 motorway on the west, AECI ground to the east and Modderfontein and Linbro Park to the south.

They also agreed to an extension to the proposed Indian township of Marlboro Gardens which will border Kelvin.

Mr Ricky Valente, Sandton's management committee chairman, said a township was needed to house Sandton coloureds who had been forced out of the area to live in Alexandra township, or for coloured workers in Sandton.

Almost 7 000 people could be housed on 93ha. This was short of what would be required, but if the population increased either the housing density could increase or part of a nearby rubbish dump could be used for certain facilities such as sportsfields.

"We must remember we are not talking about importing people. The coloureds are, or were, Sandton residents," Mr Valente said.

"And we are not talking of setting up a shanty town," he said.

The decision was opposed by the four independent councillors. Mr Bill Hedding asked for an amendment that before a final decision, a socio-economic study be done among the coloureds in Alexandra

This week, all the opponents of the decision stressed that race had nothing to do with their objections.

Mr Harold Kimmel, chairman of the Linbro Park Residents' Association, said this week the most distressing thing about the decisions were that they were taken without consulting residents. The council had reneged on its promise to always consult residents before taking action, he said.

"Reason left when politics came into the meeting," Mr Kimmel said.

"Mr Hedding's amendment was a perfectly feasible one and yet it caused a political split. The decision was not based on reason or intelligence, it was a party political one.

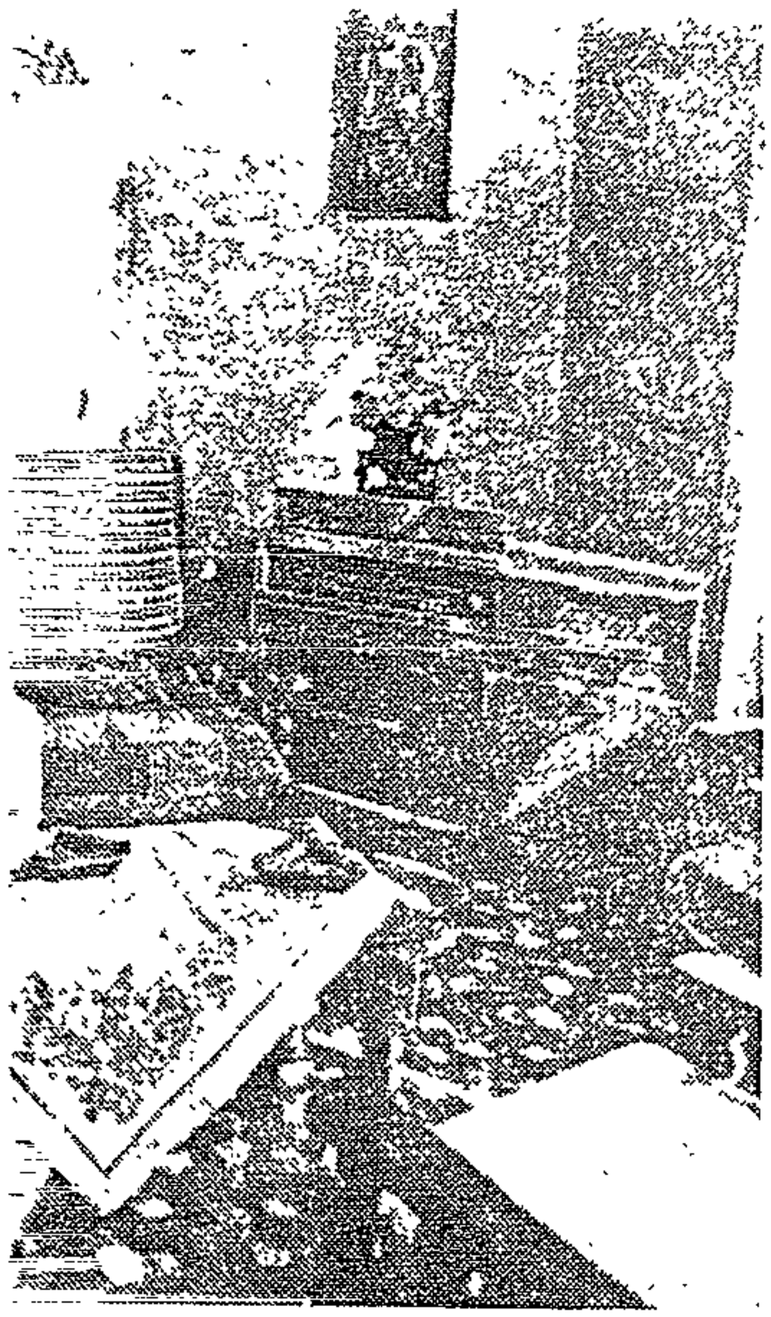
"The council has decided to import problems into our municipality, when already we have insufficient funds for what has to be done."

He said residents would consider action at a meeting early next month.

Mrs Jo Marais, independent councillor for Linbro Park, said there would have been no objections to the coloured township if the people moving in could have owned the houses and paid rates.

"I have no doubt that much of the housing will be sub-economic.

"We are not a sub-economic area, and for some of us our homes represent the biggest investment in our lives. I would object to any sub-economic housing close to us, regardless of the colour of the people who live there," Mrs Marais said.



w his whole home is to be demolished

house by order

THIS is the story of the house that Bart Williams built.

Bart, 41, has lived in the tiny northern Cape backwater town of Stella all his life

And for 19 of those years, he and his wife and their two children lived happily in their modest home It is clean and comfortable, has two bedrooms, kitchen and a small, but tastefully furnished lounge.

Bart Williams, a messenger earning R120 a month, is proud of that house.

He renovated it over the years at his own expense: steel window frames, decent doors and concrete floors — a far cry from its original mudhut appearance

Tomorrow his dream will die

That is when Bart Williams and his family — and about 150 other Black people who live in Stella — will be moved to a neighbouring homeland, BophutaTswana, where jobs and housing are critically scarce.

And his house and others will stand empty, awaiting demolition.

This coming week Government trucks will begin the task of transporting the Black people of Stella to BophutaTswana, which is officially their "homeland", although many were born in Stella.

But they speak Tswana, and are therefore automatically "citizens" of BophutaTswana.

■■■

Their move will follow within weeks of the threatened "removal" of thousands of Blacks in nearby Vryburg and Jankempdorp.

It appears, says one White businessman, to be an attempt to "clear" the northern Cape and western Transvaal platteland of Blacks.

A White farmer told me Northern Cape Administration Board officials said they were moving the families so that "if there is an election like Rhodesia's, Blacks will not outnumber Whites in Stella and other towns."

The Black people of Stella will be moved to two areas - Atemalang 80km away where they will be able to rent houses at just over R5 a month and Madibogo 40 km away where they will have to build their own houses

For Bart Williams, his choice was Madibogo — because it is closer to his work at Stella and because he can afford to build a new house

Many of his Stella neighbours cannot. Their average wage according to Mr Ben Molefe chairman of the elected Black advisory board is R75 a month.

Mr Molefe, a Post Office messenger earns R77 a month

In nearly every case the uprooted Black breadwinner will have to continue working in

SUNDAY EXPRESS INVESTIGATION

Report: DAVID NIDDRIE

Pictures: DOUG LEE

Stella if they want to work at all. There are few jobs where they are going.

Those moving to Atemalang will face an extra R15 in transport costs and those living in Madibogo an extra R10.

At Madibogo, Bart Williams will have to start all over again — paying R42 for a plot and building his own house a second time around

The reason for the move, says the Northern Cape Administration Board, is the lack of water supplies pumping and health facilities

The location is obviously poor and lacking in facilities, but Madibogo will be no better say its future residents And, according to one White businessman, "these people do not earn much, but their homes represent a life's work

■■■

Most of the villagers Blacks and Whites including those who say they think NNP and vote that are outraged

They believe that says is wrong, and could lead to mass starvation among the families forced to move

Black and White villagers are bitter that outsiders are forcing this "new apartheid" on the village

They believe the move will almost certainly lead to the collapse of Stella's new business which relies on Blacks for half their trade

● Alternating the tea farmers stand the chance of finding work in the township where there are small shops three schools and a bus depot The

Indian tenant clung to proof of her fight for home

stw 21/2/82

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By Yussuf Nazeer

A tattered slip of paper—no longer than a matchbox — with an official stamp on it, was crucial evidence in the case which saved Mrs Gladys Catherine Govender (52) and her family of six from being thrown out of their Mayfair home under the Group Areas Act.

In a landmark judgment this week, the Pretoria Supreme Court ruled that Mrs Govender, convicted of living illegally in a white group area, should not be evicted without considering the availability of alternative housing.

Mrs Govender, a devout Christian, relaxed in the neat lounge of her Hanover Street home, released from the continuous stress which followed her conviction under the Act in March. "God has saved me and my family," she declared.

APPLICATION

A magistrate sentenced Mrs Govender in March to R50 or 25 days, suspended for three years, for being an illegal occupant of a house in the white area of Mayfair. She was to have been evicted at the end of this month.

"When I first got married 33 years ago, I applied for a home through the Department of Community Development. But every year, when I approached the department about my application, officials could not find my form and denied I had applied for a house," Mrs Govender recalled. She was living in Fordsburg at the time.

She said she had had to complete a new application each year for the next 30 years as each application was "lost" by clerks in the department's office.

Hundreds of people complained about this, she added. Finally the department decided to issue applicants with a slip of paper bearing the department of community development's official stamp.

PROOF

"I got this slip 11 years ago and hung on to it tenaciously," Mrs Govender said. "One of my children was once cleaning out my handbag and threw the paper out with other odds and ends. But I spotted this and retrieved it.

"It was the only real proof I had in the world to show that I had, in fact, applied for a house. And now I believe it was this piece of paper which helped save me," she said.

Mrs Govender moved into white Mayfair, which is now occupied by scores of coloured and Indian families, three years ago after she had had to move out of a home she was renting in Fordsburg.

White homeowners sold and rented houses in Mayfair to coloured and Indian families who could not find homes in their assigned group areas.

Many such occupants have been brought to court under the Group Areas Act — some cases are still pending, other illegal residents have eviction orders hanging over their heads.

Actstop, the organisation formed four years ago to aid people evicted under the Group Areas Act has been instrumental in fighting Mrs Govender's case.

"I want to thank Actstop for being God's instrument in helping to fight my case. Now my family and I can sleep peacefully again after months of living in [illegible]," Mrs Govender said.

Verdict will hinder Group Areas clampdown in city

By Eugene Saldanha

The Supreme Court decision on Group Areas Act evictions, handed down this week, represents a setback for Government efforts to clamp down on Indian and coloured people and a handful of blacks living illegally in Johannesburg's "white" flatland and central suburbs.

During the past five months the families of 45 Indian and coloured tenants living illegally in Hillbrow and Joubert Park have faced the prospect of eviction after being issued with court orders under the Group Areas Act.

But this week's Supreme Court decision — which, in effect, means an eviction order should not be seen as part of sentence in a Group Areas Act conviction — has given temporary relief to tenants who are appealing against their sentences.

The judgment followed an appeal by an Indian pensioner Mrs Gladys Govender, whose family faced eviction from their Mayfair, Johannesburg, home. An ejection order was granted against Mrs Govender in March this year after she was found guilty of contravening the Group Areas Act.

In handing down the appeal judgment, Mr Justice Goldstone said the lower courts generally expected an eviction order would automatically follow an eviction under the Group Areas Act.

"In my opinion, the sooner this practice ceases, the better," he said.

The Action Committee to Stop Evictions (Actstop), which has spearheaded the campaign against group areas evictions, would now seek to have eviction orders against other convicted tenants set aside, a spokesman for the organisation said yesterday.

"Some of the tenants who received eviction orders have since moved into garages and backyards in the coloured and Indian areas. But we will apply to court to have the eviction orders set aside," the spokesman said.

Legal experts point out, however, that in terms of the Group Areas Act the courts still have discretionary powers to make an eviction order. The proviso is that they may only do so after holding a full inquiry, which has to be preceded by a formal request from the prosecutor.

"While the ruling sets a precedent, which will allow those convicted under the Act a little more time to find accommodation, it does not prevent them from being dragged back to court again. This situation can only be avoided if the Group Areas Act is done away with," said the spokesman.

Judges in landmark group areas ruling

Rdm 1/12/82 (84)

Mail Reporter

IN A landmark judgment, the Pretoria Supreme Court has ruled that people convicted of living illegally in white group areas should not be automatically evicted.

The ruling, by Mr Justice R J Goldstone and Mr Justice L le Grange, has been hailed by opponents of the Group Areas Act, led by Actstop, and legal experts.

They say it will help ensure the humane application of the Act, and stop the eviction of people who have no other place to live.

The judgment follows an appeal by an Indian woman, Mrs Gladys Govender, whose family faced eviction from their Mayfair, Johannesburg, home.

Sapa reports that Mrs Govender was convicted in March this year of contravening the Group Areas Act by living in a white area. She was fined R50, or 25 days, suspended for three years.

The magistrate, Mr R D Curle, also ordered she be ejected from the premises and that the order be stayed until December 31 this year.

The order would fall away if the Department of Community Development gave her permission to stay at the premises.

Yesterday the judges ruled an eviction order should not be seen as part of sentence.

The court was informed from the Bar that the lower court generally expected that an eviction order would automatically follow a conviction under the Group Areas Act.

"In my opinion, the sooner this practice ceases, the better," said Mr Justice Goldstone.

The court had discretionary power to make an eviction order, but might only do so after holding a full inquiry, which had to be preceded by a formal request from the prosector, the judge said.

The judgment was greeted joyfully by Mr Cassim Saloojee, the chairman of Actstop, who said the judgment would bring "some relief" in the way the Act was implemented.

Professor John Dugard, head of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said yesterday: "The Appeal Court decision goes a long way towards ensuring a humane application of the Act.

"In its present form, the discriminatory nature of the Act is aggravated by the fact that coloureds, Indians and blacks are expected to find accommodation in their own areas when there is just none available. This judgment will ensure people are no longer evicted when they have no other place to live."

BACKGROUND to the news

Supreme Court decision sets Group Areas precedent

Eviction ruling is welcomed

Staff Reporters

The Government will be forced to give top priority to the severe housing crisis after yesterday's historic Pretoria Supreme Court ruling that evictions under the Group Areas Act can be withheld.

The move has been welcomed by legal and race relations experts.

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said it would be difficult for the State to obtain eviction orders until the housing shortage has been settled.

Some experts, however, greeted with scepticism yesterday's ruling that an eviction order can be made only after an in-depth study of the case and a formal application by the State prosecutor.

This in no way curbed the power of the law and merely slowed down the eviction process.

Yesterday Mr Justice Goldstone and Mr Justice le Grange set aside an order evicting a 52-year-old Indian pensioner, Mrs Gladys Catherine Govender, from her home in the white residential area of Mayfair.

In doing so, the judges referred to a sub-section of the new Group Areas Act which gives the courts a discretion in the granting of eviction orders.

This is the first time this section of the Act has been used to set aside an eviction notice, thus setting a precedent for future appeals.

Mr Justice Goldstone said it appeared to have been accepted in the lower courts that an eviction order was part of the sentence after a conviction under the Group Areas Act.

"In my opinion, this is wrong and the sooner this practice stops the better," he said.

Professor Dugard described the court decision as "very important in the way the courts can interpret an unjust law."

"It also vindicates the policy of Actstop which for four years has placed its confidence in the courts," he said.

A spokesman for a legal firm which has handled hundreds of eviction cases said Mrs Govender's reprieve was "a victory we applaud."

"However, the ruling does not actually solve the problem and the power of the Group Areas Act remains unchanged.

"The ruling merely gives those convicted under the Act a little more time to find alternative accommodation or to obtain a permit.

"It does not prevent their being dragged back to court time and time again."

The Southern Transvaal regional secretary of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mrs Ina Perlman, said the institute welcomed the setting aside of Mrs Govender's eviction order.

"We are hoping that this signals the beginning of a time when magistrates take cognisance of the reasons people move into the wrong group areas in the first place.

"However, the basic issue remains and that is that people of all races must be allowed to live where they want to or anywhere they can afford to."

An attorney acting for Actstop, the organisation formed to help those affected by the Group Areas Act, said the ruling was "very significant."

"It means that in order for a magistrate to evict a person convicted under the Act, there must be a formal application by the State prosecutor.

"This will have to be properly motivated and accompanied by appropriate evidence in future."

The chairman of Actstop, Mr Cassim Saloojee, said the routine issuing of eviction notices to those convicted under the Act was a "cruel, inhuman application of the Act."

"We welcome the ruling as heralding a more humane approach but Actstop remains implacably opposed to the Group Areas Act and all its manifestations."

Judge: eviction was out of order

By Sue Leeman, Pretoria Bureau

A person convicted of contravening the Group Areas Act must not automatically be served with an eviction order as part of the sentence, the Pretoria Supreme Court ruled today.

In a precedent-setting move, the court set aside an eviction order ejecting Indian pensioner Mrs Gladys Catherine Govender (52) from her home in Mayfair, saying the correct procedure had not been followed before the order was made.

In doing so, Mr Justice R J Goldstone and Mr Justice L le Grange referred to a sub-clause of the new Group Areas Act which gives the courts discretion to withhold an ejection order after a conviction under the Act.

This is the first time the clause has been used to revoke an ejection order.

In addition, the court ruled that a full inquiry into the circumstances of the convicted person as well as a formal appeal by the State prosecutor must precede the making of an ejection order.

Mrs Govender was convicted in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court in March of contravening the Group Areas Act and sentenced to R50 or 25 days suspended for three years.

She and her family of three children and two grandchildren were ordered to be out of the house in Hanover Street by December 31 this year.

Mrs Govender's repeated attempts to find alternative accommodation failed and her landlord refused to sign application forms for a Department of Community Development permit allowing her to remain in the Mayfair house.

She appealed against the eviction order.

During judgment this morning, Mr Justice Goldstone said the new Group Areas Act stated the magistrate might order ejection after a conviction under the Group Areas Act.

"This is a clear indication that a substantial discretion has been given to magistrates in this regard."

He said the old Group Areas Act made the issuing of an eviction order obligatory.

Mr Justice Goldstone said it appeared to have been accepted in the lower courts that an ejection order must automatically follow a conviction under the Group Areas Act.

"But, in my opinion, an ejection order is not part of the sentence and the sooner this practice stops the better."

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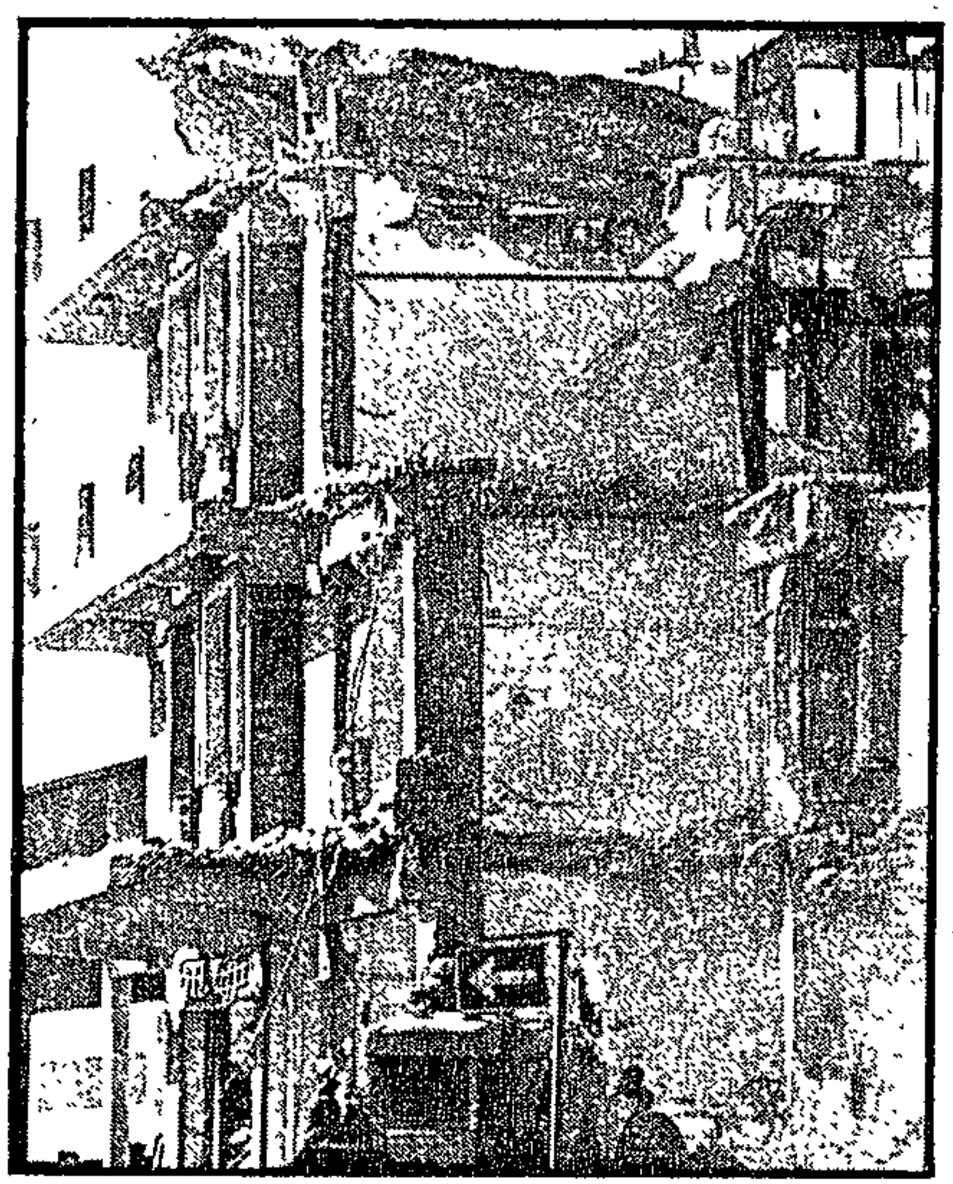


Demolishing a roof over Pageview people's heads.

ONE of the most basic human rights is the right of a family to live together. It is so obvious a right that you will not even find it mentioned in many statements of human rights.

For most South Africans, the right is far from obvious. South Africa may be unique in having laws that actually make it a criminal offence for a husband and wife to live together, laws that effectively compel husbands and wives to live in separate towns.

The South African "pass laws" have a long history, going back at least as far as 1797. Over the years, successive governments systematised and entrenched the pass law system, which was designed to provide cheap African labour in the "white" areas, and, at the same time, to keep the number of Africans in these areas to an absolute minimum.

The developed policy was stated as follows by Dr H F Verwoerd, then Minister of Native Affairs in 1956:

"There (in the European areas) ... the Native is the temporary resident and guest, for whatever purpose he may be there ... The Native residential area in the town is only a place where the European in his part of the country provides a temporary dwelling for those who require it of him because they work for him and thus earn their living in his service."

This policy was extended by a series of legal and administrative steps. In 1964, an embargo was imposed on the entry of African women into urban areas.

A few years later the government froze the building of African family housing in the urban areas.

At the same time, the migrant labour system was entrenched: African men would be allowed into the cities while their labour was needed, but they would have to live without their families in single-sex hostels.

It was not long before a senior government spokesman coined a delicate phrase to describe people such as the wives and children of migrant workers: they were "superfluous appendages".

As time passed, it became increasingly difficult for Africans to maintain a family life. Even those people who had acquired permanent residence rights in the cities found it very difficult to establish a family life.

A government regulation required wives and children wanting to live with their qualified husbands and fathers to obtain a lodger's permit before they could do so.

In practice, it was almost impossible to obtain these permits unless the applicants had themselves previously established a permanent right to live in the cities.

The consequence was, and is, enormous numbers of families divided by law.

Families had to choose whether to live apart for 49 weeks out of every year, or to live together illegally and in fear in the cities. Vast numbers chose to live together illegally rather than to suffer the pain of obeying the law.

In Cape Town, for example, officials estimated that about half of the African residents were there "illegally".

Some relief was given by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in August 1980 in the celebrated Komani case.

While the case affected only the wives or dependant children of an African who had established permanent urban rights, it brought potential relief and the possibility of a legal family life to many thousands of people.

Reluctantly, haltingly, and with the pressure of a series of further Supreme Court cases, the Administration has gradually been giving effect to the Komani decision.

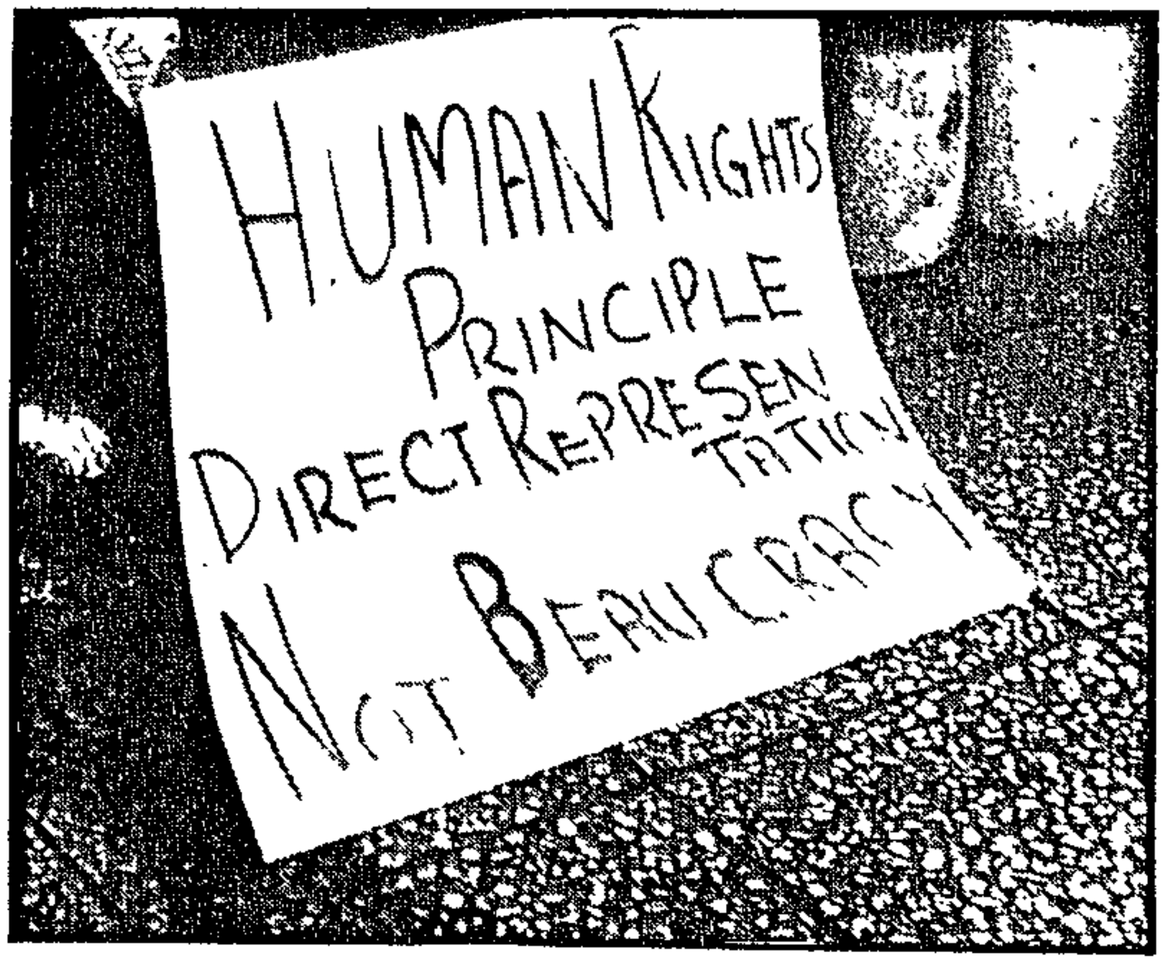
With much talk of reform in the air, this seemed to be an area of real improvement in the day-to-day lives of many people.

Now even this limited recognition of the right to family life is under threat again. The Minister of Co-operation and Development has threatened new legislation to undo the effects of the Komani decision.

If this legislation is introduced, it will be an attempt to turn the clock back, to entrench and further extend the migrant labour system, to make African urban family life difficult or impossible.

No white person would tolerate a law which made it a criminal offence for him or her to enjoy a normal family life. For many Africans that is the present reality, and for many more that is the promise of "reform".

Even family life can be a crime



Salvaging a right from the rubble

(84) RDM 10/12/82

Today is Human Rights Day. Two Johannesburg attorneys look at the right to a home and family in the final series on human rights.

"'The vindication of human liberties does not begin with their complete and triumphant assertion at the very outset. It commences with their recognition in some matters, to some extent, for some people, against some organ of the State."

ONE of many obstacles in the path of dispossessed and disadvantaged people who are striving to assert their liberty, or to merely defend their existing rights, is that they cannot afford to employ the services of skilled people to assist them in improving or defending their situation.

A recent South African example illustrates how important it is for professional people to be prepared to forego the conservative practices of their profession, in order to be able, in a constructive and creative fashion, to respond to the call of people whose basic human rights are under attack.

In a unique experiment, a large group of Johannesburg lawyers has illustrated that it is a crude over-simplification to suggest that the professional classes, of necessity, will serve the interests of those who wish to suppress the assertion of human liberties

In 1979, a chronic shortage of housing had developed for lower to middle income groups among the coloureds and Indians on the Witwatersrand. As a result, many of these people were forced to take up "illegal" accommodation in the "white group areas" of Johannesburg.

Accommodation was far more plentiful in these areas and landlords were generally happy to provide housing for coloureds and Indians, rather than to allow accommodation to remain empty. But Rightwing groups began conducting witch-hunts looking for coloured and Indian residents in these areas.

THE authorities, obviously under political pressure from their white electorate, attempted to reverse this trend. In late 1979, the Group Areas Branch of the South African Police swooped on hundreds of coloured and Indian families and charged them under the Group Areas Act.

The prospects for these families looked bleak. There appeared to be no defence to the charges.

The disheartened residents felt sure they must be guilty because the Act specifically prohibits people who are not members of the white group from living in white group areas. And, once a person has been found guilty under the Act, it is competent for the magistrate to authorise an eviction order.

Fortunately, leaders in the community perceived that an organisation should be formed to represent the "illegals". Overnight, this organisation, named Actstop, attracted the support of the "illegals". Actstop stressed that the only way in which the people could resist these evictions effectively was to act together and develop a common strategy.

One of Actstop's earliest resolutions was that it should enlist the support of lawyers in Johannesburg to defend the hundreds of cases that would soon be coming to court.

The lawyers consulted were able to advise the organisation that there were certain defences available. If each case were properly and skilfully defended, it was possible that the State would not succeed in securing the convictions required in order to obtain the necessary eviction orders from the court.

WHAT Actstop now required was the services of a large group of lawyers in order to defend the cases coming up for prosecution. Actstop mounted a campaign to convince the lawyers of Johannesburg that

became part and parcel of nearly all the cases This was the defence of necessity.

In South African law it is a defence to a charge to say the accused was forced to commit the offence as no other course was open to him.

Actstop assisted the lawyers in providing expert witnesses who began to testify about the dire housing shortage for coloureds and Indians on the Witwatersrand.

Once the office of the Attorney-General became aware that this was the central defence being employed, it was agreed that all the prosecutions would be stayed until the Supreme Court had ruled on the defence of necessity in a test case.

This was Actstop's second victory, as the "illegals" would now be able to remain in their homes at least until the Supreme Court had ruled on the validity of this defence.

UNFORTUNATELY, when the Supreme Court did rule in 1981 on this defence, it found that in the case which had been brought before it the absolute necessity required for a successful defence had not been proved. However, the Supreme Court did not exclude the possibility of a defence of necessity being successful in the appropriate circumstances where the accused's absolute inability to find alternative accommodation could be proved. Thus, in mid-1981, the prosecutions commenced again.

But once again there were lawyers defending each and every case.

Lawyers took technical points on the question of the correctness of the group areas certificates, faulted the prosecution for not proving that the particular residence was in a white group area and occasionally argued that the accused was not proved to be a member of a coloured or Indian group, or that the accused was a *bona fide* employee of a white resident.

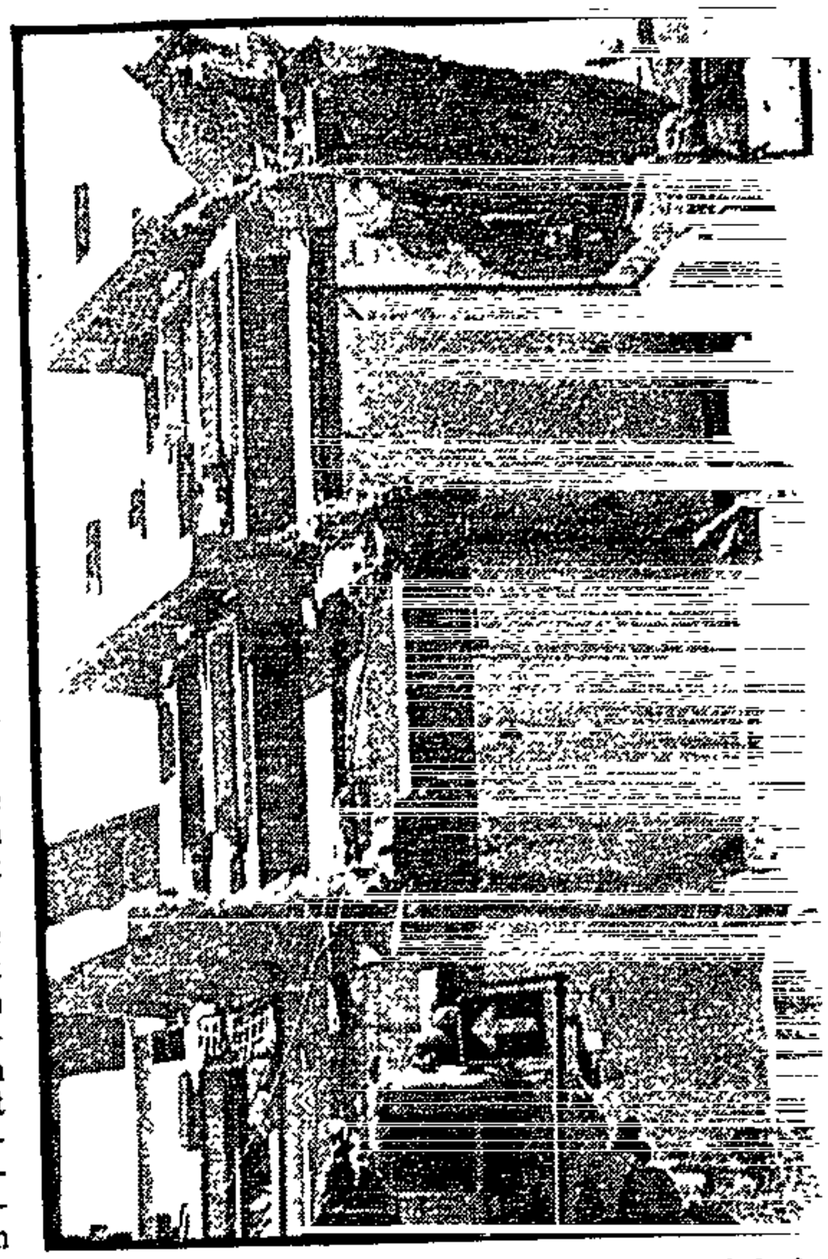
Lawyers acting for the accused people spent days in court, exercising to the full the rights of accused to call into question each and every element of the offence — rights seldom exercised by the mass of accused people in South Africa because they simply do not have sufficient knowledge of their rights, nor the wherewithal to employ lawyers.

The result of all this has been that the authorities' aim to deprive people of their accommodation has to a large extent been thwarted. Very few convictions have been secured by the State in this set of prosecutions.

FURTHERMORE, a body of case law has been developed in the process of taking a number of the convictions by magistrates to the Supreme Court.

Last week, for instance, the Supreme Court delivered an historic judgment when it held in the case of Mrs Govender that, even though she had been convicted of living illegally in a white group area, because it was shown that there was no alternative accommodation being made available for her by the Department of Community Development and because she had no alternative place to live, the magistrate should have exercised his discretion to stay the eviction order until such time as the department could find accommodation for the accused person.

Cynics will argue that all this has merely been a futile exercise. They will say that tens of thousands of people are being removed from their homes annually in South Africa



Demolishing a roof over Pageview people's h

Top Indian ordered to quit home

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STAR 9/11/82

Own Correspondent

Prominent Indian business and community leader Mr E I "Boetie" Abramjee faces eviction from his Lady Selborne property in "white" Pretoria.

In a Pretoria Supreme Court ruling yesterday, Mr Justice H J Preiss ordered Mr Abramjee, chairman of the Laudium Management Committee, off the property — now zoned as a white area — before August 31 next year.

In papers before the court, Mr Abramjee said his family had occupied the property in Hector Street for more than half a century. He had been born there.

Since 1975 he had also been the registered owner of the property. Mr Abramjee said he and his family faced a loss of millions of rands and the prospect of nowhere to live if he were forced to vacate the property.

It's township status for Sandton Indians

(84) Rom 7/12/82

By LIN MENGE

MARLBORO Gardens, Sandton's new Indian area, is expected to be proclaimed a township early in the new year and the erection of houses should start before March, Mr Yakoob Makda, chairman of the Sandton Indian liaison committee, has told HOMEFRONT.

While the whole question of rehousing the overcrowded Indian community has been subject to numerous delays in the past, both the Sandton Town Council and the Department of Community Development (DCD) are now "bending over backwards" to get things moving and to be helpful, Mr Makda said.

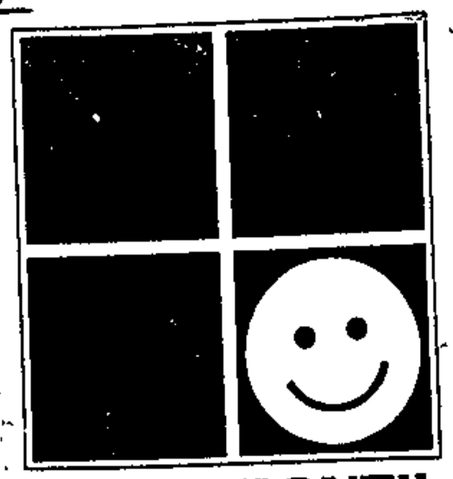
Last week's Sandton Town Council meeting also proposed that an additional 63ha be added to the proposed Indian township for natural expansion.

This proposal — which Mr Makda said could, in time, lead to the housing of a further 400 to 500 families — will now go before the DCD.

Significantly, the Indians themselves are handling the applications for housing in Marlboro Gardens.

Waiting lists have long been a source of friction between officials and members of Indian communities in the Johannesburg area, and have given rise to allegations of corruption.

In this instance, the liaison committee has been issued with the application forms,



HOMEFRONT!!

which they have distributed house to house in Wynberg.

They have collected the forms and are currently analysing them in terms of the economic position of the applicants. The forms will then go to the town council, and then to the DCD.

A total of 3 000 sites will ultimately be made available, he said.

It is part of the Government's new policy on housing to allow site and service schemes for people who need to find somewhere to live until they are able to acquire permanent housing.

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Families under eviction threat carry on fighting

JSE 'should help' tenants

Mail Reporter

FINDING Arenal House — the centre of a battle between tenants and the Johannesburg Stock Exchange — is not difficult.

Posters on the walls of the derelict building opposite the stock exchange tell the story of tenant families facing eviction to make way for a new parking lot to accommodate vehicles for those who play the market.

The three remaining Indian families who have had to face the harrowing experience of the eviction threat are now living in conditions so bad they present a health hazard

Entering the building requires great care — there are puddles of dirty water, debris all around and the stairways have to be negotiated with extreme caution, as there are no longer any lights to guide one upstairs.

The aftermath of the interrupted demolition — which was urgently stayed on Monday morning — has left the remaining occupants with few of the services one would expect to find in the most modest residential building

And there lies the nub. Years ago the families moved in when the building was let to a single tenant who in turn sublet it to the families.

They moved in because there was a critical housing shortage, and for want of anywhere else to stay they turned the warehouse into habitable homes.

The housing shortage is still critical and the families left in the building do not know where to go to.

Mr J Kalidas, a member of the Arenal House Tenants Action Committee, has a family of nine, six of whom had colds and flu when the Rand Daily Mail visited them earlier this week.

There have been numerous meetings between representatives of the JSE and the action committee — and from the meetings a growing awareness by the JSE that although they are not in any way legally responsible for the situation, they have a moral obligation to see the families adequately housed before the building comes down.

Mr Kalidas is adamant that the present eviction is no longer a legal issue but a moral one.

He and his family came to the building nine years ago, after they were thrown out of Fordsburg, and went to much trouble to create a comfortable home in the warehouse.

Mr Kalidas said: "The JSE is a public body who by their stand at the Carlton Conference in 1979 and at a later conference, seemed to be concerned about the issues affecting all South Africans, but now they are involved in the very things they criticised then."

The acting president of the JSE, Mr V B Ruiter, said he had stayed the demolition on Monday morning after an appeal by Mr Les Dishy, PFP MPC for Sydenham, Sandringham.

Mr Ruiter said he understood the difficulties facing the families in the light of the acute housing shortage in the country and although the JSE was not legally responsible for the tenants — who were given notice to vacate the premises eight months ago — they had been making every effort to help them.

GENERAL NEWS

Indian shop plazas—boon or cause for bitterness?

By David Breier, Chief Reporter

The neat Indian shopping plaza or bazaar on the edge of Transvaal towns and cities has become a hallmark of the province. But while some regard these centres with pride, others look on them with bitterness.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said Indian shopping centres owed their existence, not to politics and the Group Areas Act, but to slum clearance.

He said old-style Indian business areas were in deplorable condition. A case in point was 14th Street in Pageview, Johannesburg, which was cleared when traders were moved to the Oriental Plaza.

Similar slum conditions still existed in the Indian shopping area known as Lappies in Roodepoort and in Germiston's old Asiatic Bazaar where replacement was in the planning stage, he said.

People who lived in poor conditions in slums had also been moved to improved housing.

The list of Transvaal cities and towns where this process had already taken place is lengthy.

There is Johannesburg's Oriental Plaza as well as Lenasia, Pretoria's Asiatic Bazaar and centres in Heidelberg, Klerksdorp, Potchefstroom, Vereeniging, Bronkhorstspruit, Carolina, Coligny, Ermelo, Koster, Lydenburg, Nylstroom, Swartruggens, Rustenburg, Ventersdorp, Standerton, Wolmaransstad, Bloemhof, Zeerust, Lichtenburg, Pietersburg, Louis Trichardt, Schweizer Reneke, Bethal and Middelburg.

With a few exceptions, these centres were commercially successful, the spokesman said.

VIABILITY

They had been situated with an eye on commercial prospects and rents were low. Even at Johannesburg's Oriental Plaza where some people regarded rents as high, these were low in relation to those charged in surrounding areas, he said.

The department had also taken requests of Indian shopkeepers into account and in some cases had agreed to provide 50 percent more space than the businessmen previously occupied.

Successful centres included those in Middelburg and Bronkhorstspruit as well as the Klerksdorp centre which was near the station, the spokesman said.

But he added that some centres, such as the one in Rustenburg might be having problems. However, some of these problems might be due to the lack of business skills of shopkeepers, he said.

Mr Boetie Abramjee, president of the Transvaal Association of Local Management Committees, said several Indian centres were not paying propositions.

In Coligny, three bankruptcies had occurred and the new Pietersburg complex was not yet profitable, he said.

"The Rustenburg complex is a complete failure because it is far from the central business district and away from the black bus terminus," he said.

He said centres that were not full included those in Vereeniging and Koster.

Proposed complexes in Reiger Park, Boksburg (where Indian shops were destroyed in last year's riots), in Nigel and in Kinross had been scrapped, he said.

He added that the proposed complex in Potgietersrus would be completely unviable.

Mr Abramjee rejected the suggestion that slum conditions and not politics were responsible for the building of new Indian shopping centres.

The old business areas had been frozen under the Group Areas Act, he said.

ACT DEPLORED

"This meant people could not even replace a window or improve their properties in any way," he said. This was why they deteriorated into slums.

"It all comes back to the Group Areas Act," he added.

Mr I F H Mayet, former executive chairman of the SA Indian Council, said the success of Johannesburg's Oriental Plaza could be attributed to the plentiful parking available.

He said the authorities believed their shops were successful, because licences changed hands at exorbitant prices showing a strong demand for shops.

But he said this gave a false impression as Indian families had no choice but to buy shops in official schemes as they were prevented by the Group Areas Act from looking elsewhere.

Raided tenants plan to sue the police

Tenants of Delmonico Court, Wanderers Street, who were arrested in a pre-dawn police raid on Thursday and charged with trespassing, are threatening to take legal action against the police and the building's caretaker.

Most of those arrested were Indian and coloured people living in the flats. Forty people, including elderly women, were taken to the Hillbrow Police Station. Ten paid admission of guilt fines and were released four hours later.

The rest, some of whom were visiting tenants at the time of the raid, appeared in court the next day after spending a night in the cells. Charges against them were withdrawn.

One resident told of her door being forced open.

Tenants at a meeting on Friday night pledged to take legal action against the police and the caretaker.

"Most of them will lay charges of assault, intimidation and damage to property," said Mr Kelvin Prakasim of Delmonico Court.

"We see this as a carefully planned programme of harassment and initimidation of residents which is designed to scare us into leaving our homes near the central business district.

"People have realised that it is our right to stay in town where the jobs are, it is not a privilege. Where else can we go?

"We don't stay in Joubert Park because we like it. We stay here out of necessity. Yet the law denies us our right to live and work where we choose."

A spokesman for the police confirmed that 40 people had been arrested at Delmonico Court.

Dr M Adam (left) with his daughter Rizana (3), Mr Y E Mohamed and Mr E Karolia stand by as demolishers move in to start breaking down the building which has been their home for 10 years. Arenel House, which is owned by the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, is being demolished to make way for new parking facilities for the JSE. Another four families will be made homeless by the action. Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, said all attempts had failed to win a reprieve for the families. "This is a contradiction of the humanitarian principles which the JSE professes to believe in."

● Picture by Clive Lloyd

Star 11/1/82

Demolition of families' home

Demolition started early today on Arenel House in Kerk Street, the home of seven families who had been ordered to vacate the building to make way for new parking facilities for the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

The families were still packing and making hasty last-minute preparations to move today when the demolishers started work on the building which has been home to some of them for 10 years.

The building is owned by the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. In a recent letter to the Action Committee to Stop Evictions (Actstop) the acting president of the JSE, Mr V B Ruiter, said the JSE "was not prepared to enter into any discussions which would have the effect of prolonging the occupancy of the building."

He said: "The exchange had made arrangements for this building to be demolished during January, but by virtue of an agreement made an order of court in March, the tenants were granted an eight-month reprieve in which to vacate the premises."

APPEALS

The chairman of Actstop, Mr Cassim Saloojee, said there had been ongoing attempts to win a reprieve for the families.

"We appealed to a number of leading businessmen and industrialists for help for these families, but many did not even reply. These are the people who are talking of a new dispensation and reform in South Africa, yet they have been silent on this."

Indians may move to town

Metropolitan Editor

JOHANNESBURG'S Indian community may be given a new Group Area adjacent to Fordsburg, according to the National Party MP for Johannesburg West, Mr Roelf Meyer.

Reacting to an Afrikaans newspaper report, Mr Meyer said yesterday the Government was still investigating a number of possibilities for an Indian area close to the city centre.

He declined to specify which area or areas were being considered, but added: "It will probably be adjacent to Fordsburg, because the Oriental Plaza is a focal point (for the Indian community)."

Mr Meyer pointed out that the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, had previously stated that Mayfair, adjacent to Fordsburg, would remain "mainly white".

Since the Government did not specifically state that Mayfair would be a totally white area, it is being speculated a section of the suburb closest to Fordsburg could be given to Indians.

Mr Kotze could not be reached for comment.

Sves 13/11/82

'Brow integration report for PM

(84)

Reports proposing residential racial integration in the Johannesburg suburbs of Hillbrow and Mayfair have been sent to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, a spokesman for the Women for Peace organisation said today.

The reports include surveys on the attitude of the suburbs' residents towards integration.

"We asked the Prime Minister to consider the withdrawal of the Group Areas Act in those suburbs, but so far there has been no reply," the spokesman said.

A survey showed that in Hillbrow 56 percent of the residents favoured total integration. Only 29 percent opposed the idea and 15 percent favoured limited integration.

Family rejects JSE offer of a house

By Eugene Saldanha

The last Indian family living in Arenal House — the building the Johannesburg Stock Exchange wants demolished to make way for a parking lot — has been offered a home in the coloured township of Klipspruit West

But the family has rejected the JSE's offer, and the acting president of the exchange, Mr V B Ruiter, said yesterday the exchange would apply for an order to have the family evicted.

Mr Jaiprakash Kalidas and his family are the last of 12 families who were originally given eight months to quit Arenal House

Six families, who won a reprieve earlier this month after the JSE ordered demolition of the building to be temporarily halted, have since moved into garages and backyards in Lenasia and Mayfair.

Asked how the JSE had managed to get a house in Klipspruit West for Mr Kalidas when there were more than 10 000 coloured families on the waiting list, Mr Ruiter said the JSE had "approached friends in the municipality who were prepared to do this as an interim measure rather than see the family out on the street."

Mr Ruiter said he understood the difficulties facing the family because of the housing shortage, and although the JSE was not legally responsible for the tenants it had been making every effort to help them

"We have offered to help meet any expenses they might incur in moving We have also given them a reasonable period in which to find other accommodation" he said.

Mr Kalidas, whose family has been on the waiting list for a house since 1977, said he was determined to stay in Arenal House until he found suitable accommodation for his family.

"I have had a look at the house in Klipspruit West. There is no way my family can live there. It is a crime-ridden area, and my family will be victimised because there are thousands of coloured families who have been on the waiting list for years.

"How will they feel about us moving in when they have been waiting so long?" he asked.

"We were thrown out of one house because of the Group Areas Act, so made a home for ourselves here. The exchange says this house will be temporary until I get a home in Lenasia, but that list already has more than 5 000 names on it."

Tenants evicted on racial grounds

Sun 17/11/82

By Eugene Saldanha

Four Indian families living in Delmonica Court, Hillbrow, spent the night with friends after they were evicted by the landlord because their tenancy was allegedly illegal under the Group Areas Act.

The tenants were served with eviction notices by a clerk of the court, accompanied by the caretaker. Their belongings were placed in the corridors.

Mrs Zohra Butler said the tenants were not aware the evictions were to take place yesterday.

"I was out shopping and when I returned I found the caretaker and a clerk of the court placing our belongings in the corridor. We have already paid the rent for this month," Mrs Butler said.

The chairman of the Action Committee to Stop Evictions, Mr Cassim Saloojee, said it appeared landlords were being pressed to evict tenants in an attempt by the authorities to enforce the Group Areas Act.

GENERAL NEWS

Govt allows new Fordsburg homes

Reports by Yussuf Kazeer

The Government has given Indian business consortiums permission to erect flats in Fordsburg

For the first time in 30 years the Government-imposed freeze on Indian home-building in Fordsburg has been lifted

When Group Areas Act provisions were applied in parts of Fordsburg hundreds of families were uprooted and moved to Lenasia. Much of the enforced residential removal in Fordsburg was for the building of the Oriental Plaza

Families who managed to escape resettlement in Lenasia crowded into existing flats, houses and backyard dwellings in central areas, often sharing with relatives

Family consortiums have now been granted permits to erect flats on property which could not be residentially developed in the past 30 years

The Department of Community Development has confirmed granting of permits but will not give reasons for this change

Indian spokesmen believe the department is eager for Indians to erect flats in Fordsburg to provide housing for Indians and coloured people living in white areas.

But four family consortiums with permits to build put paid to this expectation They said they were going to put up apartments for their own families, now living in overcrowded conditions

Two permit holders said the prohibitive cost of building and maintaining flats had made them decide to sell the planned apartments under sectional title.

Building boom will fall flat . . .

The green light for Indians from the government to build flats in Fordsburg after a 30-year clamp on Indian residential development in the area would not lead to an Indian building boom, a property developer said today

Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, managing director of Corporate Group, a financial investment and property development company which was granted a permit to build flats in Fordsburg, said: "Nobody is going to fall over their bootlaces to do so.

"The removal of the freeze on property development by Indians in Fordsburg is to be welcomed but only a handful of flats will go up, due to the prohibitive price of the few vacant lots available.

"These stands are fetching between R25 and R30 a square metre.

"A standard 500 sq m stand would fetch up to R150 000.

"This is a ridiculous price for a vacant plot."

Mr Kharsany said high building costs, unavailability of bond finance and high interest rates were serious deterrents to prospective investors.

Other developers agreed. A spokesman for a consortium said a flat with two bedrooms, lounge, dining room and kitchen would cost between R60 000 and R70 000 to build. Rents would probably be between R600 and R700.

A seven-storey building of 14 three bedroom flats would cost about R1,5 million to build.

If sold under Sectional Title units would cost about R100 000. Rentals would be between R800 and R1 000 a month.

"This is not going to solve the housing problem. Only the very wealthy will be able to afford this," Mr Kharsany said.

"To alleviate the housing shortage in overcrowded Fordsburg the State must incorporate areas such as Mayfair East, Pageview, portion of Queenspark, the railway property behind Burgersdorp, part of Newtown right up to Diagonal Street, Sauer Street and Market Street, Westgate, Main Reef Road and Ferreirastown."

(84) (78) Star 19/11/82

Amid the crisis, 114 empty homes

By Yussuf Nazeer

Sixty-eight luxury houses are standing empty in Lenasia — and 46 newly built ones are vacant in "white" Pageview. All 114 were built by the Department of Community Development, but they are expected to remain unoccupied for some time.

The homes in Lenasia have been built for 68 families still living in Pageview whom the department have been trying without success to uproot for almost a year.

Two months ago the Save Pageview Association brought an interdict against the department, contending that it had served notices on the Pageview families illegally and therefore had no grounds to evict the occupants.

Last month the association lodged another affidavit with the Supreme Court pointing out that 406 Pageview stands where Indian families had lived and were living were never gazetted under the Group Areas Act and for this reason families could not be removed from them.

The department has not yet replied to these charges and the matter is pending for a possible court hearing.

Indian leaders expect it to take some time before a hearing takes place. This would give the 68 families more time to stay on in Pageview.

A department spokesman, who confirmed that the completed homes had been standing vacant for some months, could not predict how the issue would be resolved.

No whites have moved into the department's completed 46 "white" houses built in Pageview, where Indian homes had been demolished. The houses cost about R35 000 each, and would-be buyers would face mortgage payments of R400 a month.

When these homes were first released for sale earlier this year, Pageview Indians pointed out that R35 000 and R400 a month were beyond the means of low-income people. Whites complained that the homes were far too small for the price.

Lawyers wrangle as Mrs Govender battles for a home

Eviction: Spirit of the Group Areas Act on trial

Pretoria Bureau

Whether or not a conviction under the Group Areas Act should automatically be followed by an eviction notice was discussed in the Pretoria Supreme Court on Friday.

The debate arose out of an appeal by an Indian pensioner, Mrs Gladys Govender (52), against an eviction notice served on her in March after a conviction under the Act.

A Johannesburg magistrate gave Mrs Govender until December 31 to be out of her home, 37 Hannover Street, Mayfair, which she has occupied with her family since August 1979.

All her attempts to find alternative housing for her three adult children and two young grandchildren have failed.

Mr Justice le Grange said that while "it may be the object of the legislators to settle different race groups in separate areas, there is doubt as to whether uprooting a person without providing alternative accommodation for him is in keeping with the policy of the Act."

Counsel for Mrs Govender, Mr Brian Doctor, told Mr Justice le Grange and Mr Justice R J Goldstone that the Group Areas Act of 1950 stipulated that on conviction a court shall order a convicted person to vacate the premises in question.

However, he said, the amended Act of 1966 clearly confers discretion on the court in convicting a person in terms of the Act.

He said there was doubt as to whether a magistrate was empowered to make an eviction order under the terms of the Act without a proper application for such an order being made.

No application had been brought forward in Mrs Govender's case, he said.

"I feel that the eviction order in Mrs Govender's case was given because this is always done."

He appealed for the order to be withdrawn or suspended until the Department of Community Development had provided alternative accommodation.

He asked the court to exercise reasonably the discretion accorded it in the Act, saying it would be unreasonable to order residents to vacate the premises when they have nowhere else to go.

"It cannot possibly have been the intention of those who drew up this law to render people homeless."

Mr Doctor said evidence in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court had shown that Mrs Govender's name had been placed on the Department of Community Development's housing list as long ago as 1971.

However, although the department was now dealing with applications for 1973, Mrs Govender had not yet been allocated a house.

Mrs Govender's name was No 1 728 on the list, which carried the names of 5 000 Indian families.

Mr Doctor added that evidence given in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court by a department official had shown that priority was given to people in what had once been Indian group areas and which were now white group areas.

The official had said a person in Mrs Govender's position could not even be considered for a house in Lenasia.

Two attempts by Mrs Govender to obtain a permit from the department authorising her to remain in the Mayfair house had been frustrated because the landlord had refused to sign the application forms.

Mrs Govender had also been told there was no accommodation available in coloured group areas or in other Indian areas in the Transvaal.

In any event, Mrs Govender's children, who augmented her welfare pension of R90 a month, all worked in Johannesburg.

He said the family had occupied one room and a kitchen in Fordsburg until these quarters became too cramped.

They had moved into the Mayfair house because it was so derelict that they felt no European would want to live there.

They had spent R2 000 on renovations.

State Advocate Mr A F du Toit said the Johannesburg magistrate had used his discretion correctly, adding that failure to issue the eviction order would have prejudiced the chances of other families on the waiting list by putting pressure on the department to give Mrs Govender priority.

Small and neatly dressed, Mrs Govender oried quietly throughout the proceedings, particularly when her attempts to find another home were described.

The case was postponed sine die to give counsel time to investigate the legal aspects of the case.

GROUP AREAS — T.V.L.

1983

JAN. — DEC.

Labour bid to ease Areas Act

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Labour Party will use its new power lever to try to negotiate Government concessions on the Group Areas Act Its main target will be the estimated 8 000 black people living illegally in Johannesburg's white flatland and suburbs.

The Rev Allan Hendrickse, the Labour Party leader, indicated in an interview that issues arising from the application of the Group Areas Act would be high on the agenda in early meetings between the party and Government leaders

New talks

"We will be asking the Government to stop all further proclamations of new group areas and to suspend prosecutions under the Act." Mr Hendrickse said. The first meeting with Government leaders will be next month and these issues could well be discussed then, he added

A serious effort by the Labour Party — now in a strong negotiating position following its willingness to test the Government's new constitutional arrangement — to use its muscle on behalf of blacks who move into "white" areas to escape the housing shortage could have dramatic implications in Johannesburg.

More difficult

A Supreme Court decision last month, which effectively ruled that people convicted under the Group Areas Act should not be automatically evicted as part of their sentence, removed part of the shadow hanging over the hundreds of people now facing eviction from their homes because of prosecutions under the Act.

The Rev Allan Hendrickse

But, says Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, this court ruling has in some ways made it more difficult to fight evictions "Now landlords have started to issue their own eviction notices to black tenants — a move which we believe is the result of pressure from the authorities who see the Supreme Court ruling as closing one door."

Recession

Mr Saloojee said the flow of coloured and Indian people to Johannesburg was continuing because of the way the recession was biting in other parts of the country

According to community leaders more than 10 000 families are waiting for houses in Johannesburg's coloured and Indian areas

Meanwhile Mr Jac Rabie, chairman of the Labour Party in the Transvaal, has called on his vice-chairman, Mr Mahomed Dangor, to reconsider his decision to quit the party Mr Dangor, with several other prominent coloured leaders, quit the Labour Party after its decision to take part in the new constitutional dispensation.

Neighbours!

Now apartheid puts whites and Indians side by side

By MIKE CADMAN

INDIAN and white families could be neighbours in Johannesburg's Pageview suburb next month.

By mid-February white families could legally start moving into 46 new houses in the area, where 68 Indian families are living.

The Department of Community Development has given the go-ahead for the "mixing".

This week spokesmen for both the Johannesburg City Council and the Department of Community Development said they could see no problem in moving white families into the new housing scheme.

The 46 houses are part of a R1-million project for whites, which was started after the Government moved hundreds of Indian families from the area — traditionally an Indian suburb.

The 68 Indian families in Pageview are anxiously awaiting the outcome of their Supreme Court appeal against the validity of the Department of Community Development's eviction notices.

The appeal is not expected to be heard for at least six months, but the department has agreed to allow the families to stay in Pageview until the court decision.

Mr Thys Wilsnach, head of the Johannesburg housing department, said whites would move into the new houses as soon as electricity and other services were connected.

"I see no reason why they should not move in by about mid-February," he said.

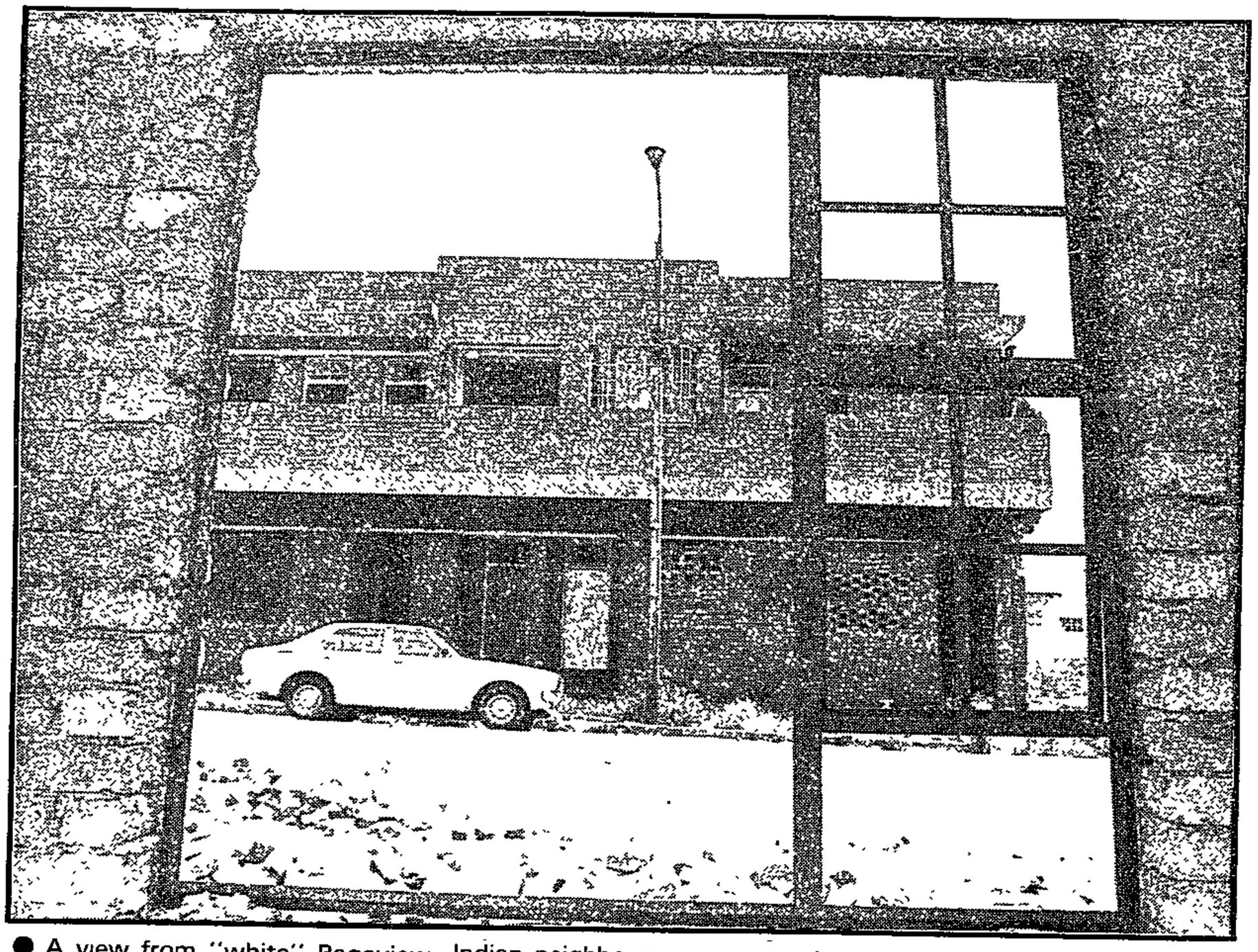
"Anything to do with the legality of this in terms of the Group Areas Act will have to be dealt with by the Government — I can't comment on that."

The regional representative for the Department of Community Development, Mr Dirk Rossouw, said his department would have no objections to the council's plan to move people as soon as electricity was switched on.

"There is a waiting list of several hundred people for the houses and most people know that there are Indian families still in the area," he said.

Mr Rossouw said that a situation where Indian people would be living next door to white people would not arise because the new development was on the opposite side of Pageview.

But this week the Sunday Express visited the area and found several instances where Indian families will be living within a few metres of their white counterparts.



● A view from "white" Pageview. Indian neighbours are across the road. Picture: DOUG LEE

The treasurer of the Save Pageview Association, Mr Chandrakant Hari, said Indian families still living in Pageview were determined to remain.

"We will not be moving until the court makes a decision," he said. "I cannot see any white families moving in until we are forced out.

"And if they move in while we are still here it would mean that the Government is advocating a temporary mixed area."

The new houses will be marketed at about R35 000 each. A homeowner will need a monthly salary of about R1 400 to cover repayments.

District Six row continues

By STEVE GRBIC

ONLY the wealthy would benefit from the Government's decision to reproclaim Cape Town's District Six a 'coloured' area under the Group Areas Act, according to black activist Mr Hassan Howa.

"But most coloured people will be too embarrassed to move back into the area because of the stigma attached to it," he said.

The reproclamation is a fractional concession to the President's Council 1981 recommendation to the Government that the whole area be given back to the coloured community.

The decision was made following representations to the Group Areas Board, according to a spokesman for community development.

The city councillor for the area, Mr Tom Walters, described the decision as "racist" and called on the Government to leave local Cape Town affairs in the hands of the people of the city.

Sandton airs its views on proposed coloured township

(84) Star 24/1/83

By Lucille McNamara, Municipal Reporter

There has been a "significant response" from Sandton residents to the Progressive Federal Party-ruled town council's proposal to establish a township for coloured people within the municipal area.

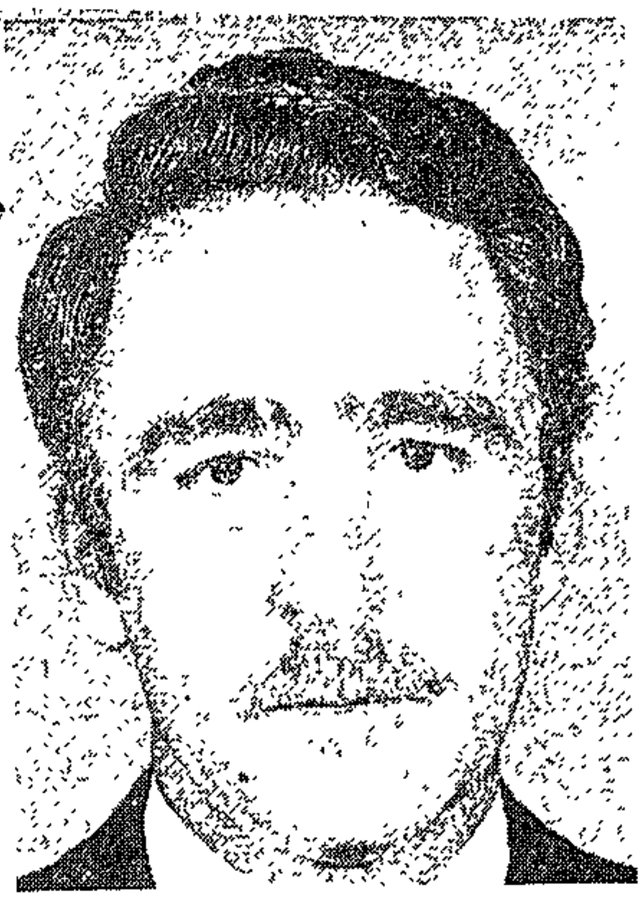
Last week's deadline for public reaction has been extended for a fortnight to enable residents who were away over Christmas to respond to the proposal.

They have been asked to comment in letters to the town clerk. Once this information has been assimilated the town council will call a public meeting to discuss the proposals.

Management committee chairman Mr Ricky Valente said public response had been significant and that a number of the comments had been positive.

"One can understand that this is a sensitive issue and the main fear expressed by residents is that their properties will be devalued if they have a lower economic coloured township on their doorsteps."

But, pointed out Mr Valente, Sandton "desperately needs" a residential area for its coloured people. The council had discussed the problem with Government officials.



Mr Valente . . . positive public response.

he said the ment committee had discussed the matter and would probably call a public meeting towards the end of next month.

The council has earmarked 93 ha of land north-east of the town to house its 6 700 coloured people. If Government approval is given it will end years of homelessness for coloured families who have been living in "illegal" accommodation.

The problem of housing Sandton's coloured people was given added emphasis with the proposed redevelopment of Alexandra township.

The site earmarked by the council is bordered by the Eastern Bypass to the west, the Modderfontein dynamite factory to the east and the white suburbs of Buccleuch, Modderfontein and Linbro Park to the north and south.

Parlour girl tells of sex

A young woman working in a massage parlour charged R40 for sex.

She told a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday that clients had to sign a form saying they would leave if they made lewd comments or were propositioned by the attendants.

This, she said, was done to protect the girls and their clients.

The woman, Miss Dawn Lorraine Hart (19), of Grahamstown, was giving evidence in a case in which 10 people are charged with keeping a

Coloured area 'necessary'

By Sarah Pennell

Sandton has a responsibility to make provision for those coloured people working within its boundaries, Mr Rick Valente, PFP chairman of the town's management committee, has said.

He was replying during the monthly council meeting on the controversial coloured township proposed for Sandton to questions from independent councillor Mrs Jo Marais.

"Although the majority of the coloureds are living outside Sandton, it is known that a large majority of them are working in the town. If they are not provided for near their place of employment it will mean they will have to travel long distances to get to work," he said.

"As Alexandra is overcrowded and no provision has been made for the coloureds in the replanning of the township, it is believed that Sandton must make provision for those who work here."

The Sandton council has earmarked 93 ha of land north-east of the town to house 6 700 coloured people. The site is bordered by the Eastern Bypass to the west, the Modderfontein dynamite factory to the east and the white suburbs of Bucleuch, Modderfontein and Linbro Park to the north and south.

If Government approval is given, it will end years of homelessness for coloured families who have been living in "illegal" accommodation.

Mr Valente said the council had resolved to recommend only that the Department of Community Development investigate the establishment of a coloured group area as well as the extension of the Indian area, Marlboro Gardens.

The council had not had official discussions with the Johannesburg City Council, which owned the land involved, or the Government and no socio economic study of the coloured community had been conducted.

"It would be a waste of time and council money to conduct such a study until such time as the Department of Community Development has accepted in principle the proposal submitted to it."

Mr Valente said a township for 6 000 to 7 000 residents, the estimated number of coloured people living in Sandton and Alexandra, would be viable.

Of the 760 stands planned, it was estimated that approximately 200 would be economic housing and the rest would be owner built, he explained.

Mr Valente said written comments on the proposal had been asked for and a public meeting would be held at the end of next month.

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Inquest told of failure to ensure specialists administered spinal injections

By Fiona Macleod

A Johannesburg inquest was told yesterday that Baragwanath Hospital had failed to ensure that properly qualified specialists administered spinal injections for painless childbirth

The allegation was made by Mr H Sapire, appearing for the family of Mrs Ellen Banting (24), who died in a coma on July 2 1980 two months after being given the spinal injection, an epidural.

Mr Sapire told the magistrate, Mr AB Joubert, that "a number of leading anaesthetists at a symposium overseas were highly critical of the method used at Baragwanath Hospital for administering epidurals".

He described how Mrs Banting had collapsed after the epidural, administered by the registrar in charge, Dr Milica Jerkovic-Andrin, caused a spinal block.

When an intern tried to resuscitate her, an air tube was put into her oesophagus instead of the trachea. Her brain was deprived of oxygen for three minutes, enough to cause permanent damage.

Mrs B Burger, for the Transvaal Provincial Administration, said Dr Jerkovic-Andrin was a general practitioner who was legally entitled to administer epidurals and resuscitation when a specialist was not available.

The inquest was provisionally postponed to March 24.

Three shacks razed in Soweto fire

Three shacks were razed in Orlando East, Soweto, yesterday when a man tried to commit suicide by setting himself on fire.

The man, according to a woman who saw the incident but does not want to be named, ran away as soon as the shacks caught fire.

Furniture, clothing and bedding worth about R10 000 were destroyed in the fire.

The issue of shacks in townships came to light when the Soweto Community Council, under Mr David Thebehali, said "illegal" structures had to be dismantled.

More than 200 owners of the tin shacks were later prosecuted.

Tests on coal-to-petrol schemes

Chief Reporter

The Government is still conducting tests on the viability of privately run synthetic fuel-from-coal schemes before giving them the go-ahead.

This emerged today after the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said in Pretoria yesterday that the Government was still considering various schemes, including oil-from-coal projects.

A spokesman for Sasol said today the schemes referred to had nothing to do with Sasol, which would not consider building a fourth plant before 1985.

Dr Robert Scott, director of energy planning at the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, said a Gencor-Sentrachem consortium had proposed two schemes for liquifying coal and these were still being studied.

An Anglo American, AECI and Shell proposal to make a diesel substitute was also receiving consideration, and the Council for Scientific and Industrial search was conducting tests

The tests were virtually complete and a Cabinet decision was expected this year.

The question of State aid and protection for privately operated synthetic fuel industries was also under consideratio...

More land for Indian houses

JOHANNESBURG — Large tracts of state-owned land are to be offered for sale to Indians in the Eastern Cape

The deputy director-general of the Department of Community Development (DCD), Mr Patrick McEnery, said the land would be sold to municipalities, developers and individuals "later this year."

He would not hazard an estimate of how much ground would be sold off. "There are large tracts in Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, for example, and a couple of farms on the outskirts of Pietermaritzburg

"Some of the ground is inside municipal boundaries, some of it serviced, some without services. Some of it was set aside for schools for which there is no longer a need. Not all of it is for housing, although we will concentrate on the sale of land which can be used for this."

The department has extended the Group Areas Act south of Lenasia near Johannesburg to provide for future Indian housing needs. Mr McEnery said

Some of the land may be offered to private developers, rather than hold it for the DCD which, because of the shortage of funds, could only develop a small portion annually.

This follows the recent announcement by the Minister of Community Development that the state would sell off much of its land to private enterprise for housing and other development.

The amount of ground made available for sale will depend on the results of a country-wide survey undertaken by the DCD. The final report is due at the end of this month.

"Then we have to decide how we will sell it, and how soon," Mr McEnery told Homefront. — DDC.

Chaos, confusion at scene of blast

By JIMMY MATYU

WHEN a bomb went off at the offices of the Port Elizabeth Community Council at 4.25pm yesterday, I was within earshot of it, a street away.

On my way home, I was turning into Masangwana Road from Ferguson Road, when I heard the explosion. I thought at first it was a collision between a bus and a car, because the traffic in Ntshekisa Street at that time is at its peak. I stopped — out of curiosity.

A large crowd of curious people had already gathered and traffic officers were directing traffic and appealing to pedestrians to keep away.

In drizzling rain, I found council officials who appeared shaken by the experience, standing in groups. Some women employees were slightly injured and one of them was being helped into a car. Seated on a chair and looking worse for the ordeal was pregnant Mrs Mimie Mzananda, who was being comforted while waiting for an ambulance.

I also noticed an official, Mr J Bezuidenhout, with blood on his forehead and white shirt.

A council employee said: "I was in my first floor office just preparing to leave for home when there was this loud blast. I ran to the passage and found it full of greyish smoke." During the stampede to to the main exit, some women employees fell and were trampled, he said.

Security police comb bomb debris for clues

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY
Crime Reporter

SECURITY policemen today combed the debris for clues at the scene of the bomb blast which rocked the offices of the Port Elizabeth Community Council in New Brighton yesterday, killing a man and injuring five others.

The man, as yet unidentified, was killed by the force of an explosion in the men's toilets on the first floor of the building.

The man's head and limbs were blown off by the force of the blast.

Major Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, confirmed that sabotage was suspected.

He said the bomb went off at 4.26pm — four minutes before the Community Council closed their offices for the day — causing extensive damage to the building, built about three years ago.

Fortunately, the design of the building is such that there are no huge glass frontages, minimising the danger of flying glass.

Those injured in the blast have been identified as Community Council employee Mrs Maria Mngazi, of Masangwana Street, New Brighton; Mrs Florence Bashman, of Gqamlana Street, New Brighton, a teacher; Mrs Letitia Naeli, of 2028 Site and Service, a typist; Mrs Nthobiseng Mzananaba, of Kwasa Street, New Brighton, an employee; and Mr Aaron Mahandana, of 11597 Site and Service, a Community Council constable.

All were admitted to the Livingstone Hospital and discharged after treatment.

The Divisional Commander of the Security Police, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, said it could not be confirmed that the man killed was planting the bomb but it appeared he was handling it at the time.

He could not comment on the type of explosives used apart from confirming that they were "heavy" explosives and probably TNT.

No one has yet claimed responsibility for the blast. A large number of R10 notes was found lying in a toilet in the building.

The chief executive officer of the Community Council, Mr Danie Bezuidenhout, said it was fortunate that no Community Council employees were killed or seriously injured.

"Had the chief clerk, Mr Mpusha, been in his office, which was nearest the men's toilet, he would definitely have been killed," he said.

Mr Bezuidenhout said insurance assessors, engineers called in by the insurers and Ecab engineers would inspect the building today to assess the damage.

Then mopping-up operations would start and work would resume in the building as soon as possible.

Ambulancemen carry away the remains of an unidentified man who was killed in a blast at the offices of the Port Elizabeth Community Council in New Brighton yesterday afternoon. The man's head and legs were blown off by the force of the blast and only

Picture by Mike Holmes

Dairy farms milked

84 Sowetan 28/11/87

Atteridgeville land to Indians

THE ATTERIDGEVILLE/SAULSVILLE Community Council yesterday met behind closed doors to discuss the controversial "dairy farms" following a recent letter, probably the final blow, from the Government that the area has been allocated as an Indian area and that the proclamation would not be withdrawn.

The dairy farm area near Atteridgeville was proclaimed an Indian residential area on March 13, 1981, amid strenuous petitioning by the council to have the land incorporated into the black township, to alleviate their acute housing shortage.

The council, in a last-ditch attempt to secure the area, on October 23 last year submitted a memorandum to the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, petitioning him to revoke the proclamation of the dairy farms as an Indian residential area. The petition was instead referred to the Department of Community Development for consideration.

By MONK NKOMO

The department, in their reply contained in the council's monthly meeting, stated that "the Minister has recently again reconsidered your representations but could not find any justification to recommend the withdrawal of the proclamation and has directed that the status quo be retained".

According to the letter the council's petition had been referred to the Department of the Prime Minister and the Department of Internal Affairs "to this department for disposal".

The letter further states: "The dairy farms area was proclaimed after indepth investigations by the Group Areas Board."

The council has threatened to take legal action against the Government and warned that depending on the willingness of the Government to give a sympathetic hearing to the community council and to it's representation on the issue, the council would consider the advisability of their continuing to serve on the council."

Sandton township scheme opposed

(84) Star 2/2/83

The desperate need for a coloured area in Sandton was highlighted this week with the eviction of 12 coloured families from a single stand in Wynberg, said the chairman of Sandton's management committee, Mr Rick Valente.

Nearly 60 people were ordered off land on which they had lived for more than 15 years.

Alternative accommodation is being sought for them in Alexandra but, according to Mr Percy Williams, chairman of the coloured community, the search is almost hopeless.

The Sandton council has earmarked 93 ha of land north-east of the town to house 6 700 coloured people. If the government approves, it will end years of homelessness for families who have been living in "illegal" accommodation.

Residents in the white areas bordering the proposed township are strongly opposed to the scheme.

A joint meeting of the Kelvin, Buccleuch, Linbro Park and Modderfontein ratepayers associations, which was attended by 400 people, passed a unanimous resolution that the council be asked to reverse its recommendation regarding the establishment of the township.

"We support the creation of living areas in Sandton for our black, coloured and Indian communities in appropriate areas with similar economic and social attributes," the resolution reads.

"But we feel that the creation of a coloured township between Linbro Park and Buccleuch is ill advised because the area is too small and the economic and sub-economic housing would lower property values in surrounding suburbs.

"It is also undesirable to have a coloured township bordering on the AECI explosive factory."

At the meeting, Mr Harold Kimmel, chairman of the Linbro Park Association, said: "When Sandton cannot afford to fulfil all its commitments to its residents, it is foolhardy to embark on a project which imports problems that are not its own, but the Government's."

"We have no racist objection," said Mrs Jo Marais, councillor for the area. "The land is just topographically and geographically all wrong.

"What with a house every 500 m or so there would hardly be an improvement in the people's living conditions," she said.

The meeting resolved that the area proposed for the township should remain educational and be used for schools for surrounding suburbs.

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(84) Hansard Q. Col. 13-14

Marlboro 2/2/83

*17. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether delays have been experienced in the development of Marlboro for the occupation of Indians; if so, (a) what delays and (b) why;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the progress made in such development?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(2) The installation of internal services in Marlboro gardens and Marlboro Gardens Extension 1 has been completed In anticipation of the procla-

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mation of both townships by March 1983, the allocation of sites has commenced.

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Hillbrow Indians evicted

4/2/83 Star

84

By Yussuf Nazeer

Johannesburg property owners claim the police are carrying out "witch hunts" for Asian and coloured people living in white-owned flats and are forcing the landlords to evict them.

The police have denied this and accused the landlords of looking for a scapegoat for the evictions

About 60 Asian and coloured families have been given notice to vacate their flats by the end of this month or face summonses to appear in court for breaking the Group Areas Act.

One of the owners, Mr Solly Gorfil, notified 42 Asian and coloured tenants to vacate Branksome Towers in Joubert Park.

Mr Gorfil said a Warrant-Officer Louw of John Vorster Square had forced him to kick out his "brown tenants."

Mr Gorfil said he hated to do so, being aware of the acute housing shortage.

"All my sympathies are with these unfortunate people," he said.

Warrant-Officer Louw, who did not give his first name, denied he had pressurised the owners of Branksome Towers, Gorfil Brothers, into forcing the tenants out of the building.

Mrs Marianne Poole, who administers Branksome Towers for Gorfil Brothers, said Warrant-Officer Louw visited the building and demanded a list of names of Asian and coloured people living in the block.

"I gave it to him and he warned us to get rid of illegal tenants in the building," said Mrs Poole. She said white tenants had complained about the non-white tenants.

Asian and coloured tenants in two other buildings, Delmonico and Century Plaza, have also been told to move or face charges under the Group Areas Act

All have taken their complaints to Actstop, the body which for people prosecuted under the Act.

Claim rejected

Other white property owners who did not want to be named said the police told them to notify their "illegal tenants" to vacate their buildings.

Divisional CID chief for the Witwatersrand, Brigadier Tertius Wium, rejected the claim that group areas police were hounding Asian and coloured people living in white group areas.

"We act only on complaints and then we are duty-bound to investigate, whether we like it or not If we find sufficient evidence that the law is being infringed, we notify the property owners to rectify the matter."

Brigadier Wium said the police were not empowered to warn or threaten tenants of other race groups to get out of white group areas

He said when complaints persisted about people infringing the Act, and owners did not rectify the matter, the evidence was then handed to the public prosecutor who decided what to do

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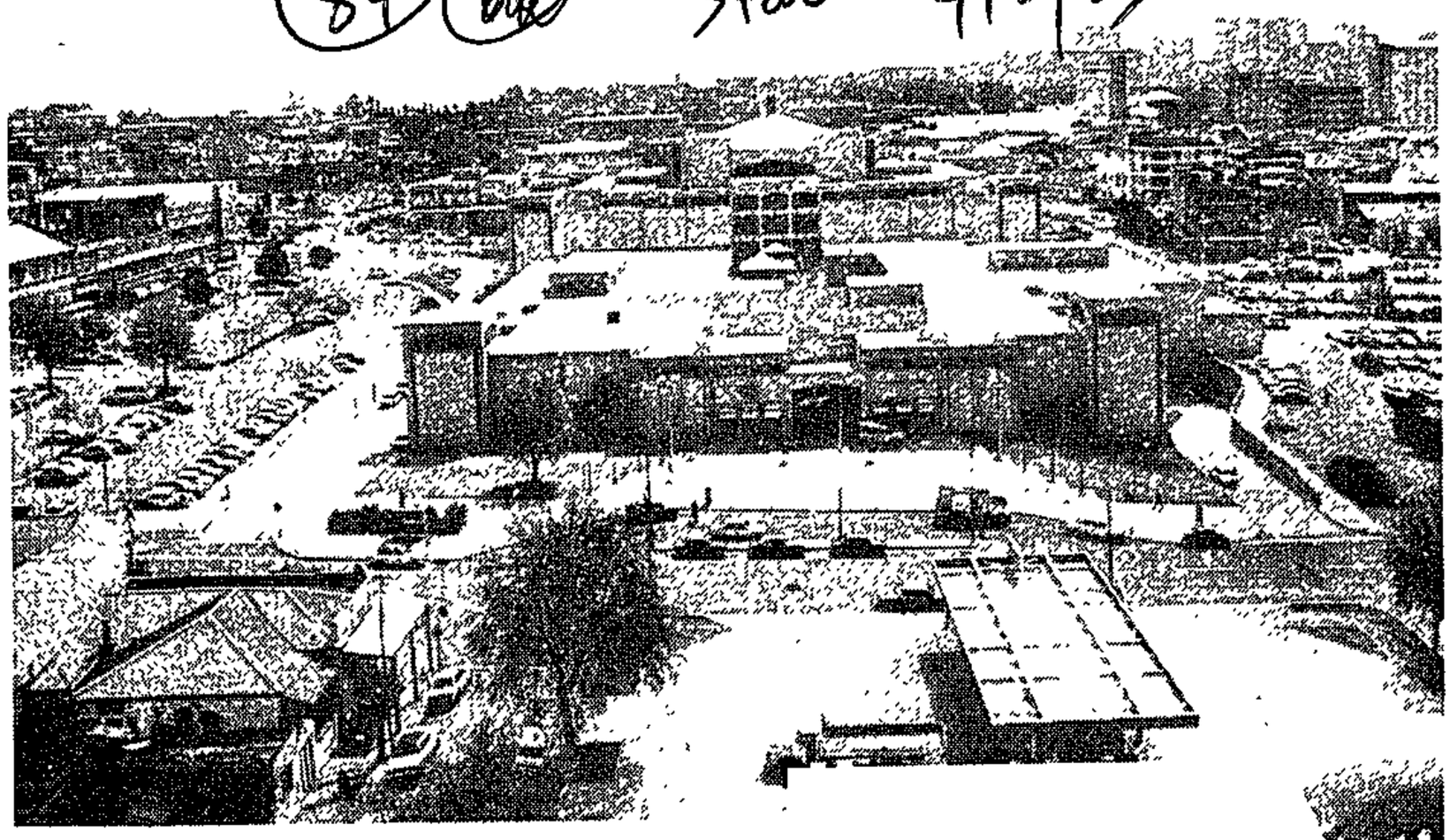
XFOTOM B.

The Oriental Plaza: high cost of success

(84) (88) Star 4/2/87



Seven years ago ago Indian traders from Pageview confronted police dogs and Department of Community Development officials who forced them into the Oriental Plaza. Shopkeepers feared financial ruin in this shopping centre. Some went under. But the tenacious traders with large capital faced the hard years, rebuilding from scratch. Today many are flourishing and there is strong demand for shops in the Plaza which fetch prices up to R250 000. YUSSUF NAZEER takes another look at the Plaza.

Six years ago, when Farid Noorbhai was forced into his now fashionable clothing shop in the Oriental Plaza's Grand Bazaar, he spent his workday reading paperbacks.

For weeks traders tended to whip open the empty drawers of their cash registers when reporters appeared to prove how slack business was. Mr Ahmed Docrat prophesied: "We're finished."

Twelve months later, traders who lacked the capital to see them through the lean days, closed shop. Others with more money took over the bankrupt businesses and kept them afloat until businesss began to boom.

Today there are two types of traders in the Plaza. Those who are making money and those who are just breaking even. The former have shops located right at the bazaar's entrances, in the path of passing customers.

Traders whose shops are hidden away in back corner locations, especially on the upper floor, are still battling to survive. Many customers do not know these shops exist — although some have unusual lines of merchandise at rockbottom prices.

Today there is a strong demand for shops in the Plaza. In the past five years about 300 shops have changed hands at staggering prices. "You would not be able to get a shop in the Plaza today for R50 000. Prices range from R70 000 upward," one trader said.

The highest price paid so far for a shop, with stock in a fine location was R250 000. An empty shop went for R80 000.

Some proprietors complain of overtrading in the Plaza. There are as many as 30 shops carrying the same lines. Price wars to capture customers have been vigorous. This accounted for the smaller merchants selling out to the "big boys," traders said.

Traders maintain that the current prosperity in the Plaza is not due to it being a "better and fancier" shopping centre compared to Pageview's shabby petticoat lane.

They attribute it to the Indian traders' business acumen, hard work and "infinite talent for sacrifice."

Mr Yunus Mia said: "The Department of Community Development took away our businesses in Pageview, which we had built up over generations. They paid us peanuts for shops and homes which we owned and never had to pay rent for.

"Now we hear they want to sell us these shops they have rented to us in the Plaza at inflated prices. That would not be justice."

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said plans were beng finalised to sell the Plaza shops to the traders. He could not say at this stage how much the traders would have to pay for the shops under sectional title.

The traders pointed out that the demand for shops in the Plaza was caused by the Group Areas Act's restriction on Indians freely buying and opening shops in the central business district.

Trader Mr Sam Bulbulia said the Plaza lacked many of the attractive features of white shopping centres, which usually incorporated cinemas and other crowd-drawing features.

Evicted 200 want empty white homes

By Yussuf Nazeer

Asian and coloured people under notice to quit their white-owned flats in Hillbrow, Johannesburg, at the end of this month or face prosecution are calling on the Government to give them the unoccupied homes meant for whites in the former Indian-Malay area of Pageview.

The tenant victims are teachers, office workers and other professional people. Most are married with families.

Spokesmen for the group said the Government knew the Group Areas Act was responsible for their plight, and said "injustice was the order of the day."

They said that though the Government could not provide homes for Indian and coloured people in their own areas, it was building more than 100 homes for whites in Pageview and the 46 already completed have stood unoccupied for months.

"If they don't want us in the white areas," said Mr B Chetty, "then they must give us those empty homes in Pageview."

A teacher said: "I am a public servant. I was transferred to Johannesburg from Durban to fill a post here because of the shortage of teachers. But the State cannot provide me with a home. Now I am being kicked out of a white flat with my wife and children. Where must I go?"

A spokesman for Actstop, the body making a bid with lawyers to stop the more than 60 families — about 200 people — being evicted by their landlords, said the Government must step in "with some true compassion" and do something "pragmatic" to help the tenants.

"The State must accept that it is fully responsible for this situation because of its unjust Group Areas Act," he said.

Actstop said that though the police had passed the onus of evicting coloured and Indian tenants from whites-owned flats on to the landlords, this did not free the State from responsibility for the "inhuman and disgraceful" situation.

"The Government has compounded the acute Indian and coloured housing shortage by its decision last year to halt all future home-building for these groups," the spokesman said.

The 46 homes for whites completed in Pageview last year, and the 50 nearing completion, are surrounded by bulldozed rubble and the remaining homes of the 68 Indian families still there.

And the Pageview Indian Committee has said it would be premature for whites to move into the area while a court hearing between the residents and the Department of Community Development is still pending.

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15/2/83 (84) Sowetan

Colourblind business

SEVERAL grey areas, where all races can operate businesses without stringent restrictions, are being earmarked for development.

Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab), revealed these plans yesterday in his evidence before the Committee for Economic Affairs of the President's Council.

Addressing the 10-man committee at the board's offices in town, Mr Knoetze undertook to take the committee on a tour of the areas, which would be outside of residential areas for "political reasons".

These areas will be exclusively for commercial and industrial purposes. Laws, like the Group Areas Act, will be relaxed to allow multi-racial businesses to operate there.

Mr Knoetze said there was "every possibility" that the Greater Soweto community councils would be economically viable when they were granted full autonomy before the end of the year. "Though there is confused thinking about a black authority becoming economically viable, I believe this idea will be realised," he said.

The board has also earmarked 10 large sites in Soweto for business complexes.

Mr Knoetze added that all profit from the multi-million rand liquor businesses owned by the Government, were channelled into community projects.

He used the example of the annual profit of the sorghum beer sale in Soweto which stood at R3-million and which, according to Mr Knoetze, was ploughed back into the community.

Mr Knoetze also revealed:

- Sixty-two shebeens were in the process of being legalised in Soweto. Only half of the total 4 000 shebeens in Soweto would qualify for legalisation, while the rest would disappear because of the "forecast of tough competition";
- the present government subsidy on the-upgrading civil services in Soweto amounted to R165-million and;
- there were 1 657 businesses and 66 Wrab-owned liquor outlets in the complex.

Mr Knoetze said that administration boards have stopped sending profits from liquor outlets to the government.

For written reply:

(84) Hansard Q. 61. 162-163

Witbank: Indian group area

16/2/87

7 Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether an Indian group area has

been proclaimed in the Witbank municipal area; if so, when;

(2) whether (a) his Department and (b) any other bodies provided any facilities and services in this group area during the past five years; if so,

(3) (a) which other bodies were involved and (b) what amounts were spent by (i) his Department and (ii) such other bodies on (aa) housing, (bb) services, (cc) schools and (dd) shopping facilities?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, two group areas for Indians were proclaimed at Witbank during 1977.

(2) (a) and (b) The land within the two areas was acquired but it was later found that planning and development could not be undertaken due to undermining and other problems.

(3) (a) No other bodies were involved.

(b) No funds have to date been spent on housing, services etc., due to the fact that the existing areas could not be developed. Alternative areas are at present being investigated.

Indian area move 'useless'

By Sue Leeman
Pretoria Bureau

The announcement in today's Government Gazette that the Johannesburg suburbs off Fordsburg and Burghersdorp are now officially an Indian group area, has been condemned as an "utterly useless gesture"

Mr Cassim Saloojee who is chairman of Actstop, a body which helps those who are prosecuted under the Group Areas Act, said today Indians had been allowed to live in these areas in terms of Section 19 of the Act for more than 80 years

The announcement that the area was available for ownership and occupation by Indians in terms of section 23 was merely the legal seal of approval on the right of those people already living there

All residential property in both areas was already inhabited and the move was therefore meaningless for the average indian who wanted to buy a house nearer to town than Lenasia

The Indian community's expectations that additional land in Mayfair and possibly in the city centre in the area of Diagonal Street would be made available for Indian occupation had been dashed, he said

Mr Saloojee said the South African Indian Council had raised false hopes this week by circulating rumours that extra land would be given to the Indian community in return for Pageview

He accused the Government of not coming to terms with "the enormous housing shortage which existed within the Indian community".

Colo want in pl

By

The Johannesburg Cel
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Constantia skiboat angler Grey Baumann displays the world record short-billed spearfish.

Court closes Venda casino

Northern Transvaal Bureau

THOHOYANDOU — At a special session on Wednesday, the Venda Parliament approved certain amendments to the Casino Act. These will enable the Venda Government to withdraw concessions granted to Mr Jaap de Villiers, of Upsurge Investments, to before the Venda Supreme Court by the Venda Development Corporation Mpephu went on holiday to Mauritius at Mr de Villiers' expense immediately prior to amendments to the Act being guided through Parliament. In terms of the amendments Mr de Villiers was permitted to operate the casino.

At the time the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Ravele, issued a

Record spearfish for skiboat angler

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Constania skiboat angler Gr Baumann has boated a world record short-bill spearfish while fishing for tunny 30 miles off Ca Point.

The fish, which is one of only a few caught in So African waters, weighed 27.5 kg — 2.3 kg more th the international record boated off Hawaii in 1978

Cape fisheries experts said that short-bill

(84) Hansard Q. 61. 199-201

Indians in Witbank

18/2/83

8. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(a) How many Indian persons reside in the Witbank municipal area and (b) what schooling facilities have been provided for them?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(a) According to the Town Clerk, Witbank, approximately 1 350.

(b) A six-classroom primary school.

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time of the article a newspaper had a duty and a right to publish the text of Dr Munnik s statement and the general public had the right to know the text

Mr Justice G A Coetzee postponed the case until March 28 so that both parties could prepare to present full arguments on the application for the ammendment to the plea

Miss Zille is suing The Citizen and its editor, Mr Mayer Albert Johnson, claiming that she was defamed in a report in the newspaper on April 27 1981

The article, headlined "Twisted malicious reporting" reported Dr Lapa Munnik accusing certain newspapers of "flagrantly distorting the facts and maliciously misrepresenting his intentions".

Miss Zille claimed she was defamed because readers would associate the allegations with her as the first journalist to break the story

The story related to a statement by Dr Lapa Munnik concerning the cost of a healtny diet for pensioners

Yesterday counsel for The Citizen applied for an ammendment to the original plea

Bond winner

THIS week's R10 000 tax-free Bonus Bond Bonanza prize has been won by the holder of certificate number 1105058662 bought at the Durban Post Office, the Treasury announced in Pretoria today — Sapa

SPCA's chairman Mr Tom Gutson, shows ...

Indian group area declared in Johannesburg

By JEANETTE MINNIE

A NEW Indian group area close to Johannesburg s central business district was proclaimed in the Government Gazette yesterday

The Fordsburg-Newtown Burgersdorp group area has been in the pipeline since last year when it was proposed by the Government as an alternative Indian area to Pageview

The Government had earlier refused to accept a recommendation of the President's Council that Pageview be returned to the Indian community

Yesterday a secretary of the Save Pageview Association, Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, said that the new group area would not help to solve the serious shortage of housing for Indians in Johannesburg

"Fordsburg proper is already a de facto Indian area. There are virtually only Indian families living there

"Because of its proximity to the business district, land is very expensive and building costs high Very few Indians will be able to afford the cost of buying houses in the new area" he said

Mr Kharsany said that large areas were also occupied by businesses shops and industries and it would take many years to convert them into residential properties

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development in Pretoria said yesterday that white businessmen were still legal proprietors in the Indian group area and that they would be granted enough time to move out.

Meanwhile, the first white families have begun moving into 46 houses built by the Department of Community Development in Pageview Another group of 50 houses is under construction for white occupation and a third contract will be launched when all Indians have moved out of Pageview

Yesterday the regional director of the department, Mr Dirk Rossouw, said the third contract would only get under way after judgment in the pending Supreme Court case in which the Save Pageview Association has asked that the eviction of Indian families should be stopped

Payroll snatched by gang

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK
Crime Reporter

THREE company managers yesterday risked bullets whizzing past their ears in an attempt to stop five robbers getting away with R4 578

The gang of gunmen attacked Mr Jan Venter managing director of Horace Cook in Carl Street Jeppe Johannesburg, at noon seconds after he had parked his car in an alley on the company premises

Mr Venter was carrying a R4 578 payroll when two men snatched the money. A shot was fired at him when he resisted.

As the men broke away they were confronted by two other managers — Mr Martinus Dysel, 33, and Mr Henry Angelo, 47. A shot was fired at Mr Dysel but Mr Angelo gave chase and saw the men jump into a beige Cortina, occupied by three other men who fired a shot at him Mr Angelo threw a paraffin tin at the car

Police later established that the Cortina had been stolen the previous day Anyone seeing a Cortina with the registration BNY 827 T is asked to contact the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad at 35-4114

dow and demanded R10 000 One carried a gun

A subsequent inspection of the shop showed numerous bullet holes in walls outside and inside as well as in the counter behind which several young women hid All escaped with their lives

Although the men wore hoods they were recognised by their voices

After taking R80 and change, they left and proached a nearby house where Mrs Toivo and Mrs Mattheus died The man with the gun went inside while others waited outside, neighbours said

Several bullet holes were found in the tin shanty where the two people died

The incident was reported to the police by the owner of the house who apparently hid under a bed with his wife

The three men known to be identified as Morning, A and Kaputu by people in the area

'Spud

Mail Rep

POTATO prices are not e... et in the next few we... shortage, a spokesman f... said yesterday

Mr D van Rensburg, m... said rumours of potatoes pocket in the near future stage

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He said current prices last year, but product... then.

The current selling ... potatoes at the mum... was between R6 and ... supply and demand

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FAUL BOSMAN

...l history in SWA

...s week for a ... the girl's fa... charged with ...tively, incest ...e conducted ...ews with the ...other

... said the girl ...rn statement ... had had sex... ...th her for the 1981 when she

Mr Brunette told the Judge-President of SWA, Mr Justice Frans Badenhorst, that an urgent ruling was required because the possibility of complications setting in increased upon termination of pregnancies after 20 weeks

Mr Justice Badenborst granted the application that an abortion be performed — Sapa

Dissidents open fire

BULAWAYO. — A man was injured when dissidents opened fire on a police vehicle about 80km from Bulawayo on the Victoria Falls road on Wednesday morning it was reported yesterday.

A patrol truck belonging to the Ministry of Education and Culture was ambushed at the same spot a few minutes later.

An employee of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Mr Leonard Dambwara, was shot in the leg during the ambush — Sapa

Shot kills man

CAPE TOWN — A 58-year-old grandfather died yesterday in Groote Schuur Hospital — three weeks after being wounded at his home by a shot fired from a passing car

Mr Ismail Tover, of Foundry Road, Salt River, worked as a printer's assistant at The Argus for 31 years

On January 24 he was standing on his porch, holding his 18-month-old granddaughter Foza, when a 9mm bullet fired from a car struck him in the face — Sapa

Back on street after 24 days

ANKARA — Martial law authorities notified the Istanbul newspaper Cumhuriyet on Wednesday that it could resume publication after a 24-day closure. — Sapa-AP.

SA children win art prizes

SOUTH African pupils walked off with three special prizes, two gold medals and two silver medals at the recent Second Kanagawa Biennial World Children's Art

MATTER OF FACT

TO CORRECT specific errors of fact, write to the Editor at P O Box 1138, Johannesburg, or telephone the Editor's secretary at 710-9111

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R7 400 CAN BE WON

There was no correct solution received for Jackpot No 684 — so up it goes to R7 400. Post your entry on a postcard to "Mail" Saturday Jackpot No 685, PO Box 1485, Johannesburg 2000. Unstamped entries may be left in the Jackpot box in the foyer of the Rand Daily Mail Building, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg, or at the city office of the Rand Daily Mail, 29 Harrison Street, between Loveday and Harrison Streets. The closing date for Saturday's Jackpot is 10. will be in by midnight on Thursday, February 24th, 1983. For rules to Jackpot No 685 see

ACROSS

1 To call a person a ... shows a low opinion of him.
4 Being ... might bring a heedless man to his senses
6 Apart, with avoidance or detachment.
8 It's easy enough to miss a lot when ... in a hurry
9 Some ... are clearly far more important than others
10 There's no room for being clumsy in a ...
12 It's obviously useful for ... to start training early.
15 It's no real surprise if wife of ... shows she worries about him
16 ... could have irresistible charm.

DOWN

1 Action may, of course, follow a ...
2 Well-known volcano.
3 ... are naturally worn for an ornamental purpose.

DAILY MAIL DAILY MAIL DAILY MAIL DAILY MAIL DAILY MAIL DAILY MAIL

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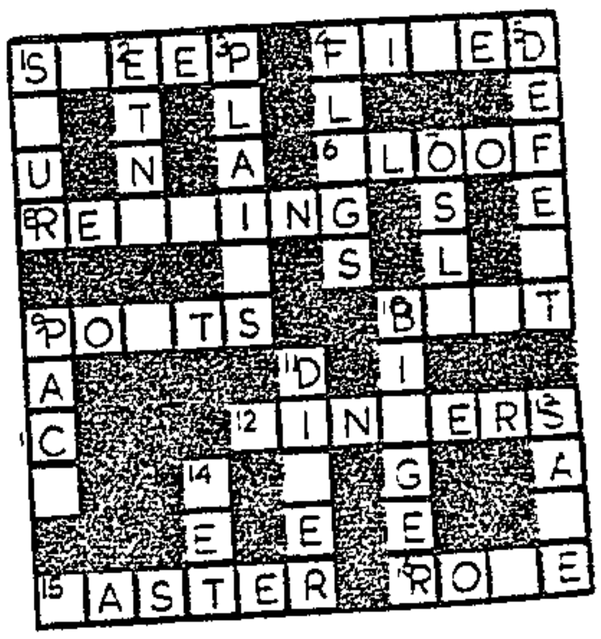
SATURDAY JACKPOT No 685



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Plaza traders may buy shops

Mail Reporter

SHOPKEEPERS at Johannesburg's Oriental Plaza will soon be able to buy their own shops under section title.

Mr J G Braau of the Department of Community Development announced this yesterday at a Press conference at the huge shopping complex in Fordsburg.

He said the 273 shops and 34 offices would be evaluated by consultants at market levels and present occupiers would be given first option on the property.

The Merchants' Association, which represented the shopkeepers, had responded very favourably, Mr Braau said. They had indicated that most of the shopkeepers were likely to buy their own shops.

Sales should begin in the second half of this year.

The complex was built amid controversy when the nearby Pageview shopping area was demolished under the Group Areas Act. It was originally controlled by the city council, who handed it over to the Department of Community Development in 1978.

The Department has appointed a firm of consultants who will be responsible for the sales and management of the new scheme.

Mr Braau said the firm would make finance available through the normal channels and at market rates. He expected no shortage of finance.

R4m shop tender row claims denied

By HARRY MASHABELA

ALLEGATIONS that the Department of Community Development is preventing traders from tendering for sites in a proposed R4-million Eldorado Park shopping complex are being treated "with the contempt they deserve".

Yesterday the department's regional director, Mr D H Roussouw, rejected allegations that tender forms are being witheld from the traders to allow white chain stores to develop the sites

A group of about 50 businessmen told the Rand Daily Mail they have been trying since February 7 to get "special forms" — GC-102 and GC-273 — to tender for the five sites jointly They have had no success, but were told they could use ordinary paper.

But a spokesman for the businessmen said. "Without seeing the forms how can we possibly find out what information is required in the tender, and what conditions have to be complied with?"

The five sites — stands 4084 (1 7685ha), 4086 (4141m²), 4087 (2 593m²), 4088 (2 210m²) and 4090 (2 100m²) — are situated in Extension 5, Eldorado Park. The closing date for tender is 11am tomorrow

The 50 traders include Mr William McBaine-Charles, chairman of the United Chamber of Commerce, Mr Sam Moffat, president of United Businessman's Association and his deputy, Mr Abie Morris They said yesterday their group suspected the Department of Community Development was withholding the required forms because "it wants to allot the sites to major white chain stores."

Yesterday Mr Roussouw commented "We deny that tender forms were not available to anyone asking for them Tender forms are freely available and have been since publication of the notice inviting people to tender for the five stands in Eldorado Park."

He also said he was not prepared to comment on the other allegations because these "are mere speculation".

The businessmen say that so far only Mr McBaine-Charles has managed to obtain the forms, part of the tender conditions, on February 18 — "after a lot of wrangling"

"It was not easy to get them. I was tossed from pillar to post almost every day for nearly two weeks before I laid my hands on the special forms. A Mr Terblanche, from whom I sought the forms, wanted to know how I got to know he had them," Mr McBaine-Charles said He said he had been given forms for his own tender, but not for the others

The three men said they had been told they could submit their tenders on ordinary paper. They also understood that some major white chain stores had tendered for the sites "through Pretoria and not the regional office".

"We are opposed to whites infiltrating into the black areas for business. It's Government policy that blacks do business in black areas and whites in white areas," the tee men said

Quit orders on five Indian families

By Yussuf Nazeer

The Government's proclamation last week that Fordsburg was now officially an Indian area is bad news for tenants living in properties owned by landlords. "Quit or be evicted" notices are being served on families.

Some landlords plan to rebuild their properties.

Five families in Mint Road, Fordsburg, have been told to be out of their houses by Monday.

The landlord, Mr Adam Desai, wants to demolish the block of cottages and put up flats.

The families say they have nowhere to go. They cannot find homes in any Indian group area nor can the Department of Community Development, which is responsible for housing Indians under the Group Areas Act, provide them with homes.

The department has said that it has no homes available — nor is it building more homes in Indian group areas. Indians are not allowed to obtain homes in the residential areas of other race groups. Those living there are regarded as illegal tenants and are also under quit orders with some court cases pending.

The five families who must be out on Monday are most worried. They all have children and say their own relatives may not be able to take them in.

Whites and Indians now live side by side

84

S. Express 27/2/83

INDIAN and white families are living happily as neighbours in Pageview — with permission from the Department of Community Development.

About 20 white families have moved into the suburb and are living a stone's throw away from Indian families, who are anxiously awaiting the outcome of their Supreme Court appeal against the validity of the Department of Community Development's eviction notices.

This week several occupants of the new houses said they were happy with their homes.

Mrs Jess Pretorius, who has been living in her home for a week, said there had been some doubt about the date when they could move in, but that the Department of Community Development had sanctioned the move two weeks ago.

"There have been no problems at all — everyone seeems to keep to themselves," Mrs Pretorius said.

Another new resident of Pageview, Mrs Annetjie Oosthuizen, said she had applied for a house early this year and was surprised to get one so quickly as there is a long waiting list.

The small, three-bedroomed homes, valued at R35 000, can be bought over a period of 40 years.

The average monthly repayment for the houses is R392 a month, including insurance.

The Department of Community Development has evicted hundreds of Indian families from the area in recent years and now only 68 remain.

Last month the Sunday Express reported that neither the Department of Community Development nor the Johannesburg City Council had any objections to the Indian families living alongside white families — despite the Group Areas Act.

● Mrs Jess Pretorius, a new white resident of Pageview, with her four-year-old son, André

By MIKE CADMAN

The new white residents of Pageview have moved into 20 of the 46 new houses which form part of a R1-million Government scheme.

A further 50 houses are to be built by the middle of this year and will be sold almost immediately.

The regional representative of the Department of Community Development, Mr Dirk Rossouw, said there had been no difficulty in selling the first 46 houses and he could see no problem in selling the new houses when they were finished.

"There was a bit of confusion when it was reported the department had stopped work on the project," Mr Rossouw said.

"We have not stopped work at all — but we do have a problem in that some of the existing Indian dwellings are blocking progress."

Govt plan for old Jo'burg suburb

Indians set to get part of Mayfair

(84 RDM 2/3/83

By JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.

PART of the white residential area of Mayfair will probably be reproclaimed for Indian occupation, the Minister of Community Development Mr Pen Kotze indicated yesterday.

Mr Kotze said in an official announcement that he had requested the Group Areas Board to launch an investigation into the reproclamation of a section of Mayfair as part of a larger Indian group area in central Johannesburg.

The proposed Indian residential area will include parts of Fordsburg and Burgersdorp which were proclaimed as an Indian group area on February 18 this year in the Government Gazette.

The area of Mayfair which will be investigated for Indian occupation is the south-eastern section, south of the railway line and east of Princess Street

This area is already predominantly occupied by Indians and coloured people although about 200 white families are still resident there.

In his statement Mr Kotze assured white families in the affected area of Mayfair that if it was reproclaimed for Indian occupation they would be offered alternative accommodation in the nearby areas of Pageview and Vrededorp where new houses were currently being built.

The Minister gave an assurance that the rest of Mayfair and surrounding white areas would remain white.

He warned, however that the Government would act "relentlessly and drastically" against Indians and coloured people residing illegally in Johannesburg's white group areas.

Mr Kotze said in his announcement that the Group Areas Board "had drawn attention" to their submission that an ordinary road was not

MP will start Salem probe

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN. — The "Salem Affair" is to be probed further in Parliament this week.

Mr John Malcomess, MP for Port Elizabeth Central, who caused a storm in Parliament last week by quoting British law reports on the multimillion rand fraud and sinking of the oil tanker, has tabled a series of questions on the issue for today and Friday.

He said yesterday he would continue to seek more information on the deal in which, he told Parliament last week, South Africa had become the receiver of stolen goods which had cost the taxpayer an extra R30,5-million.

Mr Malcomess will ask the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Piet du Plessis, today if the Strategic Fuel Fund Association had in fact bought the Salem's cargo and, if so, how much had it paid in what currency and who had authorised the payment

He has also asked the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, if the navy had photographed any tankers between December 26, 1979 and Janaury 15, 1980.

Mystery skull find

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK
Crime Reporter

SKULLS and bones found while digging a hole for a pool at a plush Robin Hills, Randburg, home this week have police mystified

The first skull and bones were found on Monday by workers digging up ground outside a house in Valley Road Police were informed.

Yesterday, Randburg detectives were told another skull and more bones had been found Detectives said one skull had been sawn open "post mortem style".

At this stage however, police do not know whether a crime has been committed or whether the ground is part of an old graveyard The property is believed to be part of an old farm Anyone who can help is asked to contact the Randburg CID at 787-4517.

The winner of the Rand Daily Mail annual Business Achievement Award, congratulated by the editor of the Mail, Mr Rex Gibson as the guest speake

Ask world to help blac!

Mail Reporter

A CALL for massive international help to boost black education in South Africa was made in Johannesburg last night by Sir Michael Edwardes, the former head of the giant British Leyland motor group.

Sir Michael, who comes from South Africa, was speaking at the Rand Daily Mail annual Business Achieve-

The banquet was attended by about 140 of South Africa's leading business personalities.

Mr Gibson said Boart had achieved an exceptional success in the export field.

Over 50% of the company's sales, worth hundreds of millions of rands a year, were achieved from its overseas business.

Boart had set up manufacturing

Africa, up to a a grand effect image".

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Sir simple that

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If their names had been distinguished what were they and had they been found in any shipping register.

On Friday he will ask the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, if the police were investigating the Salem affair and next week he will ask the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, if port authorities check the registration of ships.

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Ring the Rand Daily Mail 710-9111

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PAGE 9

Flair

● CRINGING WOMEN OF SCREEN VIOLENCE
PAGE 12

CHILDREN'S MAIL

● ARTISTRY, FINESSE FROM VERSATILE NEL
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SPORTS MAIL

● UNDERDOGS AIM FOR REVENGE
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Mr Kotze said in his announcement that the Group Areas Board "had drawn attention" to their submission that an ordinary road was not a satisfactory division between group areas of different race groups.

It had therefore decided to investigate a limited area east of Princess Street and south of the railway line for this purpose.

In terms of the proposals Princess Street is to become a six-lane ring road.

However, the Conservative Party MP for Langlaagte, in whose constituency the affected area falls, Mr S P Barnard, reacted angrily yesterday to Mr Kotze's announcement.

He said that reproclamation of the affected area of Mayfair would mean that 200 white families would have to be resettled.

"For these families it will mean a greater burden which they cannot afford because they fall in the lower income group which pay a monthly rental of between R70 and R100 a month," he said.

"According to my information rentals in Vrededorp and Pageview - where the families are due to be resettled — is so high that they will not be able to afford it," Mr Barnard said.

In Mayfair yesterday, white residents were shocked and distraught after hearing they would probably be forced to sell their homes.

Mrs J C Hoffman, 65, who has lived in her Mayfair home for 25 years, said: "The Government will have to force me out and even then I will return to my house."

Mr B Blazevic, a Mayfair butcher, said he had been living in the area for 15 years.

"I bought my house five years ago and I think if I sell it I should be paid what it is worth — not what the Government decide to give me.

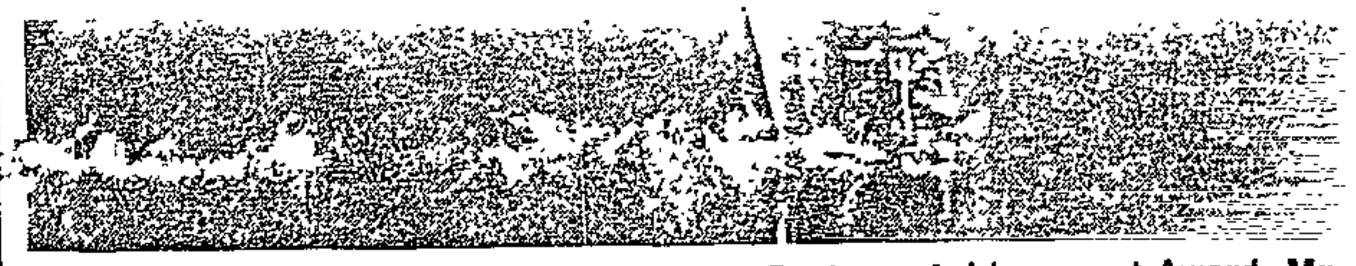
"I think it is terrible that they can do this because I worked very hard to pay for my house."

Mr S J Gouws, 67, said: "Residents of Mayfair have been supporting the National party for many years.

"Now the same party are throwing us out of our homes."

He said he had spent his entire pension on his house.

● Pictures — Page 2



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Ask world to help blacks

Mail Reporter

A CALL for massive international help to boost black education in South Africa was made in Johannesburg last night by Sir Michael Edwardes, the former head of the giant British Leyland motor group.

Sir Michael, who comes from South Africa, was speaking at the Rand Daily Mail annual Business Achievement Award banquet.

The award, for 1982-83, was made to Boart International by the Editor of the "Mail", Mr Rex Gibson.

It was accepted on behalf of the company by Mr Hilton Davies, the chairman and managing director of Boart.

The banquet was attended by about 140 of South Africa's leading business personalities.

Mr Gibson said Boart had achieved an exceptional success in the export field.

Over 50% of the company's sales, worth hundreds of millions of rands a year, were achieved from its overseas business.

Boart had set up manufacturing operations widely throughout the world, Mr Gibson said, and it was displaying an outstanding example of what South Africa could achieve in vitally necessary manufactured export business.

Sir Michael Edwardes, who is now chairman of Hill Samuel South Africa, said [illegible] up to a challe[illegible] a grand scale effect on S[illegible] image".

It would [illegible] structive [illegible] future.

Sir Michael simple one. [illegible] that current education and equate if peo[illegible] live and work[illegible] ed human [illegible]

"People t[illegible] nor can they [illegible] is a yar[illegible] standards.

Total clamp on Info Act trial

By ANTON HARBER

THE Press has been prevented from reporting all details of the trial of two newspaper editors and a journalist — including the detailed charges, the pleas of the accused and the names of witnesses.

The large wooden doors of the Johannesburg Regional Court were firmly closed yesterday as Mr Rex Gibson, Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Tertius Myburgh, editor of the Sunday Times, and journalist Mr Eugene Hugo faced charges under the Protection of Information Act and alternatively the Official Secrets Act.

Reporters, who were not allowed to enter, waited outside until the court adjourned in the afternoon. The trial will continue on Friday.

The president of the Regional Court, Mr J A van Dam, had ruled that the rest of the trial will be held in camera. Even details such as the pleas entered by the accused and the names of witnesses, normally allowed to be published in secret trials, were covered by the ruling.

Yesterday, the head of the National Intelligence Service (NIS), Dr Niel Barnard, was present at the court.

The charges relate to reports in the two newspapers on the involvement of the NIS in the abortive Seychelles coup early last year.

Mr Ernie Wentzel, SC, instructed by Mr William Lane of Bell, Dewar and Hall, appeared for the accused. Dr Koos D'Oliviera, the deputy Attorney-General, appeared for the State.

Opec sets offici[illegible] for emergency [illegible]

PARIS. — The crude oil price is likely to fall at a full summit of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries on either Saturday or Monday — after a few more days of private negotiations.

This was said yesterday by Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister, Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani, who controls the greatest oil reserves in Opec and usually takes a leading role in Opec.

"More than at any time in the past I think the solution is not only possible, but imminent." He did not specify a location, but it is believed the summit will be held in Geneva or Lausanne, Switzerland.

Opec Ministers must reach some preliminary agreement on a new world oil price level before they will convene a full emergency meeting. Any new agreement will involve stiff commitment to an agreed price, matched by an accord on production levels low enough to match slumping world oil demand.

At the weekend, Gulf countries issued an ultimatum to other Opec states that they must agree within a week or face a price war — which would spark off a massive financial crisis in the West.

Opec secretary-general Mr Marc Nan Nguema yesterday warned against rumours of a $7/barrel price cut by "so-called oil experts" — "intensive" negotiations were continuing between Opec and non-Opec states, he said.

The authoritative Middle East Economic Survey has reported that the Gulf coun-

Shark terrorises two unde[illegible]

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — A 2m-long shark was yesterday sighted within Cape Town's harbour limits by two underwater divers who said last night it "harassed" them repeatedly.

One of the divers, Mr Manuel Blaya, said he had radioed the Port Captain's office for assistance after th[illegible] shark began circling his div[illegible] ng launch when he and fe[illegible] low-diver Mr E Ries star[illegible] work yesterday morning.

They went back into [illegible] water later after the shar[illegible] had disappeared.

But shortly after Mr Ri[illegible] began an underwater inspec[illegible] tion of the "Opal K", t[illegible]

Freed after 13 app[illegible]

TAIPEI. — Thirteen has proved a lucky number for Mr Hua Ting-kuo. After being sentenced to death 12 times in the past nine years for a murder he did not commit, he was finally acquitted yesterday at the end of his 13th trial.

Mr Hua, a bricklayer, was first condemned to death [illegible] 1974. He was found guilty [illegible] killing his 66-year-old mo[illegible] and raping his adopte[illegible] daughter.

Over the years his defen[illegible] lawyers repeatedly came with new evidence that qual[illegible] fied him for a retrial.

His case went from [illegible] Taiwanese court to another

Minister Kotze comes under fire

Indian anger at threats to 'illegals'

By Anthony Duigan and Yussuf Nazeer

Indian leaders hit out angrily at the Government today after its threat yesterday of drastic action against black and coloured people who live in "white" areas.

At the same time there has been some cautious approval for the Government's final recognition of the right of Indians to live in central Johannesburg.

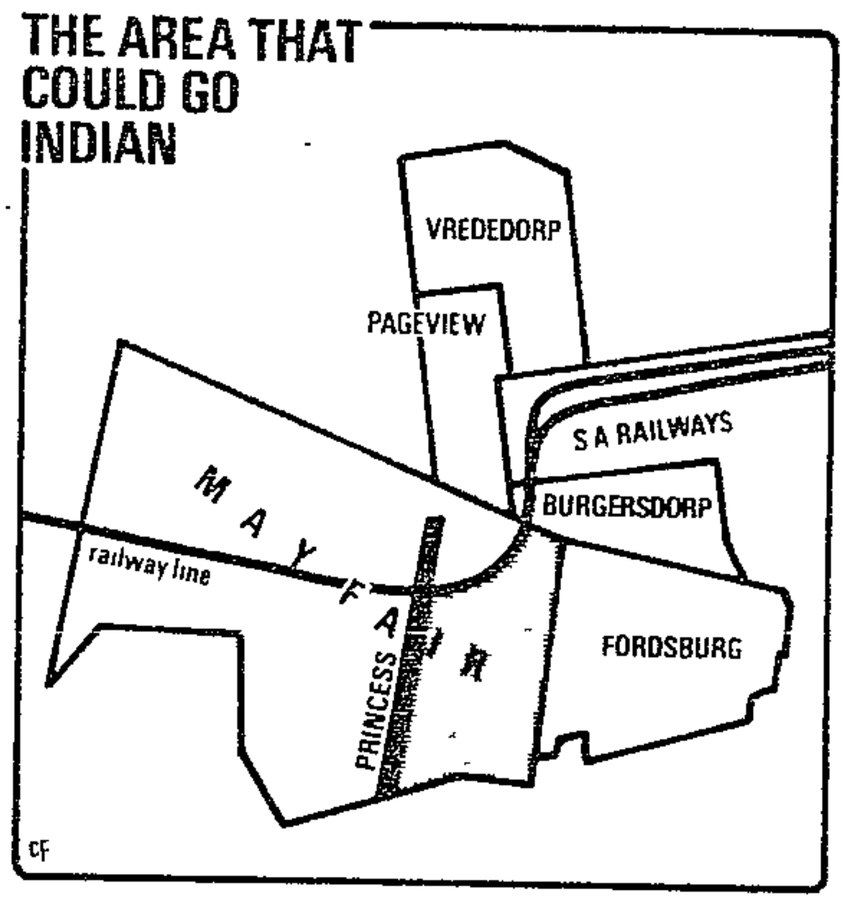
The Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, said in Parliament yesterday that Johannesburg's Mayfair, east of Princess Street (only a small portion of the suburb), would be investigated by the Group Areas Board with a view to proclaiming it an Indian residential area.

ANGER

Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, an organisation which has been using court action to contest the eviction of black people from white areas, expressed bitter anger at the renewed threats from Government quarters.

"It is ironic that just at the time they say coloured and Indians can sit together in Parliament, they say they cannot live in the same area," Mr Saloojee said. "This is an indication of the hollowness of the constitutional proposals."

He also questioned the Minister's assertion that a good number of serviced sites were available.



ing that a new urban area has been given to the Indians.

"On the contrary, Fordsburg's landlords, now wanting to develop their properties, are giving scores of average families notice to quit their homes. Will these families get homes from Minister Kotze's Department of Community Development?"

Mr A Rajbansi, chairman of the SA Indian Council, said that although the Government's positive indications about Mayfair East were far from what the SAIC wanted, it was still a foot in the door.

"But we regard Fordsburg as instalment one and the possibility of Mayfair east as instalment two along the way of what we really want to achieve."

WAITING LIST

"There is a waiting list of approximately 7 000 Indian families and 6 000 coloureds. To my knowledge there are not serviced sites for these people. There are also no houses available."

Dr Essop Jassat, chairman of the Transvaal Anti-SA Indian Council Committee, said:"The world should not be misled into believ-

Rapist avoids Dea 'because of his yo

A young man who raped a 75-year-old Craighall Park woman five times and raped or robbed three other elderly women in the area in 1981, was yesterday sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment when he appeared in the Rand Supreme Court.

Family and friends of Anthony Matamela (21) gasped when they heard the sentence, but Mr Justice P J van der Walt had said he could have imposed the death sentence. He had not done so because of the accused's youth.

Matamela, a citizen of Venda, pleaded guilty to three counts of rape.

He was found guilty and was convicted on a further charge of robbery and two charges of robbery with aggravating circumstances.

A 75-year-old woman, who was admitted to hospital after being attacked in her Craighall Park home on January 2 1981, said that on that morning she was attacked at her front door by two men, one of whom was Matamela.

Govt to be tough on group areas

Cape Times 2/3/83

84

Political Staff

THE government has warned that it will act "relentlessly and drastically" against Indians and coloured people residing illegally in Johannesburg's white group areas.

The warning was sounded by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, in an announcement of a Group Areas Board investigation into the proclamation of an Indian group area including parts of Fordsburg, Burgersdorp and Mayfair.

The part of Mayfair under scrutiny is an area already predominantly occupied by Indians and coloured people.

Unsatisfactory dividing line

Mr Kotze said in his announcement that the Group Areas Board "had drawn attention" to its submission that an ordinary road was not a satisfactory division between group areas of different race groups.

It had therefore decided to investigate a limited area east of Princess Street for this purpose.

In terms of the proposals, Princess Street is to become a six-lane ring road.

Mr Kotze has assured white families in the area of Mayfair under scrutiny that if the area is reproclaimed as an Indian area they will be offered alternative accommodation.

Angry reaction

However, Mr S P Barnard, Conservative Party MP for Langlaagte, in whose constituency the affected area falls, reacted angrily yesterday.

He said reproclamation of the affected area of Mayfair would mean that 200 white families would have to be resettled.

"For these families it will mean a greater burden which they cannot afford because they fall in the lower-income group which pays a monthly rental of between R70 and R100 a month," he said.

"According to my information, rentals in Vrededorp and Pageview, where the families are due to be resettled, are so high that they will not be able to afford it."

Mayfair proposals: CP reacts strongly

By Peter Sullivan
Political Correspondent

The Conservative Party's spokesman on Community Development, Mr S P Barnard, has slammed yesterday's announcement by the Minister about the Pageview/Vrededorp/Mayfair area.

He said he was perturbed at Minister of Community Development Pen Kotze's announcement as he already asked officials of the Department of Community Development last year to inform Mayfair inhabitants about future plans.

"Now the Minister declares that an area in South Mayfair will be advertised as an Indian Group Area.

"This statement means that about 200 white families will have to move.

"The Minister gives the assurance that these families will be rehoused in Vrededorp and Pageview, but they will suffer because they fall into a lower income group which presently pays R70 to R100 rent each month."

Mr Barnard said that these people would not be able to afford higher rents in Vrededorp and Pageview.

● See Page 2.

Wealthy Indians kicking out Mayfair's poor

By Yussuf Nazeer

Indian families living in Mayfair were today warned to start looking for new homes — or be evicted from the properties owned by wealthy Indians under nomineeship The owners want to demolish and rebuild the houses. Families said that the warnings came from white nominees.

This follows the Government's announcement yesterday that Mayfair east of Princess Street and bordering Fordsburg would probably become an Indian area.

Scores of Indian and coloured families live in this area and it is known that whites have sold out to wealthy Indians in the past four years under nominee agreements.

A former member of the South African Indian Council, Mr I F H Mayet, told a Group Areas Board hearing in Johannesburg last year that "two-thirds" of Mayfair was "owned" by Indians, and the area should be given to them. He was critical of the rich getting the area exclusively.

Two anti-group areas spokesmen, Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, and Dr Essop Jassat, chairman of the Anti-SAIC Committee, said that they had anticipated that rich Indians would kick out poorer ones

Families in Mayfair facing charges for living in a white group area do not know where to find alternative housing if evicted by their Indian landlords.

Mr Saloojee sd: "I was afraid it would come to this. The Government's minor concession has benefited only the rich who bought out properties in this area." He said that Acstop would find it difficult to halt evictions.

Dr Jassat slammed the SAIC for being "in cahoots" with the Government to create the "false impression" that concessions had been given to Indians in general. It was a "concession to the rich only", he said.

It is expected that the whites — about 200 — left in Mayfair East will make a fortune on the sales of their properties.

Mayfair move 'will only help the rich'

(84) from 3/3/83

By ANTON HARBER

THE redeclaration of Mayfair as an Indian area would do little to ease the chronic housing shortage, says Actstop, the organisation that aids victims of the Group Areas Act.

And the chairman of the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee described the move as "a bit of a sop to the people".

Mr Cassim Saloojee, the chairman of Actstop, said yesterday he welcomed the extension of residential rights to any group, but this move would help only a handful of wealthy people.

He was reacting to the announcement yesterday that part of the white residential area would probably be declared Indian.

Mr Saloojee said there were 7 000 families on the waiting list for houses and this move would only help 200 to 300 of these.

This meant a handful of wealthy Indians would buy the properties and the move would have no meaning for the thousands of poorer people, he said.

It was part of the State's attempt to win credibility for the South African Indian Council (SAIC) and to influence part of the black middle class to accept the new political dispensation, he argued.

It was ironic that "in the same breath" the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, had threatened action against others who were living illegally in white areas.

"What about all these others? What about the coloureds who have to live illegally in white areas because they have no other homes?," he asked.

He said that the wealthy people were already scouring the area for properties to buy. They would either occupy these themselves or rent them at exorbitant rates.

"This will not mean anything to the hundreds of people who have been fighting a four-year battle, who have been prosecuted and fined, who have lived illegally in white areas just because they were desperate," he said.

"The crux of the problem is the Group Areas Act, so declaring yet another group area is not a solution. It will only add to the frustration.

"As long as that evil Act is on the statute books, the housing shortage will not be solved justly," Mr Saloojee said.

Meanwhile, Dr E Jassat, chairman of the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee, described the move as "a bit of a sop to the people".

"They want to create the impression that they are liberalising and reforming, but at the same time they threaten the other victims of the Group Areas Act who are living illegally in white areas," he said.

The move would only help a few wealthy people, he said.

Miss Cheryl Aube demonstates what her granny has in mind for her Mayfair house rather than hand it over if the suburb is declared an Indian area.

Picture: RAYMOND PRESTON

'I'll burn house before I leave,' vows gran

By ANTON HARBER

A 60-YEAR-OLD bedridden grandmother has been offered R125 000 for the Mayfair house she has lived in for more than 50 years — but she has vowed to burn it down rather than leave.

Mrs Mary Aube has been told that her house falls in the part of the Johannesburg suburb likely to become an Indian area and that she will probably have to leave.

She is frail and sickly, but she is happy in Mayfair and says will fight to stay there "to the end".

She, her nine children and her 15 grandchildren occupy four houses in 13th Avenue and she has built up her own "from a scrap to a palace". She has already turned down an offer of R125 000 from an Indian family.

So when Mrs Aube read that Minister of Community Development Mr Pen Kotze had indicated that the area was likely to become an Indian group area, she was furious.

"We have all lived here all our lives and we are so happy. Why should we go to Vrededorp.

"They made the Indians move from there and then they bring them here. Now they want us to go to their houses. Why could they not just leave them in peace in Vrededorp.

"Why do they pick on us poor people, knowing we can't fight back because we are not wealthy.

"We have voted for the National Party all our lives. Is this the result? Is this the thanks we get?

"If it comes to the push, we will burn our house down. I don't need it to make rich people happy," she said.

Asked if she would rather the area stayed racially mixed, she said: "Yes. All I want is to be able to carry on living in my own home.

● See Page 3

hannesburg, is unfortunate."

Saloojee, who is chairman of the anti-evictions body, Actstop, was reacting to government's announcement of a Group Areas Board investigation into reproclaiming part of Mayfair as an Indian residential area.

Making the announcement, Community Development Minister, Pen Kotze, indicated that the south-eastern section of Mayfair, where at least 50 Indian and coloured families already live illegally, would form part of the Fordsburg-Burgersdorp-Newtown complex. That area was proclaimed for Indian occupation last month.

The section of Mayfair proposed for Indians consists of 350-400 stands and includes some flats and semi-detached housing. It falls south of the railway line and east of Princess Street. Kotze said that an ordinary street did not always form a satisfactory line of separation between different race groups. A larger buffer strip would therefore be investigated – possibly by adopting a Group Areas Board proposal to turn Princess Street into a six-lane highway.

Kotze said the rest of the area would remain white. He also assured the estimated 200 white families who would be affected, of alternative accommodation in Pageview-Vrededorp where Indians lived until their relocation started a couple of years ago. Already some 26 white families have been housed there and 20 living units are immediately available. About 100 more are under construction.

There are, however, 68 Indian families still living in Pageview. The Save Pageview Association (SPA) has an interdict pending against the Department of Community Development challenging its right to have served eviction orders on Pageview Indians.

GROUP AREAS FM 4/3/83

Giving and taking

(84)

Even when it acts in a mildly generous fashion government often does so in a way that makes it difficult to give credit. As one prominent Indian, Cassim Saloojee commented this week: "To give Indians a section of Mayfair with one hand while at the same time readying the other hand to act against so-called illegals living in white Jo-

Into Mayfair

Says Ebrahim Kharsany of the SPA. "Had Pageview been left to Indians, none of this drama would have occurred. And if it was needed so badly the Indians should simply have been moved across the road, virtually into Mayfair." Kharsany estimates the cost of relocating Indians from Pageview at R56m which includes the R18m spent on erecting the Oriental Plaza in Fordsburg.

Kotze said that "relentless and drastic" action would be taken against coloureds and Indians living illegally in white parts of the city.

He said that there are enough serviced stands for their occupation in their respective group areas. "This is not so," says Saloojee. "There are about 7 000 on the waiting list in Lenasia and no housing programme is on the cards. The serviced sites available won't accommodate 10% of the waiting list," he maintains.

Salooje suspects that the tough warning on "illegals" is intended to "show the right-wing that government has not gone soft on the principle of separate residential areas. But, in any case, 50-60 people have been evicted from places like Hillbrow after landlords have been pressurised over the past six months. I fear many more are going to be victimised in the coming months," he added.

It is thought that Indian speculators have already bought sites in Mayfair under white nominee landlords that could eventually be sold to the better-off. Saloojee observes that the trend worldwide is for low-income people to be housed in inner city areas. He fears that the reverse might come to apply in Johannesburg's inner-city group area for Indians.

Star 5/3/83 ~~12~~ 84

Mayfair

Expressions in their eyes tell both sides of the story

By David Breier, Chief Reporter

The eyes of the people in Johannesburg's eastern Mayfair tell the story of this week's announcement that the district is being investigated as a possible Indian group area.

The eyes that gleam belong to property owners who expect to make a killing as rich Indian businessmen scour the area, buying up shabby houses at exorbitant prices in anticipation of the reclassification.

The sad and angry eyes belong to tenants of all races who face a future of homelessness or high rentals as the wealthy move in to buy up the houses — either for themselves or as investments.

At the heart of the problem is the housing shortage, which affects all races, with prices in Mayfair east rocketing as demand exceeds supply.

A knock on the door of an extremely modest house in 9th Avenue brings an anxious face to the window asking: "Who's there?"

People in this part of town don't readily open their doors to strangers.

It turns out that the householder has just been visited by an estate agent. "I am asking R100 000," she says.

R100 000 for a house with only two bedrooms and practically no garden.

She's content to leave because "this isn't a nice area to live anymore — with all the hooligans, fighting and drinking," she says.

The "hooligans" turn out to be local whites — not the Indian neighbours, who are quiet and law-abiding.

She declines to have her name published as she lives in fear of her white neighbours who once heaved a brick through her window after she complained about their noisy dog.

Across the road an Indian businessman has just bought a house — a somewhat bigger one — for R65 000.

He's been shrewd — making his offer before the Minister's announcement this week. It's been common knowledge for some time that the are was due to become Indian, with about half the population being Indians living there illegally already.

As the businessman and the estate agent confer on the pavement, the agent declares that Indians will benefit from the reclassification as they will no longer face the trouble and expense of having to get white nominees and pay "key money" for houses.

After he leaves, the buyer confesses to having made the deal under a company name in order to present a legal front as the area is still officially white.

Hanover Street in eastern Mayfair has long been mixed, and there has been no friction between the races. Now the whites will probably be moved out. This is cold comfort for Mrs Gladys Govender (second from left) who recently won the right in the Supreme Court to stay on. She now fears wealthy Indians will buy the homes and put her and her family on the street. This study is another in the "Eye on Your City" series featured every Saturday. We invite pho-

He predicts that when this section of Mayfair is officially reclassified, Indians will start moving into the rest of Mayfair illegally, again presenting the Government with a fait accompli. The rest of the area will also have to become Indian, he prophesies.

But behind the scenes of all this wheeling and dealing, the poorer people of Mayfar east worry about more basic issues — like having a roof over their heads.

Mrs Rosaline Manson (68), of Hanover Street, pays R55 for her "semi" — and i heard that alternative hou Vrededorp and Pageview w month. There s no way sh pension.

Next-door neighbour M fears a future of homelessn Indian businessmen will buy out on to the street. With t housing shortage, that ll be go.

Hanover Street in eastern Mayfair has long been mixed, and there has been no friction between the races. Now the whites will probably be moved out. This is cold comfort for Mrs Gladys Govender (second from left) who recently won the right in the Supreme Court to stay on. She now fears wealthy Indians will buy the homes and put her and her family on the street. This study is another in the "Eye on Your City" series featured every Saturday. We invite photographers to send in the "frozen moments" they have captured through the eye of their camera. Send the print to "eye on Your City," The Star, Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000, or deliver the picture to the offices of The Star at 47 Sauer Street. Please attach a brief caption indicating where the picture was taken and the names of the people, if any. Only pictures taken in Johannesburg or adjacent municipalities will be considered.

EYE ON YOUR CITY

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of Hanover Street, pays R55 for her 'semi" — and is terrified by stories she's heard that alternative housing for whites in nearby Vrededorp and Pageview will go for R300 to R400 a month. There's no way she can afford that on her pension.

Next-door neighbour Mrs Gladys Govender also fears a future of homelessness. She's certain that rich Indian businessmen will buy up the row and push her out on to the street. With the current drastic Indian housing shortage, that ll leave her with nowhere to go.

There's also a racial side to the resentment in Mayfair.

Mr Gino Letard, of 9th Avenue, says he comes from Durban and dislikes Indians. He threatens drastic action against Indians moving into the area.

And Mr Willie Anthony (76), of Park Drive, says Indians haven't fought for South Africa and shouldn't be rewarded by being given part of Mayfair

On the other hand there are those like Mrs Fatima Moolla, of 8th Avenue, who pleads that the area should become multiracial so that whites can remain.

MP speaks out on school issue

84 By NORMAN WEST S.Times 6/3/83

THE Deputy-Minister of Internal Affairs and MP for Oudtshoorn, Mr Piet Badenhorst, told Parliament this week the town's Town Clerk, Mr Mike Schultz, had never been consulted about the use of a white school by coloured pupils.

He blamed "undermining political activists" for the tension in the town and for "exploiting a problematic situation by instigating pupils and parents".

Several people involved with education in Oudtshoorn, claimed last week Mr Schultz had refused to allow coloured pupils, who were without proper school accommodation, to make use of the disused St Joseph's Catholic School building, because it was situated in a white area.

Mr Badenhorst said more pupils than anticipated had enrolled at the Bridgeton Junior Secondary School at the beginning of the year.

He said the matter was discussed with Mr Schultz, who offered alternative accommodation, which was found to be unsuitable.

The use of a white school, said Mr Badenhorst, was never discussed with Mr Schultz.

Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Internal Affairs (Coloured Affairs) said there had been incitement of pupils and their parents, and this had led to tension in the community.

The press liaison officer for the Directorate of Education, Mr Noel Eales, has given an assurance that arrangements had been made to accommodate all pupils by making use of classrooms at the Southern Cape Training College.

DATELINE

Why

IN 'WHITE' MAYFAIR ... Eddie Hendrikz, 17, gives his friend Donovan Moses, 5, a ride

APARTHEID means very little in Mayfair, the decaying relic of mining-camp Johannesburg where people of all colours live happily side by side.

The ones who want to mix, do so freely. The ones who don't, simply keep to themselves.

But even this little bit of integration, in a tiny corner of South Africa's biggest city, cannot be allowed to survive.

This week the down-to-earth folk of Mayfair were stunned by a Government decree that whites will have to go to make way for the Indians in yet another painful apartheid race shuffle

The whites are angry, the Indians and coloureds are angry No one wants the forced segregation

A fist-shaking mood of defiance gripped scruffy Hanover Street on Thursday morning, the day after the news broke

People of all races were huddled together in shop doors and on cluttered stoeps, some emotional whites even vowing to burn their homes rather than be forced out.

Mayfair children, many too young to understand, have formed natural bonds across the colour line.

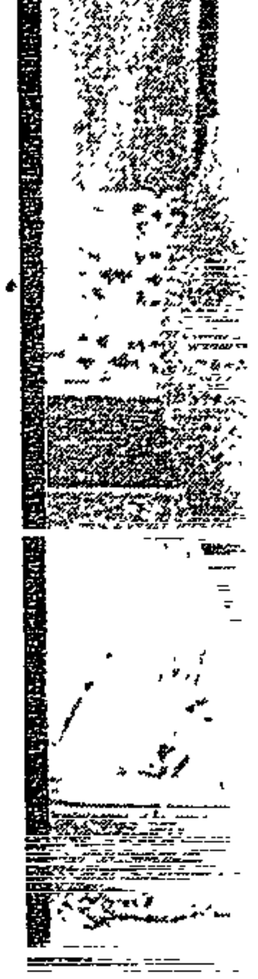
Young Eddie Hendrikz, a lean Afrikaner teenager, sauntered casually down the street.

On his shoulder was perched a little Indian boy.

"He's my friend, Donovan," explained Eddie.

Friendships like this abound in Mayfair, a contradictory suburb where most whites vote Nationalist ... that is, the ones who don't support the Conservative Party or the HNP.

On a step, there were two cherub-like little girls — one blonde and blue eyed, the other sooty skinned — playing with their dolls.



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AYFAIR ... THIS TIME IT'S THE

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WHITE' MAYFAIR ... Mrs Gladys Govender and her friend and neighbour, Mrs Doreen Manson, chat around a dividing wall

hool "Hey, mister, take a pic-
kle- ture of me an' my friend."
ging Financially, the loom-
the ing eviction is a crisis for
ing: most of these white families. Mayfair is not a rich suburb, and people feel that they will not be able to afford the higher rentals being asked in the new allocated area.

Mrs Susan Barrett, a staunch Conservative Party supporter, said: "Here rents are around R80 a month. I would get a pittance for my semi-detached cottage and how would I be able to afford a new home? Anyway, why should I move out of the home I've lived in for 20 years?"

Mrs Barrett shares the opinion of most Mayfair residents, who concede their multiracialism grudgingly.

"We would rather share with the Indians than be moved out of the area It's not a new idea — we've been sharing with them for quite awhile now."

Pointing to her Indian neighbours across the road, she said: "We've tried everything to get rid of them and nothing has worked.

"The position can't get any worse, so why not just leave us alone to sort our problems out ourselves?"

Mrs Gladys Govender and her white neighbour, Mrs Doreen Manson seem to have the ideal relationship.

They often lean across the dividing wall of their semi-detached cottage and share a cup of tea, or a recipe.

Sometimes they just get together to complain about the ever-rising cost of living or their chil-

eport: HARMAIN AIDOO

Pictures: JAMES SOULLIER

WHITES WHO ARE TO BE 'RESE

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IN 'WHITE' MAYFAIR . . . Mrs Naomi Noyle . . . "I will never share this area with Indians"

dren's most recent illnesses.

Said Mrs Manson: "I wish everyone would just leave us alone. We are so happy here and I prefer having Gladys as a neighbour to someone of my own race."

And her friend Gladys added: "We're not bothering anyone. If Mayfair was made into an Indian area, only the rich would benefit. Where would the poor people go anyway?"

The Joseph family live a few streets away and send their children to the local multiracial church school.

"Racially integrated schools are a sign of the times we live in and are an indication of what's to come," said Mrs Joseph.

Her young son recently had a birthday party and asked if he could invite three of his friends from school.

"He only told us their first names, and when they turned up, each one was a different colour," Mrs Joseph laughed.

This created some tension among some members of the family "but soon everyone relaxed and it turned into a normal birthday party".

She said newcomers chose to live in Mayfair because "so many interesting things are happening here and it has a cosmopolitan air".

She added that the agglomeration of dif

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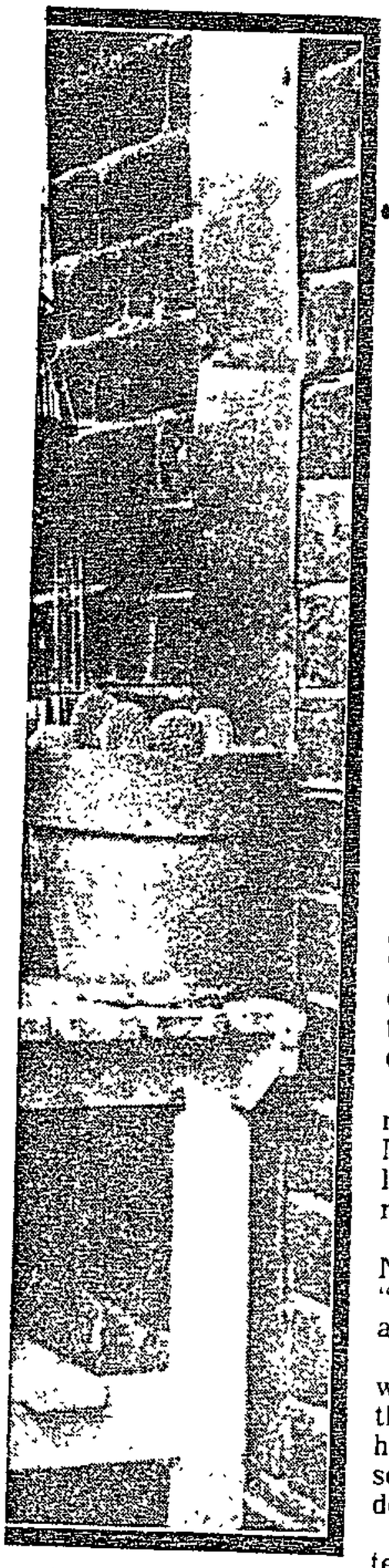

ans"

people from every walk of life and from different socio-economic groups lived in the area "making it a very popular suburb indeed".

In fact the Josephs have Chinese neighbours on one side and an Afrikaans family on the other

Mrs Joseph's mother. Mr Theresa Sadie, explained that her family had lived in Mayfair for four generations.

"It is ridiculous because we have always had Indians living in this area In fact we all go to the same church and there is a wonderful community spirit."

What happens in Mayfair is that people gravitate towards those with similar interests and personalities, regardless of their colour.

Mayfair is not all racial harmony and roses There are pockets of discrimination where whites talk openly of blacks in derogatory cliches.

Mrs Connie Ray and her neighbour and friend Mrs Naomi Noyle are two old ladies who choose not to mix with blacks

Over a cup of tea, Mrs Noyle said emphatically "I will never share this area with the Indians

"I know some people who even invite them into their homes ... and even have drinks with them ... sorry the sugar's lumpy dearie"

At the door, I was tempted to tell Mrs Noyle that I was Indian, and not white as she obviously presumed.

But I didn't want to spoil her day

Despite her attitude, Mrs Noyle summed up the feelings of mixed-up Mayfair when she said, closing the door:

"Why don't they just leave us alone".

and it turned into a normal birthday party".

She said newcomers chose to live in Mayfair because "so many interesting things are happening here and it has such a cosmopolitan air".

She added that a conglomeration of different

IN 'WHITE' MAYFAIR ... "Hey, mister, wanna take a pic of me an' ni-

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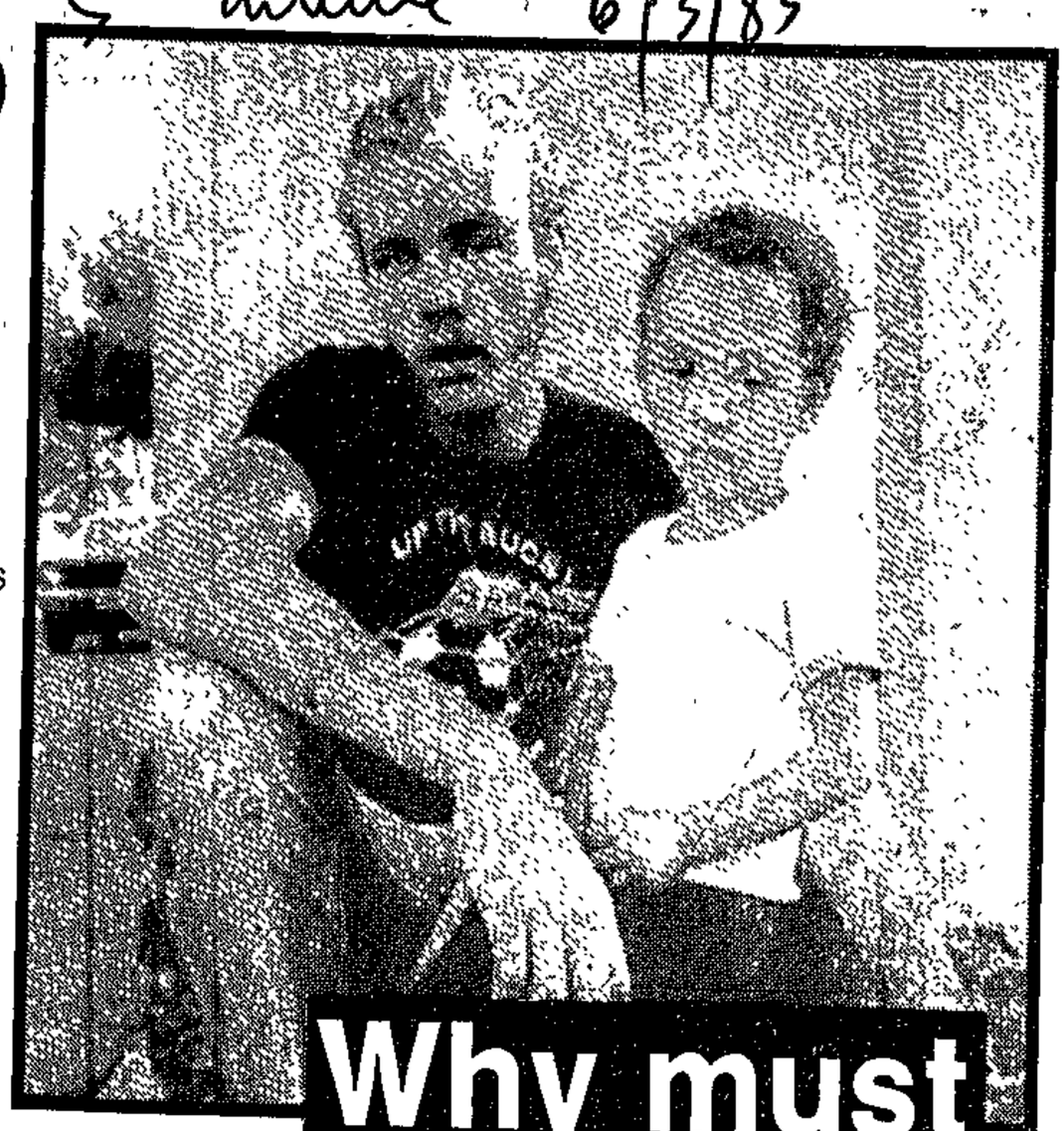
Sunday Tribune 6/3/83



☐ Paulus Nicel and his son, who must leave Mayfair with other whites. Paulus has lived in Mayfair all his life. . . 'and I'm not going now,' he says..

Why must we leave Mayfair?

JOEY RAATH is standing on her stoep, trowel in hand, coaxing a riot of colour and lush greenery from her sun-parched garden. She doesn't want to talk about the rezoning of the patch of Mayfair where she lives into an Indian Group Area.

" It hurts too much to even think about it," she says.

She has rented the five-bedroomed house for the past seven years, paying only R150 a month.

She would never be able to afford the R300 a month rent in Pageview, she says — and besides, "I like nature, there is no ground for a garden in those horrible little matchboxes.

"What the government is doing is not right, it's not fair to us.

"How can they knock down the Indian houses and then give them Mayfair and force us out?" she demands.

A few houses away in a semi-detached house with mielies crowding the garden lives Mrs Alice Atti with her disabled husband and son. "I won't go to Pageview," she says. "Why didn't they let the Indians stay there?

THE Government has created a storm in Johannsburg, robbing Peter to pay Paul. After recently succeeding in moving 4 200 Indian and 446 coloured families from Pageview and demolishing their homes last year, it has now declared part of Mayfair, a white suburb adjoining Pageview, an Indian group area and is forcibly moving 200 white families from Mayfair to Pageview. **CHARLENE BELTRAMO** talks to families affected and sketches the background.

"My husband gets a disability pension of R130 a month, and we get rent from the other semi. I don't want to struggle for rent again. We've always been Nat, we helped this Government in power, and now? I don't know."

The Government has been faced with a bitterly ironical dilemma. They have pending by-elections in Soutpansberg and Waterberg at which the right-wing Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party will doubtless rely on tales to voters of how the Nats are "selling out whites to the blacks."

The Pageview/Mayfair fiasco will provide ideal ammunition.

At the same time, the government is faced with another problem: how best to curry favour with Indians and give legitimacy to Indians involved in "power-sharing."

Johannesburg Indians have been particularly hostile to any form of collaboration with the Government. The most humiliating defeats of the last SA Indian Council elections were in the Johanneburg areas. Fordsburg and Vrededorp (which were proclaimed Indian Group Areas last month) only managed to get a ,07 percent ballot from the few voters who bothered to register.

Indian leaders in Johannesburg have now slammed the Mayfair/Pageview shuffle as "farcical" and have protested against the forced removal of white families. They say they know the agony of such eviction and are opposed to it.

Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop (action to stop group areas removals) says the move will do nothing to ease the crisis in Indian housing.

"Already two-thirds of Mayfair is owned by Indians who have bought homes through white nominees. Indians who then rent the homes are charged R5 000 'key' money and R250 to R350 a month rent in an area where rents are fixed at R100 to R150 a month," says Mr Saloojee.

Open Mayfair to all races, Govt urged

BY JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

MAYFAIR should be declared an open area so that the people who live there can be left in peace, Mr Peter Soal, MP for Johannesburg North, said yesterday.

Mr Soal, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on community development, said different races had been living together in Mayfair for years and the Government should let them continue to do so.

"Newspaper interviews with the residents have shown that the majority of people there are happy and I call on the Government to stop intefering," Mr Soal said.

Mr Soal was commenting on the Government announcement last week that a Group Areas Board investigation is to be held into the proposal that a section of Mayfair should become part of an Indian group area in central Johannesburg.

The wider area would include parts of Fordsburg and Burgersdorp.

Mr Soal said the proposed move would create ill-feeling by making 200 families leave Mayfair.

"The sensible thing would be to leave white and Indian families, who are already living happily side by side, to continue to do so. Why should 200 white families have to move?

"As cities grow and expand, and increasing demands are made on residential facilities, the Group Areas Act will become increasingly outdated," he said.

The PFP was opposed to the Group Areas Act and to the movement of people whether they were black or white.

People should be allowed to find their own level without interference from the State.

"The Nationalist record of dealing with the Indians of central Johannesburg is a sorry one indeed — from the time they were banished to the veld of Lenasia to the taking away of Pageview, which was given to them by President Kruger," Mr Soal said.

Whites 'crowded out' at Pietersburg station

Parliamentary Staff

THE Conservative Party has continued its attacks on racial integration in the South African Transport Services

Dr W J Snyman (CP Pietersburg) told the Assembly yesterday that an "intolerable" situation had been created by the removal of apartheid at Pietersburg station.

Speaking in the committee stage debate on the Transport Services budget, he said platform apartheid had been abandoned at the town's railway station.

The result was that whites were being crowded out by non-whites.

Dr Snyman said the separate development policy had become a farce and no longer existed at railway stations such as the one at Pietersburg

He called on the Minister of Transport Affairs to re-introduce "meaningful" measures to separate the races.

Mr W N Breytenbach (NP Kroonstad) accused Dr Snyman of dragging politics into transport affairs.

'RESS March 13, 1983

R46m to move people 1 500m down the road

(84) S. Express news 13/3/83

THE Government will have spent more than R46-million moving Johannesburg's Indian community 1 500m down the road, if Mayfair East is proclaimed an Asian area.

Indians, who may soon be able to buy houses in Mayfair, had their Pageview homes bulldozed five years ago and homes for whites have been built in their place.

Last week the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, announced an investigation into the possible rezoning of a section of Mayfair — only 1,5km away — as an Indian area and letting Asians buy homes there.

About 500 white families who live in Mayfair may be forced to move to Vrededorp and new houses in the once Indian-occupied Pageview.

In the past five years about 1 200 Indian families were moved from Pageview, 420 houses demolished and 216 houses were built for whites.

Most of the families who lived in Pageview were relocated in Lenasia, 32km from Johannesburg.

Several coloured and Indian families living 'illegally' in Mayfair at present.

The proposed area could include the section of Mayfair east of Princess Street up to the border with Fordsburg, and parts of Fordsburg and Burgersdorp which were proclaimed as an Indian group area in February.

According to figures calculated during an investigation for the Central Business District Association last year, this means that each of the new low-cost housing units built by the Department of Community Development for whites in Pageview will have cost the taxpayer about R132 000.

The new houses in Pageview are being sold to whites for R36 000 each.

The figure of R46-million includes the cost of expropriation and demolition; the cost of building the Oriental Plaza; estimated loss on rental for the Plaza for the period 1976 to 1982; the cost of the urban renewal scheme for low-income whites; the cost of court battles between the Save the Pageview Committee and the replacement of recreational, educational and health facilities required by the Pageview residents in Lenasia.

These figures were confirmed by the treasurer of the Save Pageview Association, Mr C Hari, this week.

Official figures were not available from the Department of Community Development this week, and a spokesman for the department said he could not comment on private figures.

White home owners in Mayfair are already putting their houses up for sale in anticipation of the area being rezoned as an Indian area.

Some houses are believed to have already been sold to Indian families.

House prices there have increased about 45% since the first proposal, five months ago, that a part of Mayfair be rezoned for Indian occupation.

A house which was sold for R38 000 there last year, would be sold for about R80 000 now, an estate agent said this week.

The Sunday Express spoke to a couple who will have to move because the house in Mayfair East they have rented for 23 years, is for sale.

They said they held no grudge against the Indian community.

According to an estate agent, this three-bedroomed house will probably be sold to an Indian family for R90 000.

Many white families in Mayfair have vowed not to move if the area is rezoned. But Actstop, an organisation which helps families who are evicted from Mayfair, has said that it will also help evicted white families.

Chairman Mr Cassim Saloojee said the small section of Mayfair would accommodate between 350 to 400 families, while he says there are about 7 000 Indians on the waiting list for houses.

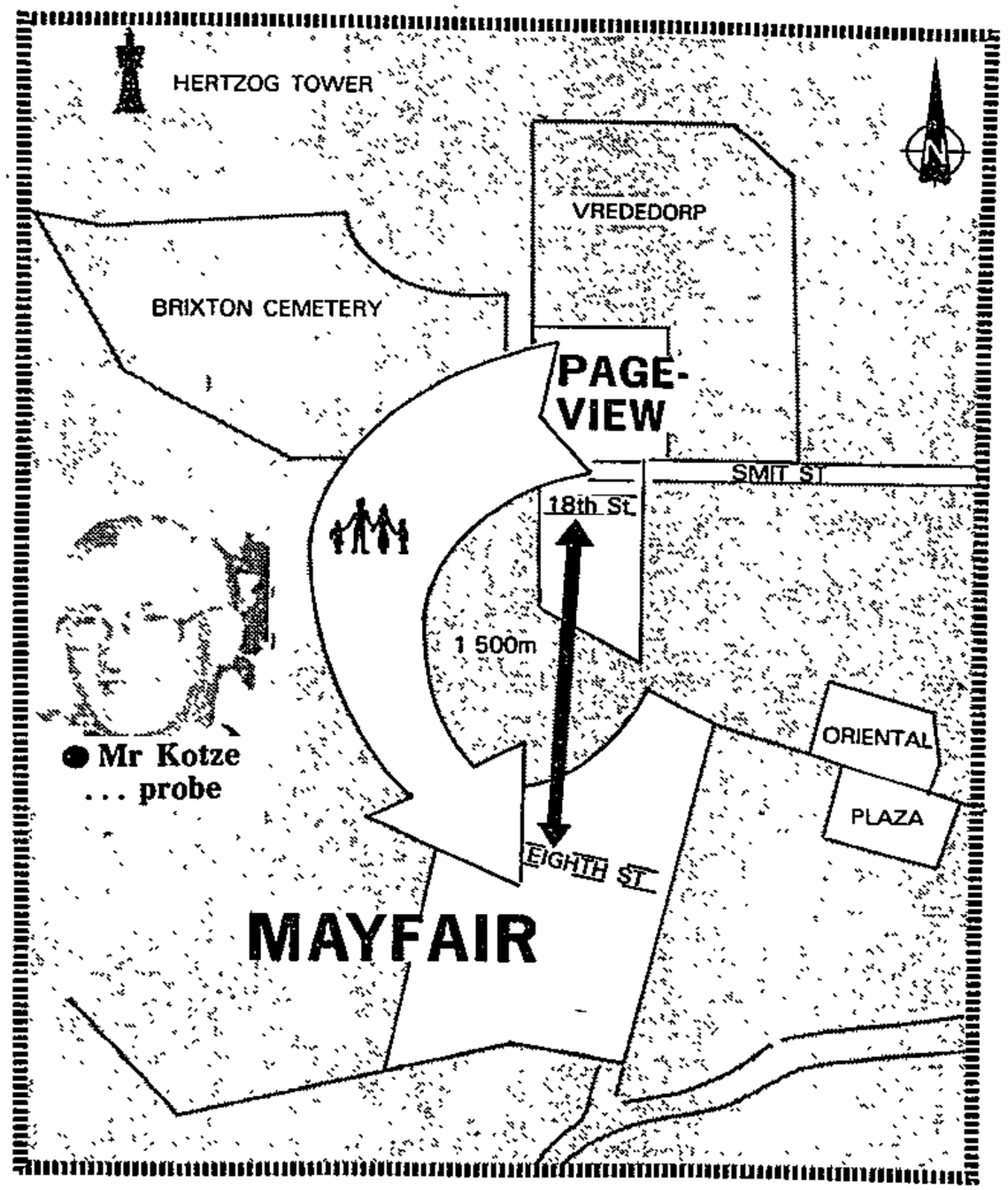
"This excludes the people who are living in crowded conditions in Fordburg and the 'illegals' in other parts of Johannesburg," he said.

"I don't see this as an attempt on the part of the Government to alleviate the housing shortage. In terms of providing homes, it will have a minimal effect," he said.

He suggested that the only people who would benefit would be a small group of high income Indians who could pay astronomical prices for houses.

WHITES ARE ALREADY SELLING

By STEPHANIE VENTER



● Mr Kotze ... probe

● If this area is rezoned, the moving of Johannesburg Indians 1 500m from their original Pageview homes will have cost R46-million.

Mayfair latest entrant to the musical suburbs game

By ANTON HARBER
Pictures: ABSALOM MNISI

WITHIN hours of the recent anouncement that Mayfair East would probably become an Indian area, businessmen were scouring the suburb for houses to buy.

For many of the more wealthy Indians the announcement presented a rare chance to move out of Lenasia, a 32km drive from Johannesburg, to a suburb on the very edge of the city centre or to get around the massive waiting list for homes.

The immediate demand from this group was so great that the prices of the small, mostly semi-detached and often run down houses soared overnight.

Those who could afford it were offering prices up to twice what the houses were being sold for a week earlier, according to estate agents in the area.

But the redeclaration of Mayfair was not welcomed by many. According to the Action Committee to Stop Evictions (Actstop), the organisation representing the Indians and coloureds living illegally in white Johannesburg, the move will benefit only two groups of people: the more wealthy Indians and the white property owners.

The first group will be able to move out of Lenasia or circumvent the massive waiting list for housing by buying the Mayfair properties. The latter will be able to sell their properties at exorbitant prices.

The whites who are renting their houses face the uncertain prospect of eviction and they have made their anger known. Already this anger — often expressed in naked racism — has threatened to lead to violence.

Similarly, for the hundreds of Indian and coloured families who have lived illegally in Mayfair and fought a bitter four-year legal battle to stay there, the announcement by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, came like an execution order

When he told Parliament he had asked the Group Areas Board to consider declaring the area an Indian group area, the coloured and Indian residents of Mayfair could already Mayfair and gave the suburb its nonracial character, may once again be searching for homes.

Rather than helping the housing shortage, the Mayfair move is likely to highlight more clearly than ever just how severe the crisis is.

In the last four years, the number of Indians waiting for homes went up almost 300%, from about 2 500 to more than 7 000. The list excludes those living illegally in white areas.

And, according to Actstop, the Government has now finally indicated that they are unable to meet the rising need for housing and have said they will no longer build new houses. They will only provide serviced plots for people to build on.

Acstop say that Indians and coloureds moved to Mayfair out of desperation ... because they had nowhere else to live. The crucial question is where will these people go to now?

Will the move just begin another step in the game of musical suburbs — the game that will drive the whites of Mayfair to Pageview and Vrededorp, the suburbs from which Indians were moved only a few years ago?

The effect of the move is thus twofold. not only does it impose a racial division on the suburb, but it also brings out the divisions of wealth within the Indian community.

Actstop sees the move as a ploy to sell the Government's new political dispensation by playing on these divisions, rather than as an attempt to address the housing crisis.

To support their argument, they point to the timing of the announcement and the small number of people who will gain out of the move.

WHERE TO NOW? Mayfair housewives Mrs Gladys Govender and Mrs Evonne du Preeez ask same question

Common question: 'Where to now?'

MRS GLADYS Govender — who has been on the waiting list for a Lenasia house for 30 years — went as far as the Appeal Court to fight her eviction from white Mayfair last year.

But now that the area is likely to be declared Indian and she can live there legally, she and her five children will almost certainly be evicted.

She is one of the many Indians, coloureds and whites living in the area who will lose their homes because of the announcement by Mr Pen Kotze, Minister of Community Development, that the suburb will most probably be declared an Indian group

where else, where the rents will be much higher. I have no idea where I will go. I only hope they won't go through with it," she said.

But not all Mayfair's white tenants express such feelings. Most offer opinions too racially derisive to be printed.

All of them say they will not be able to afford the hi/h-

summary, for the hundreds of Indian and coloured families who have lived illegally in Mayfair and fought a bitter four-year legal battle to stay there, the announcement by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, came like an execution order.

When he told Parliament he had asked the Group Areas Board to consider declaring the area an Indian group area, the coloured and Indian residents of Mayfair could already picture their eviction notices.

The massive demand for Indian housing — with 7 000 families on the Johannesburg waiting list — is likely to drive the coloured families out, according to Actstop.

And with a waiting list of almost 10 000 for houses in Johannesburg's coloured areas, the prospects of them finding new homes are bleak

Most of the Indian families living in Mayfair are rent payers who do not have the finances to buy houses themselves, particularly at prices massively inflated by the disproportionate demand.

Many of them are renting their homes from Indian businessmen who, having anticipated the announcement, used white nominees to buy the houses and then put tenants in until the position was more certain.

Now that the future of the area has been clarified, most of these owners will want to move in themselves and are likely to evict the present tenants.

The other houses are expected to be snapped up very quickly by Indians who can offer huge prices for them. But this is unlikely to help more than 200 or 300 families.

So, ironically, the hundreds of Indian and coloured families who moved illegally to suburb, but it also brings out the divisions of wealth within the Indian community.

Actstop sees the move as a ploy to sell the Government's new political dispensation by playing on these divisions, rather than as an attempt to address the housing crisis.

To support their argument, they point to the timing of the announcement and the small number of people who will gain out of the move.

The State was attempting to win support for the President's Council from middle class Indians by showing they were capable of bringing real reforms, Actstop's chairman, Mr Cassim Saloojee, argued.

The South African Indian Congress, who support the President's Council, had "hijacked" the issue that had been fought bitterly by the residents and were using the residents to further their narrow political aims, he said.

The reasonable solution, Mr Saloojee argued, was for the Government to legalise the position of those Indians and coloureds already living in Mayfair. The Group Areas Act allowed for permits to be granted to these people, thus legitimising their presence without evicting others from their homes.

Although all the illegal tenants previously applied for these permits, not one had been granted.

"But in the end, it is still the Group Areas Act and they are still playing their old racial games.

"The only long-term solution to the housing problem is for this Act to be abolished. As long as it remains on the statute books, we will continue to have a housing problem," he concluded.

She is one of the many Indians, coloureds and whites living in the area who will lose their homes because of the announcement by Mr Pen Kotze, Minister of Community Development, that the suburb will most probably be declared an Indian group area.

One of her good friends, for example, is Mrs Evonne du Preez, a white Mayfair woman who lives near Mrs Govender and whose children play with the Indian woman's grandchildren.

They have suddenly been bound together by a common problem — both are facing eviction because of the announcement and both are asking the question: "Where will we go?"

The two women are rent-paying tenants. Their homes will almost certainly be bought by wealthy Indians within a few weeks and then they will both be looking for somewhere else to stay.

Mrs Govender is a divorcee who lived for 36 years in Fordsburg before moving to Mayfair. She moved because she had only one room and a kitchen for herself and her five children.

WHERE TO NOW? These children of Mayfair could soon be looking for a new home

When she was charged under the Group Areas Act, her case became a test case and she fought it all way to the highest court in the land.

The judge's ruling — that the authorities had to take account of alternative accommodation before evicting people — won breathing space for herself and for all the coloureds and Indians living illegally in white areas.

After three decades of waiting to be allocated a house, she quite simply asked the court the same question she asks now: "Where will we go?"

And in the same way she proved to the court that there was no answer to that question then, so is she at a loss for an answer now.

"Why must we move out for the rich Indians when we have fought so hard to stay here?

"I am perfectly happy here. All my neighbours are whites and I have never had any problem with them," she told me.

Her sentiments are echoed by Mrs du Preez: "Why can't they just leave us to live here in peace?

"I can't afford to live anywhere much higher. I have no idea where I will go. I only hope they won't go through with it," she said.

But not all Mayfair's white tenants express such feelings. Most offer opinions too racially derisive to be printed.

All of them say they will not be able to afford the higher rents they expect to be charged wherever they move to.

For example, Mrs Catherina Nagel, a 71-year-old pensioner, said she could not sleep because she was so worried about where she would go to.

"They have got Lenasia. Why must they bring them here and make us leave?" she asked.

Mrs Stella Milovanovice, 30, said she had lived in Mayfair all her life. Her landlord has told her that he was negotiating a sale and it seemed obvious that she would have to move out soon.

"I can't understand why they took Pageview away from the Indians and then they give them this place.

"We will have to go and find somewhere, but we have no money to buy a house," she said.

Mayfair resolves to fight evictions

Mail Reporter

RESIDENTS of Mayfair, Johannesburg, last night resolved to form a "united front" and to fight any eviction orders served on them by the Government or wealthy Indian landlords.

The decision was taken last night at a meeting in Fordsburg organised by Actstop, an organisation opposed to the Group Areas Act.

Residents would canvass all Mayfair residents who could be affected by the proposed proclamation to declare part of Mayfair an Indian area and form a "tenants committee" which would fight any eviction orders.

The proposed committee would also invite Vrededorp people in the same position to join.

Members of Actstop and the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee said they would support such a committee.

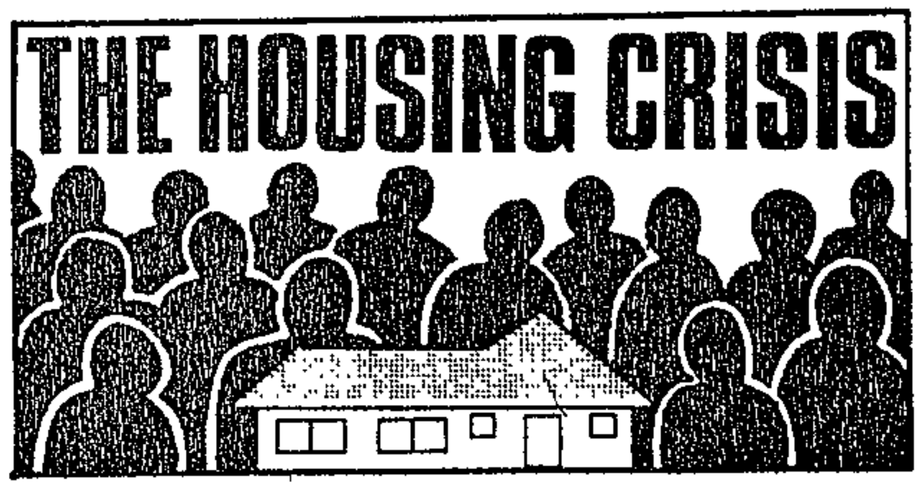
Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, said: "If people are given eviction orders they should approach us and we will take the matter up with our lawyers. We will fight the Group Areas Act and defend anyone, no matter what race, if they are served with eviction orders or notice to vacate."

Yesterday, reports Sapa, the Conservative Party spokesman on community development, Mr S P Barnard, handed the Minister of Community Development Mr Pen Kotze a petition signed by 259 people and expressing "our deepest disappointment and dissatisfaction at the Government's intention to give away a part of Mayfair to the Indians at the cost of whites".

Star 8/3/83 (100) (84)

Cowshed is home to family of eight

By Yussuf Nazeer



Home for one young couple with six children aged from four months to eight years is a dirty, dilapidated stable shared with labourers.

Mrs Soraya Meyer (24), her husband Rashid and the children, who were initially boarding in Eldorado Park, have been forced to seek shelter in the disused cowshed on Olifantsvlei farm, adjoining Nancefield-Eldorado.

Their problems started when the farm, originally owned by a white farmer, was bought by the Department of Community Development for incorporation into the coloured residential area of Nancefield.

Last November the Meyer family, who had been house-hunting for five years, was given a house by the white farmer.

"Three weeks ago a coloured man with seven strong-arm men came to my dwelling and showed me a rent card from the Department of Community Development. He said he was now the lessee of my home.

"He forced us out with all our belongings," said Mr Meyer.

"I could not fight them. I was concerned about my wife and little children. A neighbour was kind enough to allow me to move into a stable which belongs to him. We are sharing the stable with farm labourers and an old car wreck," Mr Meyer added.

Mrs Meyer pointed out two of her children, Omar (1½) and Rehana (3), who were playing in a furrow of dirty water.

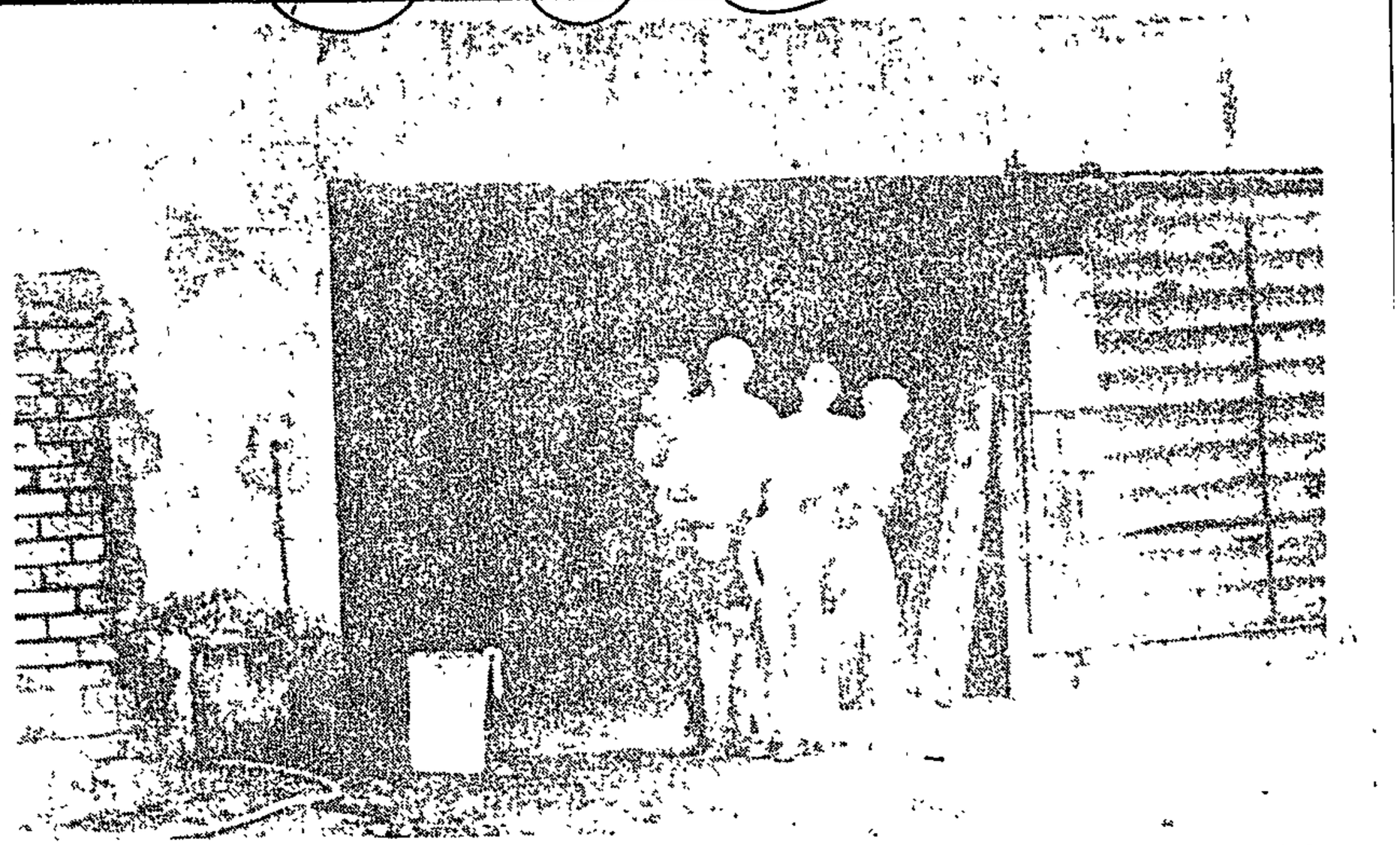
"I fear for them this coming winter. We sleep on the cement floor. This place is leaking and plagued with flies," she said.

The stable had large cracks and openings all around.

A community development official, Mr C van der Westhuizen, based at the department's office in Kliptown, who collects rent from the coloured tenants on this farm, said the matter was sub judice when The Star approached him with Mr Meyer's problem.

He said: "I am not interested in the Meyer family's problem."

He then replaced the receiver.



Mr Rashid Meyer, his wife Soraya and five of their six children are living in a stable which they share with farm labourers. They applied to the city council's Coloured Affairs Department for a home five years ago.

Post Focus

A colourful black bazaar faces threat of removal

By ANDREW TORCHIA in Johannesburg

IN the shadow of white Johannesburg's skyscrapers, a patch of black Africa survives. At Mai-Mai Bazaar you can buy hippo-hide whips, powders to cure venereal disease and chests bearing pictures of tribal kings.

The proprietress of a shebeen emerges from a candle-lit back room and offers a cold beer. Zulu women in ankle-length gowns and red, dish-shaped hats stroll among the low, brick buildings.

Naked children run by. A sign declares that the witchdoctor is in. A nightwatchman removes wooden plugs, 6,3cm in diameter, from holes cut in his ears and sells them to a passerby for R6.

For 60 years, Mai-Mai has survived as a unique black social and commercial centre.

The market, discreetly walled in, has gone seemingly unnoticed in a shabby business district shadowed by elevated freeways. A short walk away are the concrete canyons housing the industrial barons of Africa's last dominant white society.

Now the end may be near. The West Rand Administration Board wants to move Mai-Mai to Soweto, 15 kilometres away.

The chairman, Mr John Knoetze, says the board will move shopkeepers against their will and will offer them a place where they could profit as an attraction for white tourists on Soweto bus tours. But Mr Knoetze described Mai-Mai in an interview as "an uncleared-up black spot in a white area" and said it must go.

Mr Johan de Jager, an administrative control officer of the board, said he expected the market to remain where it was for at least two more years. But he said the central city location was a prime candidate for redevelopment.

Each of Mai-Mai's 37 shopkeepers pays the board R8 a month in rent. Some of the buildings were stables when city garbage carts were being drawn by mules. Now, while blacks around Johannesburg wear Western clothes and commute to work on trains, these buildings display the products of their remote and rural past.

A woven-grass beer strainer costs R3 at Mr Joseph Setole's stall called Kwa Bhekokuhle, (Looking Good). For R30 Mr Amos Shabala, 70, sells the same kind of Zulu chest he has been making for 52 years. The red, scrap-wood chest is lined with beer labels and covered with mirrors and drawings of Christ.

Mr Willem Carr, retired head of the city's former Non-European Affairs Department, said Mai-Mai Bazaar began about 1920 on the site of a worked-out gold mine on the edge of Johannesburg.

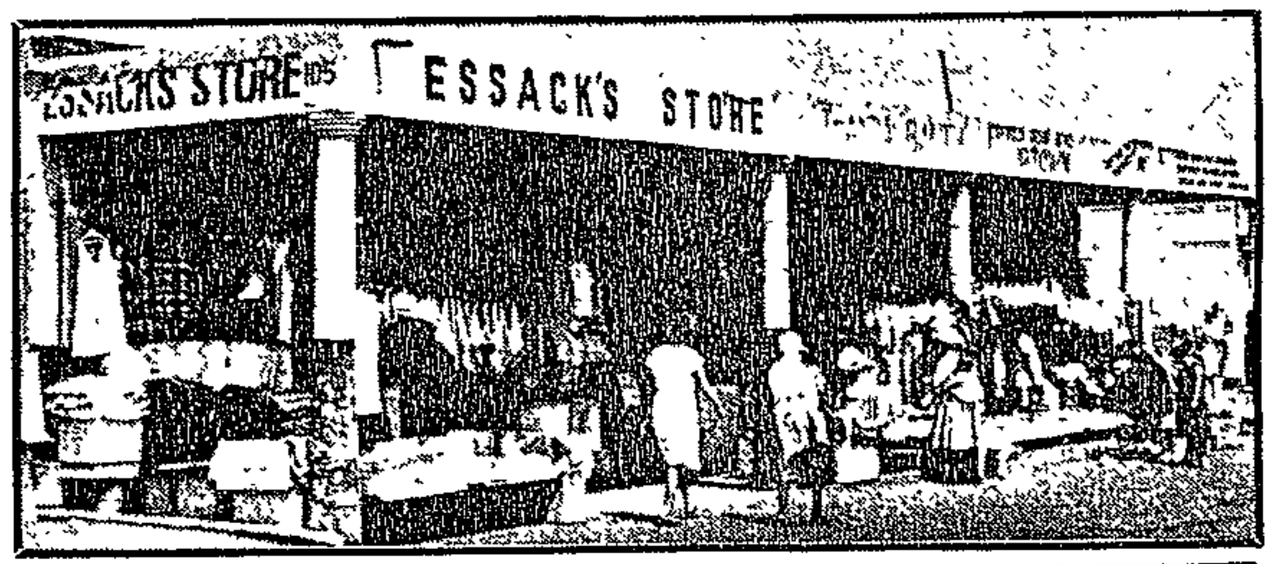
"The name goes back to the turn of the century, when the Salisbury and Jubilee mine had a tender-hearted supervisor named Mr Webster," Mr Carr said.

"Mine injuries were frequent and, when the latest victim was hauled out and laid on the ground, Mr Webster would go and look at him and murmur, 'My, my' ".

Here today, but tomorrow Kliptown will be history

Death knell for Soul Town

By Z B MOLEFE



Kliptown folk who are to be moved on (clockwise): Widowed Mrs Mathabiso Kutu with her daughters; the district's bargain bazaar area; Mr Meshack Mokoena, who has lived in this cellar for a year.

IT was Sophiatown . . . Cator Manor . . . District Six . . . Pageview. Now it's Kliptown.

They have rung the death knell for this throbbing "United Nations" of racial tolerance and comradeship which has been home to 129 black, 412 coloured and five Chinese families for decades outside Soweto.

Last week a report to the Johannesburg City Council's Management Committee said the dwellings in the

cided to resettle the other families elsewhere and leave Kliptown a coloured area.

Its throbbing and lively "central business district" is to change under the Group Areas Section 19 — making it another township regional shopping complex.

Lamented community leader Mr Ismale Dangor: "Man, it's the end. The die has been cast".

News

Gone will be the Kliptown that hit the news in 1955 when the big shots of the African National Congress met at a dusty sportsfield and adopted that document of historical significance, the Freedom Charter.

And, of course, our sports-mad crowd will never forget the struggle of integrated soccer waged on Saturday afternoons in the dusty but lively Kliptown stadium.

Plucky soccer administrator Dan Twala and his SA Soccer League had been kicked off the Indian sportsground in Johannesburg.

And legions of ci- [illegible] will never

Two long years

oured and five Chinese families for decades outside Soweto.

Last week a report to the Johannesburg City Council's Management Committee said the dwellings in the area are in a bad state of disrepair — unhygienic and overcrowded.

Throbbing

In conjunction with the Department of Community Development it has been de-

Kliptown folk who are to be moved on (clockwise): Widowed Mrs Mathabiso Kutu with her daughters; the district's bargain bazaar area; Mr Meshack Mokoena, who has lived in this cellar for a year.

Two long years of heartbreak

By Z B MOLEFE

KLIPTOWN — For almost two years a heartbreaking drama has been played here as scores of black families find themselves without accommodation while the area is turned into a coloured township.

This week Kliptown Residents' Committee member Mr Ishmael Dangor, confirmed the families' hardships as they battle to be resettled in nearby Soweto and elsewhere.

"You don't know the trouble I've gone through trying to fix up families," said Mr Dangor. "Nine cases are now with the Black Sash, who we hope will help."

It's hell here

At Kliptown's "first gate" section, where demolitions have started, stories of heartbreak among the black families unfolded.

"Life has become hell here," said widow Mrs Mathabiso Kutu speaking from shacks she shares with four other families.

"They have demolished a number of houses around us. The place has become unsafe at weekends, as we are so exposed," she said.

A year now

While reporters were talking to the families it emerged that as early as March 1980 they were taken to the offices of the Department of Co-Operation and Development's aid centre and their particulars processed.

"It's almost a year now. And here I am without a house. Meantime I see houses nearby being demolished," lamented Mr Meshack Mokoena, as he showed reporters documents that declared that he qualified for a house.

Permit raids

Mr Mackson Tyinka recounted the numerous nights families have been raided for permits at "first gate". Mr Tyinka also echoed the families' fear of the crime wave in the area since a number of houses have been demolished.

"Sleep has become a luxury. On the other hand there is the harassment of permits while tsotsis have a field day," added brickworks labourer Mr Tyinka.

Mr John Knoetze, chairman of Wrab, could not throw light on the fate of these black families.

"Kliptown is outside our area. But families who want houses should approach us or the Department of Co-Operation and Development.

"If they come forward, we can help."

A spokesman for the Dept of Co-Operation and Development's aid centre knew nothing of the black families in Kliptown.

City Press also found that the official who handled their matter last year, Mr D F Van Loggerenberg, no longer works with the department.

the dusty but lovely Kliptown stadium.

Plucky soccer administrator Dan Twala and his SA Soccer League had been kicked off the Indian sportsground in Johannesburg.

And legions of cinema-goers will never forget the San Souci and the Grand.

Swanky

And who will forget going to the swank New Yorker Hotel after a good movie? Or to a swinging show featuring the Manhattan Brothers, the Inkspots, Miriam Makeba, Doroth Masuka or Hugh Masekela?

Today the New Yorker — like dying Kliptown — is in its sunset.

Bargains

But most will lament the passing of Kliptown as a shoppers' paradise in these days of crippling costs: a colourful shopping area, especially on Saturday, with its open-front bazaars, flea market and stalls offering bargains in hardware, clothing, foodstuffs.

Now they are gradually moving out the Kliptown families and redevelopment is imminent . . .

Section B.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

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.

	Internal	External
		(3)

FOR ACTSTOP — the organisation that represents blacks living illegally in Johannesburg's white areas — the move to declare Mayfair an Indian area undid four years of hard struggle overnight.

Actstop was born four years ago when the thousands of illegal tenants in white areas faced determined efforts by the State to drive them out.

But the organisation argued that these people have nowhere to go and had only broken the law because they had no choice ... they were desperate for somewhere to live.

Since then, Actstop has used the courts, the Press and any other tool available to it to stop or just delay evictions.

What is most remarkable is how it has turned a series of defeats in the courts into victories. Since they decided in 1979 to fight every Group Areas Act case to the full and ensure every accused had proper legal representation, they have only won two cases, both on technicalities.

But in losing hundreds of cases, they have postponed evictions, had the law more closely defined and often gained protection for their members.

The issue came to the fore five years ago, when hundreds of Indians and coloureds — unable to get houses in their respective group areas — noticed that there were large blocks of flats in certain white areas standing vacant.

Many of them, according to Acstop's chairman, Mr Cassim Saloojee, had been on the waiting list for houses for years and even decades and were in a state of absolute desperation.

"They lived in fear, knowing it was illegal. They kept their children inside all day and only sneaked out at night so that they would not be seen. Many of them were caught and prosecuted," Mr Saloojee said.

The rightwing National Front, extremely active in areas like Hillbrow at the time, hounded many of the tenants.

For many of the landlords, however, these tenants represented relief from the problem of filling their flats at a time when demand in white areas was low.

In January 1978 one family, the Naidoos, decided to take a stand. When they were evicted from their home, they set up a tent in Fordsburg and lived in the street.

It was this case that sparked off action and brought hundreds of tenants together to form Actstop.

Actstop's first decision was to fight every eviction in court and, if neccessary, take it as far as the Appeal Court. They faced a total of 600 such cases.

Mayfair and the move that pole-axed Actstop

84

24/3/83

By ANTON HERBER

An appeal for help to lawyers brought 80 volunteers — including a number of senior counsel — to defend their members free of charge.

Two key cases went to the Appeal Court, and although both were finally lost by Actstop, they succeeded in postponing all evictions for 18 months pending the final decision.

But when the cases were lost, the authorities announced that they were setting up special courts to prosecute the 600 cases quickly.

Actstop responded by ensuring that every person had a proper legal defence ... thus slowing the process considerably.

Suddenly and inexplicably, the police began dropping most of the charges and, in the end, only 40 people were prosecuted and found guilty. Some of these cases still have to be heard in the Appeal Court.

And then one crucial judgement — the case of State vs Govender — changed things.

Last November, Justice R Goldstone ruled that a conviction under the Group Areas Act should not automatically mean eviction. He said that the availability of alternative housing should also be taken into account before tenants are evicted.

This stopped many of the evictions, since most of the illegal tenants had no alternative accommodation. But, according to Mr Saloojee, this brought new strategies from the State.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Piet Kotze, threatened to introduce a law that would mean that such cases did not need to go to court.

Secondly, Mr Saloojee said police began to pressurise landlords and caretakers to evict the tenants themselves, making the move much more difficult to fight.

This was the situation when Mr Kotze recently announced that Mayfair would probably be declared an Indian area. The blacks living illegally in Mayfair had won themselves a certain amount of breathing space and were clinging to it tenaciously.

"Coloureds and Indians have established their position in Mayfair through hard struggle, by going through horrific experiences of intimidation and harassment and endless court cases. Many of them were convicted and became criminals because of it.

"But they stood up to it simply because they had no other place to go," Mr Saloojee told me.

"But now this is all going to be undone because those who have waged the struggle — the poor, rent-paying Indians and coloureds — will lose the homes they have fought for."

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able. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book (s) are used.

lator.

3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Made in South Africa PSL / PD UCT Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika

NOORDGESIG KICKS AGAINST BROWN

84

City Press 27/3/83

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

SOWETO – Sofasonke Party leader Ambition Brown, was called "a Government estate agent who embraces the Group Areas Act in his wish to get Noordgesig residents kicked out of the area".

This follows Mr Brown's call for the annexation of Noordgesig to Orlando to house homeless shack dwellers.

Speakers at a meeting of the Youth 2000 in Noordegesig condemned Mr Brown for "trying to enforce laws that oppress black people".

In support of his wish for Noordgesig, a "coloured" suburb, to be sucked into Soweto, Mr Brown said it was logical for its annexation because it was on the boundaries of Orlando.

Annexation

"If Mr Brown is such a good land salesman, why doesn't he ask the Government to have Eldorado Park and Klipspruit West incorporated to Soweto? They are also on the fringes.

"He can also do us a favour by asking for the annexation of Mayfair, Langlaagte, Crosby and Vrededorp to Coronationville and Riverlea," said Mrs Catherine Seefort.

Mrs Vesta Smith a Noordgesig civic leader, said Orlando East is not the only area experiencing housing shortage.

"Blacks do not live in a particular area from choice. Our choice was made for us by the Group Areas Act," said Mrs Smith.

"We have been here since 1941. Now there is talk about the sale of the houses; I hope this is not the reason for this sudden clamour to incorporate Noordgesig into Orlando.

'We'll fight'

"We will fight to stay. And we ask the Labour Party, Freedom Party or any other so-called 'coloured' party to stay away. We will fight our battles alone."

Azapo branch chairman Mr Khehla Mthembu said: "We don't recognise the Group Areas Act.

"Mr Brown must focus his efforts in eradicating ethnicity and tribalism and the source of the housing crisis. We reject his suggestion."

Mr Brown said Noordgesig people should stop making unfounded allegations.

"Our people were moved from Newclare and Western Township to make way for them.

"They didn't complain then."

● Mr Ambition Brown . . . accused of being a "Government estate agent".

FESTIVAL VENUE SWITCH

CP Reporter

THE countdown has started for ten leading South African bands to bid summer goodbye at two bumper festivals.

The Power Sounds '83 music festival will take place at the Jabulani Amphitheatre on Sunday, and will have a repeat at Kwa Thema, Springs, on April 4.

This second concert was originally scheduled for Mamelodi, "but had to change venue following some disagreement with officials there," said one of the promoters, Mr Len Sithole.

"There were problems at the Eddie Harris show and the council decided not to grant us that venue."

Artists who will be featured at these show include Joy, Kabasa, Black Mambazo, Umoja, Additions with Vusi Shange, Abigail Kubheka and the white trio eVoid, who make their first appearance at a black venue.

ZCC 'prophet' was a rapist

By MARTIN NTSOELENGOE

KRUGERSDORP – A member of the ZCC who claimed he was a prophet turned out to be a vicious rapist and robber.

This was heard in the Krugersdorp Regional Court this week when Livy Motshegwa, 41, was jailed for six years.

A woman told the court that she was at the Krugersdorp station waiting to catch a bus to Rustenburg when Motshegwa approached and told her the bus would depart only much later. He offered to take her to his place so she could rest.

When he added that he was a prophet of the ZCC Star faction, the woman agreed to go with him.

But when they got there, the "prophet" menaced her with an axe and raped her for the whole day.

Motshegwa said the woman had agreed to make love.

(84) Hansard Q. 61. 825

Mayfair: Indian group area

28/3/83

597. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Community Development.

(1) Whether it is his intention to reproclaim Mayfair, Johannesburg, as an Indian group area; if so, how many (a) White and (b) Coloured (i) families and (ii) individuals will be affected by the reproclamation;

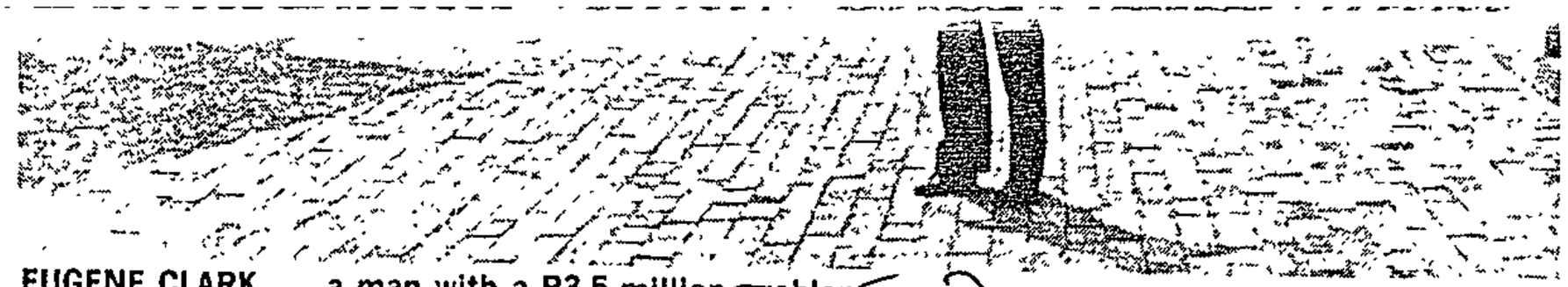
(2) whether it is his intention to remove all non-Indian residents of Mayfair; if so,

(3) whether any houses are available for rehousing such non-Indian residents; if so, (a)(i) when and (ii) where will the (aa) White and (bb) Coloured residents be rehoused and (b) how many such houses will be available to (i) White and (ii) Coloured persons for (aa) purchase and (bb) letting?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No, the Group Areas Board was however requested to investigate and make recommendations on the establishment of a proper buffer between the Indian Group Area, Fordsburg and Burgersdorp, and Mayfair. The necessary Statutory Notice in this regard will shortly be published:

(2) and (3) falls away.



EUGENE CLARK ... a man with a R3,5-million problem

High price of the 'white' way of life

WHEN Indians of Johannesburg and the Reef are crying out for accommodation, why is a R3,5-million townhouse complex built last year still standing almost empty in Rynsoord, Benoni?

Of the 68 duplex flats, only seven have been let and four sold under Sectional Title.

Yet it seemed a good idea at the time: luxury townhouses to complement the fine homes in an attractive suburb.

The obvious problem is the price: the 55, three-bedroomed units cost R69 500 each and the 13, two-bedroomed R59 500.

Yet for townhouses that would probably fetch more than R100 000 in Johannesburg's northern suburbs, this is not expensive.

And compared with the one-bedroomed Sectional Title "pigeon holes" sold for R25 000 (or R350 a month) in Hillbrow, this is Paradise at a bargain.

But bond repayments of R700 a month — and rent of R700 a month for the three and R550-R600 for the two-bedroomed flats — is obviously a major obstacle, given the added high cost of car transport.

In the block in which renting is permitted, there have already been evictions for non-payment.

Requests for more than one family to share a unit have been refused, as this would lead to overcrowding.

The developers — the Rynsoord Group of Companies, who have some Indian directors — are in a fix.

Because they cannot sell, the companies who were to develop a further 70 townhouses alongside this complex are afraid to move in.

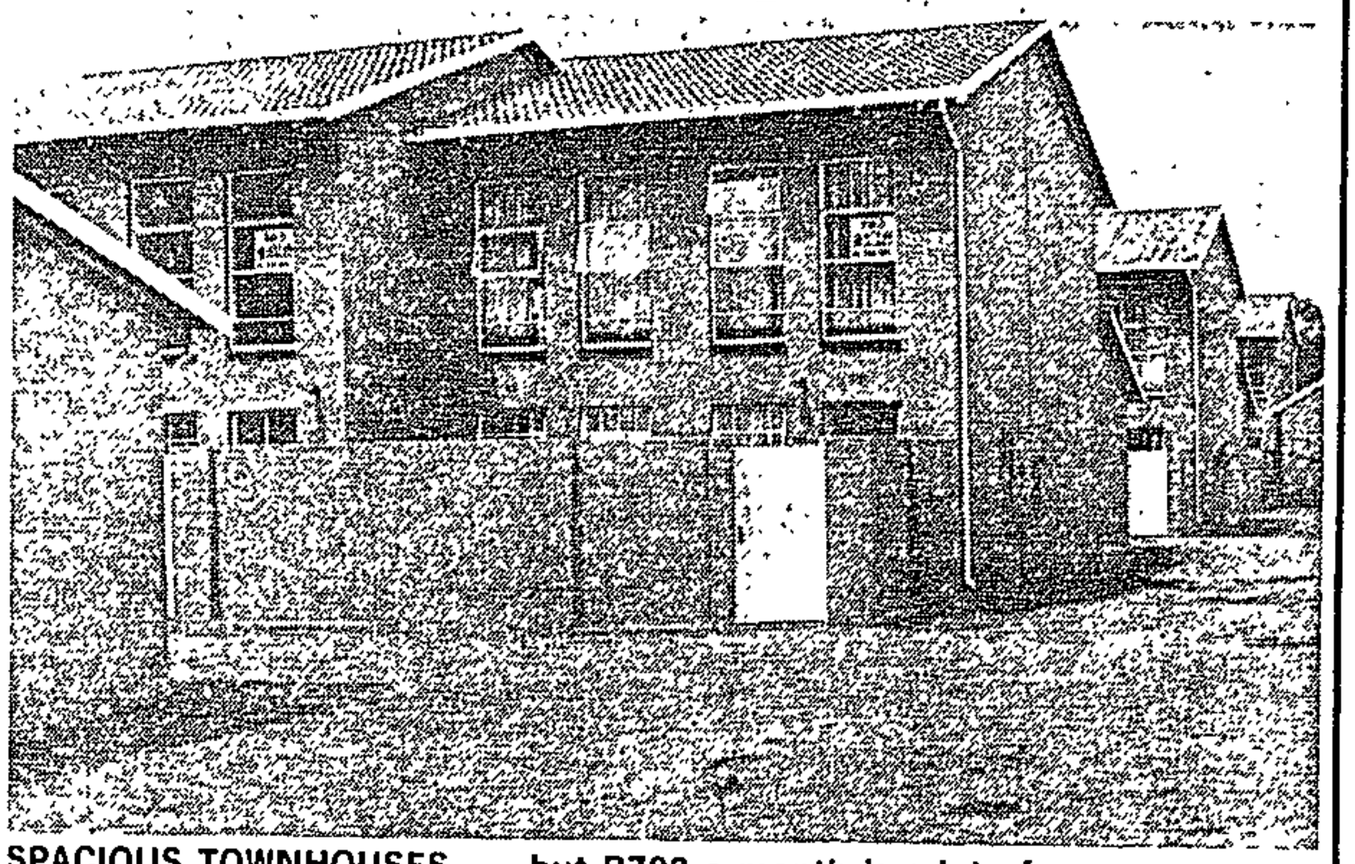
The result is untidy, weed-grown veld around the existing flats. And because the backyards of the otherwise spacious flats are too small, laundry is being hung out on balconies and even across pavements.

Bringing the price down, or allowing families to share one flat, is to threaten elegant Rynsoord with a slum tenement.

Yet the alternative: to upgrade the complex by providing some communal amenities and landscaping the surroundings, and maintaining them until the day people flock to buy, will be expensive.

HOMEFRONT spoke to Mrs Julie Koopsammy, who moved in with her husband and four children in December.

They bought their flat on sectional title and can, she says, just manage the repayments.



SPACIOUS TOWNHOUSES ... but R700 a month is a lot of money

HOME FRONT

Report and pictures
By LIN MENGE

Her husband is in the building trade and would like to have built his own house. But they love Rynsoord, and the only plots cost R40 000 each.

Mrs Koopsammy, with her liking for privacy and quiet in a nice area fulfilled, is happy in her townhouse.

But it is obvious from the modest, albeit tasteful, decor that she is prepared to make sacrifices to have it.

She points out to visitors the money-saving advantages of townhouse living ... the lock-up garages, paved yards, carpeted and tiled interiors, tiny gardens, so there is little maintenance and no need for servants.

But, as she says, this is a "white way of living".

Indians have large families, they like to be together, they like entertaining ... so if they can afford these townhouses, she says, then they can afford, and would prefer, large conventional homes.

So for families who pay extortionist rents of R300 for a garage or backroom in Actonville, a single family living in a R700-a-month townhouse is not necessarily a happy option.

Aside from the fact that the cost of erecting townhouses, anywhere, seems to be excessive, the killer is the high interest rate ... although Standard Building Society, the bondholders, have brought their rates into line with other societies.

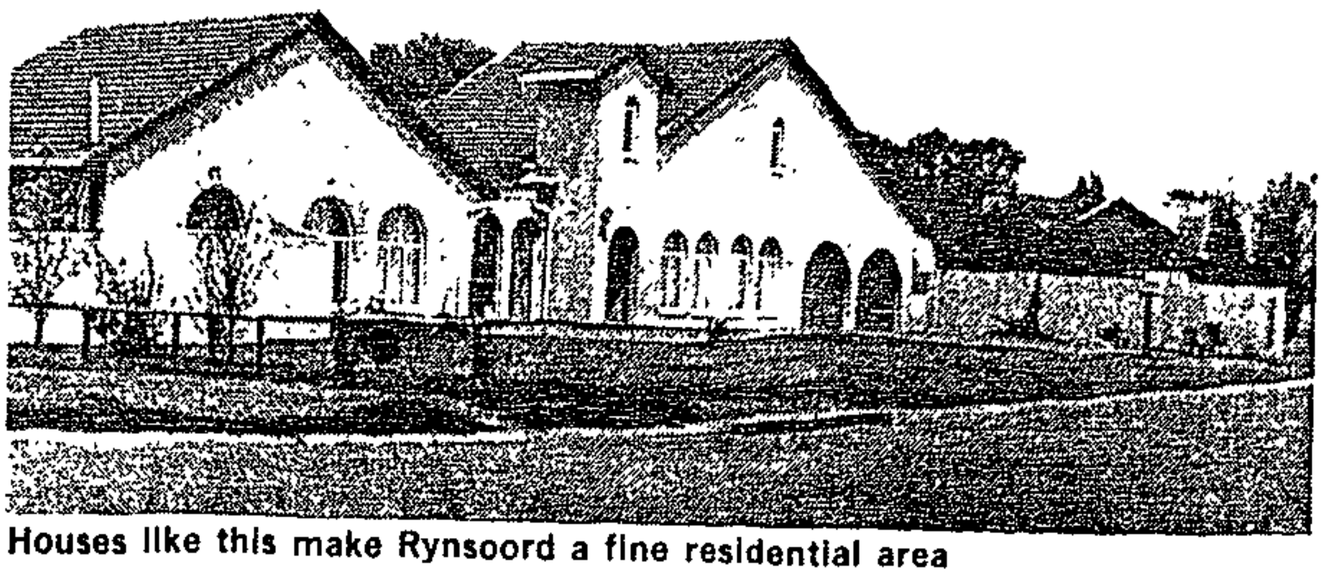
Mr Eugene Clark, who is marketing the Rynsoord townhouses, believes people who buy now are bound to enjoy lower interest rates by the time their title is registered.

Even so, it is hard to see Indian families rushing to adopt a style of living which conflicts with their traditions.

And yet, given the shortage of land, what choice have they? It is not only developers, but tenants, too, who need to be more realistic about the reduced options available to those who want to live in cities.

HOMEFRONT suggests a compromise, which the developers might like to discuss with the Indian community: why not instal interleading doors on the groundfloor (solid, attractive arched doors with perhaps a metal gate) between groups of two or three flats, and then invite large families to buy those grouped flats, possibly at a slight discount?

Inquiries: TELEPHONE Mr Clark at 845-2810.

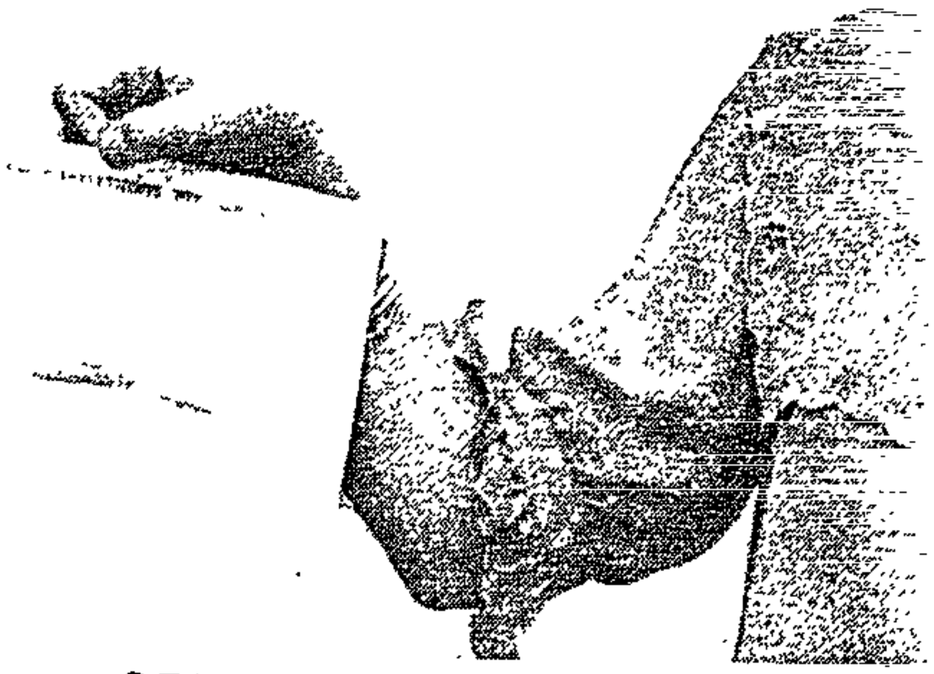


Houses like this make Rynsoord a fine residential area

Made in South Africa
R.A. LTD.
Variously in Sud-Afrika

'Illegal' coloured tenants win right to challenge the la

'Nobody is going to pressure me again. I am confident that we will succeed.'



● Triumphant Mrs Ronelle Brandt after the Rent Bo coloureds and Indians to oppose extra charg

AN HISTORIC Rent Board ruling in favour of a coloured woman who lives in a white area has paved the way for other 'illegal' residents to challenge landlords.

By STEPHANIE VENTER

The hearing — the first to be held by the Rent Board on behalf of coloured tenants — was described by a Johannesburg attorney this week as a welcome channel of legal recourse for black, coloured and Indian people living 'illegally' in white group areas.

The ruling came after Mrs Ronnelle Brandt — who has lived in Orion House, Bree Street, Johannesburg, for seven years — complained to the board about her landlord, Mr Mark Steele.

The hearing was called to consider Mr Steele's application for a R100 rent increase. It also heard complaints by other residents.

Mrs Brandt was able to give evidence before the board because she was called as a witness by Mrs Molly Kopel, Progressive Federal Party councillor for the central city area, who represented the residents.

The board ruled in favour of the tenants on their complaint about an extra R120 monthly charge which they said they had been asked to pay for furniture

Rent Board chairman Mr F J Dietschz ruled that the fee for furniture was a contravention of the Rent Control Act, because the Rent Board had never been approached to decide on it

The Rent Control Act does not refer to colour or race

The attorney said: "It seems that even illegal tenants can now have an opportunity to put their complaints to the Rent Board — it is a wonderful channel.

"The legal fraternity in general feels one of the most despicable acts is for landlords to miscarry justice for their own financial gain."

Mrs Brandt told the board last month that Mr Steele had been overcharging the residents and threatened to evict them if they refused to pay an additional R120 to hire furniture.

She said she was asked to pay, even though her flat was unfurnished

The allegation was repeated by 16 other residents in signed statements presented to the board by Mrs Kopel

The statements also alleged that residents paid much more than the R95 a month stipulated by the Rent Board, and that they were given R50 electricity bills without proof of a meter reading

Mr M J van Dyk, of Van Dyk Consultants, who represented the owners of the flats, said he could not reply to the allegations as he was there to apply for a rent increase only

Mr Dietschz advised Mrs Brandt to lay a charge with the Rent Board inspectors. He later ruled a R2 rent increase a flat.

Since the board's ruling, Mrs Brandt and the residents of formed a committee charges.

Mr Steele said the furniture did not Control Act because furniture did so thr nishers, not Orion H

Mr Steele owns Or director of Harley F

He said electricity were taken by Oxers each resident receiv puter printout of re

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Mrs Brandt sa coloured residents sh to express their co could get legal help. cian, I just know the di right and wrong."

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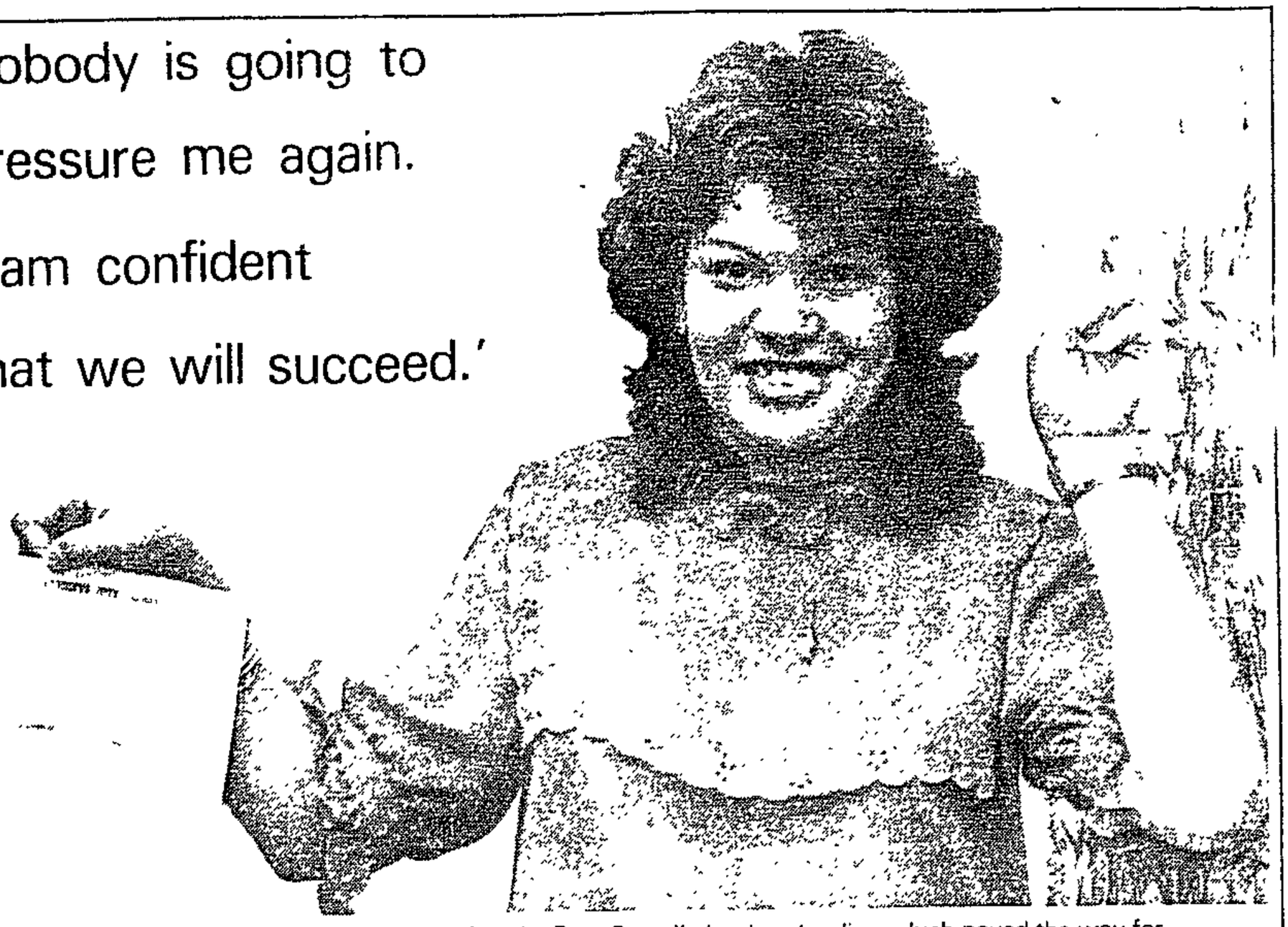

● Triumphant Mrs Ronelle Brandt after the Rent Board's landmark ruling which paved the way for coloureds and Indians to oppose extra charges for their flats in 'white' Johannesburg.

ht lenge the landlords

HANIE VENTER

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Mr Dietschz advised Mrs Brandt to lay a charge with the Rent Board inspectors. He later ruled a R2 rent increase a flat.

Since the board's ruling, Mrs Brandt and the residents of Orion House have formed a committee to oppose the extra charges

Mr Steele said the R120 charge for furniture did not contravene the Rent Control Act because those who hired furniture did so through Harley Furnishers, not Orion House

Mr Steele owns Orion House and is a director of Harley Furnishers.

He said electricity meter readings were taken by Oxers Meter Readers and each resident received a monthly computer printout of readings

"If Mrs Brandt has a complaint she should report it to the Rent Board," he said.

Mrs Brandt stressed that other coloured residents should not be afraid to express their complaints as they could get legal help. "I am not a politician, I just know the difference between right and wrong"

She said after her appearance before the board "I just do not know where the courage came from. I do not think about whether I am an illegal resident or not. I am a human being and I have got rights. I am not afraid"

Mrs Brandt, who lives in the flat with her husband and year-old son, told of the "shadowy world" of coloured tenants in the building, occupied mainly by whites

"We were constantly afraid because we knew we were here illegally We used to come home, creep into our flats and when it was dark we would switch off the lights and sit there in the darkness.

"If there was a knock on the door, we would rather it was broken down than answer it," she said.

"I was always a softy. I do not know what happened, but nobody is going to pressure me again I am confident that we will succeed

"I work hard for my money and I am not going to give it away just like that," she said.

Star 6/4/83

Coloureds must quit Hillbrow's High Point

A group of about 25 coloured tenants in High Point flats, on the corner of Claim and Kotze streets, Hillbrow, say they have until noon today to leave the building.

Anglo American Property Services, the landlords, say in a letter, dated April 1 and delivered yesterday, that it has come to their attention they are "illegally occupying" the flats.

24 HOURS

"Should the premises not be vacated within 24 hours we shall have no alternative but to take the matter further," says the company.

The letter was signed by Mrs H Maree, flat-letting department.

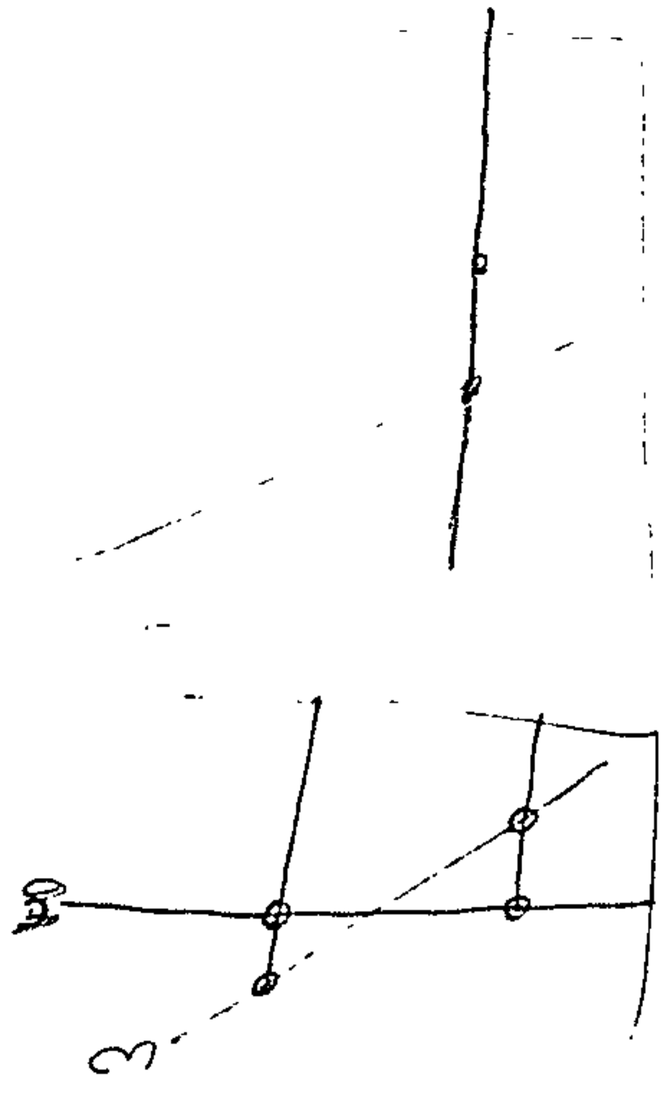
The coloured people say they have to go because of the Group Areas Act. A week ago detectives visited the flats and saw 25 coloureds.

GROUP AREAS

"A detective we saw about a week ago quoted a month as a reasonable period in which to get out," said one of the anxious tenants. "There was no warning about the letter."

Because of the Group Areas Act, the coloured tenants got white nominees to sign the leases. most of the 25 were involved in a similar 24-hour notice-to-quit fight at the High Rise flats in March 1982.

Tenants claim that the only way Anglo American can get them out within 24 hours is by a court order.



Suspected rebel takes his own life with hand-grenade

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — A man believed to be a member of a South African nationalist organisation has killed himself with a hand-grenade after being detained by villagers in Swaziland.

Swazi police said they knew nothing about the man except that he spoke Zulu and was South African.

"It was impossible to identify him after the explosion," the spokesman said.

Villagers at Gege, in south-western Swaziland, became suspicious when the man, a stranger, asked several of them for accommodation.

One of them was escorting him to the local police station when the man offered him money and reached into his pocket.

The explosion that followed killed him instantly and badly wounded his guide who is recovering in hospital.

The Police Commissioner, Mr Titus Msibi, yesterday praised the villagers for their vigilance.

He said the police were aware that "liberation movements" used remote areas such as Gege and nearby Mahambe to cross from South Africa.

stunts had the crowd shouting for more

peting on Saturday

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...n Correspondent

... LONDON — An
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... Bay

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Terrifying ordeal for EP angler

terrified that I seemed to run on the water to the shore."

He shouted to his friend to leave the water because he had been attacked — but his friend did not believe him until he later saw the blood on his foot.

The tooth fragment was later identified as being from a ragged-tooth shark.

His experience has made Mr Venter decide never to fish in the surf again — though he's quite prepared to continue surfing.

Group Areas Act haunts 'Gandhi' shows

By Sheryl Raine,
Pretoria Bureau

Star 14/4/83

Black and white charity organisations which will host the various premieres of "Gandhi" throughout South Africa have been trapped by the Group Areas Act, and some were not even aware the laws of the land were about to embarrass them.

The National Cancer Association of South Africa, a multiracial organisation priding itself on that fact, is just one which did not realise its premiere of "Gandhi" in Johannesburg later this month was automatically going to be an "all-white" affair.

The association made no request to Ster Kinekor to open its gala event to all races because it did not realise screening of the film would be to a segregated audience if it did not.

In terms of the Group Areas Act cinema licences are granted for the screening of films to segregated audiences in their respective areas.

Unless a black man can produce a foreign passport or has diplomatic status he must attend film screenings in "black" cinemas.

"The Cancer Association accepted the sponsorship of the 'Gandhi' premiere and Ster Kinekor sold the tickets for us," explained the organisation national secretary, Mr J P Delport.

"The question of multiracial audiences was not even discussed," he said.

"We are multiracial organisation and would not mind at all if tickets were sold to blacks."

Mr Delport deeply regretted the premier was now sold out but said he would nevertheless inquire at Ster Kinekor what procedures had to be followed in future to get a theatre opened to all races.

Mr Bill Sharpe, PRO for Ster Kinekor, spelt out the film distributor's policy on premieres and mixed audiences.

He stressed that although the company had no objection to mixed audiences it was hamstrung by the law.

"If a charity wants a multiracial premier and approaches us, we will apply to the Department of Community Development on their behalf for the necessary permission.

"In the case of the National Cancer Association's premiere, no such request was put to us."

Even if Ster Kinekor had applied to open all its white cinemas for the screening of "Gandhi" it is doubtful whether the permission would have been granted.

● The Durban premiere is being held by the Durban-Prospecton Rotary Club and, says Mr Jerry Naidoo, the president, it will be open to all races and the money will go to black education.

Jo'burg pioneer dies aged 95

GRAHAMSTOWN — Mr John Lessing, longest surviving white baby born on the Johannesburg gold fields, died in hospital in Grahamstown today, three months short of his 96th birthday.

Mr Lessing was born in Ferreira's Camp at Fordsburg on July 13 1887. He was the son of Johannes Hendrik Lessing and Magdel Gertrude Coetzee, a daughter of the Reverend M P A Coetzee, a well-known missionary.

The Lessings trekked to the gold fields from their farm in Middelburg, Cape, with two ox-wagons, oxen and a flock of sheep. They bought two plots, which they later sold for 1 000 pounds, in what is now Commissioner Street.

Mr Lessing was a descendant of Christiaan Gottlieb Lessing who emigrated from Kamens, Germany, in 1710.

For more than 40 years he worked as a printer in Pretoria and on his retirement 36 years ago devoted his life to missionary work.

Mr Lessing's eldest son was the well-known journalist, Mr J H "Shorty" Lessing, who died in 1979.

Mr Lessing, sen, leaves his younger son, Mr Pieter Lessing of Vienna, an author and commentator on international affairs; a daughter, Mrs Rachel Olivier of Johannesburg; five grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. His daughter-in-law is Mrs Margaret Lessing, a member of the President's Council.

● The first baby born in Johannesburg — on April 8, 1887 — was Mr Sidney George Ingelsby who died in 1970, aged 82. — Sapa.

'Where is it all going to end?' cry evictees

Mail Reporters

"I don't know where to go or what to do. Where is it all going to end?" — is the cry of more than 20 coloured and Indian families who have been ordered to leave their Hillbrow flats.

Last Tuesday coloured and Indian residents, some of whom have lived in Highpoint flats for two years, were served with a notice to leave within 24 hours. Since then only a few of the families have left but most of them say they are waiting for a court order before they accept their fate.

The flats are owned by Anglo American Properties and coloureds and Indians are subletting from white friends who hold leases on the flats.

The illegal residents have been told to apply for a permit at the Department of Community Development, but the director, Mr Rousseau, said there is a "very remote chance" that permits will be approved

He said there are only two circumstances in which permits are issued:

- If it is proved to be in the interest of the white group for a non-white to live in a white area; or
- If undue hardship can be proved by the non-white applying for a permit.

"It is not official policy to allow other racial groups other than whites to live in Johannesburg," said Mr Rousseau.

"Non-whites should not illegally move into white areas and then attempt to justify their action by applying for a permit. They should first ensure that their actions are legal."

Caretaker, Mr Fred Young, told some of the residents that white tenants had complained about their presence in the flats.

One of the woman the Mail interviewed, Mrs Joy Bailey, has a white friend, Cathy, who also lives in the flats.

Cathy spoke to the Mail: "Joy is my best friend and I can quite honestly say that I have never heard any of the white tenants complaining about non-whites living in the flats.

"Joy is one of the friendliest people here and she has never caused any trouble. She is probably better than a lot of the white tenants."

Mrs Bailey is originally from Cape Town. She moved to Johannesburg because she has asthma and the dryer air is better for her condition. She is a clothing designer and does general clothing alterations from her home.

"I have never suffered since I arrived here," said Mrs Bailey.

She works for the the lady she sublets the flat from on a part-time basis.

"I have tried to find somewhere to stay in Johannesburg but there doesn't seem to be anywhere decent available," said Mrs Bailey.

"I have lived in a one-roomed shack which cost me over R200 and I don't see why I should be sujected to that kind of existence again. All I want is to live in a decent place and bring my son up as a respectable person.

"The lady I have been sub-letting the flat from has been harassed so much that she has given notice. I have to be out in June."

Mrs Nisha Hanieff who lives in Highpoint and also leases a restaurant from Anglo American Properties, said when asked if she was also issued with a 24-hour notice: "Yes unfortunately I am the wrong colour."

"My rand from my flat is not worth the same as my rand from my business anymore," she said.

"Now that I am caught up in this eviction situation I just feel like going out there and saying 'let's start a war'

"I have lived a peaceful life with my husband and two kids We don't interfere with anyone. Why should they kick us out and leave others who are really causing destruction in this place?"

"That is why my husband says it better we get out of this place."

Also in the flats are a young married couple from Cape Town who have been living there for two years.

The couple who preferred not to be named, said: "We have no place to go. We will just wait and see if anything happens. The only thing we will do if we are forced to leave is store our furniture at a friend's place and live in a hotel.

"But I believe they have to get a court order before they can evict us, so we will wait for that.

Taking a wider view of the situation, the wife said: "Why should we move out of the building when people from other countries can come here and stay wherever they want? It's unfair."

An Indian woman who moved into the flat two months ago with her husband after a family row, said she visited Anglo American Properties after being served with the notices. "They gave us until the end of the month," she said.

"But what can I do. We are looking for a place but I don't think we will find anything. Its virtually impossible to find accommodation. We will have to wait for the court order before we move," she said.

Mr Rousseau said. "There are two types of court orders. First a civil order, where Anglo American Properties would be involved and a messenger of the court would serve the order. Secondly a criminal court order delivered by the South African Police following which the tenants would have to appear in court. The resulting eviction, if it occurred, would be done by my department."

A spokesman for Anglo American Properties said their hands were tied as regards the eviction of non-white tenants from their Highpoint flats.

"We have been told by police that non-white tenants are contravening the Group Areas Act and if we do not remove them we will be fined," said the spokesman.

"When prospective non-white tenants come to our flat-letting department we advise them to apply at the Department of Community Development for a permit which allows them to stay in a white area."

He said, though, that all the people who had attempted to obtain a permit had been refused.

"No permits that I know of have been forthcoming," he said.

"We feel the greatest sympathy for the non-white tenants because they have nowhere to go. There are about 25 families who have been asked to leave."

The spokesman said he could not comment on how many families had already left Highpoint because the flats all had white leaseholders.

"The practice of leasing a flat for a non-white friend is a contravention of the lease and the leaseholder should realise their friends are illegal tenants."

Pupils used to back Group Areas campaign

Headmaster's call sparks witch-hunt for coloureds

FR 1983.

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Pupils at a primary school in Johannesburg have been given a letter from the principal to their parents "strongly advising" them to complain to the police about any blacks ("anderskleuriges") living in Hillbrow and the centre city.

Mr F O Gouws, principal of Laerskool Joubertpark, asks parents to fill in a questionnaire and list any tenants other than white they might be aware of, and the addresses.

The letter has outraged tenants' representatives and coloured and Indian leaders.

Mr Gouws said today that he and his school committee supported the Group Areas Act and felt it should be implemented properly.

"It is there to create order, and we would like to see the shortcomings — which have allowed coloureds and Indians into white areas — set right," he said.

Strong response

There had been an immediate and strong response from parents, he added, many of whom had remarked that mixing led to undesirable social conditions.

Mr Gouws denied that his stand was political. "I am acting only to put a law that already exists into operation."

He said it was his committee's intention to join forces with church groups and other organisations interested in keeping the area white.

Actstop, the organisation fighting Group Areas Act evictions, has strongly condemned the move, branding it a "witch-hunt" tactic reminiscent of the Nazi era in its "crude" use of children.

A spokesman, Mr Mohamed Dangor, said today: "We find it disgusting that the Transvaal Education Department can allow its schools and its pupils to be used for racist political ends. We expect it to take note of this incident and to ensure this abuse comes to an immediate end."

Mr Dangor said the Prime Minister was talking reform and reconciliation, but the reality was that Afrikaner nationalist groupings were provoking racial hatred.

He added that Mr Gouws, who held a public position in the civil service, had flagrantly broken the rule that public servants should be politically neutral.

No comment

The TED has declined comment.

The Rev Cecil Begbie, vice-president of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, said: "We believe that while the Group Areas Act exists, it is inevitable people will act in an inhumane and unchristian manner."

Mr Gouws has made it clear in his letter that the object is to have tenants charged.

"I was in touch with Adjutant Grobler of the police's Group Areas division and he assured me it was the right of residents to lay complaints when the Act is broken."

The police phone number was given.

Highpoint: A private hell for the 'illegals'

84
E. Express
24/4/83

By LAUREN GOWER

THEY live in a twilight world where leaving and entering their homes is a carefully conducted exercise.

Behaving like normal tenants with rights is out of the question for the coloured and Indian occupants of Hillbrow's Highpoint building.

Over 100 coloured and Indian people have been ordered out of 35 flats in the complex. None of them have anywhere else to go.

The eviction orders were issued by the owners of the building, Anglo American Properties, which later, however, extended the exit time.

But this has brought no comfort to these coloured occupants — sooner or later, in terms of the Group Areas Act, they are going to have to go ...

And while it is doubtful whether anyone can give an accurate account of the housing backlog, evidence on Johannesburg's coloured housing situation dating back to 1982 reveals a backlog of 5 000 houses.

At the time, a Community Development official said that if everything went according to plan, the backlog would probably take five or six years to clear — but cuts to housing budgets have not done anything to alleviate the situation.

Press cuttings reflect a more drastic situation for Indians. In April last year, there was a backlog of 8 000 houses in Lenasia.

People served with eviction notices at Highpoint were asked this week what made them want to stay in the giant and impersonal 29-floor skyscraper, where they guard their identities and live secret lives punctuated

'WHERE ELSE DO WE GO?'

by insecurity and fear of eviction.

Because they feared intimidation and victimisation, the tenants asked not to be named.

Mr and Mrs X are a young couple with two little children. They have lived in the same flat for almost four years.

"We came from a garage in Lenasia. That was all right while it was just the two of us, then the babies started coming. So we wanted something a little more decent for our kids. A white friend offered to help us get this flat".

Anglo-American Properties has expressed regret over the whole incident. But, they say, their hands are tied and they have had no choice but to pass the legal responsibility on to leaseholders.

They were forced to take this action because Group Areas inspectors had notified them of illegal tenants in the building.

Mr X said: "We realise we are in an illegal area, we can't take chances, we've got to watch our behaviour".

Mr and Mrs X said they did not know where they would go if they were thrown out of the building.

"Everybody knows there are no houses in Lens. We made application some time ago and they put our name on a list — number four thousand and something.

"That just means a long, long wait. In the meantime we have a nice scene here".

Mr X said: "If I get evicted who knows where I will go? It will have to be back in the white area. There is no other way. So we'll get another friend to sign another lease, we'll get another place and then get hassled again.

"Sometimes, I open the paper and page through and I read the house column. I read about houses for sale and I know I've got the money. But do you think I can buy one of those houses? No. No ways."

Another young man, Mr Y, is an accountant. He said he and his wife had only recently moved into the building.

"If we are evicted it will be useless to stay in another flat in a white area. We would look around maybe in an Indian area, but we know that's difficult. In the meantime we have to wait and see what happens. Maybe we'll move in and share a flat with some others. Or maybe we should just go back to Durban.

"It is so lousy. We have to find special times to go in and out of the building. We haven't been here long and we are never sure how people will react to us.

"We look around before we leave or enter our door. So far we haven't dared to have friends over. We think it might just make our position in the building worse."

Mr Y said he had got the flat through a white friend whom he trusted. He said he had not paid for his help.

Another woman in the building said she and her husband had managed to find another place in a coloured area and were moving out at the end of the month.

Work to begin on Indian township

26 APR 19

By Mike Simpson,
East Rand Bureau

Germiston is to spend R7 million on the first phase of the new Palm Ridge Indian township.

At its monthly meeting last night the Germiston City Council approved expenditure for the provision of services such as electricity, sewerage and roads. Work will begin within the next month and will take about a year to complete.

Palm Ridge has been long awaited by the Germiston Indian community, which has lived for more than 20 years in squalid and overcrowded conditions in an area know as the Asiatic Bazaar.

Initially 3 000 families will be housed on the 1 000 ha site, but this number will eventually rise to about 8 000.

Row hots up over 'racial witchunt' pamphlets

By HELENE ZAMPETAKIS

THE Transvaal Education Department (TED) has refused to comment on the "spy circulars" given to children at Joubert Park Laërskool last week despite top level calls for the director to personally investigate the matter.

The controvesy continued to mount yesterday as the president of the non-racial National Education Union of South Africa, Mr Michael Gardiner, described the action as "racial witchunt".

He said the education department had a public duty to condemn and end this practice.

The incident gave official sanction to a "horrifying training in racial brutality and a perversion of educational ideals.

"Racial witchunts are symptomatic of the crudest and least tolerant attitudes in human beings and education should help to transform this into a capacity for respect for others," he said.

Mr F O Gouws, headmaster of the school, has said he does not regret distributing the pamphlets, "strongly advising" parents to inform the police of tenants and landlords contravening the Group Areas Act

He had already received the names of many buildings with Indian and Coloured tenants and had received many complaints about "non-whites" living in the area.

"I am taking it in my stride and haven't done anything with these names yet."

Telling tales — it's the SA way of life

THE Johannesburg school head who urged parents of his scholars to inform on "non-whites" living in white flatland defended his controversial action this week.

Mr F O Gouws, principal of Laerskool Joubertpark, in Twist Street, Joubert Park, was at the centre of a major row this week when a circular to parents of his 380 scholars was publicised.

In it, he "strongly" advised the parents to "contact the Group Areas police if they knew of any "non-whites" living in the Joubert Park/ Hillbrow area

Mr Gouws said: "I was just doing something within the law within the South African way of life.

"It was a private circular which was not meant for public distribution. I just wanted to get an idea of the extent of illegal people in the areas.

"I have the democratic right to live within the law of the South African way of life and as a school principal I did not act on a political basis."

Mr Gouws would not say whether he was a National Party supporter or a member of the Broederbond.

But several people have accused Mr Gouws of acting "beyond the call of duty".

Professor John Dugard, head of Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said it was "very unfortunate that the principal of a school was behaving in the same way as members of the fascist British National Front which set up an organisation here in the Seventies".

Mrs Irene Menell, PFP MPC for Houghton, said she had seldom "witnessed such an appalling and distasteful abuse of office as this".

Mrs Menell said she would raise the issue in the Provincial Council this week and would ask what the Transvaal Education Department policy on abuse of office was and what action it would take in this case.

Mr J D V Terblanche, deputy director of the TED, refused to say whether the department had taken or intended taking any action on the matter.

Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop — an organisation which fights the removal of people living illegally in 'white' areas — said: "I am horrified that a school principal has used his position to indoctrinate children into racial hatred and used them to spy on the homeless."

Daylight robberies

Staff Reporter

TWO armed robbers held up a teller at the Emmarentia branch of the Allied Building Society at 9.30am on Friday and escaped with about R700.

The men threatened Mrs Marie Viljoen, 32, with knives.

Barely two hours later, two men threatened a domestic servant, Mina Karelse, 22, with firearms and locked her in the bathroom of her employer's house in Swartberg Street, Glenvista.

They escaped with a video machine and jewellery worth R2 000.

ful conclusions from the sum total of applications on such waiting lists as to the extent of demand for housing owing to the duplication and obsolescence of applications, personal preferences, incompleteness of particulars and a host of other reasons.

(2) The whole question of housing needs and shortages are closely linked to the new policy directives announced by me in terms of which as part of a comprehensive housing strategy it has been determined that state funds in futute will be made available only for the provision of infrastructure to ensure an adequate supply of building sites, and for the provision of housing to the very lowest income group, the aged and other welfare cases, whilst greater involvement by the private sector in the housing process, especially by the individual himself, his employer and utility companies will be purposefully pursued and actively promoted. Where the Government with the limited means at its disposal will in future accept responsibility for only a portion of the housing needs, local authorities have been requested to revise projects that have already been planned, as well as to bring planning to provide in existing housing needs in line with the guide lines given above.

A large number of building sites in the Johannesburg area are at present available for Coloureds as well as Indians.

Johannesburg: accommodation

*15. Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether any alternative accommodation is available at present for (a) Coloured persons and (b) Indians evicted from White areas in Johannesburg; if so, (i) where and (ii) for how many families in each case; if not,

(2) whether he will give the necessary permission for Coloured and Indian families currently residing in White areas in Johannesburg to remain in such areas until housing becomes available in their own group areas; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) The Department of Community Development accepts responsibility for the resettlement of Coloured and Indian families which, as a result of the application of the Group Areas Act, 1966, have become disqualified to continue living in White group areas of Johannesburg. No such families have been evicted.

(2) It is customary to afford sympathetic consideration to the granting of permits, where necessary, to Coloured and Indian families occupying premises lawfully, but I cannot see my way clear to condoning unlawful occupation and in such cases the law must take its normal course.

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Johannesburg area: accommodation for Coloured persons and Indians

*14. Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) How many (a) Coloured and (b) Indian families were on the waiting list for accommodation in the Johannesburg area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any steps are being taken to provide additional housing for (a) Coloured persons and (b) Indians in such areas; if not, why not; if so, what steps in each case?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) Although both the department and local authorities keep waiting lists to serve as a register of home-seekers that qualify for National Housing, it is not possible to draw any meaning-

Terror suspect's surrender described

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A SUSPECTED terrorist fell to the ground and put his hands in the air when a policeman fired a shot at him the treason trial in the Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg heard yesterday

Mr Khaya Skweyiya 21 of Port Elizabeth is facing charges of high treason terrorism possession of arms and explosives and murder He has pleaded not guilty to all the charges but has admitted receiving training as a terrorist in Angola

Lt W H F Strydom, of the Nongoma Security Police, told the Court he had been in a search party tracking a suspected terrorist who had been in a shoot-out with security policemen on October 9 last year

He said he saw a man fitting the description of the suspected terrorist fleeing into the bush.

"I fired a shot with a R-1 rifle and he fell to the ground and put his hands in the air He said "Don't shoot, the pistol is in my pocket".'

Lt Strydom said he searched the man and found a 9 mm Makarov pistol in his pocket. There was a bullet in the chamber and one in the magazine and the safety catch was off.

The policeman identified the man he arrested as the accused in the court He said he had been given a photograph of the suspect and the man he arrested was the same person as the one in the photograph.

Lt Strydom told the Court the suspect had been shot in the left upper arm but the wound had not been caused by the shot he fired.

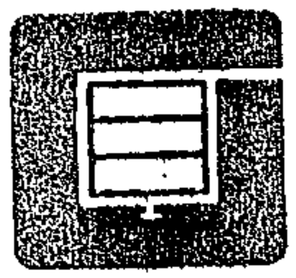
He said he found out later that the wound had been caused by a bullet from a 32 calibre pistol — the firearm carried by security policemen

Col W Earle told the Court he had arrived at the scene of a shoot-out between two terrorists and two security policemen and found the body of Sgt Vitalis Makaye.

He said he saw a trail of blood leading from the hut and through a pile of dry branches He followed the trail and found the body of a man who was later identified as Lucky Ntsele He had been shot in the head.

The hearing continues today

FURNITURE



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Robbers get R3 400 in Durban garage attack

Mercury Reporter

ROBBERS got away with R3 400 after a surprise attack on a businessman in a parking garage in Durban yesterday

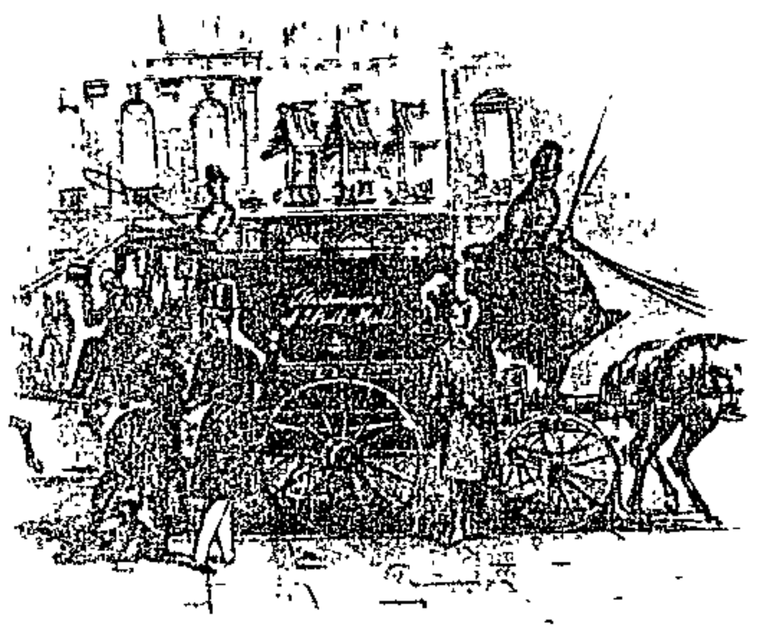
Police said Mr Clive Freeman, 38, of Portland Drive, Umhlanga Rocks, who is the owner of a hotel in Russell Street, went to deposit money about 3 p m

He drove to a branch of a bank on the fourth floor of an Albert Street parking garage where a black man attracted his attention.

At the same time another black man opened the opposite door of the car and grabbed the bag containing the money

The first man then pulled Mr Freeman out of the car and hit him over the head before fleeing. Mr Freeman was not seriously hurt.

Police are investigating



Open fighting as defiant squatters resist demolitions

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—More than 100 defiant Crossroads squatters sang, danced and waved sticks and iron bars in front of a large contingent of police and Western Cape Administration Board officials who surrounded them during further demolitions yesterday morning.

As the situation grew increasingly tense, the entire convoy of police and WCAB vehicles, including two armoured personnel carriers, withdrew from the site, leaving most of the makeshift plastic-and-branch shelters standing.

Earlier, tear-gas was fired as the squatters, in an angry mood, resisted having their shelters pulled down.

Two policemen were hit by stones which were thrown and several instances of open fighting between squatters and WCAB officials and police flared up One squatter,

Captain Cook to try on his peg-leg today

Mercury Reporter

CAPTAIN Cook, the one-legged secretary bird at Durban's Centre for the Rehabilitation of Wildlife, will have it first fitting of a peg-leg today.

Mrs Isolde Mellet, director of CROW said yesterday there had been an 'incredible response' to an appeal published in the Mercury last Saturday for someone to make a false limb for the bird.

'I've never done this sort of thing before, so its rather a challenge,' he said 'It will be a case of trial and error, however, until we get it right.'

The leg, which will be about 30 cm long and made of fibre-glass with a rubber lining, would have a foot attached to it later if necessary, he said

An Underberg couple, John and Nola Haslett, were forced to amputate

Reform Party rejects Bill for change

Mercury Reporter

THE Reform Party saw no reason for Indians to accept the new constitution contained in the Bill before Parliament as blacks were excluded, party leader Yellan Chinsamy said last night.

But Mr Albie Stowman, acting Natal regional chairman of the Labour Party and a member of the party's national executive, said he shared the views of his party leader, the Rev Alan Hendrikse, that the proposed constitution would be accepted as a 'small step in the direction of entrenched; all existing discriminatory laws and practices remained on the statute books, and the new executive president would have autocratic powers

'The Government has used this opportunity to constitutionalise its own policy rather than create a constitution for all parties to contribute in fair political participation,' said Dr Slabbert

It could lead only to increased polarisation

'There is no way that the Official Opposition can support a Constitution

The NRP Mr Brian Umhlanga would sup reading but its final Bill until

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Pretoria parks closure for boycott

The Argus Friday May 6 1983

Blacks call

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Pretoria's black leaders have called for a boycott of municipal sports facilities in protest against the closure of 17 city parks to blacks.

Community leaders of Eersterust, Laudium, Atteridgeville and Mamelodi decided at a meeting yesterday to urge international and local sportsmen not to make use of sporting facilities under the jurisdiction of the city council.

In a statement issued after the meeting by prominent local community leaders, they said they "totally rejected" the decision to close the parks.

DISGUST

"As a first form of protest in this regard we call on all foreign embassies in South Africa to inform their respective governments and sporting organisations of our complete and utter disgust at the inhuman decision taken by the City Council of Pretoria.

"We appeal to them to discourage their national sporting teams and individual sportsmen from participating in sporting activities on municipally-owned fields in Pretoria.

"Secondly we call on all sportsmen and athletes in South Africa not to make use of sporting facilities falling under the jurisdiction of the City Council of Pretoria," the statement said.

PETITION

At the same time they called on the Government, and in particular the Prime Minister, to intervene to get the council to rescind its decision.

A further call for the decision to be reversed has been made by the PFP in a petition which has more than 600 signatures.

The petition, circulated at a PFP meeting in the city last night, expressed dismay and regret at the decision of the city council and urged that the decision be reversed.

Another petition has been drawn up by the architecture, landscape architecture and art students at the University of Pretoria, calling on a boycott of the 17 closed parks by the residents of Pretoria until the council decision is revoked.

Year	Membership			
	African	Asian	Colou	
1970				
1977				
1978				
1979				
1980				
	264	281	265	272

JOHANNESBURG MUNICIPAL TRANSPORT

Address: P.O. I Johanr 2000

Officials: Secr

Area of Operation: rea

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Registration: Y

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Group Areas team studies plan for Sandton coloured township

By KAREN LE ROUX and STEPHANIE VENTER

THE Group Areas Board is considering a proposal to establish a coloured township in Sandton.

The board will also consider the findings of a socio-economic survey on the coloured population of Alexandra and surrounding areas.

The survey was conducted by the Save the Alexandra Coloured Party, which was assisted by West Rand Administration Board and the Alexandra Advice Committee.

One of the findings is that most of the coloured families who responded to the survey have a monthly income of R600 or more.

The report says that this means there will be little necessity to build sub-economic homes, erasing fears by whites that a township would devalue their properties.

This view was endorsed by the chairman of the Sandton Management Committee, Mr Rick Valente.

Most of the homes in the proposed township would be owner-built with help of bank loans, the report says.

The township is planned to house between 6 000 and 7 000 people and may be situated between the Eastern Bypass, the Modderfontein dynamite factory, and the suburbs of Buccleuch, Modderfontein and Linbro Park.

According to a Linbro Park town councillor, residents are not opposed to a coloured township, but are loath to see a sub-economic housing area built next to a high-income residential suburb.

But Mr Valente said that plans for the township are still very much in the pipeline.

"A resolution was passed by the council to establish a coloured township, and this is now in the hands of the Department of Community Development."

The decision on the township lies with the department.

A spokesman for the department said the report from the management committee had been submitted to their offices in Pretoria and then passed on to the Group Areas Board for final consideration.

"The board is a national body and has a long waiting list," he said.

Mr Percy Williams, chairman of the Save the Alexandra Coloured Party, has sent a report on the findings of the survey to the management committee.

The survey, to which 80% of the coloureds living in Alexandra responded, took two months to complete and had a favourable response from coloureds living in Alexandra and also those who work near the township.

The report also says that thousands of coloured people who work in the Kew-Wynberg-Sandton industrial area have to commute about 60km daily to their homes in the coloured townships south of Johannesburg.

These people would also like to be incorporated into the Alexandra coloured community.

The report says the establishment of a coloured township in Sandton would reduce travelling costs, absenteeism and arriving late for work and would increase productivity.

The establishment of such a township would also provide much-needed accomodation for people living on farms in the Sandton area and illegally in Johannesburg.

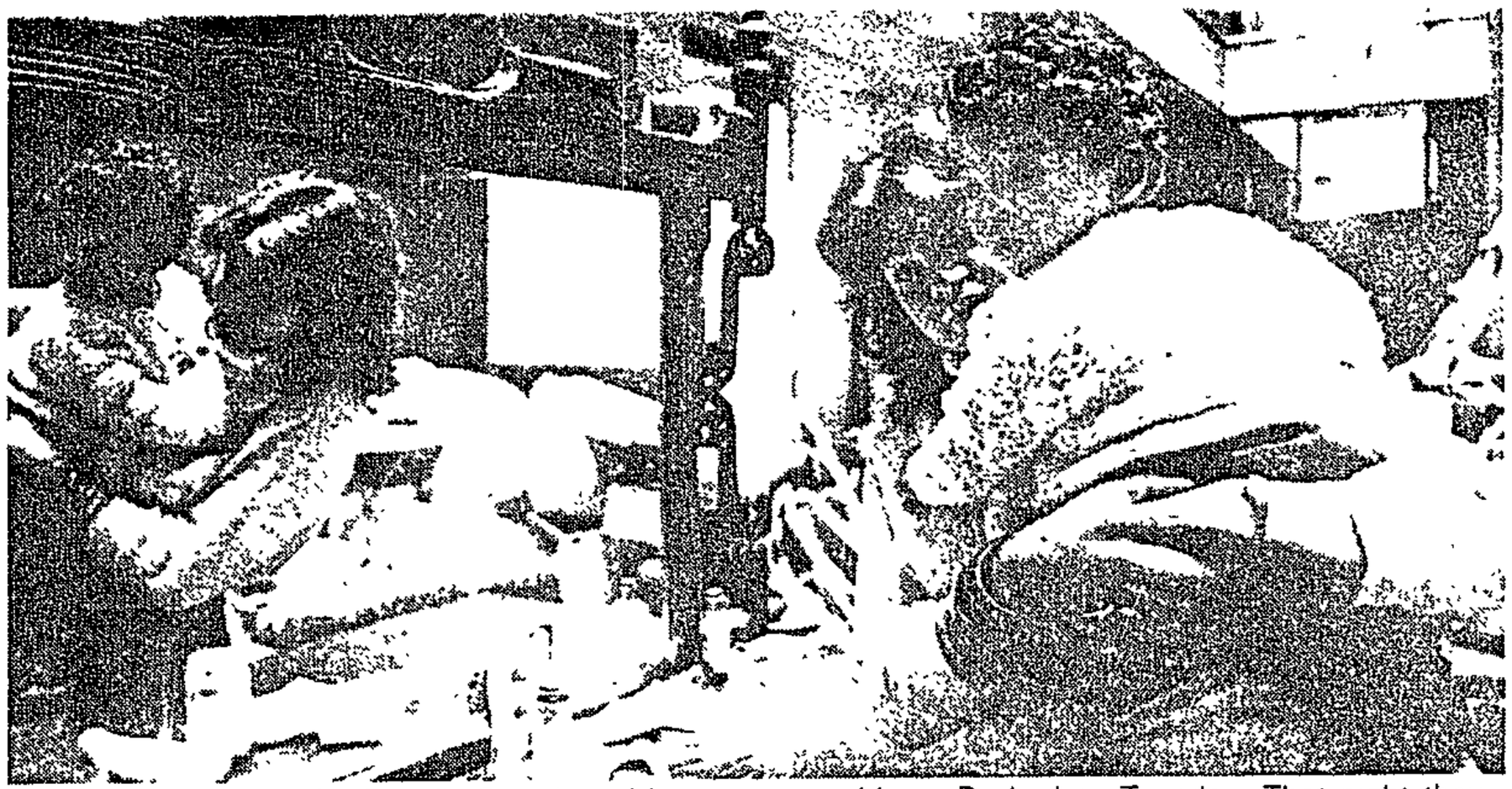
The reports says 90% of school teachers in Alexandra travel from Pretoria every day.

The proposals for the township, initiated by the Progressive Federal Party in November last year, met with fierce resistance from opposition Sandton town councillors and there is still a great deal of dissension among both councillors and residents.

An opinion poll to assess whether Sandton residents want a coloured township developed on the boundaries of their prestigious suburb has been conducted by the Linbro Park and Kelvin-Buccleuch Ratepayer's Associations and the results are expected to be released soon.

"I can see no reason why the Department of Community Development would object to establishing a coloured area in Sandton. Coloured people play a very important role in the industrial and commerial fields in Sandton and neighbouring areas," Mr Williams said this week.

Evictions 'enemy' boots out coloureds



● Thrown out — Mrs Ronelle Brandt and her one-year-old son Rashad on Tuesday. That night they moved back into the flat.

Pictures: Chief Photographer DOUG LEE

A MAN who defied the Group Areas Act for seven years by letting flats to coloureds now says it is against the law — and he is evicting them "for economic reasons".

Mr Mark Steele, a founder member of Actstop — the action committee to stop evictions under the Group Areas Act — this week tried to evict a coloured tenant from his apartment block.

The move comes shortly after Mr Steele asked Actstop to defend him on charges under the Group Areas Act in court next month

But Mr Steele, owner of Orion House in Bree Street, who says he still opposes the Group Areas Act because it is "inhuman", has given his 30 tenants notice "for economic reasons".

Almost half the tenants are coloured and the others Indian

Mr Steele intends converting the building into a hotel at an estimated cost of R100 000.

On Tuesday, he evicted one of his tenants, Mrs Ronelle Brandt, her one-year-old

● MR MARK STEELE
... Orion House landlord

verted the entire block into a hotel.

Mr Steele said he felt no moral conflict over the issue but wanted to convert the flats to make more money.

"Every landlord wants to get the best return on his money," he said

Mr Steele gave all his tenants six month's notice, which expired at the end of last year, and then further extended it for another six months

He said tenants were reminded of their notice in March this year.

By STEPHANIE VENTER

In the past, there were two landlords on Actstop's 15-member committee. Now there is none.

Mr Steele first allowed coloured tenants to live in Orion House seven years ago when he found that whites who wanted to live there were of a lower income group.

"The whites earned on average R400 a month whereas the coloureds earned over R1 500. They were a much better type of person," he said.

Mr Saloojee said that like many other property owners, Mr Steele took in black tenants when it suited him.

"But now he does not need them he is throwing them out," he said.

"He knows that the people have nowhere to go."

However, although he found coloured tenants preferable to whites, Mr Steele said that because it was against the law, it had never "suited" him to take in coloured tenants.

The agony of trying to find somewhere to live has been a part of Mrs Brandt's life since she moved to Johannesburg from Cape Town in 1976.

She had no family in Johannesburg and initially lived in a crowded Eldorado Park home for a year.

But when that house became over-crowded, Mrs Brandt, then unmarried, had to find somewhere else to live.

She moved into Orion House in 1977 but was only there for two weeks when, she said, all tenants were given six month's notice by Mr Steele.

At that stage she was married and had a baby.

Her desperate search for accommodation took her to a house in Doornfontein which, she was told, would be demolished in another five years.

But after two weeks there, she was given a day to move out because the bulldozers were due to start demolishing the next day.

She went back to Orion House and Mr Steele agreed to give her a flat She has lived there ever since.

After she was given permission to move back into her flat, four policemen went to evict her. But after consultations between Mrs Brandt's and Mr Steele's lawyers she was allowed back into the flat.

On Friday, the Johannesburg Magistrates Court granted a request by Actstop's legal advisers for the warrant of ejectment to be stayed.

The matter will be heard in court on June 10.

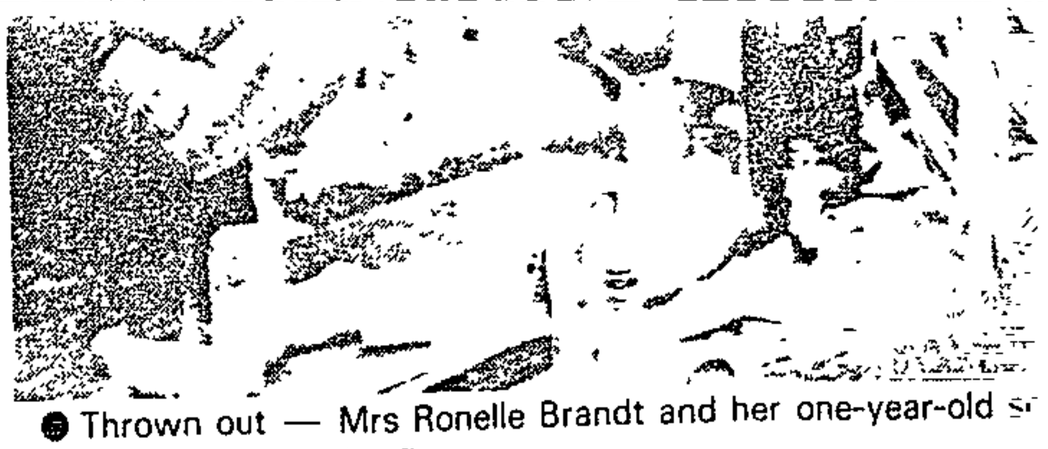
This follows a Rent Board hearing in March, the first held on behalf of coloured tenants, at which Mrs Brandt and other Orion House tenants challenged Mr Steele's application for a R100 rent increase. He was finally granted a R2 increase.

The Board ruled in favour of the tenants after Mrs Brandt complained that Mr Steele had asked tenants to pay an extra R120 a month for furniture.

The historic hearing was later described as a welcome channel of recourse to the law for other coloured, Indian and black people living illegally in Johannesburg.

boots out coloureds

15/5/83



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But Mr Steele, owner of Orion House in Bree Street, who says he still opposes the Group Areas Act because it is "inhuman", has given his 30 tenants notice "for economic reasons".

Almost half the tenants are coloured and the others Indian.

Mr Steele intends converting the building into a hotel at an estimated cost of R100 000.

On Tuesday, he evicted one of his tenants, Mrs Ronelle Brandt, her one-year-old son Rashad and her husband Michael. Mrs Brandt arrived home from work to find the contents of her flat dumped outside the door.

She was later given permission to move back.

Mr Steele's action was this week slammed by Actstop's chairman, Mr Cassim Saloojee. He said it raised doubts as to why Mr Steele became a member of the organisation in the first place.

Mr Steele, former treasurer of Actstop, was on its committee for about a year.

"I joined because I felt the Group Areas Act was wrong and inhuman. Coloured people must understand that if Mrs Brandt was a white person she would have also been asked to move out."

He wanted Mrs Brandt out so he could convert it into a "model flat" before he converted the entire block into a hotel.

● MR MARK STEELE
... Orion House landlord

Mr Steele said he felt no moral conflict over the issue but wanted to convert the flats to make more money.

"Every landlord wants to get the best return on his money," he said.

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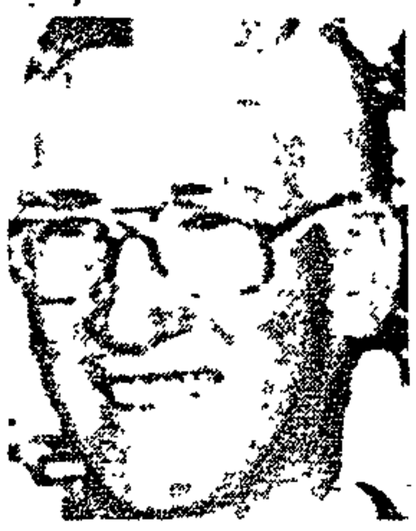


● Mr Pen Kotze
..."no need in that area"

No room for the coloureds in Sandton as Kotze digs in

By STEPHANIE VENTER

MINISTER of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotzé, has dashed all hopes for a group area for coloureds in Sandton.

He told the Sunday Express this week he would not investigate this possibility now, in the next year, or in the next 10 years

His decision has come as a shock to Sandton municipal leaders and Alexandra township coloured leaders who, in December, submitted recommendations, including a report on a socio-economic survey carried out in Alexandra and surrounding areas, to the Department of Community Development for its consideration

They recommended that the department investigate establishing a coloured township to house between 5 000 and 6 000 people living in Alexandra and Sandton

Had it been given the go-ahead, it would been situated between the eastern bypass, the Modderfontein dynamite factory and the suburbs of Buccleuch, Modderfontein and Linbro Park

Alexandra's coloured community has been earmarked for resettlement either in one of the coloured areas south-west of Johannesburg, or in Ennerdale, some 40km south of the city

Mr Kotzé said from Cape Town "There is no necessity at the moment to proclaim a coloured group area in that vicinity"

He declined to comment further but said he had already explained the situation to the local authorities concerned and to Mr Dave

"I will, however, after consulting the local leaders of the coloured community and the Sandton City Council, raise this matter again with the Minister as soon as I can."

Mr Rick Valente, chairman of the Sandton management committee, also said the council had not received any information from the Minister or his department.

"If the Minister has taken this stance, which I would find surprising, all I can say is he has been sadly misled as to the extent of the problem.

"Both I and my fellow councillors are irrevocably committed to helping our coloured community find a decent place to live and we will succeed"

He said even the white ratepayers who objected to the siting of the coloured area, acknowledged and supported the need for an area to be found for the coloured community living in Sandton

Mr Valente stressed that if the Minister's statement was a fair reflection of the Government's attitude, then he and other Sandton councillors would have to work even harder to achieve a logical solution

Spokesmen for the Alexandra Liaison Committee, which strongly supports the establishment of the coloured township, were unavailable for comment

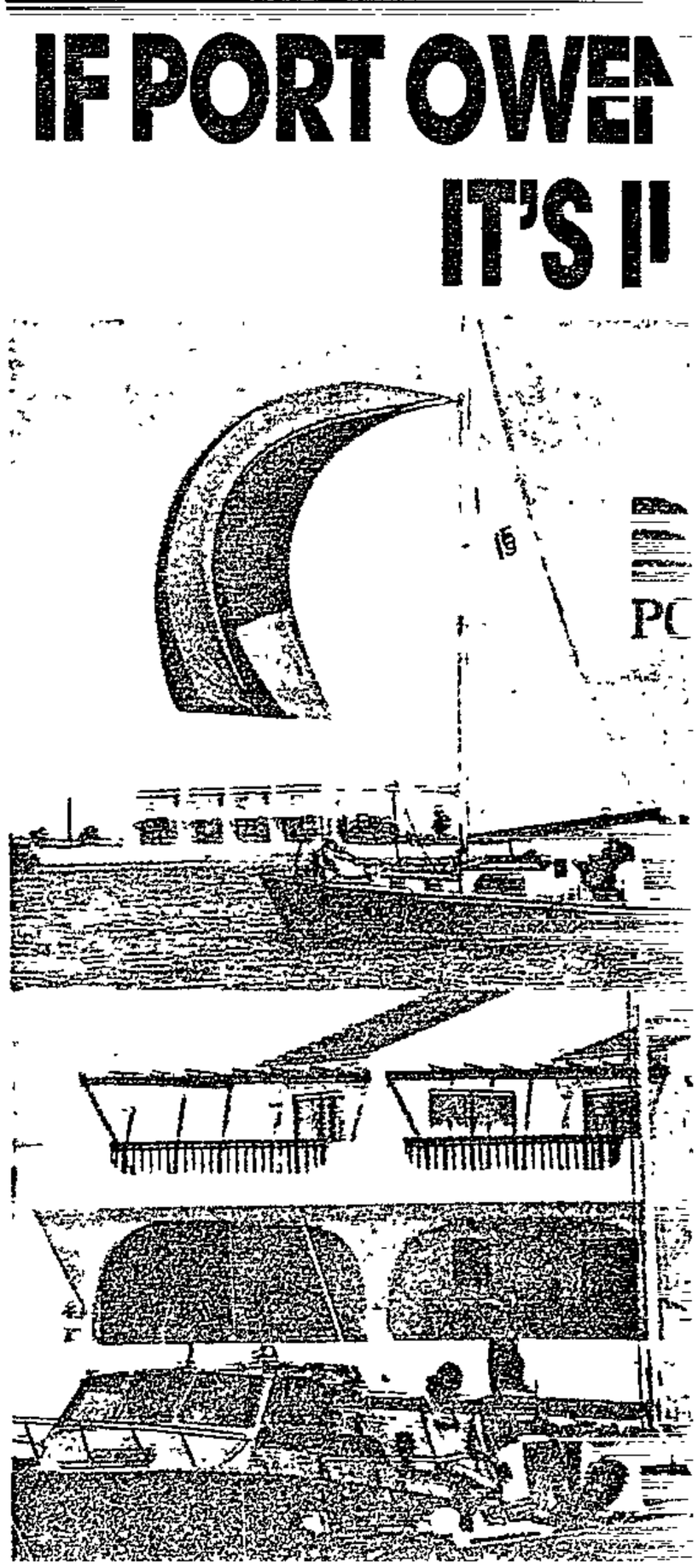
The Reverend Alan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party said "There is a terrific shortage of ground for coloured people in the Transvaal therefore one would expect that

Other areas will get first slice of the cash cake

A DEPARTMENT of Community Development spokesman in Pretoria said a coloured area in Sandton was "not a priority" for the department.

"Coloured areas are being developed in Johannesburg at the moment. There are financial implications — we are working to a tight budget. We have got to plan ahead, it is impossible to go about buying up land and developing before we have completed our other priorities."

The department's priorities in Johannesburg are Klipspruit West, which is part of the Eldorado Park complex, and Ennerdale, an area of about 10 000ha.



Kotze digs in

By STEPHANIE VENTER

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Mr Kotzé said from Cape Town: "There is no necessity at the moment to proclaim a coloured group area in that vicinity."

He declined to comment further, but said he had already explained the situation to the local authorities concerned and to Mr Dave Dalling, Progressive Federal Party MP for Sandton.

But Mr Dalling said yesterday he was "mystified" by the Minister's comments, as he had not heard from him for a long time on the issue.

"The problem is that there are some 5 000 members of the coloured community presently living in Alexandra township.

"The Minister has made it clear that there is no room for these people in Alexandra as the area is being redeveloped.

"It was for that reason that the Sandton City Council had begun seeking other areas close by where these people could be housed.

"The Minister's apparent refusal to investigate the issue is a great disappointment and will come as a shock to the coloured community which had hoped for better treatment," Mr Dalling said.

"I will, however, after consulting the local leaders of the coloured community and the Sandton City Council, raise this matter again with the Minister as soon as I can."

Mr Rick Valente, chairman of the Sandton management committee, also said the council had not received any information from the Minister or his department.

"If the Minister has taken this stance, which I would find surprising, all I can say is he has been sadly misled as to the extent of the problem.

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Spokesmen for the Alexandra Liaison Committee, which strongly supports the establishment of the coloured township, were unavailable for comment.

The Reverend Alan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, said: "There is a terrific shortage of ground for coloured people in the Transvaal, therefore one would expect that where you have local community support, the Government should accept the recommendations of the local community council."

Mr Mohamed Dangor, Southern Transvaal chairman of the SA Institute of Race Relations and a member of Actstop, the anti-eviction body, said: "The Minister is being callous and unfair, denying the rights of people, who have lived there even before Sandton was proclaimed, to live there."

A Department of Community Development spokesman said the development of Ennerdale started about seven years ago.

About 1 210 housing units had been completed and about 450 stands were on sale.

"There is ample space for expansion," the spokesman said.

Other areas will get first slice of the cash cake

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Nick's making a R3m splash

By LINZI HOWARD

HOLIDAYMAKERS in Durban will soon have an added splash to their vacations-by-the-sea.

Well-known entrepreneur Nick Steyn has been given the go-ahead by the Durban City Council to build a 'water wonderland'.

The project is to cost R3-million and will eventually provide entertainment for thousands.

"A whole day of boating, swimming, diving and enjoying the water slides won't cost you more than the price of a movie ticket," Mr Steyn said.

The site for the vast water park is the large area of land between Natal Command and the Durban Country club.

The complex will be completed by June next year with the exception of the car park and big boating lake. Land has yet to be aquired to accommodate these.

When asked whether the water wonderland would be multiracial, Mr Steyn said: "Well, of course, everything now must be multiracial. 'Whites only' days are over."

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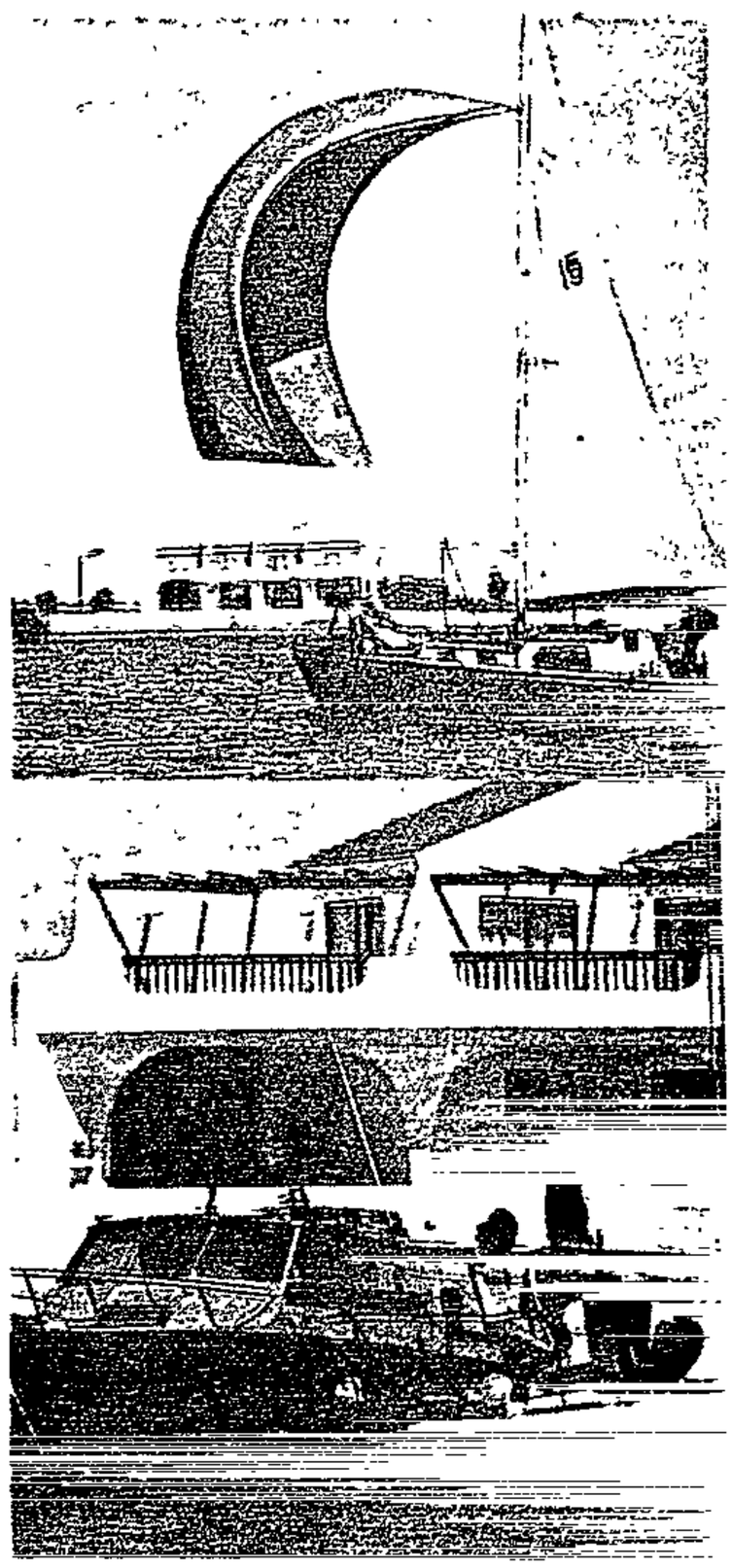

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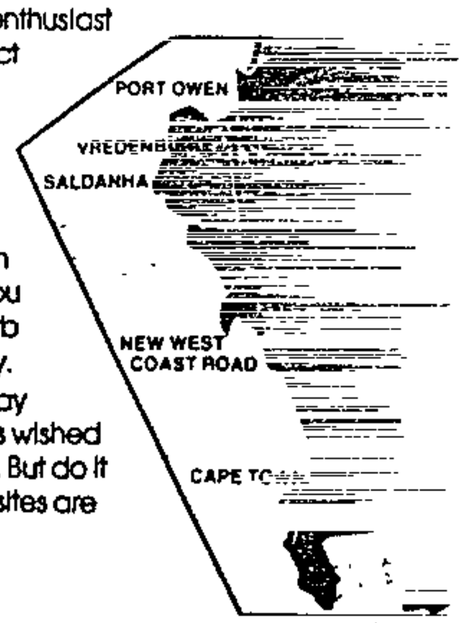
Come see the holiday harbour you've always wished someone would build. But do it now, while waterfront sites are still available.



(Head Office) Paarl: (02211) 22051 Cape Town: (

PLAYING BY THE RULES OF APARTHEID MAKES LI

The daily Trek' tha Sandton

● Mr William Beckett — his home in Wynberg is nothing more than a corrugated shed against a wall in a yard filled with rubbish.

HUNDREDS of workers travel between Wynberg and coloured townships up to 50km from Johannesburg. Many of them would like to live closer to their work.

Mr Trevor Davids and Mr Goolam Sheria are among them.

They live in Bosmont, Johannesburg and travel by car. They have to get up at 5.30am to reach work at 7.15am.

They have a lift club with four other people. But transport costs them each R30 a week.

"It would save on travelling costs and time if we could live nearer work," said Mr Sheria, a senior quality control inspector.

"We are part would consider — area was estab near here can

Said Mr Dav sor: "A lot of pe live in Eldorado ado Park buses in the evenings."

These people, 4am and take berg.

Both Mr Sh supported the coloured

By STEPHANIE VENTER

TREVOR Davids is just one of hundreds of coloured workers who get out of bed before dawn — winter or summer — to trek between 25km and 50km to clock in on time for work in Sandton's industrial township of Wynberg.

Not that the money there is much better than anywhere else

No, it's quite a different problem...

Mr Davids and hundreds like him are unable to live near their work because Sandton does not have a coloured township, and neither will it get one, in the words of Mr Pen Kotze, the Minister of Community Development, in five, 10 or even more years.

Even the last outpost of coloured people living on the fringes of factories in Wynberg, or in the zoned black area of Alexandra, is going to be moved elsewhere.

The ministerial decree that there is no need for a township means that hundreds of coloureds will be forced to continue their daily trek, criss-crossing the city to work and school and home again — and totting up millions of kilometres a year in the process

Take Mr Trevor Davids's case.

He spends R30 a week getting to Wynberg from his home in Bosmont on the other side of Johannesburg — and he is perhaps still one of the luckier workers.

Hundreds of others have to get up at 4am to catch

examination book (s) are used.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

LIFE HELL FOR THOSE COLOURED FOLK WHO WORK IN T

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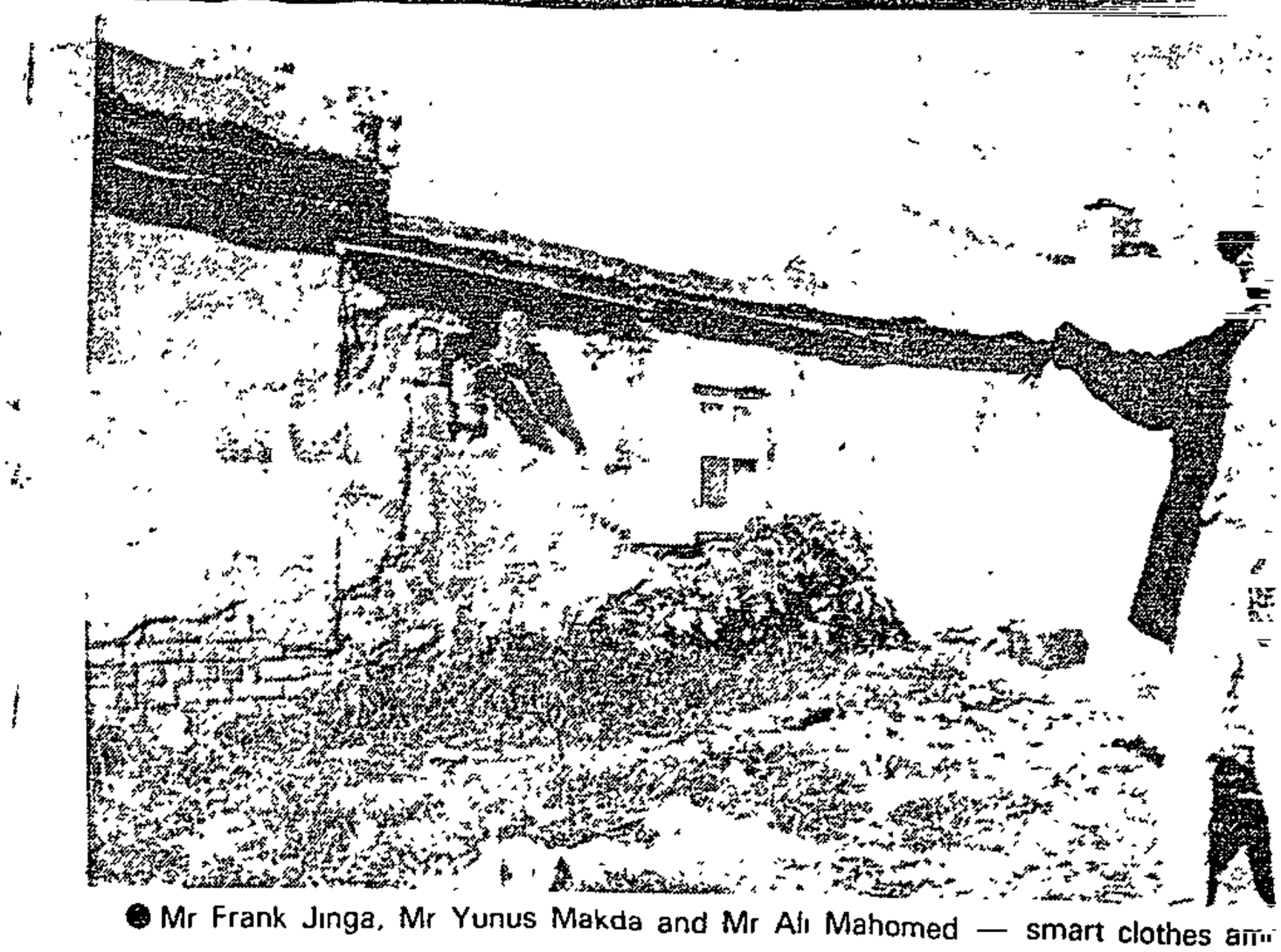

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Sheria and Mr Davids strongly the establishment of a esidential area in Sandton.

● Mr Trevor Davids ... a 5.30am start

buses in from Eldorado Park, south of the city

More than 500 schoolchildren in Alexandra have to travel daily across the metropolis to Vrededorp — there is no school closer to home.

For some of their teachers, the 'march' is even longer — they come from as far afield as Eersterus in Pretoria, catching up to six trains a day to get from home to work and back again

Commuting is far easier for Mr Essop Sutton.

He has worked at a factory in Wynberg for 15 years and lives in the area.

He walks to work

"It is just right here, I don't want to move at all," he said.

"I do not have to pay extra transport. I am quite happy staying here. Where else can I go to?"

But for him and thousands of others the future is uncertain

More than 6 000 people living in Alexandra township have now been told there is no need for the establishment of a coloured township there or in the Sandton area

They may eventually have to move to unfamiliar townships up to 50km from Johannesburg.

Between 30 and 40 families live in Wynberg — an area which has been set aside for industrial development. They, too, will have to move.

But they do not want to move and neither do those people who were brought up in Alexandra.

According to a report by the Save Alexandra Coloured Party, 90% of the working community works within the vicinity of Wynberg, Kew, Sandton, Bramley and Randburg.

They can see that moving will only mean unnecessary cost, hours spent travelling and their having to leave the community which they love

Sandton Indians have been given a township in the area — Marlboro Park.

The coloured community also feels it needs and deserves a residential area there.

Cinema manager Mr Frank Jinga said: "There is no apartheid here. We all get

Long, arduous trek to school for pupils and teachers

● Mr Stanley Ernest ...142km round trip

● Mrs Mary Ollier ... six-train trek

MORE than 500 coloured children who live in Alexandra have to travel to school in Vrededorp, Johannesburg, while their teachers have to travel from Pretoria.

Both teachers and pupils at Krause Street Secondary School say their lives would be a lot easier if there were a school in a coloured area closer to Alexandra.

Most of the 800 pupils at the school travel by bus from Alexandra. The school — with black, coloured and Indian pupils then — was situated in Alexandra for over 60 years before it was moved

was easier, "but it costs R3 a day — it's too much for me".

"The train is bad for my health, but I'll go back to the car if it gets bad," she said.

School ends at 2.10pm and she will finally get home at between 5.30pm and 6pm.

Mr Stanley Ernest, a mathematics teacher also lives in Eersterus. Although he travels to school by car he would prefer not to travel the 142km at all.

He has to leave home at 6am to reach the school at 7.45am.

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Sandton Indians have been given a township in the area — Marlboro Park.

The coloured community also feels it needs and deserves a residential area there.

Cinema manager Mr Frank Jinga said: "There is no apartheid here. We all get along together. It is like no other township ... we know each other and have respect for each other.

"We grew up rough, tough and smart. Neither bulldozers nor dynamite will move us from here. We want to die with our people.

"The coloured community has been here for as long as I can remember."

Mr Jinga echoed the sentiments of the Wynberg coloureds when he said: "We don't mind moving to better conditions, but it has got to be right here in the Wynberg-Alex-Sandton area."

Mr Godfrey Patrick, who has lived in the community for 20 years and works in Wynberg, said: "It's like one big family here.

"Other townships are corrupt and miserable.

"There is no violence here everybody lives happily together."

Mrs Norma Patrick, a teacher at a school in Vrededorp lives in one room with her three children and brother-in-law "There is no privacy — but where must we move to? They must build us houses in Alex," she said.

Long, arduous trek to school for pupils and teachers

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Most of the 800 pupils at the school travel by bus from Alexandra. The school — with black, coloured and Indian pupils then — was situated in Alexandra for over 60 years before it was moved to Vrededorp in 1978.

Now there's no school for Alexandra's coloured children.

The principal, Mr Edmund Petersen, said the school drew its teaching staff from a 75km radius.

Mrs Mary Ollier teaches the Standard One class and to get to school on time, her day begins at 3.30am.

Mrs Ollier, who lives in Eersterus outside Pretoria, recently suffered a stroke and suffers from hypertension and arthritis. But still she must take six trains to and from school every day.

"We were happy in Alex township — it was all right," she said.

The first train leaves Eersterus station at 5.50am and the changeover is at Station B, Pretoria. "That's where we have got to run seven minutes to catch the Johannesburg train on Pretoria A," she said.

One other change at Park Station in Johannesburg and Mrs Ollier finally gets to Vrededorp.

But travelling by train had to stop for a week after Mrs Ollier had a stroke last month. Commuting by car was easier, "but it costs R3 a day — it's too much for me".

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He has to leave home at 6am to reach the school at 7.45am.

He gets home at 3.30pm and has to prepare his lessons and mark work for another three hours, leaving little time for socialising.

He said that if a coloured area were established in Sandton or Alexandra he would want to teach in a school there.

Two Standard Eight pupils, Rosemary Meyers, 15, and Josephine Williams, 18, who live in Alexandra, said they would prefer to go to school there as well.

"Lots of children, especially the little ones, live far away from the bus stop and have to get up very early in the morning," said Rosemary.

"In the afternoon the buses come late. Those with money can drive home, but the rest of us have to hike — and it's bad for the young children."

Rosemary, who studies until about midnight, gets up at 6am to take the school bus.

"I hope that the school moves back to Alex, because there is no Sandard 9 and 10 here, and we will have to go to school in Boksburg or Noordgesig (near Orlando, Soweto)."

WHO WORK IN THE FACTORIES OF SANDTON'S WYNBERG

Mr Ali Mahomed — smart clothes among the shacks of Wynberg.

Picture: PAUL VELASCO

Alexandra's 'come and see' challenge

"SANDTON desperately needs a residential area for coloured people," the chairman of Sandton's management committee, Mr Rick Valente, said in January.

Last November the PFP faction on the Sandton Town Council requested that the Department of Community Development investigate its proposals that a coloured group area be established in Sandton and that the Indian area of Marlboro Park be extended east of the Jukskei.

A survey was carried out and submitted to the department, but last month Minister of Community Development Pen Kotzé disappointed thousands of coloureds when he refused to consider investigating a coloured area in Sandton — it was "not necessary".

This week Alexandra's leaders challenged the Minister to visit the area to see the conditions in which people were forced to live.

While there is no official coloured area in Sandton there can be no school. Most children travel to a school that was in Alexandra for 60 years before it moved to Vrededorp in 1978.

Schoolteachers, factory workers, salesmen, toddlers and unemployed all make up the vibrant coloured community in Wynberg — an area earmarked for industrial development.

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Ratepayers request city council control

Lenasia: a re-think is possible

By Yussuf Nazeer

The Transvaal Peri-urban Board agreed at a meeting with the Federation of Ratepayers' Association (FRA) last week to consider handing back the control of Lenasia Extensions 8, 9, 10 and 11 to the Johannesburg City Council.

The chairman of FRA, Dr R A M Salojee, said the meeting between his body, which represents several thousand Lenasia ratepayers, and the peri-urban board was cordial.

"We urged the board seriously to consider the problems that Lenasia ratepayers under its jurisdiction were having and that we earnestly desired a return to the control of the city council," Dr Salojee said.

The board was initially not prepared to meet the FRA, and a 12-man delegation led by Dr Salojee called at the board's Pretoria offices last Wednesday insisting that the two bodies "sit down and speak".

STATEMENT

The statement released by Dr Salojee said the board agreed after the meeting to notify the Transvaal Provincial Administration, the Department of Community Development and the Ministry of Constitutional Development about the meeting and the ratepayers' requests.

"The peri-urban board has agreed to ask for a meeting between the ratepayers' association and the three State departments to try and resolve the matter," the statement added.

The peri-urban board did not issue any statements nor could its spokesman be reached for comment.

The dispute arose when the city council handed over extensions 8 to 11 to the board at the beginning of this year. An immediate electricity, water and service tariff rise was introduced.

The ratepayers protested that as citizens of Johannesburg they had not been consulted about the handover and slammed the council and peri-urban board for what they termed "high-handed action".

SHORTCOMINGS

They drew up a list of shortcomings in the area which they said the board was incapable of remedying and claimed the board did not have the necessary funds to develop the extensions. The board conceded that it could not afford to subsidise the extensions as the city council had been doing.

The dispute has dragged on, with ratepayers refusing to pay the higher peri-urban tariffs and the board threatening to cut-off their electricity supply.

ACCOUNTS

Matters came to a head recently when householders paid their monthly electricity and water accounts at the lower Johannesburg city council rates.

The board said it would carry the deficit over as arrears into the following month's bills and gave a warning that it would discontinue electricity and service supplies if the deficits were not paid.

84

Indian people dealt many a 'restricted area' blow

The Group Areas Act removals, superficially the least damaging, have been devastatingly concentrated on certain communities. Jo-Anne Collinge reports.

If any Johannesburg group fell foul of the Group Areas Act it was the Indian community. Banished by 1970 from every area they had traditionally occupied, their destination was to be Lenasia, then the furthest township serving the city.

Equally severe measures applied to Indian trading communities throughout the Transvaal platteland. By the mid-1970s it was estimated that more than 60 percent of Indians in the province had been affected.

In 1956 Pageview was declared a white group area, a decision which was confirmed in 1963. At the second hearing in 1962, 80 percent of the 5 500 residents were Indian — the remainder were coloured — and it contained 177 Indian businesses.

Nevertheless, it was scheduled to become an urban renewal scheme for whites and 20 years later the first whites moved in.

In 1962 the Fordsburg-Newtown area became a controlled area for commercial use. This meant Indians had restricted access to the area, but for business only.

Finally, in 1970, Diagonal Street was declared white. Indian owners in the area claimed their properties were worth R8 million — three times the value of those owned by whites.

Many were puzzled at the Nationalists' uncompromising stand on Indians in the Transvaal, a self-sufficient and insignificant minority.

With the exception of Pageview — where both traders and all but a handful of residents were forced out — the Government was slower to apply its decisions regarding the traditionally Indian areas than to pass them.

Expropriation of Pageview homes began in 1968 and really gained pace after the traders were forced to the Fordsburg Oriental Plaza in 1977. By that time Lenasia, the only Indian group area for the city, was estimated to house 60 000.

Its older residents had been minorities in various suburbs declared either coloured or white. They had occupied land needed for the Plaza or they had been living in slum conditions and shunted about in temporary housing for years.

The Department of Community Development admitted it had catered only for resettlement and had ignored the natural increase of Lenasia for over 15 years.

While removals from Pageview proceeding steadily, the official Johannesburg Indian housing queue grew — from about 4 500 families in 1979 to more than 4 900 families in 1980 and more than 6 800 in 1982.

Defeated by the impossibility of getting State housing, many young couples and migrants to Johannesburg began to turn the tide of segregation. Indian and coloured families started moving back into the centre of Johannesburg — to Hillbrow, Joubert Park and Mayfair.

They were breaking the Group Areas Act but, the "illegals" argued, they had no option if they wished to keep a roof over their heads and their families with them.

Mass prosecutions followed and tenants organised themselves, launched the organisation Acstop, and fought back with the aid of liberal lawyers. The court cases peaked in early 1981 when more than 500 were set down for hearing. But virtually all were dropped during the course of the year.

During this battle for homes in the city there were repeated pleas to the Government to restore Pageview to its original residents. The South African Indian Council also made appeals for a new central Indian group area.

The Pageview pleas have fallen on deaf ears. But recent concessions by a Government that insisted 20 years ago that Lenasia would be the only home for Johannesburg's Indians are:

- The declaration of Marlborough, near Sandton, for development as a prestige Indian area.
- The declaration of Fordsburg/Newtown as an Indian group area.
- The proposal that half of Mayfair become an Indian area.

Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, has been cynical about the Mayfair reversal, dismissing it as a move by the Government to give credibility to the South African Indian Council. He notes that the proposal was coupled with a threat to "illegals" and that it would displace many tenants who had fought hard to secure their homes.

"The crux of the problem is the Group Areas Act. As long as that evil Act is on the statute books, the housing shortage will not be justly solved."

Group Areas Act is a 'force' behind removals

The Group Areas Act has accounted for more than a quarter of all known removals in the last 22 years, the Surplus People Project reports. The Government says more than 98 percent of these have been carried out in the coloured and Indian communities, which comprise less than 12 percent of the population.

This means that about one in four coloured and Indian South Africans has been forced to move home or business — or both — to a racially segregated area approved by the State.

The Government reported in the House of Assembly last year that 80 053 coloured families, 38 472 Indian families and 2 262 white families had been moved between the years of 1950 and 1981.

It indicated that the Act's objectives, racial segregation, largely had been achieved — only 4 500 families had still to be moved.

More than 2 600 traders were relocated, the Government said.

The SPP does not differentiate residential and trading removals and gives an overall figure of 834 400 individual removals in 22 years.

The cost? Anything between R2 000 million and R4 000 million, Progressive Federal Party MPC Mr Joel Mervis estimated earlier this month.

The Johannesburg tenants' rights organisation Actstop insists that any forced removal is an infringement of fundamental human rights.

It argues that the Act, with its massive destruction of housing stock and the channelling of housing funds into relocation schemes, has created a pressing housing problem and homelessness.

The State acknowledges a shortage of 43 000 housing units in the coloured community and 18 000 in the Indian community. In most municipalities the local authority's estimate and those of civic and welfare bodies exceed that of the central Government.

The fact that thousands of coloured and Indian families resort to illegal accommodation — in the form of unauthorised shacks or taking up residence in white group areas — is widely regarded as testimony to the severity of housing pressure. Such families are undeterred by prosecution and eviction.

It is argued that even short-distance removals can have a drastic affect on income if they involve resiting businesses.

Thus, when the shadow of removal was cast on Pageview, the South African Institute of Race Relations said the move would strike at the foundations of the Indian trading community.

Since removals have involved a fair proportion of property owners, the relative loss has been great. For years the arguments of conservative opponents of the policy centred on compensation.

While the political implications of segregation in a group areas township are minor compared to the bantustan "foreignisation" of grand apartheid, group areas will form the basis of local administration under the new constitution, just as they provided constituencies for the old management committees, Coloured Persons Representative Council and South African Indian Council.

1975 on proposals in regard to the Matoks/Ramagoep area becoming a White area; if so,

(2) whether compensatory land was bought north of Blouberg in respect of the above-mentioned area;

(3) whether the farms or portions of the farms Auf Der Haard, Ganspan, Fritchley, Eyam, Alfred, Wentworth, Terveen, Ysselmonde, Rosyth, Louisanna and Crieff have been deproclaimed as White areas since 1975; if so, when in each case;

(4) whether this decision has since been amended; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the purport of the amended decision?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No. A decision was taken by Parliament during 1973 that the Matok/Ramagoep area be deproclaimed and that the residents be resettled.

(2) Yes.

(3) With exception of the farms Ysselmonde, Crieff and Terveen the other farms and portions of the farms concerned were deproclaimed on 24 September 1982 by Proclamation 186/1982.

(4) Yes.

(a) On 17 March 1983.

(b) That the farms and portions of the farms situated north of Blouberg which were deproclaimed by Proclamation 186/1982 be retained as a Black area and that the farms Buiksloot, Vlieland, Ameland and the Remainder of the farm Urk also be deproclaimed in order to create a better economic viable area ... Vivo

†[Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Speaker, ari...

(84) Hansard 15/6/83
Matoks/Ramagoep area
Q. 61. 1543 - 1545

*5. Dr. W. J. SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

(1) Whether the State took a decison in

ing out of the hon the Minister's reply, does he therefore agree that, as it was originally put to the farmers, all the land which was bought as compensatory land for Matoks and Ramagoep will therefore not become White land again?

†The MINISTER Mr. Speaker, I really do not want to enter into a dispute about this with the hon member now If he is interested in it, the opportunity for that can be created If he has any more questions about this, he is welcome to put them directly to me

Date set for Mayfair hearing

By STEPHANIE VENTER

PRELIMINARY investigations by the Group Areas Board into establishing an Indian area in Mayfair, Johannesburg, have been completed and a date set for a public hearing.

At the request of the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, the board began investigating in March that parts of the white suburb be proclaimed for Indian occupation.

The area of Mayfair which may be re-proclaimed for Indian occupation is the south-east section — south of the railway line and east of Princess Street.

Some Indian families already live in this section of Mayfair with about 200 white families

Mr Kotze's announcement earlier this year was met with anger and opposition by some white families in Mayfair. Many residents, however, said they lived harmoniously with other racial groups in the suburb

The Group Areas Board will hear evidence and objections on the establishment of an Indian area in Mayfair on June 27 at 9am

Discussions about establishing an Indian area in Mayfair began last October when the executive committee of the SA Indian Council proposed an inner city Indian township to help alleviate the housing shortage

They argued that the price range of houses would far exceed what the person in desperate need of housing could afford

The liaison officer of the Department of Community Development, Mr A H Fuchs, said this week the matter would follow "the normal course" A report and recommendations would be submitted soon to the Minister for his decision

The hearing will be in Room 31 Old Licence Office, 217 Main Road, Newtown

sa bank Johannesburg. M chael's Auctioneers also e ei ates as an art and anti gallery

A director of the firm, F Farouk Fakir, told the S day Express "about a h dred items" had been de ed for sale at a "base reserve price".

"If these are sold ab the reserve price, the A mal Anti-Cruelty Lea will get the difference."

Mr Fakir was not p pared to disclose who the nors were, saying that t had asked for their name be kept confidential.

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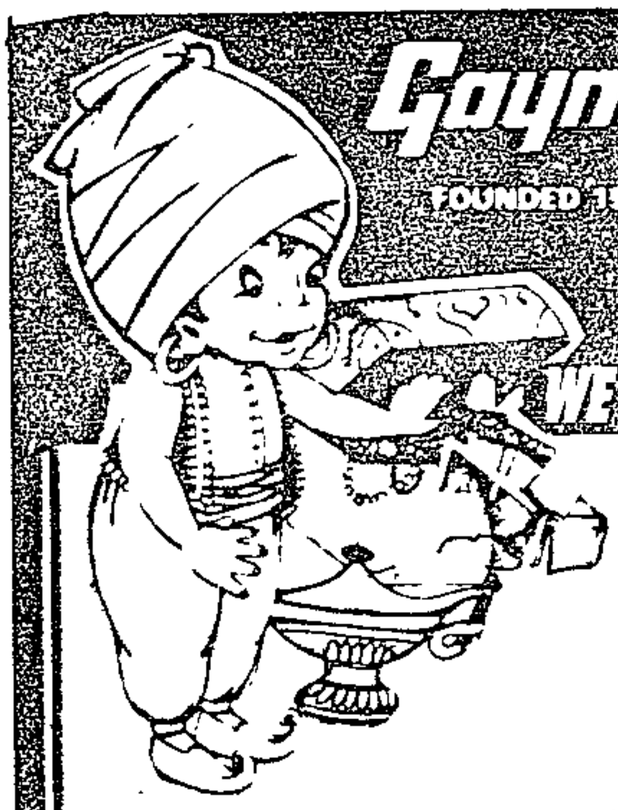

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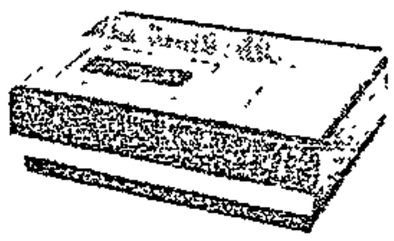

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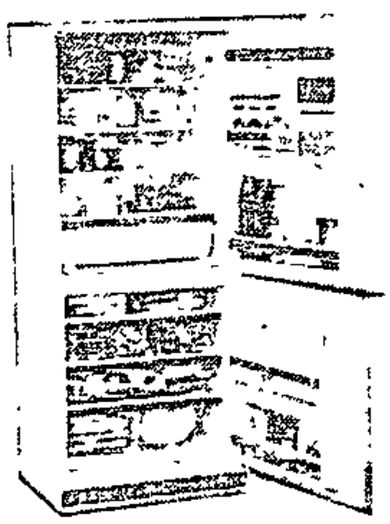

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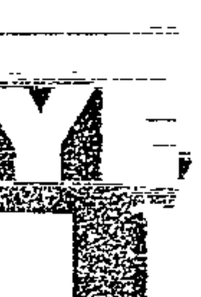

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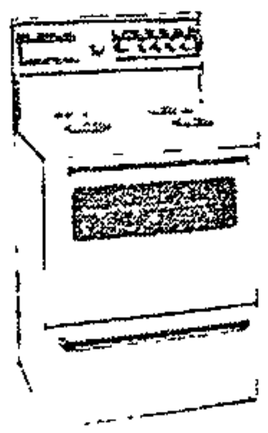

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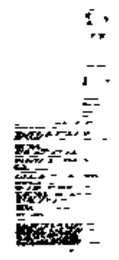

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Gayn

PRICES QUOTED

(2) whether all landowners in the group areas concerned will be informed of this by his Department, if so, in what way will this be done?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(1) Yes, the Group Areas Board has been requested to investigate the establishment of a proper buffer between the Indian group area, Lords burg and Burgersdorp and Mayfair

(2) The necessary Statutory Notice has already been published

Mayfair

*10 Mr. S P. BARNARD asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether his Department intends to deproclaim Mayfair as a White group area; if so, what are the particulars of this deproclamation;

(2) whether his Department intends to inform the residents of Mayfair about this by means of a meeting, if not, why not; if so, (a) where and (b) on what date is this meeting to be held?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(1) No, but a limited portion of Mayfair, east of Princess Street and south of the railway line is affected by an investigation into the border adjustments referred to in Question 11

(2) Falls away

Fordsburg/Mayfair

*11. Mr. S P BARNARD asked the Minister of Community Development:†

(1) Whether his Department intends changing the boundaries of the group areas in which (a) Fordsburg and (b) Mayfair fall; if so, what is the nature of the proposed changes;

Now top Jo'burg Nat to seek area for Sandton coloureds

By STEPHANIE VENTER

THE leader of the National Party in the Johannesburg city council has called for an urgent meeting of neighbouring municipalities to discuss the plight of Sandton's 6 000 coloured people.

Mr Carel Venter, who is also deputy chairman of the Johannesburg city council's management committee, admitted this week that Johannesburg could not accommodate the coloured people

The Sandton town council, which wants to provide them their own area in the town, has been given a flat "no" by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotzé

Mr Kotzé's department insisted that the coloureds be moved to areas of their own in Johannesburg because there was no need for a coloured township in Sandton.

But Mr Venter said Johannesburg simply could not accommodate them, and he has called for a meeting between the municipalities of Johannesburg, Randburg, Sandton and Roodepoort to resolve the problem.

He will also try to raise the issue with Mr Kotzé.

Mr Venter said resettlement of the community in Johannesburg would drastically increase the city's already huge waiting list for coloured housing.

"We have got to do something to provide housing for them I am running out of ground, I need houses," he said

And if a solution was found at the meeting, he would make a recommendation to Mr Kotzé.

Last year, the Sandton town council asked the Department of Community Development to investigate the establishment of a coloured residential area in Sandton.

But last month Mr Kotzé said there was no need for such an area in Sandton.

Sandton's coloured people, many of whom were born and brought up there and work in the area, faced resettlement in coloured townships up to 40km away

Mr Venter said there were 5 577 coloured families on the Johannesburg waiting list for housing and members of 918 families worked outside the Johannesburg municipal area.

"I have 900 stands left, that is all.

"I am very keen for a township to be established for these people and that they should live closer to their work," he added.

He said that between 800 and 900 families living in Johannesburg townships had members who worked in other areas too.

Mr Venter said that if another area was established for people working outside Johannesburg, houses vacated by them could be used to accommodate some of the people on the waiting list.

"This is why we should get together with neighbouring municipalities and talk about joint problems and possibly make some sort of agreement to solve them," he said.

Mr Venter revealed that he would organise a meeting for August with the other municipalities to discuss the problem.

He said he had started looking into the problem this week, after he was asked during the council budget debate if he would ask the Minister why he had turned down Sandton's proposals.

He could not interfere in the affairs of other councils, he added, but "if at all possible", he would find out why the Minister rejected the council's proposal.

"I cannot make an enquiry about it. It is is not within the jurisdiction of the council," he said.

Sandton town council has not yet received official notification from the Minister about his decision.

But the chairman of the Sandton management committee, Mr Rick Valente, said: "I am delighted that Mr Venter, acting on behalf of Johannesburg, is also aware of these problems. We look forward to working closely with him in the future."

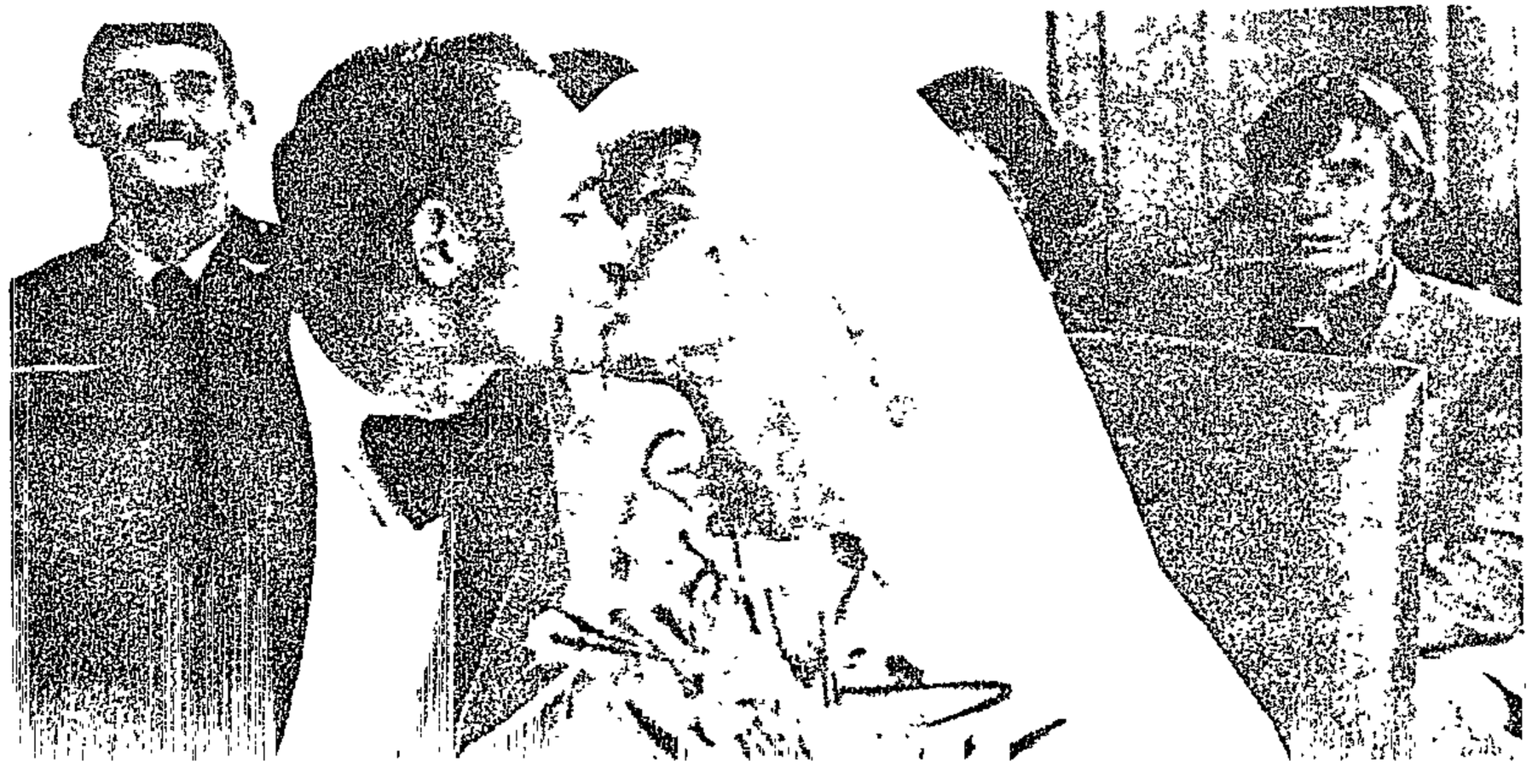
Mr Valente said the Sandton council had written to the Minister requesting clarification on the subject and further steps would be taken after a reply was received.

In response to Mr Venter's suggestion, Mr Percy Williams, chairman of the Save Alexandra Coloured Party, said: "We would deeply appreciate it if Mr Venter could obtain more land for all Alexandrians, irrespective of whether they are black or coloured.

"We would hope that since he is white and in contact with the Government, his views would be appreciated more than ours."

"Alexandra's population is more than Sandton's but we have far less land than the Sandtonians," he said.

SCHOOLGIRL BRIDE WILL BE RETURNING HER BOOKS



NOW HERE

The great

Whites 'wanted to burn Indian homes'

By Yussuf Nazeer

Frustrated white ratepayers who had tried since 1981 to get Indians and coloured people out of Mayfair had suggested that their homes be burnt down, a Group Areas Board hearing was told in Johannesburg yesterday.

A spokesman for the Mayfair Residents' and Ratepayers' Association, Mr V A Cronk, said protest petitions against other races living in white Mayfair had been sent to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, but there had been no favourable response.

Mr Cronk said that, despite the Minister's earlier assurances that Mayfair would remain white, nothing tangible was being done about it.

Some residents had suggested arson to discourage other races from encroaching into white Mayfair if the Government would not stop the illegal occupation of the area, Mr Cronk said.

Whites who gave evidence before the hearing said most of them were low-income earners who had no money to buy expensive homes at today's market value and they could not afford the high rents for leased premises elsewhere.

When they suggested that, instead, Pageview should be given back to the Indians the white and Indian audience cheered and clapped.

Mr S Barnard, Conservative MP for Mayfair, said many whites — especially pensioners — would become homeless if the suggested area east of Princess Street was proclaimed for Indians.

Mr Barnard claimed there was enough land in Fordsburg and Lenasia South extensions to accommodate another 38 000 Indians.

The wealthier Indians, who were clamouring for Mayfair, could afford to buy land and homes in Lenasia South.

This claim was denied by Pageview spokesman Mr C S Hari.

The hearing ended in chaos when the Board refused to allow a Transvaal Indian Congress member, Mr M Bam, to give evidence after there had been a row over a statement he made to which the board's chairman, Mr S W van Wyk objected.

After further rowdy scenes and walkouts by several Indians, Mr van Wyk adjourned the meeting indefinitely.

Mayfair Group Areas hearing ends in uproar

The Indian community, which was opposed to the Group Areas Act, did not want whites thrown out of Mayfair.

It was also against the area being declared exclusively Indian, two Pageview spokesman told the Group Areas Board hearing in Johannesburg yesterday before the meeting was abruptly terminated when Transvaal Indian Congress members stormed out amid an uproar.

Mr Chandu Hari and Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, who made the statement, are among the Pageview Indians still fighting to stay in Pageview against the Group Areas Act ruling. They said that should Mayfair be given to Indians it would be small compensation for the loss of Pageview.

Mr Chandu contradicted earlier evidence by Mayfair MP Mr S B Barnard, who claimed there was enough land for more than 30 000 Indians in Lenasia's extensions and Fordsburg.

Mr Chandu said there was "absolutely no place left" in Fordsburg to accommodate homeless Indians. Land and homes were also presently unavailable in Lenasia.

He called on the Government to expropriate all white property in the Mayfair area if it should decide to give the area under consideration to Indians — in the same way that it had expropriated Indian property in Pageview.

He said the Group Areas Act was unjust because it expropriated Indian property before selling it to whites at market prices, while it allowed whites freely to sell their properties at inflated prices to Indians. Eighty percent of low and middle-income group Indians could not afford to buy homes at inflated prices.

The areas of Pageview, Cato Manor and District Six and the former white area of Rynsoord, along with the present Mayfair, were glaring examples, he said.

Mr Kharsany said the whites should remain where they were in Mayfair and the Indians should be allowed to remain in Pageview.

Whites at the hearing agreed with him.

Mayfair resident Mr J J McGuire said the "singing noises" from two mosques in Pageview were disturbing whites now living there — so the area should be given back to the Indians.

other speaks brothel case

ıannesburg Regional Court magistrate today evidence in mitigation of sentence from the r of a 21-year-old woman convicted of running hel

ron Ann Wade and Brian Michael de St Pern dresses given as Claim Street, were convicted 'y 15 of running a brothel at Salon Nikki in Street.

- Isabel Paradie said Wade was a loving, loyal usting daughter

16 she became pregnant and had to get married Patrick Brian Sloane but the marriage was ıpy and broke up

'n Brian de St Pern came into her life She was ied to him as he was more mature

ey moved to Johannesburg to start a busi- They told me it was a health and beauty studio believed them I did not approve of them living r because I wanted the best for my daughter."

Paradie said she did not know that De St had spent a year in prison for beating up his

said she believed that it was under his influ- hat her daughter had kept a brothel. She said wanted for her daughter was to come home to burg where she could stay in her own home ere she would find her a job

ence will be passed later.

ly issue of Frontline agazine is banned

retoria Bureau

line magazine has again come under om the censors and y edition has been ed undesirable

month Frontline's her and editor, Mr Beckett, brought an urgent application before the Publications Appeal Board when the June edition was banned.

The board subsequently lifted the ban

Today's Government Gazette also contains the announcement that the ban on a publication dealing with the controversial quota system for university entrance has been suspended.

The publication is entitled "University apartheid — from permit to quota".

Also on the banned list from today are the May 26 issue of Wits Student as well as the University of Natal's 1983 Student Diary.

nijack ure van

laining furniture herley this week ar-old driver and

his passenger, Mr Kimberley, were main road in Wes- gang struck, Mr

Plea for Hillbrow 'free' area angers CP

● From Page 1.

the next MP for Jeppe, a position now occupied by Mr Koos van der Merwe of the Conservative Party

The petition goes on to say: "At the same meeting his NP colleague, Mr Roelf Meyer (MP for Johannesburg West), confirmed that the Group Areas Act which provides for separate residential areas was not a matter of principle."

Mr Widman said yesterday that he would test public opinion on the petition and its contents at a meeting at Barnato Park Primary School tomorrow at 2.30 pm.

"As I see it, this is a Conservative Party-inspired petition to have a go at the National Party and its policies It is an emotive issue, but if the CP and NP want to fight each other I am not going to stand in the way.

"I believe all areas should be open to all races — this should be a national policy applicable to all of South Africa, and Hillbrow should not be singled out"

"What the CP doesn't seem to realise is that there are many private residential hotels in Hillbrow, and in terms of present regulations a coloured or Indian can live in a residential hotel for up to three months — and then simply move to another"

ON JLG NERS

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Holdup men get 14 ye

West Rand Bureau

Blatant and brutal holdups at building societies were increasing at an alarming rate and the victims seldom stood a chance, said a Krugersdorp regional magistrate yesterday when he sentenced two men to a total of 14 years in prison for armed robbery.

Joseph Hazelhurst (23), manager of a Randfontein kitchen fitting firm, and his employee, Vernon Moscos (23), address given as Botha Plots, Randfontein, were sentenced to six years and eight years in jail respectively.

Both pleaded guilty and were found guilty of holding up and robbing Mrs S

The court heard that guised himself by pullir over his head. He then he liers with a toy pistol and to fill a pillow slip with out to Hazelhurst, who w his car, and they drove off

A probation officer's r court said that Moscos ha childhood because of drinking and divorce and placed in an orphanage.

He had already served for armed robbery. The mended a jail sentence w tation programme.

Indians fume over Mayfair hearing

RDM 29/6/83

84

Mail Reporter

THE chairman of the Group Areas Board, Mr S W van Wyk, believes the hearing on the establishment of an Indian Area in Mayfair will be abandoned after a row on Monday between him an Indian representatives.

The sitting — to hear evidence and objections — was adjourned after Indian representatives walked out when Mr Bham, of the Transvaal Indian Congress, was not allowed to proceed with his representation.

Yesterday Mr Van Wyk said: "I don't think it is necessary for the hearing to resume and it probably won't."

He said the matter would follow the normal course — an investigating committee would report to the Group Areas Board and a report and recommendations would be submitted to the Minister of Community Development.

One of the leaders of Monday's walk-out, Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, said the fact that the hearing would not resume confirmed that "these things are decided in advance. The board serves as a facade and implements the intentions of the Government.

"This is a clear indication that they refuse to listen to people who have fundamental objections to the Group Areas Act — they are only prepared to listen to people who collaborate in the implementation of the Act."

Mr Saloojee said the board should realise that South Africa would never have a just and equitable housing policy until the Group Areas Act and 1913 Land Act had been repealed.

Removal of township to cost over R11-m

By Margaret Floyd,
West Rand Bureau

Star 5/7/83

It will cost about R11 027 633 to complete the long-delayed move of Munsieville township from the white residential area of Krugersdorp to the local Kagiso township.

The move to begin next year is expected to take about two years to complete, having been delayed by a shortage of funds.

The town council has given the West Rand Administration Board R2 million for the coming financial year to establish the infrastructure of the scheme.

Wrab has told the council it has completed plans for two housing schemes in Kagiso providing 2 025 houses.

More funds will be made available annually until the move is complete, said the Krugersdorp town clerk, Mr Kobus Nieuwoudt.

The member of Parliament for Krugersdorp, Mr Leon Wessels, told the council that an estimated R11 027 633 had been approved for the project and R2 million had been made available for the coming financial year to start the move.

Police probe bomb pieces

(84) Star
29/6/83

Crime Reporter

Police forensic experts are examining fragments from yesterday's double bomb blast in the Roodepoort police headquarters building.

A police spokesman said today it had still not been established what kind of explosives were used by the saboteurs.

The offices of the Interior Department and those of a firm of attorneys were wrecked and extensive damage was caused to the facade of the City Centre building in Luttig Street.

Mrs Alta Badenhorst "draws" cash from Mr Louis Bruwer after the bank where they work had been forced to close while police probed the scene of yesterday's bomb blast in Roodepoort.

Govt warned of race friction in Mayfair

84 Star 6/7/83

The Government may be playing into the hands of white radicals should it decide to give a part of Mayfair to the Indian community, Indian leaders have warned. A white backlash, they say, will have serious consequences for the National Party's constitutional reform proposals. YUSSUF NAZEER reports.

Mayfair's conservative whites told a Group Areas Board hearing last week that radicals were suggesting stoning and burning the homes of coloured and Indian people to stop them moving into white Mayfair.

Indian spokesmen said this had frightening implications for relations between these two groups.

They feared a Government ruling on Mayfair in favour of Indians could play into the hands of radicals out to embarrass the National Party's "toenadering" constitutional proposals, which provide for the inclusion of Indians and coloured people.

A white backlash in Mayfair would bring about this objective, the spokesmen predicted.

The Transvaal Indian Congress spelt out in no uncertain terms at the hearing its opposition to any Government intentions of declaring a portion of Mayfair exclusively for Indians.

Members said the Government's new strategy to give Indians "exclusive privileges under the diabolical Group Areas Act" while ignoring the aspirations of both blacks and whites was calculated to trigger racial friction.

They said the Group Areas Act would have to take full responsibility for any racial clashes in Mayfair.

They called for the Act's immediate scrapping as it was taking a dangerous course — with the help of the South African Indian Council, which was tacitly endorsing the Act by sanctioning an "Indian" area in Mayfair.

Two leading Pageview spokesmen, Mr Chandu Hari Soni and Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, who both submitted evidence at the hearing, also expressed concern at the "precarious developments" in Mayfair.

Both were opposed to exclusively Indian areas in the city. Mr Kharsany called for the establishment of "open" areas where people of different races who wanted to live side by side could do so.

Mr Kharsany suggested that Mayfair and Pageview become the first such areas as an interesting experiment.

"It has already been working well in these two areas, where whites and Indians are living as friendly neighbours," he said.

"But any Government legislation to throw whites out of their homes is going to upset this peaceful status quo and will more than likely unleash a conservative white backlash against Indians," Mr Kharsany said.

Mr Soni suggested the Group Areas Act be amended to allow the status quo in Mayfair to continue.

This was the only way to avoid the possibility of racial clashes should Mayfair be given to Indians and whites be forced out. It would also protect Indians from losing thousands of rands on homes bought with white nominees if the ruling went the other way.

"Let us be pragmatic. The Government is dogmatic about not scrapping the foundation of its apartheid policy, the Group Areas Act; so we are asking it to amend the Act for good reasons.

"If the Government refuses to do this, then we offer it a second practical alternative: make Pageview an open area for all races and swop the homes and properties in Pageview with those owned by the Indians and coloured people in Mayfair," said Mr Soni.

He and Mr Kharsany both warned that if the Government decided to move either the whites or the Indians out of Mayfair, a serious racial clash could follow which would do irreparable harm to race relations and further damage South Africa's image abroad.

And the Group Areas Act would be fully to blame for this, Mr Soni said.

Rabie fights for Sandton coloureds

By Lucille McNamara, Municipal Reporter

The Transvaal leader of the Labour Party, Mr Jac Rabie, is to carry on the fight to establish a coloured township in Sandton.

"The time has come to found another coloured township where thousands of 'homeless' people can live near their places of work and with out fear of prosecution," said Mr Rabie today.

He was reacting to the decision of the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, to set aside representations by the Sandton Town Council which he (Mr Rabie) had supported in a memorandum to the Minister.

"The plight of coloured people who cannot find accommodation is an untenable situation which cannot be allowed to continue ad nauseam."

In his memorandum, he pointed out that apart from the coloured families living in Alexandra who faced possible eviction when the township was expanded to accommodate black families, there were thousands of homeless coloured people filling vital posts in industry and commerce in the PWV area."

He said there were about 1 000 coloured people working in the Kempton Park area who lived in backyards; some even slept in pipes in the veld.

Mr Rabie said the coloured people living in Alexandra had become integrated into the local community and had no desire to be resettled elsewhere.

"These people fill important positions in the industrial and commercial sectors and the time has come to house them closer to their places of employment where they can live in peace."

Star 29/7/83

NP plea for 'free' area angers CP

84

By Peter Sullivan, Political Correspondent

A plea by a National Party MPC for a prosecution-free Group Area in Hillbrow has angered conservatives so much that they have started a petition to stop the Government "forcibly integrating" three Johannesburg suburbs.

Mr Hennie Becker, MPC for Jeppe, admits making the plea but has rejected the petition as "a distortion of the truth".

And Mr Alf Widman, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Hillbrow, has promised to deal with the matter at a public meeting tomorrow.

The petition says Mr Becker "suggested at a NP meeting at Joubert Park Primary School on June 23 that certain blocks of flats in Joubert Park, Hillbrow and Berea should be opened to occupation by coloureds and Indians".

Mr Becker denies this, but he says he did tell the meeting that consideration should be given to making people using some street blocks in Hillbrow free from prosecution under the Group Areas Act.

"It is my personal belief that we can consider the possibility of putting one or two street blocks aside, where these people can be told they will not be prosecuted," he said yesterday.

"I am completely against integration or 'grey' areas.

"I would prefer a black spot in a white area to having 'grey' areas where white and black have to rub shoulders."

He said it seemed there was a smear campaign aimed at preventing him from becoming

● To Page 2, Col 4.☞

Petition on NP race move

Political Correspondent

A notice has been posted in Majestic Towers, an expensive block of 202 flats near Clarendon Circle, Johannesburg, calling on residents to react to a petition against racial integration.

The notice in the foyer of the flats reads:

"Very important notice.

"Certain National Party MPCs have met and agreed to support a move that certain flats in Yeoville, Berea and Hillbrow be made available to coloureds and Indians.

"We are circulating a petition to react to this and ask you to sign if you agree."

An owner of one of the flats, which are held under sectional title, said he was appalled by the notice.

"Most of the people who own these flats are Progs and I cannot believe they would support a racist move like this," he said.

13

Fam (money)

84

'Keep Hillbrow white'

By David Braun

Help from the Conservative Party is being sought by the group of residents who are petitioning against integration in Hillbrow, Joubert Park and Berea.

Mr J H Steenekamp, an organiser of the petition, said although it was not meant to be a political party matter, he would give it to the CP to take to Parliament. The CP would also raise the issue at a public meeting to be held in the area next Wednesday.

"We must turn to the CP because when we asked the National Party to look at the question of keeping these areas segregated we were disappointed," he said in an interview.

Mr Steenekamp said he and a friend had decided to circulate the petition privately because they felt something had to be done to prevent "integrationist propaganda" which had been started by a suburban newspaper, the Hillbrow Herald.

"There was a front-page article which called for integration in Hillbrow. At a National Party meeting in Joubert Park shortly after this appeared we expected this propaganda to be rejected. Instead one of the NP public representatives expressed the personal view that parts of Hillbrow, Joubert Park and Berea should be set aside for coloured and Indian residents.

"Another public representative said the Group Areas Act was not a matter of principle.

"Now, I cannot accept that. If I have no principles, then I am a hobo. There can also be no good order without principles," said Mr Steenekamp.

He said he believed the petition would have overwhelming support. It was aimed at the average man in the street who did not have the resources to flee to expensive suburbs and away from integration.

"Let me assure you, I do not hate other races. But I do not believe that we can mix different cultures in residential areas.

"Integration has not worked anywhere else in the world. Why would it work in Hillbrow?" he said.

Race harmony in flatlands has existed for years

Johannesburg's flatlands have quietly accepted Indian and coloured tenants for years.

In spite of occasional raids under the Group Areas Act, life has continued as normal with whites, Indians and coloured people occupying flats in the same blocks — in surprising harmony.

Occasionally there have been hiccups when white tenants moving into Hillbrow or Berea for the first time have objected to Johannesburg's liberal practices.

But the region's cosmopolitan population has been tolerant.

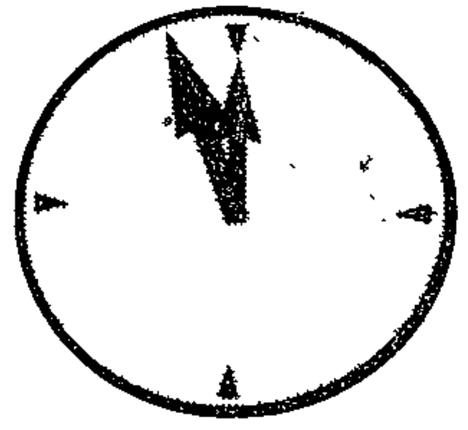
For the coloured and Indian people moving into Hillbrow and Berea and some other areas of the city, there has been no option.

Thousands of people are waiting for accommodation in the designated townships. So they have followed the well-worn trail into Hillbrow and, with the connivance of whites who have sub-let their flats; landlords who have willingly — although often at a blackmail rental — let flats to them, Indian and coloured people have found a new way of life amid a white community.

Official efforts to evict them under the Act have slowed considerably in recent months after an Indian organisation, Action to Stop Group Evictions, began challenging the eviction orders in court.

A significant victory against the Act occurred recently when an Indian pensioner, Mrs Gladys Govender, who had been convicted of living illegally in the white area of Mayfair, won an appeal in the Supreme Court at Pretoria against her eviction.

The decision means that while people can be convicted under the Group Areas Act they cannot be thrown out of the homes or flats they are renting unless alternative accommodation is found for them.



CP 'race' circular sparks off a storm

By DAVID CAPEL

A STORM has erupted over a Conservative Party circular announcing a residents action meeting in central Johannesburg next Wednesday to discuss the issue of "lawlessness" and contraventions of the Group Areas Act in the area.

The Progressive Federal Party has accused the CP of planning the meeting in an attempt to stir up racial friction and has lamented the involvement in the meeting of a CP member from Edenvale, Mr Clive Derby-Lewis.

PFP city councillor for Von Brandis, Mrs Molly Kopel, yesterday described Mr Derby-Lewis' participation as "incredible". He had no business in the area, she said.

Mr Derby-Lewis is a Transvaal CP council member and a member of the CP National Information Committee.

Mrs Kopel said the CP were attempting to stir up racial friction. She believed the question of coloureds and Indians living in flats in the city would be high on the meeting's agenda.

The two other signatories to the circular are Mr Koos van der Merwe, CP MP for Jeppe, and Mr S P Barnard, CP MP for Langlaagte.

An angry Mrs Kopel said: "These people do not represent the feelings of the people in the area. Mr Van der Merwe and Mr Barnard were voted into Parliament on a National Party ticket and Mr Derby-Lewis has nothing to do with central Johannesburg."

She said the police were becoming increasingly active in combating crime in the city. There was nothing Mr Derby-Lewis or anyone else could do to improve the situation. They were simply attempting to gain political mileage from a sensitive issue.

Mr Derby-Lewis denied Mrs Kopel's claims yesterday. He said he was concerned at the problems faced by residents in the area and no-one, "certainly not the PFP", held the sole right to involvement in sorting the problems out.

"What has Mrs Kopel done about the issues in the area?" Mr Derby-Lewis asked. "We consider this matter to be far more serious than a straight-forward political issue."

Asked what the circular meant by "lawlessness", Mr Derby-Lewis said this included every type of violent crime "as well as illegality as far as the Group Areas Act is concerned".

He said the PFP accusation about stirring up racial friction was "nitpicking". Hillbrow was a "white group area" and, until the Government said otherwise, it should be regarded as such.

Mr Derby-Lewis added that the CP supported a petition going to residents in the area to protest a suggestion by Jeppe's MPC, Mr Hennie Bekker, that certain flats in Hillbrow could be opened to coloureds and Indians. The CP, he said, was "grateful" for the petition.

SFW award helps to extend a house

HOME FRONT

PART of last year's Melting Pot series in the Rand Daily Mail, which this week won a HOMEFRONT staffer the Stellenbosch Farmers Winery Award for Enterprising Journalism, dealt with the plight of people who lived illegally in "white" Johannesburg flats.

One of the people who used to be an illegal, and who is now trying to extend her house so that her own children will have somewhere to live until more housing becomes available for the coloured community, is Mrs Theresa Johnie, of Riverlea.

It is only right that a part of that award should go to someone like Mrs Johnie, and so the various incidental costs that go with extending a house with a building society loan will be partly paid for her.

These include the cost of having plans drawn and approved and the registration of the bond.

HOMEFRONT previously reported Mrs Johnie's preliminary interview with Allied Building Society. After that she obtained quotes for the extensions she had planned for her tiny, four-room, asbestos roof house, but these went as high as R45 000 and quite beyond her income limit.

As a result she is having her plans redrawn. An Allied inspector has meanwhile looked the property over and she has to bring her revised plans back to him and of course find new and more realistic builders' quotes.

MRS THERESA JOHNIE
Can start building

● Mrs Johnie's story has already inspired other people living in crowded conditions in coloured areas to think about improving their homes.

But there is a desperate need for reputable builders interested in doing alterations and extensions in those areas. Let's hear from them!

HOMEFRONT tries to help those who want to help themselves. Tel 710-2505/01 Mondays to Fridays.

31/7/83 84 City Press

'ONLY BULLDOZERS WILL MOVE ME'

"THEY will have to bring in bulldozers to remove me from my surgery, or else I will not move," said Dr Abubaker Asvat.

Dr Asvat has been ordered to move out of his surgery opposite Regina Mundi in Soweto by Sunday by West Rand Board chief director, C J Bezuidenhout.

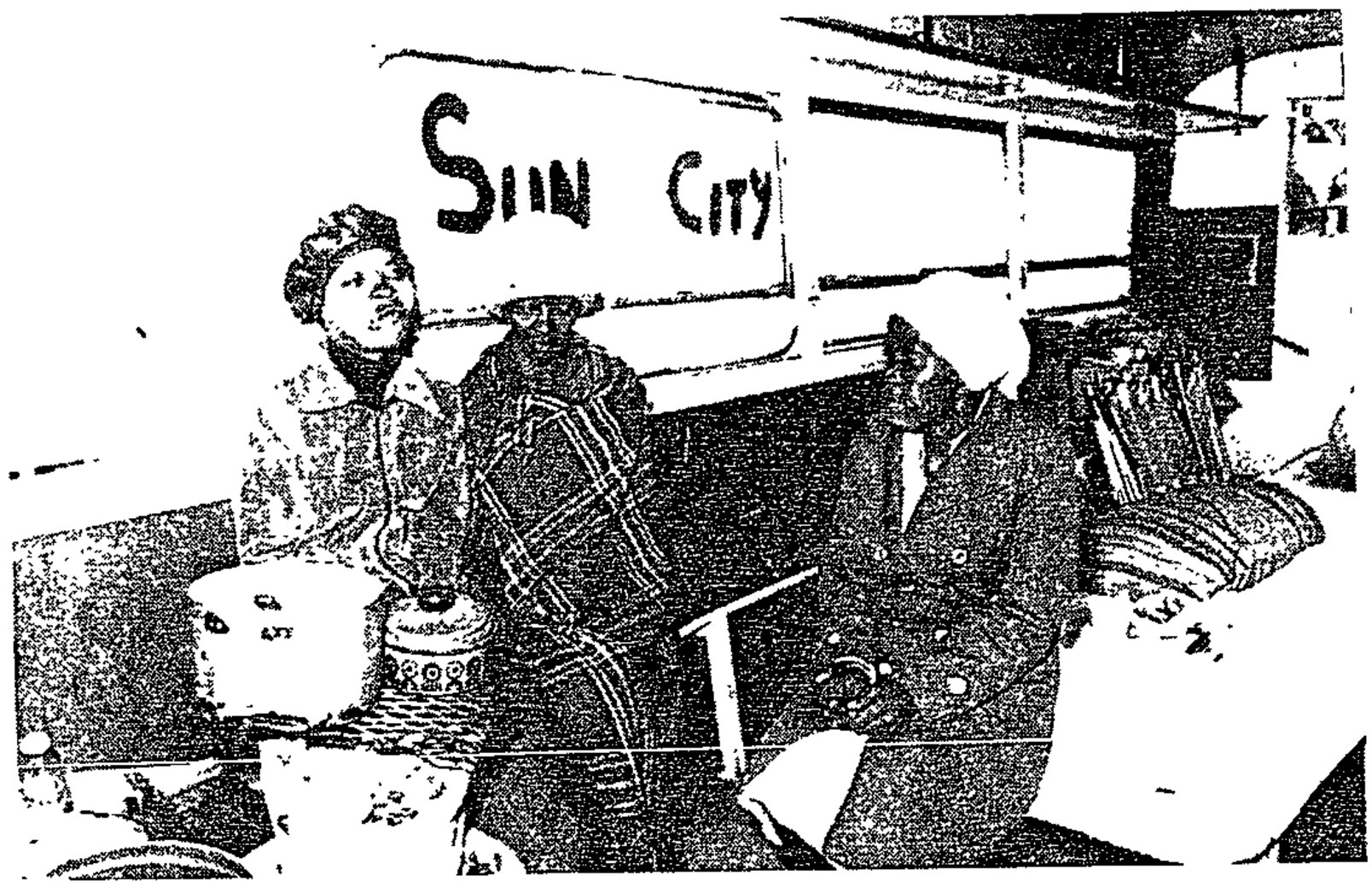
Dr Asvat, Azapo's chief health spokesman, has been practising at the surgery for 13 years and has become a father figure to many squatters in the area.

This week, Dr Asvat had another quarrel – with Pimville township manager T F Bronkhorst at the squatters' camp.

Bronkhorst ordered him out of the area while Dr Asvat was attending to some squatters he had rehoused in a disused bus.

Bronkhorst ordered two of his police to eject him and said that he was trespassing.

Dr Asvat . . . staying.



Hardly Sun City, but a home for these squatters.

CP fighting Hillbrow integration

(84 Star 1/8/83

By David Braun

Hillbrow is set to become a battleground for the National Party and the Conservative Party.

The latest skirmish between the two parties is the issue of residential integration in the densely populated suburb.

It was sparked by a suggestion made at a National Party public meeting in Joubert Park on June 23 by Mr Hennie Bekker, NP MPC for Jeppe.

He said certain areas of Hillbrow, Berea and Joubert Park should be investigated for rezoning as group areas for coloured people and Indians.

He made it clear he was speaking in his personal capacity.

Now the CP is to deal with the whole issue at a public meeting in the Joubert Park Laerskool on Wednesday evening.

Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, a member of the CP's national information committee, said today that the party had canvassed "thousands" of people in the area.

They found that many, especially pensioners, were frightened to go out of their flats at night in case they were mugged.

Two CP MPs, Mr Koos van der Merwe (Jeppe) and Mr S P Barnard (Langlaagte), were toaddress the meeting.

"We will discuss what action should be taken to stop the illegal occupation of flats in the area by blacks, coloureds and Indians," Mr Derby-Lewis said.

Dr Asvat bent on staying put

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

DR ABU-BAKER Asvat, who was supposed to have vacated his surgery on Sunday, has stood by his vow not to move voluntarily from the Mochaeneng complex.

Dr Asvat was admitted to the Coronationville Hospital late on Sunday evening with a kidney complaint, but he left instructions with his staff not to vacate the surgery he has been practising from for the past 10 years.

He was given an eviction notice to vacate the premises by Sunday by the Soweto Community Council who refused to grant him an extension until he found a suitable alternative.

The Mochaeneng complex was tense yesterday as residents spent anxious hours waiting to see what would happen.

Residents were planning to hold a meeting that would make representations to the Soweto Council to give Dr Asvat an extension.

Businessmen operating from the area were also baffled by the eviction notice served on Dr Asvat as none of them had received a similar notice.

One of the residents, Mrs Roseline Rakomane, broke down and wept as she recounted how helpful Dr Asvat had been to the community: "He not only helped us with medication but with practically everything. Only two weeks ago he saved my granddaughter from certain death," she said.

Some of the businessmen at the Mochaeneng complex said although they had received notices last year informing them that they would have to vacate the premises in six months, they had heard nothing further from the council.

"In fact I have even extended my business. As far as I know none of the people here have received notices similar to Dr Asvat's," said Mr Ronnie Ho who runs a thriving butchery in the area.

He said he believed the council treated businessmen in the area sympathetically and was surprised at the action against Dr Asvat.

Mr J Mussolini of a motor spares business said they had not received any eviction notice. When told that Dr Asvat was being evicted, he said he thought there was a misunderstanding.

'Parties exploit black housing'

84 Argus Sun 3/8/83

By Jo-Anne Collinge

White politicians were making political capital out of the plight of black families living in Hillbrow and neighbouring areas, a group formed to fight the Group Areas Act said.

Actstop vice-chairman Mr Mohamed Dangor said yesterday politicians of the nationalist partiesseemed eager to put themselves into office — or keep themselves there — by throwing desperate people out of their homes.

He was commenting on a Conservative Party meeting tonight which will discuss ways of ejecting coloured and Indian tenants from central city accommodation. The meeting will be addressed by Mr Koos van der Merwe (CP, Jeppe) and Mr S P Barnard (CP, Langlaagte).

It is a response to a National Party meeting held in the area late in June at which the NP MPC for Jeppe, Mr Hennie Bekker, said the State should investigate housing coloured and Indian people in the Hillbrow/Berea/Joubert Park area.

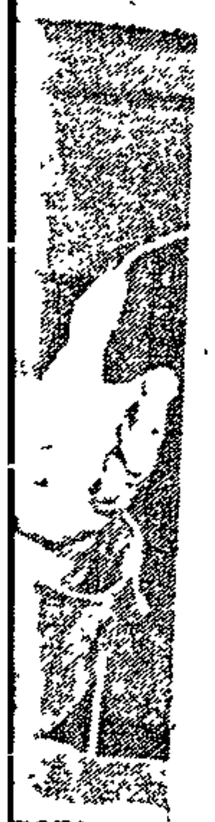
Mr Dangor said he hoped CP speakers would address the question of housing for black people as they considered evicting them from Hillbrow.

He said residents in the area had lived together in amity and there had been no reports of friction Prosecutions under the Group Areas Act had tapered off so it could be presumed there had been no complaints to the police.

"Actstop's experience is that groups fan friction between people who would otherwise live easily as neighbours. In Mayfair it was the Government's proposal to establish an Indian group area that created alarm and suspicion between neighbours.

"Actstop is firmly committed to non-racialism. Our stand in Mayfair was that all residents should be allowed to continue living there. We believe the same should apply to the centre-city areas."

A sickening blow . . .



gery.

By ZODWA MSHIBE

The Mochoeneng shack dwellers are preparing for another heavy blow — the loss of their community doctor and friend, who has been served an eviction notice by Wrab.

Dr Abu Baker Asvat had until yesterday to vacate the surgery he has occupied for the past 10 years — a deadline set by Wrab.

His destination is not yet known because it may take months to find another surgery, and Dr Asvat said he was unable to move by yesterday.

He told **The SOWETAN Woman** that he would sit out the deadline:

"If they are determined they will use a court order and break my doors and windows, as I was promised. But they surely cannot find fault with me, for I will pay my rent as usual," he said.

Dr Asvat said the White City Jabavu township manager had broken a promise.

He said "the manager promised me alternative accommodation two months ago, talking the language I was familiar with. Now he is the person, who, together with superintendent Mr Vosloo, served the vacation order."

Doctor Asvat said this was after he had received a letter from the Wrab's chief executive officer (dated 13 September 1982) to the effect that he should "remain in occupation until the planning of the area has been completed. But in the meantime, you should negotiate with the senior township manager of the area in which you would prefer to have your consulting rooms, for suitable premises."

"Doctor Asvat's leaving hurts us more than anything," said one of the shackdwellers, Mrs Emily Mohloki who has also lived in the area for more than 10 years.

"If he goes, we are doomed. He has been more than a doctor to us. Whether we had money or not, he would attend to us. Where, say a child was critically ill, he would take him personally to hospital.

Mr Edward Mogatsoa stays in shack number 43. He can't remember his exact age but thinks he could be about 60. He has eight children and has been living in his shack with his family for many years.

When **SOWETAN Woman** approached him, he shrugged his sagging shoulders and said: "Ngwanaka re latlhehetswe". (My child, it is a great loss).

He sadly added: "We have lived with him for so many years. Now he is forced to go."

The Mochoeneng families are also faced with pending eviction.

Wrab officials have moved a number of families to Fred Clark, some kilometres away, where they have been accommodated in tin shacks.

Dr Asvat said: "I am very sad about moving from Mochoeneng. For the past 10 years I have come to know almost every family here and we have developed a kind of extended family. We have all shared the sorrows and happiness. To know people so closely happens once in a lifetime."

He sadly recalls an incident he says he will never forget. He said it happened shortly after the June 16, 1976 uprisings when vandals broke into his surgery. A number of local youngsters joined the vandals. "took as much as they could from the surgery, only to bring it back to me when I re-opened. I will always be at their beck and call, wherever they are or I will be. This bond of brotherly relationship will continue," he said.

• The fate of Dr Abu Baker Asvat is at the moment uncertain. He is presently in hospital suffering from kidney problems. At the time of going to press, his surgery had not been pulled down.

sue SWA security policemen for death

Urianga Kakuva, wife ... man, and her brother-in-law, Mr Wilpard Kaare suing as joint ... of the Kakuva's ... children.

Kakuva is claiming ... for loss of personal ... and R45 000 for ... maintenance for her ... children, while Mr Kakuva is ... R45 000 for loss of ... maintenance for the ... children.

Napeheri Ndereru, Mr ... Hao and Mr Petrus ... are jointly claiming R38 000 because of their "unlawful detention" at the same time as Mr Kakuva, and for "pain, suffering and crimen injuria".

At the time of the original hearing, Mr Justice Mouton criticised the manner in which the Security Police had handled their investigations and found they had assaulted seven of the detainees.

He also found that Mr Ndereru had been bound and then locked in a gas cylinder cubicle for six days.

Mr Ndereru told the court in June that during the night he heard Mr Kakuva's screams fading away as he was being interrogated.

He said that later that night, while in the gas cylinder cubicle, Mr Kakuva's body was hurled into the cubicle on top of him.

The men were detained because the Security Police had alleged they were collaborating with Swapo guerrillas.

Mr Justice Mouton found at the time that "in all cases the information and reaction of the Security Police was unsatisfactory".

...ely to shun political ties

...atic ... per- ... like ... to ... ...ock ... to ...rade ...out ...re- ...ived it re- ...g- ...ainst ... in the ...ely Cape- the ...neral ...can- Muni- taken

the same stance as Fosatu on direct links with political and community groups.

The unions have instead launched their own independent efforts to rally members against the Government's constitutional proposals and Dr Piet Koornhof's Orderly Movement of Black Persons Bill.

Despite the stance against direct union membership of these organisations, Mr Foster said Fosatu encouraged its members to support and join community organisations.

"But this a different matter to joining as an organisation and for some reason these bodies seem to prefer approaching unions rather than their members."

He said any approach by the UDF or other groups would have to be referred to Fosatu's central committee. "I am not the only person in Fosatu and all our decisions are taken on the basis of a democratic mandate," he said.

But he pointed to the decision by the Cape unions as an indicator of the likely response.

"In the Cape as well as nationally, there are rival community and political groups and we obviously have members in both camps. So we could not join any of them without alienating a group of our members," he said.

One Cape union, he said, had decided to join the UDF, but had then been confronted with an angry response by members who belonged to a community organisation opposed to the UDF. It had then been forced to change its stance.

"It is this sort of situation which we are anxious to avoid," he said.

Mr Foster added that unions were also concerned about joining committees in which they would have to carry out the decisions of the committee, rather than of their members.

He said the unions' independent action against the constitutional proposals had taken the form of mass worker meetings organised by the unions.

Several of these had been held, he said, and had been a success. "As soon as union members have the details of the new constitution explained to them, they tend to reject them," he said.

5 000 sign racial protest

Political Reporter

MORE THAN 5 000 people have signed a petition rejecting integration in Hillbrow, Berea and Joubert Park.

One of the petition organisers Mr J H Steenkamp, said yesterday they had handed it to the Conservative Party MP for Jeppe, Mr Koos van der Merwe. More signatures were still coming in and they considered the petition a great success.

"We just wanted to give a clear no to integration and I think we succeeded in that," he said.

Mr Steenkamp said he and a friend organised the petition in their personal capacities. He said he was a National Party member "at the moment" and would have to consider his position in the future. His friend did not belong to any party.

"It was not inspired by any political party. We did it out of our own concern because we do not like the trend of what is happening," he said.

The petition was started when a National Party Member of Parliament and a member of the provincial council suggested at a public meeting that a particular Hillbrow building be declared "coloured".

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Benjamin Pogrund. Michael Stent: newsbills by Michael Stent; headlines and sub-editing by Paul Holroyd; cartoons by David Anderson; Dave Gaskill; all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

or boy's ritual murder

...st Friday with his tongue and right eye removed.

The arrests were made after a 12-year-old boy is reported to have told police about his own part in the murder.

He said the woman tied Bheki up as he was eating, and the two boys then hammered two nails through his head. After removing his right eye and his tongue, the boy's body was dumped under a large rock. — Sapa.

Weather Mail

THE Weather Bureau's forecast for today. —

TRANSVAAL: — Fine and mild to warm but hot over the lowveld. It will become cold over the south-western parts.

FREE STATE and CAPE north of the Orange: — Fine and mild becoming partly cloudy and cold except over the northern Free State.

CAPE south of the Orange: — Cloudy and cold over the south-western parts with showers spreading to the southern parts. Snowfalls will occur over the south-western Cape mountains spreading to the southern and south-eastern Cape mountains. Over the rest of the province it will be partly cloudy and cold but mild in the east at first.

NATAL: — Fine and hot with berg winds, becoming partly cloudy and colder over the southern parts.

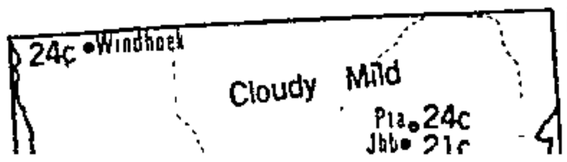
SOUTH WEST AFRICA: — Fine and warm becoming colder over the southern parts.

BOTSWANA: — Fine and warm becoming colder over the southern parts. — Sapa

TEMPERATURES ARE CELSIUS MAXIMUMS EXPECTED FOR EACH CITY.

Rand Daily Mail Weather Station

YESTERDAY, THURSDAY August 4, 1983



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BELOW WHOLESALE
SORRY! NO MAIL ORDERS
WE IMPORT DIRECT
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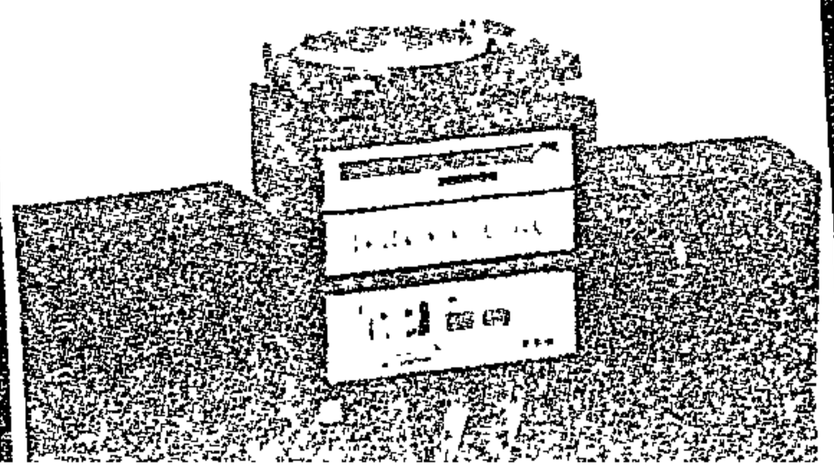


*3. Mnr. J. J. B. VAN ZYL.—Industries, Commerce and Tourism—Reply standing over.

*4. Mnr. S. P. BARNARD.—Finance—[Withdrawn.]

Fuel prices

*5. Mrs. E. M. SCHOLTZ asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:†

(a) On what date will the decrease in fuel prices which has been announced come into effect and (b) why did this decrease not come into effect immediately?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs):

(a) This date will soon be announced.

(b) The date on which the price reductions can come into effect, is determined by the date of redemption of the cumulative losses which the oil companies at the request of the Government kindly agreed to bear themselves and which were accordingly not passed on to the public. In terms of an agreement concluded with the oil companies, these cumulative losses need first to be offset before any price reduction can be passed on to the consumer. The rate at which the losses are recovered by the oil companies is influenced by two variables, namely the daily sales of fuel and the rate of exchange between the Rand and the American Dollar.

†Mr. J. J. B. VAN ZYL: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, does he not think it fair that the private sector, which also has cumulative losses, can maintain as a result that they cannot afford to reduce prices?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the arrangement in regard to cumulative losses has existed for a long time and forms part of the way in which price stability is maintained, mainly because of the large number of variables which also has to be taken into account. There has for many years been a standing agreement in terms of which cumulative losses, when they exist, are borne by the oil companies. When the variables are again in favour of the oil companies, they are given the opportunity to recover their losses before the effect thereof is transferred to the public.

Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the hon. Minister's reply, and in view of his initial answer, could he perhaps tell the House why it was considered necessary to announce the decrease in the fuel price at 22h15 in the evening on a day not so long ago?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I was not involved in this particular announcement. The fact of the matter is that when such a decision is taken, it is in the interests of the country that everybody is informed of it immediately. For the sake of maintaining confidentiality it was also necessary to make it known to the public as soon as possible after the decision had been taken. It is endeavoured, within the framework of the variables, to pass the price reduction on to the public as soon as possible.

*6. Mr. J. H. VAN DER MERWE.—Defence—Reply standing over.

Commission for Co-operation and Development: report

*7. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether the report of the Commission for Co-operation and Development will be laid upon the Table during the current session; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

No. In terms of existing legislation the Commission reports to the State President. The report of the Commission is presently in the process of being prepared.

Hansard
(84) Senthimula/Kutama 19/8/83
Q.601. 1913

*8. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the Senthimula/Kutama district near Louis Trichardt has been declared a Black area; if so, (a) why and (b) when;

(2) whether there were plans for the removal of the residents of this district; if so,

(3) whether these residents are still to be moved; if so, where to?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes. The Kutama/Senthimula area in the District of Dzanani near Louis Trichardt, is a Scheduled Area in terms of the provisions of the Black Land Act, 1913 (Act 27/1913).

(2) Yes. In terms of the 1973 consolidation proposals the inhabitants of the area would have been resettled.

(3) No. The Government has decided that the Kutama/Senthimula area will be retained as a Black area and as part of the territory of the Republic of Venda.

Castillo de Bellver

*9. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) What is the estimated total cost to the State of the various actions which have been taken in connection with the break-up and sinking of the oil tanker *Castillo de Bellver*;

(2) whether any portion of these costs is reclaimable from third parties; if so, (a) what estimated portion and (b) what are the names of the third parties concerned;

(3) whether it is the intention to institute claims; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) At this stage I am unfortunately not in a position to indicate what estimated total cost to the State will be. I will, however, give the hon. member full details in writing as soon as circumstances permit.

(2) Yes.

(a) The total cost.

(b) Regarding this aspect I will also give the hon. member full details in writing as soon as all possible instances have been identified.

(3) Yes.

Oil tankers: distance from shore

*10. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the Department of Transport exercises control over the distance from shore at which oil tankers may travel when sailing through the territorial waters of the Republic; if not, why not; if so, what is the distance?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Yes. Agreement was reached on international level with tanker operators that laden tankers should as from 1 September 1979 remain outside a line drawn 25 miles off certain salient points of the South African coast line with minor adaptations for practical navigation purposes and for winter and summer seasons. Tankers in ballast are, however, allowed the right of free navigation.

When a tanker is emptied, the holds are

Four councils to meet over 'Sandton 6 000'

84
S. Times
28/8/87

By STEPHANIE VENTER

FOUR municipalities are getting together next week to find a site to house Sandton's 6 000 'unwanted' coloured people.

The leader of the National Party in the Johannesburg city council, Mr Carel Venter, has called an urgent meeting with members of the Sandton, Randburg and Midrand town councils for next Thursday.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotzé, has rejected plans to establish a coloured township in Sandton.

Mr Venter said: "The problem is a big one and the solution will not be simple."

Sandton's coloured community has been earmarked for resettlement in either one of the coloured group areas south west of Johannesburg or in Ennerdale some 40km from the city. But Johannesburg has a coloured housing waiting list of over 5 000.

Johannesburg's coloured townships, Mr Venter says, are swelled by people who work in Sandton and Randburg.

Members of 918 families on the waiting list work outside the Johannesburg municipal area and between 800 and 900 families living in the city have members who worked in other areas too.

The chairmen of Randburg and Sandton's management committees, Mr Bill Sewell and Mr Ricky Valente, and the deputy chairman of the Midrand management committee, Mr Bernard Tribe, will also attend the meeting.

Lenasia — a town apart

By JEANETTE MINNIE, Municipal Correspondent

CIVIC life in Lenasia — Johannesburg's Indian group area 30km to the south of the city — is being riven by a local goverment control system in which no less than five administrative organisations have become entangled.

Lenasia is probably the only township in the country to be controlled by as many as three authorities and two representative community bodies — all with differing sets of bureaucracies, priorities and attitudes. These are:

- The Johannesburg City Council (JCC) — which is the local government control body in charge of the major part of Lenasia;
- The Lenasia Management Committee (LMC) — the city council's Indian representative body;
- The Transvaal Peri-Urban Board (PUB) — which controls Lenasia East/South (extensions eight to 11) because this area falls outside the Johannesburg municipal boundary;
- The Lenasia East/South Consultative Committee (LCC) — the Peri-Urban Board's appointed Indian representative body;
- The Department of Community Development (DCD) — which controls all housing matters in Lenasia.

In recent months it has mainly been the activities of the Lenasia Federation of Ratepayers' Associations which has drawn attention to Lenasia's administrative control crisis.

The FRA has become "the voice of the people" calling for a single authority — specifically the Johannesburg City Council — to take control of the whole area.

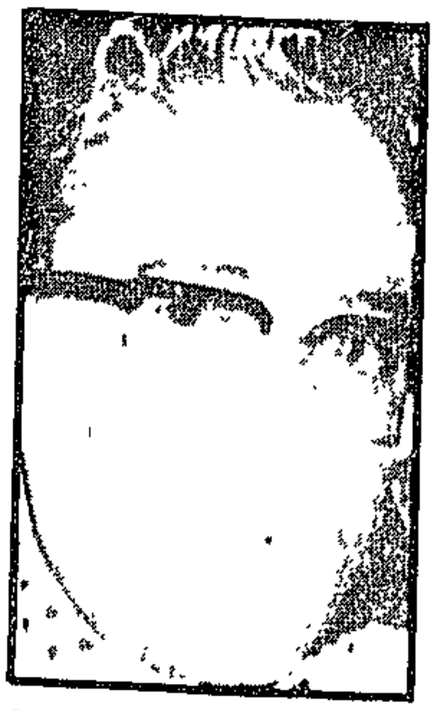
Meanwhile there have been indications that the PUB is willing to take over control of the whole of Lenasia from the city council. The chairman of the PUB, Mr R B J Gouws, recently made a statement to this effect at a meeting of the LCC.

But the FRA, the LMC and the LCC fear that this might be the first of a chain of events to force local authority independence on to Lenasia — a development which they all oppose. All three groups demand that Lenasia remain part of the city and that Lenasia be given direct representation on the city council.

In the past the PUB has taken control of areas soon before they were to become independent local authorities. This was the case with the new Midrand municipality between Johannesburg and Pretoria.

The chairman of the FRA, Dr R A M Saloojee, has written to the Director of Local Goverment, Mr Hein Kruger, pointing out the disrupting effect which multiple control — and especially PUB control — is having on the community.

The FRA jumped into the spotlight in February this year when it began a resolute campaign against PUB control of extensions eight to 11 in Lenasia. Residents in these extensions — who regard themselves as an integral part of the Lenasia community — find themselves paying substantially more for municipal services than their friends and relations living only a few streets away in the JCC sector of Lenasia.



Dr R A M SALOOJEE ... "Lenasia must fall under Johannesburg"

The PUB took control of this area from the JCC, which refused to continue administering the area since it fell outside the city's borders.

Expansion in Lenasia has been forced into an easterly direction and has resulted in extensions eight to 11 being pushed right over the city council boundary.

The FRA resistance to the PUB is based on its view that residents of extensions eight to 11 moved into the area during 1980 soon after it was built and with the knowledge that it was under the jurisdiction of the city council.

Residents were never consulted on the matter of PUB control are highly dissatisfied with the state of affairs since the PUB took over this year.

Residents were specially perturbed when they found that behind-the-scenes discussions had been going on about the change in authority for some months before the PUB took over in February.

Since the takeover their monthly municipal accounts increased dramatically — by as much as 40% — and they were also forced to pay new deposits on their accounts.

The FRA does not have confidence in the financial ability of the PUB to improve the infrastructure of the area. In extensions 10 and 11 there are no tarred roads, street lighting, pavements or stormwater drainage. The roads are rough gravel routes and local bus companies refuse to allow their buses to travel on them — hence no bus service.

Pensioners who have to collect their pensions once a month from the Lenasia Post Office — there is no postal delivery service — have to resort to expensive and often illegal taxi services for transport.

Dr Saloojee says the FRA is adamant in its view that the control of the area has to be returned to the JCC.

"The city council has a firm tax base in businesses and industries and the financial resources to provide adequate services at a subsidised cost to ratepayers. The PUB does not have these financial resources and as a result have to levy unreasonable rates and taxes in an effort to generate funds for development. Because the people cannot pay what they are being required to by the PUB the standard of services in this area is likely to deteriorate even further.

"Furthermore all Lenasia residents consider themselves citizens of Johannesburg. Before we were forced to move out to Lenasia we lived in suburbs like Pageview and Fordsburg. We work in the city and contribute to its wealth," Dr Saloojee says.

The Director of Local Goverment, Mr Kruger, has replied to Dr Saloojee saying that the call for a single controlling body of Lenasia is reasonable and more than justified and that his department will take up the issue.

Meanwhile relations between the FRA and the PUB have deteriorated to such an extent that some FRA members have been called in for questioning by the Security Police.

This was probably the result of a number of highly effective campaigns by the FRA — backed by the majority of residents — in boycotting payment of their monthly accounts, holding protest demonstrations and forcing a meeting with PUB representatives.

The PUB retaliated by cutting the electricity supply to 400 homes in the extensions during June after their refusal to pay accounts.

Petitions submitted by the FRA to the PUB have been signed by as many as a thousand residents.

Dr Saloojee says that all actions of the FRA are only instituted when unanimous concensus is reached at public meetings. And because the FRA says it enjoys the majority support of residents, it also claims to be the legitimate representative of the area.

The PUB has refused to acknowledge the FRA as the area's representative and recently appointed its own Indian consultative committee for the area — the Lenasia East/South consultative committee.

The irony is that the LCC itself is demanding that extensions eight to 11 be re-incorporated with the rest of Lenasia under the control of the city council.

The chairman of the city council's housing and utilities committee, Mr Carel Venter, who is also in charge of Indian affairs, has until now refused to take Lenasia East-South back under the city's control.

He argues that Johannesburg's boundaries will eventually border on Vanderbijlpark if the city does not draw the line at its existing boundary — which divides Lenasia.

And members of the LMC, notably Mr Faiz Khan, have themselves called for the re-incorporation of extensions eight to 11 under the JCC.

They all emphasise the frustrations of the red tape involved in one community having to approach three different authorities, the JCC, the PUB and the DCD — and the two official Indian body representatives — in attempts to administrate the area.

● Marietjie Delport — beyond tears now she realises she and her husband must leave their home because the village of Delmore is to be part of Boksburg's coloured township, Reiger Park.

Picture by Chief Photographer DOUG LEE

DELMORE: A 'WHITE SPOT' ON THE GOVT'S REMOVALS LIST

Marietjie must quit as coloureds move in

YOU'VE probably never heard of Delmore, a bewildered little village set among the mine dumps on the East Rand that is about to be destroyed.

Marietjie Delport's explanation is forlorn and simple: "The coloureds are coming."

She means Delmore is a South African oddity — a community where, for once, the victims of the Group Areas Act are white, the beneficiaries coloured.

Out of the blue this tiny place — Delmore has just seven streets and 92 families — has found itself part of a grand plan to extend Boksburg's coloured township, Reiger Park.

Like it or not, the villagers must move.

As you might imagine, the people of Delmore are neither rich nor influential (the Group Areas Act does not as a rule strike rich or influential people).

They live in Delmore because the rents are cheap, and they don't know where they will find homes they can afford. It's a worry.

Mrs Delport, for instance, is 17 years old, and has two small children, one on her hip, the other peering from behind her skirts.

Her husband Johan earns less than R700 a month as an apprentice and they can't afford more than the R105 they pay in rent every month.

At first the villagers were angry — angry with the coloured people, angry even with the Government — though most of them support the Nats. Now there is just a desperate wish for somewhere to live.

They don't seem to grasp the implications. They don't know that they are merely the latest of the 3,5-million victims of the Group Areas Act.

Anyway, those other millions of people who have been forced to move are black, and that — they seem to think — isn't really the same.

The Delports are luckier than some. As a family earning less than R800 a month they fall into a category of people who will be provided with sub-economic homes by the Boksburg Town Council.

But those earning more than R800 will be expected to buy or rent their own homes. They have been allowed to apply for Government home loans but, say those who have done so, they have no guarantee of the loan.

The immigrants are worst hit.

Mrs Lesley Crow and her husband came to South Africa 14 months ago. They don't qualify for a home, but with two babies the rents demanded by landlords in Germiston and Boksburg are out of the question.

"We've spent all the money we came with getting our house together here in Delmore," says Lesley.

She is a picture of misery. "There's just no money left to buy a new house now and we certainly can't afford to rent a house at R600 or R700 a month."

Like other immigrants, Lesley doesn't see why she should move just because "the coloureds are coming". She has woken up to the South African reality with a rude bump.

Until now, Mrs Crow had not thought much about our racial problems, and she still can't understand them.

"I don't mind the coloureds. Anyway, why pick on Delmore? There are other places far closer to Reiger Park," she says.

The Crows helped organise a petition against the expropriation of their village but, says Lesley, few people signed it "because they were scared of what the Government would say".

Mrs Edna Garland has lived in Delmore for 19 years. She has been caretaker of the village for 11 of those years and she knows all the ins and outs of this particular removal.

"My God, I thought I was going to die here. Now they've done this to me. I think its damn disgusting. They are using 'gevaar' tactics to get rid of as many people as they can before the day the coloureds arrive."

She thinks the village — you couldn't find a nicer place in the old days — has gone down lately because the old community, the steady people, have started moving out.

"You know, three maids were raped here last month. That's more than we've had in the 19 years I've lived here.

"And now they've got security guards all over the place — supposedly to prevent the empty houses being vandalised." She speaks with suppressed fury.

"Hah! Now the folks round here are getting scared — they don't know what is likely to happen next and they aren't interested in hanging around waiting for Government offers of housing.

"They want out. They don't want to hang around waiting to be mugged."

Mrs Garland is a sharp, no-nonsense kind of woman who likes her cigarettes, and lives in a huge five-bedroomed homestead facing the railway line. And she's angry.

It's not that housing in itself is a problem — her husband's employer has renovated a new house for the family in Germiston — it's the loss of a way of life.

The new house is nowhere near big enough for her belongings. "I suppose I'll have to sell half of them."

Besides, she'll have to get rid of the turkeys and the sheep she keeps on the plot of land beside her house and "I've got four enormous dogs, I don't suppose I can take all of them with me".

Mr Graham Ryder, an inspector for a large glass company, and his wife Anne, an assistant nurse, are very bitter.

They aren't eligible for a sub-economic home and have applied for a Government bond but, as Mr Ryder says: "Where am I going to find a house for R33 000? That's all the Government is offering."

Then there's the problem of the children. New schools. That means new uniforms.

Mr Ryder is angry. "My wife works in Sandton. If we go and live in Brakpan — which is the only place we can find cheap houses — she'll probably have to find another job."

The bitterness overflows. "Whites need houses as much as coloureds. It seems to me that if you have a coloured skin and you're poor, you're better off than the whites these days."

He doesn't know, or doesn't realise, that it's happened to millions of people before him, and if the Government has its way, it will happen to millions after him.

It is our traditional way of life, after all.

Christina Looks at Life

'Illegal' tenants evicted

By REHANA LOONAT

COLOURED and Indian tenants in a block in Johannesburg's flatland have been left homeless after their caretaker disappeared with their rents and deposit money.

The tenants have been ordered to move out of the block at the end of the month and have received demands to pay back their rents and deposit money by the agents of the block, the Hillbrow Estate Agency.

The agency says it does not recognise the caretaker's receipts given to the tenants.

Now, the tenants say they have sought legal advice on how to go about getting their money back from the former caretaker and how to deal with the new demands from the agency.

Evicted

Most of the 28 families in the run-down block of flats, Claridges, in Hillbrow, moved to the homes of family and friends after their eviction orders were served on them.

The few remaining tenants said they were unaware the owners did not allow blacks to live there.

"We applied for a flat after we saw the 'To Let' sign at the entrance of the building," said Mr Raymond Palmer.

"We thought there was no problem as the caretaker said it was quite safe for coloureds or Indians to stay, and so we moved in."

Mr Palmer, his wife, and two-year-old son Ramon, left Cape Town six months to settle in Johannesburg.

They went to the Department of Community Development to apply for a house in a coloured area, but were told the waiting list was "five years long".

"Illegals"

They lived in a flat in the city centre for a short while before they were thrown out as "illegals".

Mr Palmer said: "It's a desperate battle to find accommodation in Johannesburg. We walked the streets for days before we got this flat — now it looks as if we'll have to start all over again."

Mr Thomas Reddy, of Durban, said he only moved into his flat a week ago.

"I applied because I knew blacks were living there and I took the flat after the caretaker assured me there would be no problems."

On the morning after he had moved in, Mr Reddy said he met the managing director of the agency, Mr Joe Farber, in the corridor.

"He was shocked and asked what I was doing there. When I said I lived there, he was very rude and said I should leave immediately.

"The caretaker, however, said there was no need to worry and moved me to another flat — the next morning she had disappeared with my deposit and rent," he said.

Miss Yvonne White and Miss Sharon Dirks both of Cape Town, are sharing a flat in the six-storey building.

Helpless

They were forced to leave another Hillbrow flat last month and, like Mr Palmer, their application for accommodation in a coloured area was turned down by the Department of Community Development because of "long waiting lists".

They said: "We don't know what to do, we don't know where to go from here. Our families are in Cape Town, and we can't turn to them.

"The agency wants us to pay R628 for three months' rent — but, we only moved in a few weeks ago and had already paid our deposit and rent to the caretaker."

The despondent tenants said they all paid the caretaker a R350 deposit when they moved into their dingy, one-roomed flats.

They used to pay her a monthly rental of R170, and additional water and electricity tariffs. They were given receipts for the amounts paid.

When Mr Farber had issued them with eviction notices, the caretaker admitted to the tenants that she had misled the owners of the building by telling them the flats were unoccupied.

No comment

When the Sunday Times called Mr Farber this week he was openly hostile and said he had "no stories to tell".

"So don't call me. What questions do you want to ask, are you cross-questioning me?" he said.

A police spokesman said they were investigating the matter after a complaint from the owner of the building, Mr Farber.

"We are not concerned with the racial implications of the case, but are investigating the misappropriation of funds," he said.

"Illegal" tenants in front of the Hillbrow block of flats from which they were evicted are (from left): Thomas Reddy, Sharon Dirks, Iris de Lange, Yvonne White and Norma Palmer.

X(84) 2/9/83 Mayfair 994
Hansard Q. 61, 2030

S. Mr. S. P. BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

(1) Whether the South African Police recently received complaints about the occupation by Coloured persons and Indians of residential units in the Mayfair area; if so, (a) how many and (b) what steps have been taken in respect of the complaints

(2) whether he has issued any instructions in regard to the handling of these complaints; if so, (a) why and

(b) what was the nature of the instructions;

(3) whether there is any liaison between the South African Police and the Department of Community Development in regard to complaints of this nature; if so, (a) why and (b) what is the nature of this liaison?

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council;

(b) that a permit be granted which would enable an Indian to remain in occupation of the area until such time as a decision has been taken pertaining to the investigation of the future character of that portion of Mayfair situated East of Princess Street and to the South of the railway line.

(2) The matter is still being investigated.

Mr. P. G. SOAL: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Minister, has any thought been given to leaving Mayfair as it is, mixed and happy?

The MINISTER: No.

†Mr. J. H. VAN DER MERWE: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon. the Minister, can he possibly give us an estimation of when he thinks there will be finality in regard to this matter?

†The MINISTER: Soon.

Coloured persons/Indians in White group areas

*8. Mr. S. P. BARNARD asked the Minister of Community Development:†

(1) Whether he intends introducing legislation in regard to the illegal occupation by Coloured persons and Indians of dwelling units in White group areas; if not, why not; if so, (a) why and (b) when;

(2) whether he will incorporate a provision in such legislation in terms of which the onus of proof in respect of legal occupation of an area rests with the occupier himself; if not, why not;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) The occupation of unauthorized persons in White group areas is an offence in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, 1966. The prosecution of alleged offenders in terms of existing legislation is performed through the normal judicial process;

(2) and (3) falls away.

†Mr. J. H. VAN DER MERWE: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, is the hon. the Minister satisfied that the present legislation will solve the problems prevailing in those areas?

†The MINISTER: The hon. member should rather not poke his nose into this matter, because those hon. members only complicate and aggravate the problems.

†Mr. J. H. VAN DER MERWE: Just reply to the question.

†The MINISTER: When the hon. member was a Nationalist, he allowed those conditions to develop there, he and the hon. member for Langlaagte.

†Mr. J. H. VAN DER MERWE: That is a lie! You are the Minister. I was not the Minister.

†The SPEAKER: Order! The hon. member for Jeppe must withdraw the word "lie".

†Mr. J. H. VAN DER MERWE: Mr. Speaker, I withdraw it and say it is an untruth.

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Mr. Speaker, arising further out of the hon. the Minister's reply, on a calmer note, does the hon. the Minister not consider that there should be some areas in South Africa where people who wish to can live together voluntarily?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, in view of the composition of the population of our country, there is, for example, an area such as here at Woodstock where people of different groups have been living in the area over the years and where the situation is being handled. However, it is not the Government's policy to have grey areas and we are definitely not going to create more grey areas.

†Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG: You are going to have a grey Cabinet! [Interjections.]

Mr. B. W. B. PAGE: Mr. Speaker, arising further from the hon. the Minister's reply, has any consideration been given to making Johannesburg North and Houghton mixed and seeing how happy they will be? [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: A proposal like that came from the hon. member for Langlaagte.

†Mr. H. D. K. VAN DER MERWE: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, I want to ask whether the hon. the Minister is prepared to appoint a commission of inquiry in connection with this particular matter?

†The MINISTER: What matter?

†Mr. H. D. K. VAN DER MERWE: Is the hon. the Minister not aware of what the matter is about?

†Mr. J. H. VAN DER MERWE: Obviously not.

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the question is about a specific area in Mayfair. A group areas investigation is in progress there and hon. members could have raised their suggestions and objections there. That is what it is about, and a further commission is not necessary. The hon. members must just be prepared to wait for the report of the commission of inquiry, but they want to play politics. [Interjections.]

†Mr. J. H. VAN DER MERWE: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, I want to point out to him that the question of the hon. member for Langlaagte . . .

†HON. MEMBERS: Where is he? [Interjections.]

†The SPEAKER: Order!

†Mr. J. H. VAN DER MERWE: The hon. member's question clearly deals with White residential areas. I now want to put a very easy question to the hon. the Minister which he will be able to reply to: Is he satisfied with the existing legislation concerning the application of the Group Areas Act?

†The SPEAKER: Order! The further question of the hon. member for Jeppe has nothing to do with the original question.

Hansard Q. Col. 2026
Mayfair 2/9/83
(84)

*7. Mr. S. P. BARNARD asked the Minister of Community Development:†

(1) Whether he has received any representations in regard to the accommodation of an Indian in the White group area of Mayfair; if so, (a) who made the representations and (b) what was the purport thereof;

SUNDAY EXPRESS Sep

'Area to north' weighed for Sandton coloureds

84 S. Express 4/9/83

By STEPHANIE VENTER

AREAS "to the north of the Witwatersrand" are being considered for siting a new township for Sandton's 6 000 coloured people.

Sandton and Randburg had not been ruled out as possible sites for the township, Mr Carel Venter, chairman of the Johannesburg management committee, said this week.

The search for a site began when the government refused to give Sandton its 'own' coloured area and insisted that coloureds move to Johannesburg townships.

However, there are already 1 500 families on the Johannesburg coloured housing waiting list. In any case, most of the workers among the 6 000 coloureds living in Alexandra work in Sandton, Wynberg and Randburg, and Johannesburg townships could be up to 35km from their workplaces.

Mr Venter, who is also leader of the National Party in the Johannesburg city council, met with representatives of the Sandton and Midrand councils this week.

Mr Bill Sewell, chairman of the Randburg management committee, was unable to attend but will be working on the project with members of the other councils.

While he would not give details on which areas were being investigated, Mr Venter said there were "very few" possiblilities.

He said he was looking for an area which would enable people to live "reasonably" close to their work.

The urgent attempt to find accommodation for Sandton's coloureds follows the rejection earlier this year by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, of the Sandton town council's request for the establishment of a coloured township in Sandton.

Sandton's coloured community was earmarked for resettlement in one of Johannesburg's coloured areas.

"We are all determined to find a solution and an area near Sandton as a coloured area is still not out of the question," Mr Venter said.

"I believe there is a need for housing north of the Witwatersrand," he said.

He said it was a sensitive issue and speculation at this stage might cause some resistance.

"Some people are inclined to find reasons to oppose a coloured area when there is talk about establishing one near to their suburb," he said.

The chairman of the Sandton management committee, Mr Rick Valente, said: "We are jointly looking at those areas (north of the Witwatersrand). It is a massive investigation."

"It shows a pleasing willingness on the part of Johannesburg to co-operate," he said.

This model shows off one of the garments South Africans will be wearing this summer. She was pictured during a fashion show at the Eastgate shopping centre this week. Clothes from 27 shops were used in the show.

Picture: DOUG LEE.

KWA-STEFANO ONGCWELE - IPLANI YABASHUMAYELI: 1983.

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			UMQHUBI WENKONZO:	
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IZIFUNDO:			LINKONZO ZAKUSASA:	IMHLA:
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Star 5/9/83

Pageview Indians planning for a three-year stay

The 67 Pageview Indian families, who for 18 months have defied attempts to get them out of the now "white" residential suburb, are determined to stay on as long as they have recourse to the courts to fight the Group Areas Act.

They plan to stay on in Pageview for another three years, carrying on the battle in the courts.

Their only regret, say spokesmen, is that 5 000 former Pageview residents did not have the "faith and fight" to also make a stand.

The Department of Community Development appears quite helpless to do anything about evicting these families at this stage, despite tough threats at the beginning of last year to evict the families after February 29 — the "final" deadline then.

On March 5 last year the families briefed attorneys to lodge an urgent application before the Supreme Court to stop the department evicting them.

The department had already moved more than 1 000 Indians out of the area.

But the 67 families challenged the legality of the eviction notices.

More than 40 white families have moved into the department's new homes in Pageview to live alongside Indian neighbours.

A further 50 homes are nearing completion.

A department spokesman said some months ago that the 67 Indian families were hampering the planned building progress.

The Indians said that the department was trying "very hard" to make their stay in Pageview "as uncomfortable as possible" with road closures, rubble-dumping and other discomforts.

A department spokesman in Pretoria rejected this claim. He said that the rubble and discomforts came about owing to replanning work going on in the area.

There was no motive to cause anyone deliberate discomfort, he emphasised.

A spokesman on the Save Pageview Committee said that if the Indians lost their case they would appeal all the way up to the Appelate Division.

"We are looking at a legal battle which could take more than three years," he added.

Hansard Q. 61·2059
7/9/83

Evaton area: expropriation

*16. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any properties owned in freehold by Blacks in the Evaton area are to be expropriated; if so, (a) how many hectares are involved and (b) for what purpose is the land to be expropriated;

(2) whether alternative accommodation is to be provided for the present (a) owners and (b) residents; if not, why not; if so, (i) where, (ii) what is the nature of the accommodation and (iii) when are they to be moved;

(3) whether the present owners are to be compensated for their land; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the compensation?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) Yes.

(a) At this stage two propertie 4 059 square metres and 3 96

square metres in extent respectively, are involved.

(b) For the purpose of the replanning and development of Evaton.

(2) (a) and (b) No, because the properties involved are vacant.

(3) Yes, compensation will be paid in terms of the provision of the Expropriation Act of 1975.

Council rapped over black lawyer

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

LAWYERS for Human Rights in SA has attacked as "shocking and an injustice" the refusal by the Krugersdorp Town Council to allow a black lawyer to open a practice in the town.

In a letter to the mayor of Krugersdorp, Mr Wiets Botes, the chairman of Lawyers for Human Rights, Mr Jules Browde, SC, also criticised Mr Botes in his capacity as mayor for not using his casting vote to allow the lawyer, Mr M B Mohlahledi, to practise in town.

Mr Botes refused to use his casting vote when the council reached deadlock on the issue at its monthly meeting on Monday. It was decided in the end to refer the matter back to the management committee for reconsideration by the full council at a later stage.

Mr Browde said in his letter, released to the Rand Daily Mail yesterday, that the council's decision to disallow the lawyer's request to establish his practice where he could reasonably earn a living was a shocking one in the circumstances.

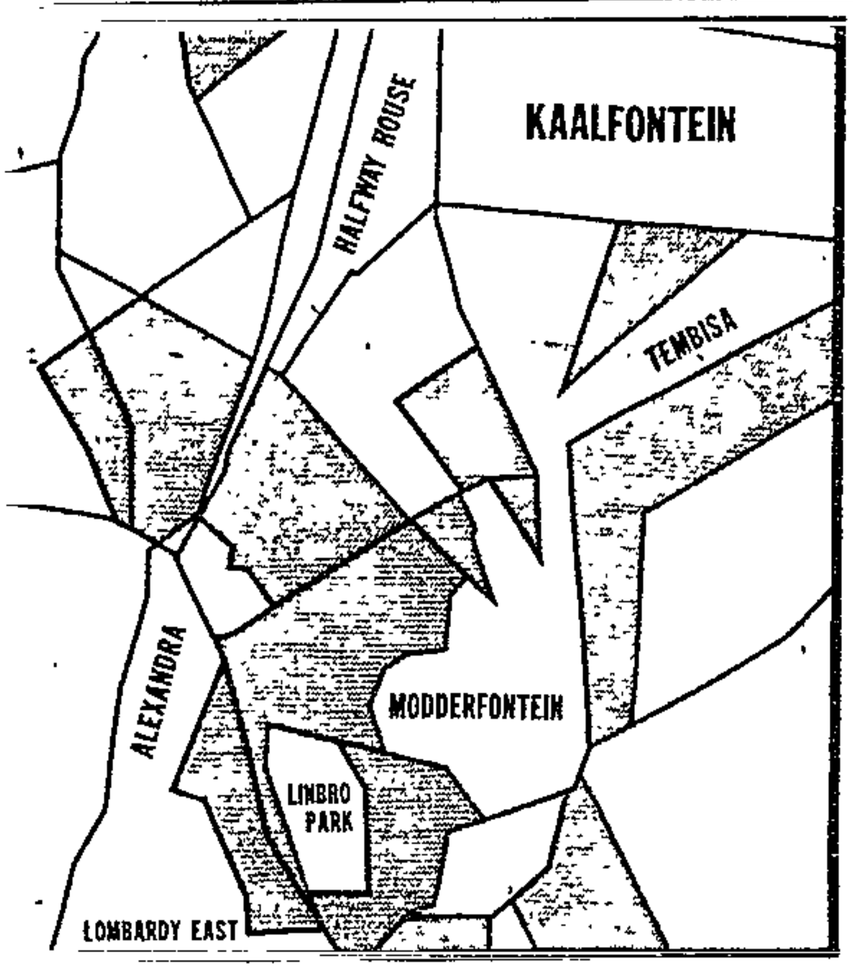
"No better example of the injustice that can be perpetrated by the application of the Group Areas Act can be visualised than the refusal by your council to allow a professional man to practise where he believes he can best serve his clients and himself.

"I wonder, Sir, whether these councillors who chose to prevent Mr Mohlahledi from practising in your town, stop to think what hard work and long hours of study went into the obtaining of his professional qualification ...

"I wonder if any of them stop to think how they would feel if they were prevented from earning their livelihood, how and where they chose to do so.

"May I add this: Your failure to use your casting vote to enable Mr Mohlahledi to open an office in your town not only materially assisted in bringing your town council into disrepute in the minds of right thinking people, but also further tarnished the image of South Africa in the field of human rights," Mr Browde writes.

Mr J J L Nieuwoudt, town clerk of Krugersdorp, said yesterday a final decision on the position of Mr Mohlahledi would be taken at a later stage because the councillors were tied on the issue. Only 10 of the 12 councillors were present at the meeting.



Township could be located in any of the shaded areas

Another bid to find home for Sandton's coloured people

By STEPHANIE VENTER

A SECOND attempt to gain government approval for a site for a township to house Sandton's 6 000 coloured people will be made this month.

Several tracts of undeveloped land between Sandton and Halfway House are among the areas to be suggested for the township — aimed at solving an immense housing problem.

The proposals have come after several months of discussion between the Johannesburg, Sandton and Midrand management committees.

Several sites in Halfway House area suggested

The proposal for a coloured township near Sandton is the second to be submitted to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotzé.

The first — a Sandton town council suggestion that the township be established between the eastern bypass, the Modderfontein dynamite factory and the suburbs of Linbro Park, Buccleuch and Modderfontein — was rejected by Mr Kotzé in June.

It was then suggested that coloureds living in Alexandra and Sandton be resettled in Johannesburg's townships and others more than 40km from the city.

But Mr Carel Venter, deputy chairman of the Johannesburg management committee and leader of the National Party in the Johannesburg city council, said there was no room in Johannesburg's already overcrowded townships.

In an effort to find a solution to the problem he joined in the quest for land.

Mr Venter said this week that areas under consideration were north of Sandton. but not farther than Halfway House, 28km from Sandton.

The undeveloped land in the area includes Waterval, Allandale, parts of Modderfontein, Kaalfontein (near Tembisa) and an area west of Birchacres

Mr Venter would not name the areas, but said the proposals would be submitted to Mr Kotzé within weeks.

Possible sites for the township were narrowed to several areas, Mr Venter said, after discussions with members of the Sandton and Midrand management committees.

Mr Venter said the open land under consideration would have to be between 60ha and 70ha. He said it would need to accommodate at least 1 000 families immediately and would have to be large enough to cope with natural growth and expansion.

"We will make recommendations to the Minister as to what we see as a solution," Mr Venter said.

Planned provincial roads and the availability of services and the ownership of the land would also have to be considered, he said.

"It will definitely be a permanent residential area. I do not believe in temporary housing of people. You cannot put people in an area and uproot them again," he said.

About 90% of the employed coloured population living in Sandton and Alexandra work in the Wynberg, Kew, Randburg industrial area and, according to Mr Venter, the township would have to be within "striking distance" of their work area.

"The township must be within a reasonable travelling distance from work. It would not be beyond Halfway House — then it would become too far," he said.

"If it was further away, we would just be repeating the problem."

Mr Venter stressed the urgency of the situation and that because of a lack of available land Johannesburg could not accommodate the people.

"I am most keen to help them. We must get results: We must find alternative ground," he said.

Govt Minister tells Indians to leave white suburbs now

(84) Star 17/10/83

By Lucille McNamara

Indians living in "white" Mayfair were told by a Government Minister today to get out of the suburb immediately or face the consequences of "drastic" legislation.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, also made it clear the Government had no intention of finding Mayfair's Indians alternative homes.

Mr Kotze, with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, visited the area this morning at the invitation of the Langlaagte and Jeppe National Party electoral divisions.

Law breakers

"The situation can no longer be tolerated, as those who are contravening the law evidently have no intention of heeding repeated Government appeals, and persist in disregarding the efforts of the public bodies concerned to assist them to voluntarily legalise their position.

"For this reason, the Government has decided to introduce drastic measures to rectify the position in Johannesburg.

"Legislation will be introduced during the next session of Parliament which will relentlessly deal with all offenders, but particularly with owners who allow their properties to be misused for purposes of exploita tion and illegal occupation."

Mr Kotze said illegal tenants and landlords who rented their premises illegally could expect no leniency.

Earnest appeal

"I not only make a final and earnest appeal to those occupants contravening the law to leave the area immediately, but at the same time condemn the irresponsible and illegal action of those people who allow the illegal occupation to take place."

Mr Kotze said the new legislation would apply countrywide.

The Government had no intention of finding alternative accommodation for the illegal residents.

"These people didn't live in the sky before they infiltrated Mayfair. They can go back where they came from."

Rec 18/10/83

Mayfair move could backfire on reform plan

84

By Lucille McNamara

The Government's decision to force Indian and coloured people out of South Africa's white suburbia has been described as a placatory gesture to right-wing voters which could backfire on proposals for constitutional reform.

Labour Party leader the Reverend Allen Hendrickse has threatened to review coloured participation in the proposed tricameral parliament, while the president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, Dr Essop Jassat, has slammed constitutional reform as a sham.

Their anger at a Government decision to tighten Group Areas legislation was echoed by the Progressive Federal Party's Transvaal spokesman on Community Development, Mr Peter Soal, who accused the Nationalist regime of ignoring the presence of Indian and coloured people while simultaneously seeking their support for reform.

HOPE OF EFFECTIVE SAY

Mr Hendrickse said while rejecting the constitution, the Labour Party had nevertheless agreed to participate in the hope of achieving an effective say in the Government.

"But if the Government intends adopting a harsher attitude, if it persists in creating a further atmosphere of animosity, then the Labour Party will have to review its decision to participate in the new constitution," he warned.

Mr Hencdrickse refused to elaborate further, but called for a full and clear statement of intent from the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Dr Jassat said the decision to introduce legislation during the next parliamentary session to "relentlessly deal" with infiltration by other race groups of white suburbs, was contrary to the Government's reform pledge.

Dr Jassat said it was increasingly clear that the Government had no intention of demolishing the three pillars of apartheid — the Group Areas Act, the Mixed Marriages Act and the Race Classification Act.

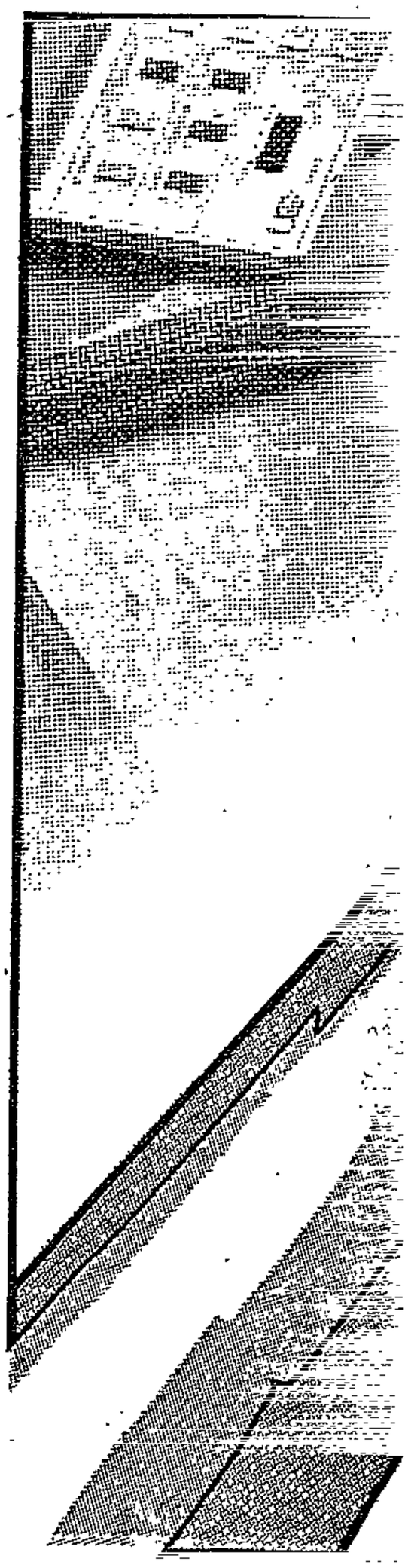
Mr Peter Soal said yesterday's announcement by the Minister of Community Development had "stripped the veneer of verligtheid from the harsh and ugly face of apartheid."

The chairman of Acstop, Mr Cassim Saloojee, said that the threat of harsh legislature to force Indian and coloured people out of "white" areas was a carefully designed plan to entice support of the Government's referendum by right-wing "racist" voters.

"The Government has adopted an indifferent and insensitive attitude and is shamelessly exploiting the plight of the homeless.

"Black people should realise that the Prime Minister's reform proposals do not mean any kind of departure from apartheid," said a bitter Mr Saloojee.

(Report by L McNamara, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg)



MD appears on 3 fraud charges

By Rashid Chopdat

The managing director of the liquidated Otto Landsberg Group, Mr Albert Michael Maria Wiegels, appeared briefly in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday on three charges of fraud.

The hearing was postponed to February 1 next year at the State Advocate's request.

Mr Wiegels (48), address given as Honeydew, was not asked to plead and bail of R30 000 was extended by Mr Justice F C Kirk-Cohen.

The first charge related to the alleged "kite-flying" or "cross-firing" of cheques involving about R1 200-million.

Mr Wiegels had allegedly caused cheques to be drawn and deposited in bank accounts of companies within the group controlled by him to create an artificial and illusionary credit in the account of Otto Landsberg Holdings, according to the indictment.

These cheques did not represent genuine funds and were not deposited in the ordinary cause of business, it was alleged.

The other two charges related to the preparing of false documents.

'Drastic measures' anger Indian, coloured leaders

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

INDIAN leaders who both for and against the proposed constitution are outraged by an announcement that the Government would introduce "drastic measures" against Indians and coloureds who lived illegally in "white" Johannesburg.

Mr Pen Kotze, the Minister of Community Development, said yesterday that the situation "can no longer be tolerated" and he would introduce legislation next year to deal with all offenders.

The announcement affects about 6 000 Indian families and 4 000 coloured families who are on the waiting lists for houses in the Johannesburg area.

Actstop, the organisation that represents people living illegally in white areas, said the Minister had shown a callousness towards the homeless and had proved that "baaskap apartheid is still the order of the day".

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, the leader of the SA Indian Council, said the Government would have to evict Indians from the SAIC and the proposed new Indian chamber in Parliament before they evicted them from areas like Mayfair.

Both Actstop and Mr Rajbansi said people were only living illegally in these areas because they had no alternative. There was no other housing available to them.

Mr Kotze yesterday visited various parts of Johannesburg with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, and afterwards issued a lengthy statement.

He said the police and his department had since 1979 acted "with the utmost tolerance and circumspection in its efforts to encourage and assist primarily Indian but also coloureds, who illegally entered white residential areas in Johannesburg, to leave such areas and thereby legalise their position".

Mr Kotze also said the Government had gone out of its way to extend the living space available to Indians and coloureds in Johannesburg.

According to the Star, Mr Kotze also said: "These people didn't live in the sky before they infiltrated Mayfair. They can go back where they came from."

But Mr Cas Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, said the Minister's statement was "grossly misleading".

The Government had set aside plots but very few of the illegals could afford to buy the plots, let alone build homes on them.

Indians brand ultimatum on Mayfair 'cruel'

ARGUS 18/10/83 (84)

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The shock warning yesterday by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, that Indians living illegally in "white" Mayfair must get out immediately or face "drastic" legislation to force them out "with no leniency", has triggered fear and anger among the Indian community there.

Indian leaders branded Mr Kotze's statement "ruthless", "callous" and "cruel".

A SHAM

Actstop, the organisation committed to helping the homeless through resorting to courts to prevent evictions, said Mr Kotze had clearly spelt out the Government's "determination not only to maintain the diabolical Group Areas Act", but the intention also to "increase its harshness".

"This glaring fact shows clearly that the Government's talk of reform is a sham, and that baasskap apartheid is still the order of the day," Actstop said.

"One hopes that the international community will take note of the Minister's statement, as it demonstrates that the Government is not prepared to compromise on its racist laws.

"The Minister knows that 10 000 coloured and Indian families are on the waiting-list for homes in the Johannesburg area. And those who live in the so-called white areas have nowhere else to go.

"To suggest they can find accommodation in their group areas is both irresponsible and callous in the extreme."

Actstop also branded the Minister's statements as "referendum rhetoric designed to appeal to the right-wing white voters".

The statements demonstrated the "extent to which the Nationalist Party Government is prepared to shamelessly exploit the suffering of the homeless to further their party political ends".

THE Labour Party may reverse its decision to participate in the Government's new dispensation following the tough threats by Mr Pen Kotze, Minister of Community Development, to tighten up the Group Areas Act, according to the party's leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse.

Hardline threat on Group Areas Act angers party leader

By JOHANN POTGIETER, Political Correspondent

Mr Hendrickse today called on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to intervene in the matter of Group Areas removals, and said utterances like those of Mr Kotze yesterday "sabotaged" the attempts against large odds and opposition to establish goodwill and build bridges.

"They are estranging people who are trying to find solutions, and whatever happens must therefore be their responsibility," he said.

"If there is one thing in Government policy that has hurt coloured people most it is this question of the dispossession and removal of 100 000 families in terms of the Group Areas Act.

"They are now adding insult to injury. If this is the atmosphere being created by the Government then they must decide on whether their priority is the welfare of South Africa as a whole, or to satisfy one particular constituency.

"It was the Group Areas Act that caused the housing shortages, and people must therefore be allowed to live wherever they can find accommodation," Mr Hendrickse said.

Mr David Curry, president of the Association of Management Committees (Assomac), which is crucially involved with housing, warned that a counter-reaction in the coloured community would follow this new stance by the Government.

"If the Group Areas bug sticks out its head again, then our people will not see it as reform, since this Act is central to our problem."

Mr Curry said people did not break the law voluntarily, but because there was a housing shortage "and it's the Group Areas Act that has caused this shortage".

Mr Kotze yesterday told Indians living in the white Johannesburg suburb of Mayfair that they must leave the suburb immediately or face the consequences of "drastic" legislation.

He added that the Government had no intention of finding alternative homes for these people. "They didn't live in the sky before they infiltrated Mayfair. They can go back to where they came from," he said.

Mr Kotze and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, visited the area yesterday at the invitation of the Langlaagte and Jeppe NP electoral divisions, and it is widely believed the subsequent threat was partly made to woo the large numbers of right-wing voters in these conservative strongholds.

Mr Kotze said, inter alia: "Legislation will be introduced during the next session of Parliament which will relentlessly deal with all offenders, but particularly with owners who allow their properties to be misused for the purposes of exploitation and illegal occupation."

Rev A HENDRICKSE ... what is priority?

● **Raymond Hill** reports that Mr Chottu Karsan, chairman of the Uitenhage Indian Management Committee, today described the Minister's behaviour as "pettiness".

"It seems to me the Government wants the white voters to vote for them in the referendum on November 2 and that is why they are doing this to Indians and coloureds living in places like Mayfair," he said.

Mr Raman Bhana, chairman of the Port Elizabeth Indian Management Committee, told the Evening Post: "Particularly in a time like this, when the Government is expecting Indians and coloureds to participate in the process of reform, Mr Kotze's timing of his statement is not becoming of his status."

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the South African Indian Council, said the Government would have to evict Indians from the SAIC and the proposed new Indian chamber in Parliament before they evicted them from areas like Mayfair.

● Sapa reports from Cape Town that Mr Herbert Hirsch, MPC for Sea Point, last night said this new threat demonstrated the NP's rightward shift in view of the coming referendum, and provided ample proof that the Government was not interested in genuine reform.

(Reports by J G Potgieter and R Hill, both of 19 Baakens Street, Port Elizabeth, and J Arbous, of 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

● **Editorial comment — Page 6**

100 lawyers ready to fight race evictions

Star 19/10/83

By Michael Chester

A nation-wide call went out today for a volunteer corps of nearly 100 lawyers to stand by to prepare legal opposition to a possible wave of eviction orders on thousands of Indian and coloured families living in metropolitan white areas.

The move coincided with police confirmation that at least 100 dossiers on so-called "illegal" families in Johannesburg had been sent to the Attorney General, who will now consider whether to trigger removals.

The chances of a new swoop on Indian and coloured families who have crossed the colour line to find homes have emerged following a tour of Mayfair by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

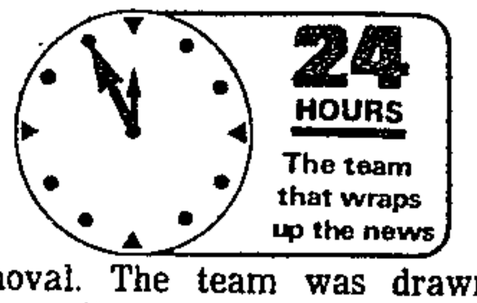
Mr Kotze warned Indians and coloured people to leave white areas immediately and disclosed that the government had decided to "introduce drastic measures to rectify the position" and that new legislation was to be proposed in the next parliamentary session.

Political storm clouds gathered when a report in The Citizen today revealed that the ultra right-wing Conservative Party claimed credit for influencing the Government to act against the so-called illegals.

The warning to the "illegals" has already become enmeshed in issues under debate ahead of the November 2 Referendum on constitutional reform.

The alert to scores of lawyers was sent out by Actstop, the organisation created about four years ago with the specific aim of providing legal counter-action to block the eviction of Indian and coloured families under the Group Areas Act.

Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman, said at least 90 attorneys and advocates had pledged free legal services to Actstop to protect families threatened with removal. The team was drawn from all race groups.



It had been decided to make immediate contact with them following an emergency meeting of the action group last night.

"We are prepared to fight any eviction orders as far as the Supreme Court and on to the Court of Appeal if necessary," he said. "It's monstrous that the issue has been resurrected at a moment when all had appeared to be calm and peaceful."

He estimated that between 6 000 and 8 000 Indians and coloured families were threatened with eviction in the inner-zone of Johannesburg alone.

They were concentrated mainly in Hillbrow, Berea, Joubert Park and Mayfair.

The total swelled to about 14 000 for the municipal area as a whole.

"The tragedy is that the Government fully realises that these families have no hope of finding alternative accommodation.

"What makes the tragedy worse is that the new threat of evictions has clearly been raised as a vote-catcher to placate the political extreme Right wing.

"We have been trapped in a political battle in which there seems little regard for the plight of thousands of families finding themselves homeless if the prize is success at the Referendum polls."

● See Page 11, World section.

Mr Rama Nana will not leave his Mayfair home "in a hurry". He is still on the Department of Community Development's waiting list for a house he applied for more than 15 years ago

Mrs Gladys Govender ... tired of struggling to live in Mayfair. She has been on the waiting list for a house in Lenasia for 30 years

Pictures: Jill Edelstein

Where are we to go?

INDIAN families in Mayfair — some of whom have been on waiting lists for houses for up to 30 years — are agitated and highly insulted by the Government's shock announcement on Monday that it would no longer tolerate Indians and coloureds living in "white" Johannesburg.

By THELMA TUCH

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, said drastic measures would be taken against them ... legislation would be introduced next year to deal with all offenders, particularly landowners who allowed their properties to be used for illegal occupation.

Referring to Indians living in Mayfair, it has been reported that Mr Kotze also said "These people didn't live in the sky before they infiltrated Mayfair. They can go back where they came from."

However, residents interviewed yesterday had been waiting for houses from between 10 and 30 years and they felt particularly insulted by the Minister's comment, which they interpreted as meaning they should return to India.

Mr Rama Nana, a businessman who moved into his recently-purchased house in Mayfair two weeks ago, said: "Before I bought this house I lived in Bertrams for 15 years and was then suddenly given one month's notice.

"I have a wife and six children and I will not move from here."

"Does the Minister expect me to fly back to India? I belong to South Africa and South Africa has got to see me right," he said.

He said that he had applied to the Department of Community Development for a house in the early Sixties and that he was still on their waiting list.

An atmosphere of depression pervaded Indian homes in Mayfair, and residents spoke of their feelings of insecurity since the announcement and their worry about their future.

Some residents, who did not want to be identified, said they were convinced the announcement was timed to convince whites to vote "yes" in the referendum on the new Constitution.

One of them felt that after the referendum the pressure to move from the area would be relaxed.

Mrs Gladys Govender — who fought against being evicted from her Mayfair home and eventually won her case, which she took to the Appeal Court late last year — said yesterday that she would be "heartbroken" if her struggle had been in vain.

"It's just too much for me to bear and I can't take it any more. I have had seven months of peace and now this happens," she said.

She said she had been on a waiting list for a home in Lenasia for 30 years, and that when she went to the Community Development offices yesterday she was told that her original application forms had disappeared.

"I found photocopies of my application forms, which I submitted in 1971, and have taken them to the offices," she said.

Before Mrs Govender and her five children moved to Mayfair four years ago she lived for 36 years in one room with a kitchen adjoining it.

Mr Rashid Kahn, a third year law student at the University of the Witwatersrand, said yesterday that Indians were "tired of being shunted around and pushed about".

"Where are we expected to go to, considering the housing shortage? How would the Minister feel if he was give this kind of notice and forced on to the streets with his wife, children and furniture?" he asked.

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24 HOURS
The team that wraps up the news

Govt will face eviction problems

By Russell Gault

Only amended legislation will enable the State to evict coloured and Indian people from "white" areas of Johannesburg.

"There's no other way. The Government has got itself a real problem. It's nonsensical," said the Johannesburg advocate who won a historic decision 10 months ago in the Supreme Court in Pretoria. The court's decision put a stop to forced evictions under the Group Areas Act.

It ruled that people convicted of living illegally in white group areas should not be automatically evicted.

In the case of an Indian pensioner, Mrs Gladys Govender, of Mayfair, the Supreme Court judgment said an eviction order should not be seen as part of a sentence.

Magistrates had been routinely issuing eviction orders together with conviction for being illegally in an area.

The advocate said yesterday the Government warning that it intended to get Indian and coloured people out of Johannesburg's white areas was blatantly political and without courage.

"It says it wants these people to share the Parliamentary process and then tells them they are liable to be tossed out of their homes by administrative act. It's nearly beyond belief."

Professor John Dugard, of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, Witwatersrand University, said the decision meant magistrates must make a special and exhaustive inquiry before issuing an eviction order.

He said magistrates had to take into consideration the availability of alternative accommodation, the personal circumstances of the accused and the attitude of neighbours.

Professor Dugard's belief that it would be nearly impossible for courts to order evictions while there was a housing shortage was close to the point.

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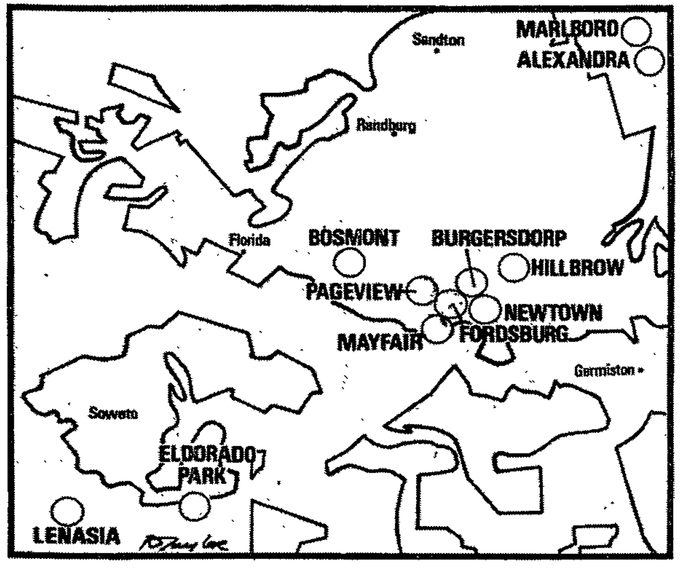

● **BUSHKOPPIES (Coloured) — 389 stands lying vacant for houses but none taken because township has yet to be proclaimed.**

● **CORONATIONVILLE (Coloured) — 296 houses sold and 205 let, plus 122 flats let. No vacant stands.**

● **ELDORADO PARK (Coloured) — Ext 2: 310 houses sold and 624 let, plus 460 flats let. 123 vacant stands. Ext 4: 431 houses sold and 462 let, plus 641 flats let. One vacant stand. Ext 6: 283 houses sold and 361 let, plus 198 flats let. 41 vacant stands. Ext 7: 276 houses sold and 514 let, plus 100 flats let. 50 vacant stands.**

● **KLIPSPRUIT WEST (Coloured) — Ext 1: 40 houses let. 479 stands vacant but building in progress. Ext 2: 259 houses let. 244 vacant stands but work in progress.**

● **NEWCLARE (Coloured) — 7 houses and 902 431 let, plus 134 flats let. 34 vacant stands. Ext 1: 599 houses let. No vacant stands. Ext 2: 467 houses let. No vacant stands.**

● **WESTBURY (Coloured) — Ext 1: 387 flats let. No vacant stands. Ext 2: 170 houses and 348 flats let. No vacant stands. Ext 3: 312 houses let. No vacant stands.**

● **WESTERN (Coloured) — 773 houses let. No vacant stands.**

● **LENASIA (Indian) — 10 000 homes owned by families. Waiting list for homes stands has 5 000 applicants. 1 300 serviced stands to be released in Lenasia South by Department of Community Development.**

● **FORDSBURG-BURGERSDORP-NEWTOWN (Indian) — 1 000 families wanting homes. Number of homes owned by Indians not known. Several properties in the area still owned by whites.**

Threat to 'illegals' ridicules new act

By Michael Chester

An official Johannesburg City Council handbook shows that the coloured population of the municipality at mid-1982 stood at 129 071.

It showed coloured families — for which the city council is responsible under current legislation — owned or rented 9 035 houses and 3 292 rented flats; a total of 12 327 units.

If one assumed four persons occupied each house or flat on average, only 49 308 were living in designated coloured areas — implying 79 763 were living illegally in white areas.

The population census put the number of Indians living within the municipality — for whom the Department of Community Development is responsible for housing — at 58 680.

But Indian spokesmen believe the total is between 80 000 and 90 000.

Dr Essop Jassat, president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, commented: "We consider the moves to force families out of white areas to be totally callous, especially suggestions that Indian families in Mayfair should 'go back where they came from'.

"In Lenasia, there are already doubling up problems as friends and relatives ask to share houses and flats.

"We estimate that more than 10 000 r[illegible] required

Mr Rajbansi . . . a plea

Call for new suburb for Indians in Jo'burg

After 25/10/83 (84)

By Michael Chester

The chairman of the Indian Council today urged the Minister of Community Development to order a moratorium on moves to oust Indian and coloured families from white metropolitan areas.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi added that he also intended to ask Mr Pen Kotze to agree to an urgent meeting to discuss the entire issue.

The moves are clearly aimed at trying to defuse an explosive new racial element in the debate ahead of the November 2 referendum on constitutional reform.

Mr Rajbansi said he plans to urge the Government to set aside an entirely new suburb within eight or 10 km of Johannesburg city centre for occupation by Indian families.

It was important, he said, that the location should ensure that no white families were displaced to avert any possibility of racial conflict.

He also intended to ask the Minister to agree to major extensions to the areas allocated to Indian families at Lenasia and Marlboro. The appeal for a moratorium on Government action follows the announcement by the Minister on Monday when he said that "drastic action" was intended to remove Indians and coloured people living in white areas and that new legislation was on the way.

It immediately stirred a wide controversy in which the Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, has made plain his party may withdraw support of the new constitutional proposals.

Mr Rajbansi added: "In view of the legislative history of Indian residential rights in Johannesburg, our community believes it is entitled to a say in housing affairs.

"The identification of new Indian areas within reasonable commuter distance of the city centre has become absolutely imperative.

"We are not prepared to accept the Indian community being used as a whipping boy in a tussle for white electorate votes in the referendum."

(Report by Michael Chester, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg)

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TEL 633 9111

expected this year.

"It is impossible to say yet how much this scheme would cost," said Mr Theo van Robbroeck, managing engineer of water resources for the Directorate of Water Affairs. "But it is likely costs would run to several tens of millions of rands."

Talks on the crisis plan were held between the Government representatives and officials of Rand Water Board (RWB) last Friday and a preliminary report has already been prepared.

Plans will be submitted to the board for approval within weeks said Mr van Robbroeck.

The water is held in a giant subterranean "sponge" which covers 2 750 sq kms.

The "sponge", known as the dolomite rock structure, is widespread over much of South Africa, but runs near to the surface from the Vereeniging area, along the Klip River valley towards Alberton and then west to Lenasia, Lenz, Westonaria and Carltonville.

It has a variable surface width of up to 10 kms.

Engineers say taking the water could be tricky because of the risk of causing sink-holes. But it is likely water would be extracted from selected sites only and in limited quantities.

It is understood the water, which is of good quality, would not go to dams or through purification plants, but would be chlorinated.

But it seems such an operation would be a one-off for solving some of the problems of a continuing drought this season. For it would take at least 20 years for the rock to regain its water content.

● See Page 11, World section.

Kotze row: Hendrickse set to meet Premier

By David Braun,
Political Reporter

The Labour Party may reconsider its participation in the new constitutional process, depending on the outcome of discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to sort out the row over Government threats to crack down on coloureds and Indians living in white areas.

Labour Party leader, the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, confirmed this in Cape Town today.

And in Pretoria, a statement from the Prime Minister's Office today indicated that Mr Botha would be willing to meet Mr Hendrickse — although it does not say whether such a meeting would be held before or afterNovember 2.

The statement says: "If a request for an interview is received through the normal channels, an interview with the Reverend Hendrikse, together with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, will be considered at a date suitable to those involved."

The Labour Party leader said he had requested the interview because of the row over remarks by Mr Kotze that Parliament will introduce measures at its next session to take action against coloureds and Indians living in white Johannesburg.

● To Page 2

PW agrees to meeting with Hendrickse

● From Page 1

"Mr Kotze has no right to suggest what Parliament will do about coloureds and Indians living in white areas," Mr Hendrickse said.

"I am concerned about Mr Kotze's statement that legislation will be introduced to deal 'relentlessly' with all offenders of the Group Areas Act.

"If there is a 'yes' vote, the coloureds and Indians will be sitting in the new Parliament. I do not believe such a Parliament will look at legislation which is going to further the cause of apartheid," said Mr Hendrickse.

Mr Kotze made his controversial statement on Tuesday while touring Mayfair and other parts of Johannesburg. Since then the Labour Party has come under fire from political opponents for its "lack of response".

In Mayfair itself, the Anglican parish rector, the Reverend David Hart, today threatened to frustrate the authorities by every non-violent means possible from enforcing "what we see as un-Christian laws upon the people of this area."

"The Government's decision to force Indian and coloured residents out of central Johannesburg is a clear indication of its insincerity over reform."

Mr Hart called on the Government to show its true colours.

"If they are not committed to genuine reform, then let them declare it immediately and refrain from costly and superficial shows of generosity in power-sharing," he said.

(Report ... David Braun, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg

The Star Bureau

Spaceme... despite

LONDON — Help is on the way to two Soviet Cosmonauts who, it is feared, could be marooned in space.

A cargo satellite is heading towards the orbit of Salyut 7 which, some Western space experts say, is stranded by a propellant leak. Moscow has denied this.

The official Soviet news agency, Tass, said the satellite was launched yesterday "under the programme of the further functioning of the Salyut space station".

But, despite protests that the spa...

...cemen were "alive and liv...
...mally", American space e...
...pers interpreted the launch as ...
...tempt to get fuel aboard Salyut ...

Speculation that the Russians ...
...racing against time increase...
...questions as to when the men ...

...nod

32 whales stranded on beach

CAMBRIDGE — A low tide yesterday beat rescue work... who had struggled for hours to move 32 whales stranded beach in the remote Shetland Islands. Workers managed to get whales off the beach but the other 32 either could not be move... time or kept being pushed back into the low water by gale-fo...

Cape Times 22/10/83 (84)

Mayfair: 'Act at fault'

Political Correspondent

THE Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday that the Group Areas Act was at fault in Johannesburg's "white" Mayfair, not the cabinet minister now being blamed.

Dr Slabbert told about 40 Cape Town businessmen at a lunch meeting that the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, was implementing a law which formed the basis of the proposed new constitution.

Demands were being made for Mr Kotze's resignation. He was accused of being a "silly" minister aggravating a situation because of his threats to evict coloured and Indian tenants living illegally in a white group area.

"He is nothing of the sort. He is simply a cabinet minister doing his job. It is not that Mr Kotze should resign but that the Group Areas Act must change."

Dr Slabbert said Mr Kotze had promised to tighten up the Group Areas Act, which was fundamental to the proposed new constitution. It demarcated the physical area within which white, coloured and Indian "own affairs" would operate.

Coloured and Indian people had identified the Group Areas Act as the one most offensive to them. By building this Act into the proposed constitution, the government was building an element of conflict into the scheme.

Voters could not say "yes" on November 2 without saying "yes" to the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act.

(Report by M P Acott, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

How Pen Kotze could turn his threat into law

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE drastic legislation threatened by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, to prevent "infiltration" of white residential areas by coloureds and Indians would qualify as a white "own affair" under the new constitution, constitutional lawyers said yesterday.

That would mean that the coloured and Indian chambers in the new parliament would be legally powerless to prevent him from ramming the law through.

Professor John Dugard, of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, and Professor Marinus Wiechers, of Unisa, agreed that the threatened legal action would take the form of an amendment to the Group Areas Act, the law which provides for compulsory segregation of residential areas.

The Groups Areas Act is not included in the list of "own affairs" in the new Constitution Act and is thus, on the face of it, a "general affair" to be dealt with by all three chambers in the new parliament.

But, the professors concurred, Section 14 of the Constitution Act would enable the State President to declare an amendment to the Group Areas Act aimed at reserving a white-designated area for white occupation an "own affair".

Section 14 reads in part: "Matters which ... affect a population group in relation to the maintenance of its identity and the upholding and furtherance of its way of life, culture, traditions and customs are (its) own affairs."

Since the "infiltration" of a white area by coloureds and Indians can be construed as a threat to white identity, and since segregated white areas are part of the white tradition, Mr Kotze's threatened amendment appears to fall within the definition of a white "own affair".

Once the State President has ruled that it is a white "own affair", the coloured and Indian chambers are precluded by the constitution from introducing a counter-amendment.

"If legislation to tighten the Group Areas Act is introduced under the new constitution, I have little doubt that the State President would classify it as an own affair of the white group," Prof Dugard said.

"It would then pass through the white House of Assembly and be confirmed by the State President and thus become law.

"In other words, the coloured and Indian Houses will not be able to block legislation which affects them directly under the Group Areas Act.

"This illustrates the way in which the new constitution will allow the State President to manipulate Parliament in the interests of the white community."

Prof Wiechers, who has declared his support for a "Yes" vote in the pending referendum, saw the situation differently.

While he agreed that the envisaged amendment would be deemed to be a white "own affair", he contended that the coloured and Indian chambers would be able to discuss the question of whether it should be an "own affair" or a "general affair" — which, he said, would provide them with an opportunity to exercise countervailing political pressure against the amendment

● If Section 14 enables the State President to declare a "general affair" an "own affair", Section 16 empowers him to prevent, say, the coloured chamber from dealing with an "own affair" in a manner which affects the interests of the whites.

Thus, according to Mr Nic Olivier, of the Progressive Federal Party, if the coloured chamber decides to open its schools to whites, the State President can declare its decision to be a general affair to be decided by all three Houses and not the coloured House on its own.

(Report by P L Laurence, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

PM backs Pen Kotze

CAPE TIMES (84)
22/10/83

By MICHAEL ACOTT

THE PRIME Minister, Mr P W Botha, last night gave full backing to his controversial Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze.

Mr Kotze was chairman of a mass Nationalist meeting which attracted nearly 2 500 people to the Cape Showgrounds, Goodwood.

The Prime Minister did not refer explicitly to the controversy Mr Kotze has unleashed by promising action against coloured and Indian tenants living in white areas of Mayfair in Johannesburg.

Coloured and Indian leaders willing to participate in the proposed new constitution have expressed strong reservations about the planned tightening of the Group Areas Act.

Mr Botha's praise for Mr Kotze came when he detailed government achievements in the provision of housing.

"I want to refer with honour to Mr Pen Kotze and what he has done in spite of the attacks on him," he said.

Mr Botha also said that in spite of the opposition outcry against separate group areas, these areas were the secret desire of every population group, including coloured and Indian people.

"In their heart of hearts all these groups want these residential areas of their own."

"No coloured community would allow Indian or black people to "dominate" their residential areas.

"Will the coloureds of Mitchells Plain or Atlantis vote to throw them open, to be dominated by other groups. I tell you it won't happen."

Once the constitution had been endorsed by white voters, coloured and Indian opinion would be tested through referendums, general elections, or both.

Mr Botha rejected criticism that there had been no reform in South Africa. The proposed constitution was imperfect and had its weaknesses, but it was not designed to remain unchanged. It also placed no limitations on the constitutional progress of black people.

Emphasizing the separatist nature of the new constitution, he said the government was proposing three separate houses to which three population groups, with separate voters' rolls would elect their own representatives.

"We are not proposing a joint house in which whites, coloureds and Indians will sit together."

(Report by M P Acott, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

● More reports, page 4

Politics . . . Referendum . . . Politics

SAIC call for end to evictions

Cape Times 22/10/83 (84)

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Amichand Rajbansi, chairman of the SA Indian Council (SAIC), yesterday asked for an urgent meeting with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, at which he plans to demand a freeze on all evictions under the Group Areas Act.

And the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, said yesterday that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had agreed to meet him to discuss the continuing row over the Group Areas Act. The top-level meeting, the date of which is still to be fixed, will include Mr Kotze and Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Internal Affairs.

Mr Rajbansi said last night that he had sent a request to meet Mr Kotze, who began this week's row over the Group Areas Act with a threat this week to take "drastic measures" against coloured people and Indians living illegally in "white" areas.

Mr Rajbansi said that if Mr Kotze did not meet his demand, "they will meet our wrath".

"They will have to evict us from the Indian chamber of parliament, before they carry out any evictions," he said.

Mr Rajbansi said Mr Kotze had phoned him and asked him to read the full statement he made on this issue on Monday. The executive committee of the SAIC had studied it and was still not satisfied.

● Sapa reports that at a public meeting in Ladysmith, NRP leader Mr Vause Raw yesterday condemned Mr Kotze's group areas statement as "blundering" and "stupid".

● Mr Kotze, had "let the cat out of the bag" with his recent statement about coloureds and Indians in the Johannesburg suburb of Mayfair.

This was said in Richards Bay last night by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, at a meeting of the South African Black Alliance, of which he is chairman.

Chief Buthelezi said that after Mr Kotze's disclosures, no white voters could say they did not know what they were voting for.

He said the statement was "political manna" for those who had repeatedly pointed out the "fraudulence of the involvement of our coloured and Indian brothers in the tricameral parliamentary system".

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Hendrickse should pull out of the tricameral arrangement.

(Report by Anton Harber, Main Street, Johannesburg, Jane Arbous, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town, Nagoor Bissetty, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban and G Smith, 627 Mutual Building, Harrison St, Johannesburg.)

Will PFP take part in new deal, asks PM

Political Reporter

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, asked the PFP last night whether it would be prepared to participate in the new constitution if it was accepted on November 2 and implemented.

Addressing about 2 500 people at a "yes" vote referendum rally in Goodwood, Mr Botha said the PFP described the constitution as "bad" and "a miserable attempt to push this miserable document down the throats of the people".

Mr Botha said: "If you (the PFP) take part in the new constitution, you are going to take part in a bad miserable structure.

"But secondly, if it's so bad, so objectionable, where is your alternative? ... Because up till now your alternative is a big vacuum."

Mr Botha asked: "If it is 'yes' on November 2 and we start instituting this new constitution, are you going to serve under it or not?"

Referring to people who were threatening violence if the new system was implemented, Mr Botha said he wanted to issue a warning.

"I don't want conflict in South Africa. I'm doing my utmost to avoid conflict. I don't want confrontation ... because it is not in the interests of South Africa.

"But if certain elements backed by irresponsible people think they can frighten us or threaten us, I want to tell them — I'm not impressed with people who shout at me.

"Don't try it. I plead with you, don't try it."

(Report by JAne Arbous, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

Remove thy neighbour!

THERE was a time when the South African Government could juggle apartheid faster than eyes could follow, or calculators tot up the cost.

It would invariably disgruntle part of the population, but it would be reasoned you can't please all of the people all of the time.

Now, however, with the November 2 referendum drawing close in a flurry of posters and propaganda from all sides, the Government has ensured that in Johannesburg, at least, it appears to be pleasing none of the people all of the time.

The most recent storm in the city was whipped up on Monday when Community Development Minister, Pen Kotze, issued a lengthy statement warning that the Government would take drastic action against Indian and coloured people living illegally in "white" areas of the city.

Mr Kotze added that "these people did not live in the sky before they infiltrated Mayfair. They can go back where they came from."

Charlene Beltramo **traces the long history of the controversy and reports on this week's events and possible implications.**

THE 10 000 Indian and coloured families illegally living in the group area-declared white heart of Johannesburg have long been a thorn in the flesh of the Government.

In the past the Government has tried to ignore the fact, or has tried to pander — as they did in March when they declared part of Mayfair, in which 250 white families were living, an Indian group area — to protests from the Indian community who did not want whites evicted because of them.

At the time Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop (Action to Stop Group Area Evictions) said Indians knew the pain of forced removals in terms of the Group Areas Act and were opposed to it being imposed on any population group.

Then, and again at a press conference on Wednesday this week, he vowed that Actstop and 100 lawyers who have volunteered to assist it, would fight any group areas removals threatened by the Government, for blacks or whites.

Actstop was formed in 1978, a year when the Government decided to acknowledge the fact of illegal Indian and coloured occupation of flats and homes in Hillbrow and Berea and laid charges against more than 700 illegal residents.

Faced with the agony of hundreds of families with no alternative accommodation because of gross overcrowding in their own group area and meagre Government attention to sub-economic housing for all race groups, a few concerned lawyers and other individuals formed Actstop to fight what would be two test cases.

The first case adopted the defence of necessity — it failed.

The second, challenged the proclamation declaring Johannesburg a white area as discriminatory — it also failed.

However, the cases had provided a stay of eviction for all those families until the final, negative, Appellate decision came through in the latter half of 1981.

After that the cases resumed. The first was the bizarre case of Cynthia Freeman, who although she had blonde hair and a blue-eyed blonde child and claimed she had always lived as white, was convicted.

The magistrate stated her "flat nose" and "obviously peroxided hair" was clear proof she was coloured and therefore illegallyliving in a "white" group area. The case generated an enormous amount of negative publicity here and abroad.

Actstop then resolved to assist every person who needed legal aid.

Special courts were set up in Johannesburg magistrate's courts, almost winding down entirely the machinery of those courts for weeks with group areas hearings.

As the courts clogged up, case after case was withdrawn, until finally less than 50 were prosecuted and convicted.

However, several of those convictions were overturned on appeal.

But a landmark case was that of Mrs Gladys Govender, an Indian pensioner and widow, who lived with her five children in Mayfair.

Mrs Govender's house was in the confusing position of being half in an Indian area and half in a white area — she slept in the white area and did her ablutions in the Indian area, but that was not the real issue.

At the time it was held that a magistrate had the discretion to order immediate eviction. However, her legal team argued that a magistrate could not order an immediate eviction without previously ascertaining that there was "other alterna tive available accommodation" for the family.

That argument was upheld by the Pretoria Supreme Court and so far has been confirmed by no less than six other judges of the Supreme Court in other hearings.

And Mrs Govender? She still lives in the same neat Mayfair house she has sunk her savings into to renovate. She has now lived there for four years and has a happy relationship with her white neighbours.

Her name has been on a waiting list for a house in an Indian area for 20 years and is still there. Several times the authorities have claimed they had lost her papers, but being a prudent woman, Mrs Govender has made copies of all applications and keeps resubmitting them.

Before she moved to Mayfair she lived for 36 years in a one-room flat in Fordsburg, but as her family grew she was forced to look elsewhere.

She would, she says, move into a house in an Indian area "today" if offered one.

The chances of her being offered such a house are slim. There are widespread allegations of corruption in the allocation of houses to Indians, with claim that some wealthy Indian entrepreneurs have as many as four houses in Lenasia near Johannesburg, which they rent out at incredible sums. Some people have been on waiting lists for 30 years and more.

The Department of Community Development denies any charges of corruption within its ranks.

But there is no doubt that the housing crisis has reached unmanageable proportions.

Economists point out that apartheid and the Group Areas Act are seriously interfering with natural capitalistic market forces, and that the Government cannot begin to hope to solve the housing shortage out of the taxpayers' money or with occasional private enterprise help.

In 1978 when the Government first raided homes of "illegal" dwellers in white Johannesburg there were only an estimated 2 000.

Despite allegations of continued group areas police harassment, that figure has now risen almost five times, due mainly to the lack of accommodation in Indian or coloured areas where people are often forced to live in garages and even children's play houses.

The Stellenbosch Bureau for Economic Research estimates that with natural population growth from 1980 to 1990, the Government will need R30-billion to cope with the housing demand.

That means that since 1980 the Government should have been setting aside R3-billion a year for housing — this year they set aside R363-million in the parliamentary budget for housing, R2 537 million less than needed for the year.

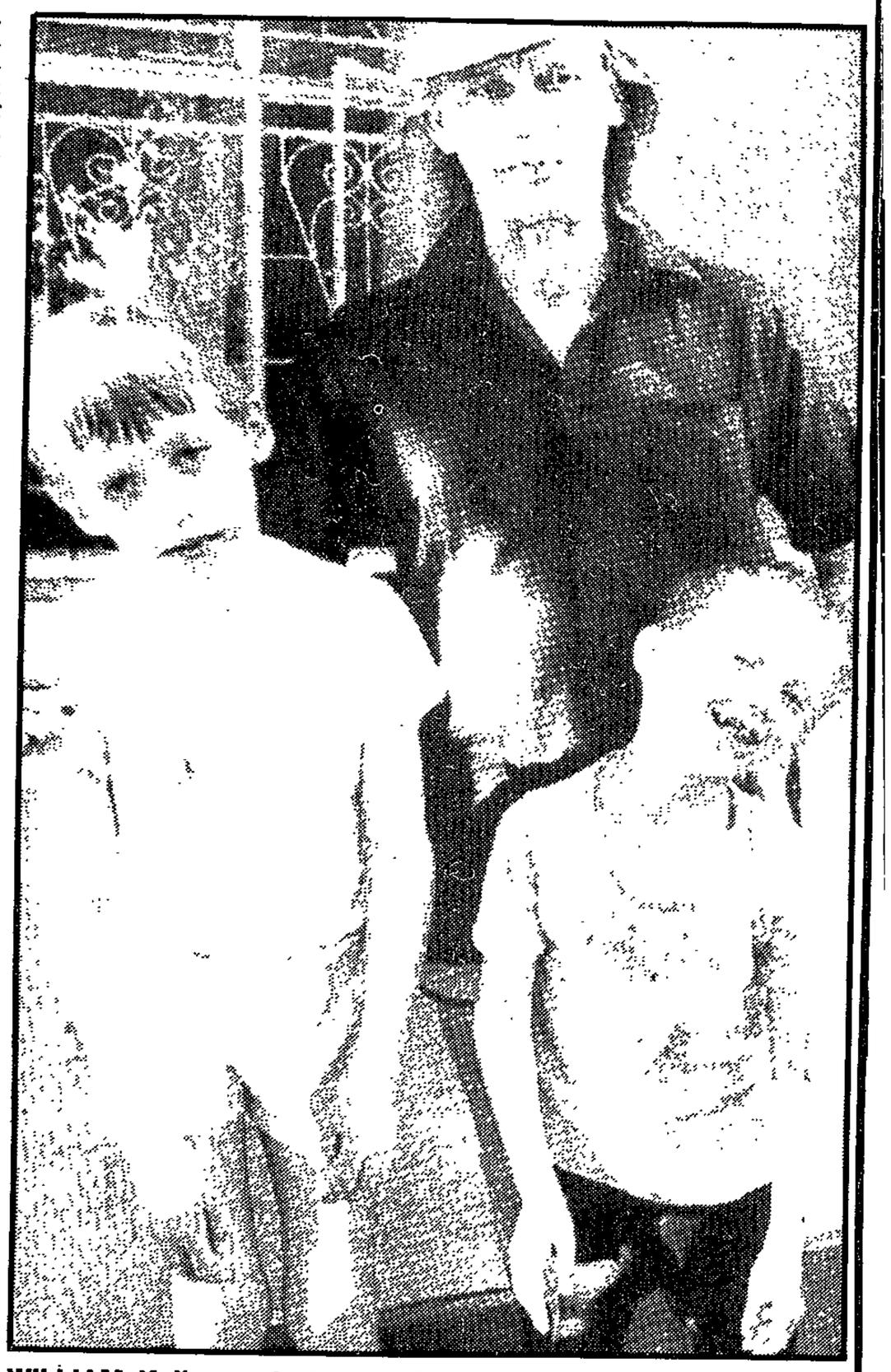
Earlier this year, Estian Calitz, senior economic planner in the office of the Prime Minister, said the Government would have to spend six times more than it has each year on black housing to remove the backlog.

On average the Government spends only three per cent of the gross domestic product on residential housing, which is five per cent lower than that spent by impoverished Botswana, but on a par with Kenya, and half the amount spent by Italy or Australia or that recommended by the United Nations.

Mr Calitz told the Sunday Tribune this week he could not comment on the current situation or Mr Kotze's comments as he had not paid much attention to housing in recent months.

Sadly, however, much of the money allotted toward Indian, coloured and black housing does not go toward the erection of new dwellings but toward the demolition of existing structures in the "wrong" group area or toward the relocation of people and to the subsidisation of homes in the "apartheid" created townships, which because of group area restrictions

(TO PAGE 13)



WILLIAM Kelly, a plasterer, with his sons George and William. "This area is for Europeans and should stay that way," he said.

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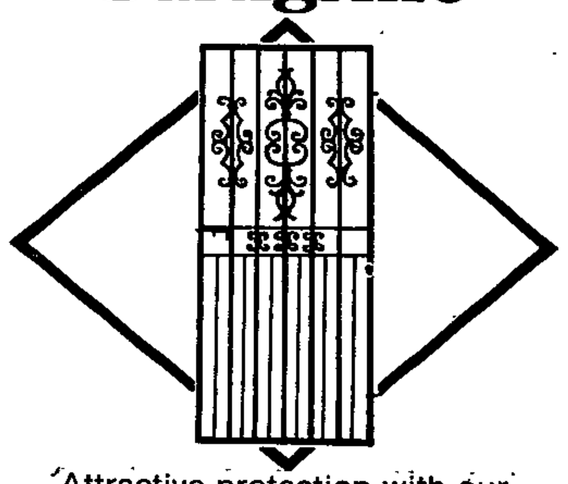

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It's the black spot that won't go away as Kotze and the Nats blunder on over Mayfair, Hillbrow, Berea, Joubert Park and Ellis Park

(FROM PAGE 12)

on trading have insufficient infrastructure and taxes — other than those from individuals — to maintain them.

Much money is also redirected to subsidising transport to the townships. Between 1960 and 1975, for example, R261-million was spent on coloured and Indian housing, of which R200-million went to re-house families "disqualified" by the Group Areas Act.

Pageview, Johannesburg, cost the Government — or rather taxpayers — almost R50-million to demolish and resettle the Indian tenants, many of whom lived in houses their families occupied before the turn of the century.

The Department of Community Development then built new sub-economic houses for whites, which many have described as an "instant slum," with little to differentiate the identical rows of structures.

When Indian families were moved from Pageview to Lenasia they complained bitterly that their rentals which had been as low as R30 a month, zoomed to between R325 to R450 in Lenasia, and they faced dramatically increased transport bills.

Then in March this year when the Government announced that a tiny eastern section of Mayfair next to the railway line would be zoned for Indians, the whites in the area complained bitterly in interviews with the Sunday Tribune of the financial burden it would place on them.

Most of the whites affected receive old age or disability pensions. As one woman, Mrs Joey Raath, pointed out: "I pay R150 a month rent here. The Government now says I must go and live in Pageview where the rent is between R300 and R400 a month for much smaller houses with no gardens. I don't have that much money.

"Why did they demolish Pageview in the first place? Why couldn't they just leave the Indians there and us here?"

In the Black Sash publication "South Africa — a land divided", Gita Dyzenhaus notes that according to Hansard: "From the commencement of the Group Areas Act (in 1950) to December 31, the Government moved 74 909 coloured families, 35 113 Indian families and 2 234 white families.

"By September 7, 1981, it was stated in Parliament that 1 174 364 families had been moved in terms of the Group Areas Act and of those 98,1 per cent were coloured and Indian people".

Mr Mohammed Dangor, vice-chairman of Actstop and an executive of the Institute for Race Relations, told a press conference on Wednesday there had been no evidence of racial tension or violence in the integrated areas of Johannesburg, namely the inner city, Hillbrow, Berea, Joubert Park, Doornfontein, Ellis Park and Mayfair.

He said that although there were 5 013 families on the waiting list for houses in the coloured areas of Johannesburg, only two stands had been proclaimed.

Mr Saloojee said when blacks first started moving into the white areas, entire blocks of flats were empty.

"Whites were moving from the city to the suburbs and white property owners were only too keen to get people in".

However, landlords are in a Catch 22 situation because of rent control (which they ignore when they give blacks the "privilege" of a white flat and often charge exorbitant rents). The low-levels of rent control mean that many property owners — in common with rent control landlords the world over — receive insufficient income from the property.

Mr Saloojee lashed out at the Government, saying that on the eve of trying to get white voters to accept a constitution which "the Government claims will give limited rights to Indians and coloureds", they are "proving the Group Areas Act will be maintained".

In his statement, Mr Kotze said: "In the interest of orderly co-existence and sound human relations, it is essential that the traditional way of life of separate residential areas, in accordance with Government policy, be maintained throughout South Africa".

Mr Salojee said the Government was "shamelessly trying to exploit the plight of the homeless to woo the right wing. They have proved that the system of apartheid will become part of the constitution".

A coloured man who lives "illegally" in a Johannesburg "white" area bitterly commented: "How can the rest of the world and white South Africans believe the new constitution will bring about power sharing when the Government refuses even to share neighbourhoods"?

Scram and play somewhere else

(IF YOU CAN FIND SOMEWHERE ELSE)

● Children play in Mayfair while a question mark hangs over their future.

Go away, said the Minister to the 'illegals' — but where to?

"GIVE us somewhere to live and we will move," say Indians and coloureds living illegally in 'white' areas of Johannesburg.

Stunned by a shock warning this week by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotzé, that they must leave 'white' areas immediately, some of the thousands of 'illegal' residents say simply they just have nowhere else to go.

Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, which fights for people evicted from houses in terms of the Group Areas Act, said between 6 000 and 8 000 Indian and coloured families were threatened with eviction in the inner zone of Johannesburg — Hillbrow, Berea, Joubert Park and Mayfair.

About 14 000 families

By STEPHANIE VENTER

were living 'illegally' in white areas in the whole municipality.

Newly-weds Yusuf and Aabeda Mayet are unsure of their future in a white residential area but are committed to building their lives together.

So they are determined to stay in their three-bedroomed Mayfair home until given the assurance of having somewhere else to live.

Mr Mayet, a Johannesburg businessman who has spent thousands of rand renovating the house, believes the danger of eviction is a chance he will have to take.

"We have been waiting for houses in Malboro for 10 years."

Mr Mayet paid the rent on the Mayfair house for 18 months while a white family lived there. He and his wife moved in after they were married four months ago.

"They (the government) would have to give us a house, and then we would go," Mr Mayet said.

Working in Johannesburg and living in Lenasia would just not be practical, he says. And anyway, he does not have any hope of there being any housing in Indian areas for at least five years.

"Why is it important to have Indians and coloureds in Parliament — if they are going to kick them out of their homes?"

Driven by growing unemployment in Durban, 25-year-old Mr Karunagaran Devarajoo travelled to Johannesburg three years ago to look for work. He found a job as a trainee accountant.

He was faced with the choice of living with a dozen other people in a backyard room in Lenasia, and paying high costs to travel into Johannesburg — or living 'illegally' in a white area.

He chose the latter. Since then he has been sharing one tiny room in a Hillbrow block of flats.

But today Mr Kotzé's "get out or else" threat has brought the spectre of eviction much closer.

"Kicking us out will cause a disaster, socially and economically," said Mr Devarajoo.

If he is evicted he will have to go back to live in Durban, and will lose his job. He will also not be able to continue to support his pensioner parents and four brothers and sisters.

In three years he has encountered practically no racial hostility in Hillbrow, and believes that the flatland's residents have accepted that Indians and coloureds have nowhere else to live.

"Sharing power with Indians and coloureds is not necessary. We need accommodation."

The roar of city traffic from the street below drowns his voice in the small room which serves as a kitchen, study, storeroom and bedroom. But it is home.

"Everything is so frustrating, but we are frightened that tomorrow we may be given 24 hours' notice."

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Ken Owen; posters, headlines and sub-editing by Ameen Akhalwaya; both of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

Council to liaise with security services

By JEANETTE MINNIE
Municipal Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG City Council's proposed Department of Public Safety is to liaise and co-operate with intelligence and security forces.

This is revealed in the first official City Council report on the new department, included in today's agenda of the council's monthly meeting.

The council will be asked today to approve the new department, which expected to start operations from November 1.

The formation of the department was announced at a Press conference last week by a member of the management committee, Mr Danie van Zyl, and by chief traffic officer Mr John Pearce.

Mr Pearce will be the department's first director.

A table included with the report shows that the new department is divided into two sections — traffic and security.

The security section will be headed by a manager and three assistant managers. Mr Pearce will be the director of both traffic and security sections.

The three security assistants will be in charge of operational services, monitorial services and training.

Co-operation with security forces is listed as one of the functions of the operational service and liaison with "National Security Intelligence" as one of the functions of the monitorial service.

The announcement of the new department last week was met with stunned reaction by Progressive Federal Party opposition councillors, who had not been consulted about the matter.

Only the management committee, Mr Pearce, and the Organisation and Methods Division of the council, who "designed" the department, knew of its formation.

PFP councillors, after hearing about the new department from the Press, expressed strong reservations and said it appeared that the council intended to take on duties of the South African Police.

Mr Van Zyl and the Town Clerk, Mr Alwyn Burger, said that the new department was a rationalisation move to centralise the council's existing security functions into one department.

Management committee chairman Mr J F Oberholzer said that members of the department would not need additional powers to perform their task.

"They already have all the powers they need," he said.

Kotze says row is just 'hysteria'

CAPE TIMES 26/10/83

Political Reporter

THE Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, last night accused his critics of inciting hysteria and of failing to acknowledge the careful handling of cases under the Group Areas Act.

Replying to a question on the Group Areas Act at a referendum meeting in Parow, Mr Kotze said the "hysteria" over his statement on coloured people and Indians living illegally in Mayfair had been mainly in the English press.

Votes

In an earlier speech to about 250 people at the meeting, Mr Kotze did not refer to the controversy which most observers believe has cost the government votes in the coming referendum.

He repeatedly accused opposition newspapers of hysteria when the issue was raised by a questioner.

Referring to the English press, he said: "Even they will have to admit that there was never a time when the Act was applied with so much circumspection (omsigtigheid)."

"The hysteria of chiefly the English press is not because they have so much love for the coloured people but because they want to keep the coloureds out of the new dispensation."

Mr Kotze said nothing positive was said about allowing coloured people to stay in areas such as Kalk Bay, Maitland Village, Heldersig and Kleinmond.

Neither was credit given to the department for giving housing to 30 000 squatters in the Peninsula or to the fact that its administration was always carefully considered.

Mr Kotze said it had been said over the years that the Act had "sharp corners". As a result, a committee was appointed to investigate it.

Changes could be still made to aspects of the Act, but not to the principles. This would ensure good-neighbourliness.

Integration

● Another cabinet minister, Dr Dawie de Villiers, told the meeting that critics of the new constitution said it would lead to integration.

The essence of integration, he said, was that the differences between people were removed and they were accommodated uniformly on an individual basis in the political dispensation.

Integration, however, was impossible with the new constitution because it was based on group interests and representation.

(Report by Jane Arbous, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town).

Fridges, blankets stolen after evictions

PEOPLE

28/10/83

Argus

48

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Scores of shack-dwellers were left homeless when at least 15 tin structures were demolished by West Rand Administration Board officials and workmen in Bekkersdal township near Westonaria.

Victims of Wednesday's demolition, who attended a meeting at the Satile Higher Primary school by Mr D Modimoeng of Bekkersdal Community Council the next night, complained that most of their belongings were stolen by onlookers during the confusion.

The missing items included fridges and blankets, cutlery, clothes and money, the families said.

"Heartbroken"

Mr Modimoeng said he went to the scene and saw some residents helping themselves to belongings of the stranded families.

"I was heartbroken when I saw black people stealing goods from their own brothers and sisters who were being victimised by the WRAB," Mr Modimoeng said.

Most families who were affected by the demolition said they had nowhere to sleep and they feared their furniture, left in the open, would be stolen.

Car stoned

After the meeting irate residents directed their anger at a councillor, Mr Sedumedi, by stoning his van.

They blamed him for encouraging them to build the shacks, having promised them protection if they were raided by WRAB officials.

The councillor, who was seen carrying a panga after the meeting, drove off at high speed when residents stoned his van. He escaped unharmed.

At the meeting Mr Modimoeng blamed people who took advantage by building a "shack town" after one councillor had allowed two families to build their own shacks in the area which fell in his ward.

"These are the people who are responsible for the misery we have witnessed.

"I warn you not to build any shacks in your yards, because you will be raided and fined heavily."

BOOMING FORDSBURG

And next is Mayfair . . . the white area that's already owned by Indians

S. Tribune 30/10/83

By Charlene Smith

EIGHT months ago the Government proclaimed Fordsburg an Indian group area.

Practically, it always had been; but the Government seal of approval means Fordsburg has become a boom town within economically depressed Johannesburg.

Indian entrepeneurs with their ears to the ground knew by September, 1981, that the Government would announce in November of that year the likelihood of Fordsburg being rezoned an Indian group area.

Using white nominees — individuals who act as fronts for wealthy Indians who wish to buy land in white areas — many started gobbling up available land in Fordsburg.

The result was that if you could find available land in Fordsburg now — a near impossibility — you will pay R350 000 for a lot that fetched R130 000 in 1981.

Despite Government huffing and puffing, the same is happening in Mayfair where it is estimated that Indians already own three-quarters of that white suburb, which they believe will, like Fordsburg, be entirely zoned Indian within the next few years.

Accordingly housing is becoming outrageously expensive.

Three brothers, Farouk, Majid and Abel Cassim, are typical examples of the type of entrepeneurs who have moved into Fordsburg and will, they predict, turn it into "the new Hillbrow" within five years.

All, ironically, are "illegal" tenants in so-called white or grey areas. Farouk lives with his mother and family in a flat his father first rented in 1942 in Ferreirastown. He has lived in the flat for all of his 37 years.

Although the area is a white group area, it is zoned to allow Indian trade. He and his brothers are now building a two-storey office complex near main road Fordsburg, fringing Mayfair.

The building, which will cost them in excess of R1 million, will have seven upper-market shops, including the first two food franchises of restaurant chains granted to Indian businessmen.

It will also have more than 1 000 square metres of office space.

The building has been designed so that in future years the brothers can add another five floors of flats.

Over the road from their complex is another Indian-owned, multi-million-rand office complex with a penthouse for the owner on top, which is nearing completion.

In all there are at least 15 multi-million-rand, shop, office and flat complexes being erected in Fordsburg at present; while building activity has been recessionally low in Johannesburg's city centre for some time, Fordsburg is alive to the sound of jack hammers and construction crews.

Around the corner from the Cassim brothers' project in Crown Road, Indian developers are erecting a 24-unit apartment block.

In an area most middle class or upper class whites would consider "crummy", the developers are selling to Indian families, under sectional title, small 9 5sq m apartments for R85 000 each and marginally bigger 110 sq m flats for between R110 000 and R35 000 each.

The demand for Indian housing, particularly close to the city and workplaces, is so great that the developers are confident most, if not all, the apartments will be sold before construction is complete.

What do wealthy entrepeneurs like the Cassim brothers think of Minister of Community Development Pen Kotze's statement about moving Indians out of white and grey areas?.

They shrug their shoulders and laugh: "He wants a Yes vote — that is all. Indian people don't like what he is saying, but we think it sounds pretty hollow; we've heard it before."

ST, Times 30/10/83

Windies tour faces Areas Act backlash

By RENE DU PREEZ

THE WINDIES cricket stars — due to meet the Springboks in this summer's Test series — found themselves the target of a Group Areas backlash this week.

The Action Committee To Stop All Evictions (Actstop) appealed to the West Indian team to note that "while they can live as honorary whites in this country thousands of others of their ilk are being theatened with eviction."

Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, said: "It is evil to think that cricketers like Sylvester Clarke and Alvin Kallicharan can come to this country and live in white areas — yet the real citizens are hounded and theatened with eviction."

Drastic action

The row follows the recent move by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, who threatened drastic action to have blacks removed from white areas in Johannesburg.

Said Mr Saloojee: "Yet the likes of Sylvester Clarke, Collis King and Alvin Kallicharan are allowed to live in peace without the hounding or humiliation that is meted out by this government to its own citizens."

Actstop said: "Is it not ironic that while the West Indian cricketers, who have boosted South Africa's image abroad, are accommodated in so-called white areas without any action being taken against them Mr Kotze has, on the other hand, stated that he is going to relentlessly hound black people living in white areas?"

Star 3/11/83 (84)

Coloured leaders slam 'inhuman' council evictions

By Yussuf Nazeer

The eviction yesterday of a Newclare coloured township family who claimed they were not issued with a summons in order to defend their case was just one of several such incidents, members of the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee and Actstop revealed today.

Mr Benedict Harris, his wife and two young children were evicted under a court order for being "illegal" tenants in a City Council flat leased by his grandmother who died in August last year.

Mr Harris claims that he was not served with a summons enabling him to enter an appearance to defend the eviction notice.

Two members of the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee, Mr Don Mateman and Mr Ralph Peffer, said there were several such cases. They said with the acute housing shortage it was inhuman to evict families who could not find alternative accommodation.

Mr R D A Johnson of Moodie and Robertson, the attorneys issuing notices on behalf of the council to illegal tenants to vacate premises, said in Mr Harris's case a letter was sent to him in February this year to vacate the flat.

Mr Mateman . . . "the City Council has ignored our requests".

Mr Peffer . . . "the evictions are heartless and inhuman".

This was followed by a summons three months later and judgment to eject two weeks ago.

"We have had several such cases and we cannot get a default judgment without a summons being properly served," Mr Johnson said.

He conceded that there were some 5 000 coloured people on the waiting list for homes. He felt those whom the council were evicting had to make way for people who had been on the list much longer.

Mr Mateman said his management committee had passed a resolution at its meeting with council officials two years ago calling on the council to first refer "so-called illegal cases" to it for proper investigation before action was taken against families.

"But they have simply ignored us and are evicting people inhumanly to suit their ruthless bureaucratic laws when they know they have no homes to give to these unfortunate families," a vexed Mr Mateman said.

"People with summonses normally came to us to take up their cases with the council. But they tell us they are not getting the summonses. After warnings, they surprisingly find themselves being evicted with an ejectment warrant."

Mr Peffer said the shortage of homes had made people desperate.

And if the council was accusing people of illegally jumping the queue ahead of others to get flats or houses, the "satanic Group Areas Act" was to blame for this as well as the Government's failure in forward planning on home-building.

"They've got no homes for more than 5 000 desperate people, yet they have the audacity to throw the law book in our faces with heartless evictions involving families with little children and pregnant mothers," Mr Peffer said.

He called for a review of the situation "in the light of human compassion".

Life's a laugh now for the lawyer who can stay in town

By DANIELA WYSZKOWSKI

OBJECTION over-ruled. Krugersdorp's controversial black lawyer has, at last, received the nod of approval from the town council.

But Mr Moses Mohlahledi, who inadvertently won a battle to practise in the town's centre this week, remains unmoved by the decision or the furore he caused in the council chamber.

"I'm entitled to practise where I deem fit. If it means breaking the law to practise the law I'll do it — just like I'm doing now," said Mr Mohlahledi, who lives in the neighbouring township of Kagiso.

"To the few councillors who 'staked their future' by voting in my favour I say thank you, but the debate wasn't necessary," he said.

Mr Mohlahledi came under the spotlight when the Krugersdorp town council split over his application to the Department of Co-operation and Development to practise in the town.

The application was for a Group Areas Act permit, which he is still awaiting.

Mr Mohlahledi graduated from the University of Fort Hare and completed his articles with a Johannesburg legal firm last year.

"Then I felt like coming home — this is my hometown. I wanted to go on my own and I'm attached to this town," he said.

"I'm entitled to be in Krugersdorp. Lawyers are required to practise within 8km of the court. Kagiso is 9km away from the magistrate's court.

"But why should my colour determine where I should work?"

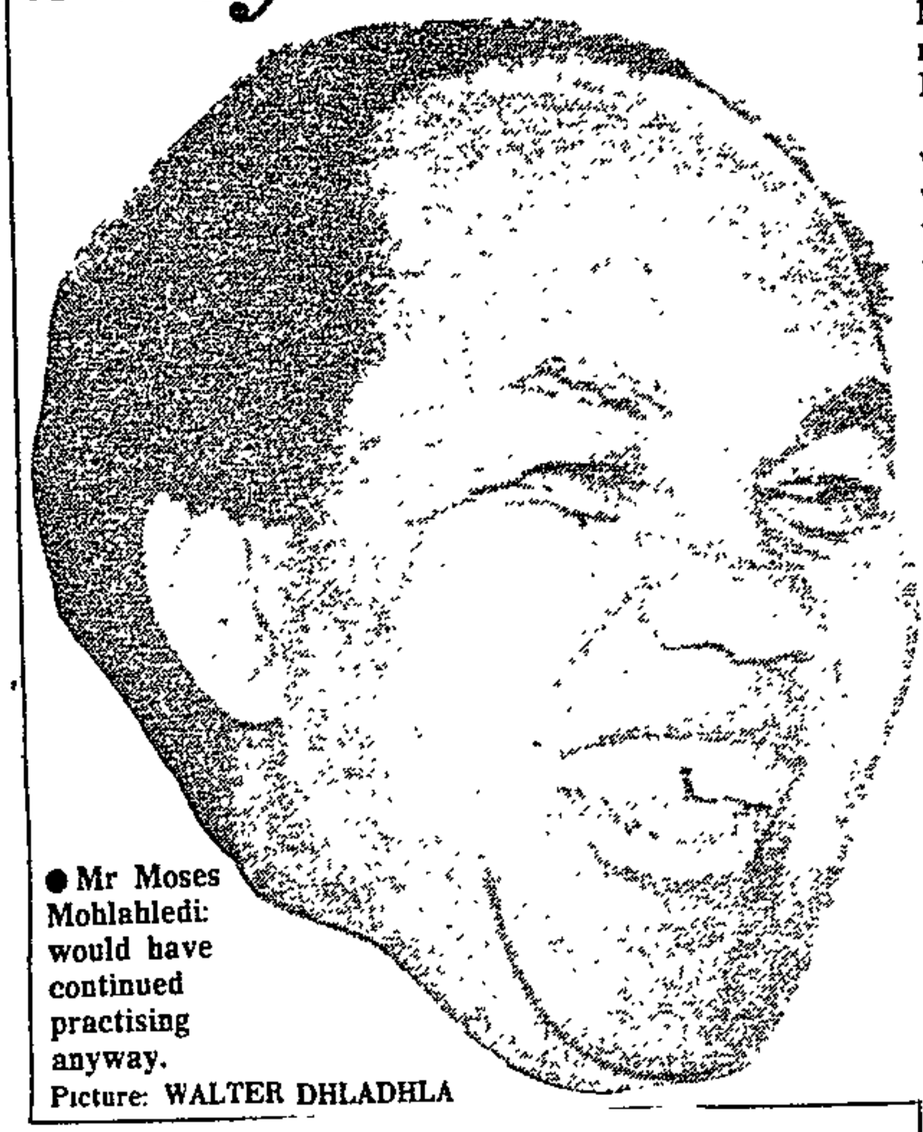
He said he did not want to pre-empt the Department of Co-operation and Development's decision.

But whatever the outcome, Mr Mohlahledi is not budging.

"They will have to bundle me out — but I don't know how," he laughed.

The chairman of the council management committee, Mr Sakkie Nel, said the committee's decision to reject Mr Mohlahledi's application was in keeping with government policy.

Since "everything was in the process of changing", Mr Nel said, it would be easy to change the stipulated 8km radius to 9km.



● Mr Moses Mohlahledi: would have continued practising anyway.
Picture: WALTER DHLADHLA

No permit, no legal practice

By ARLENE GETZ

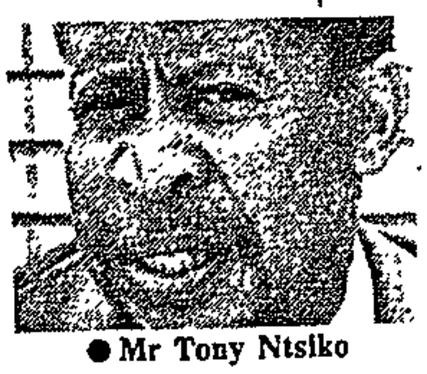
ATTORNEY Mr Tony Ntsiko is living on "charity payments" as he waits for a permit to work in the white group area of Kimberley.

Mr Ntsiko, 34, would like to set up private practice in Kimberley.

This has brought him into conflict with the Group Areas Act.

He lives in Galeshewe, the black township near Kimberley, but needs to have offices close to the court in the 'white' city centre.

"I had always thought professional people were automatically allowed to work in the central city, and I was shocked to find it wasn't so," Mr Ntsiko said.



● Mr Tony Ntsiko

"I would probably be allowed to practice in Galeshewe if there were office space available," he said.

"But there are no offices and I'm not allowed to practice law from home.

Mr Ntsiko submitted the documents required for his application for office space in Kimberley two weeks ago.

While he waits for the verdict of the chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, donations from a Johannesburg church group are his only regular source of income.

Several bodies are entitled to comment on Mr Ntsiko's application before a final decision is made, including the Kimberley Town Council.

Both Northern Cape Administration Board chairman Mr Gawie Venter and the Chief Commissioner for the Western Area, Mr H J Backer, said this week they had not yet received Mr Ntsiko's application.

Post Focus

Mayfair's man of peace breaks down barriers

THE spirit of Mahatma Gandhi is alive and thriving in the Johannesburg suburb of Mayfair.

In his own modest way the Rev Robbie Robertson of St Anthony's Prebyterian Church, Mayfair, has moved mountains.

He has broken down generations of entrenched racism. He has come between druken gangs of street fighters, official bulldozers and people's homes, police and pass law offenders and generally become a thorn in the side of red tape.

But as a man of the cloth he has always done it quietly, in peace, being dedicated to the power of non-violence.

"Non-violence is immensely effective. It is the contrast between acting subversively and resisting sensibly. It is based entirely on the Christian principle. People think non-violence is very risky that you're defenceless. But it's far less dangerous than guns and nuclear missiles," says the Jan Smuts lookalike.

He has also proved it works . . .

"A few years ago one of the Indian families here was evicted from their home and had nowhere to go, so they camped out on the pavement in front of their old home. I offered them my support and camped out with them.

"We received very good publicity from that and the police left us alone for six weeks. Eventually they prosecuted us under the Illegal Squatting Act which meant they impounded the furniture. So for three nights we slept out under the stars.

"During that episode no fewer than 130 lawyers offered us their services free and Actstop (Action to Stop Eviction) was formed," said Mr Robertson proudly. "The family are still here now and the judge keeps postponing the case."

Gang warfare in the once volatile suburb has died down. And visits by the police to haul out "illegal dwellers", have become infrequent since Mr Robertson has lived in Mayfair. You can't blame them — they have the wrath of Robertson to contend with now.

"I actually stood in front of their van and prayed for the policemen. We negotiated and eventually they let the people go. I don't think I've ever seen them since," said Mr Robertson, laughing triumphantly.

This holy terror has also put the fear of the devil into the hearts of budding Bruce Lees and he has the evidence to prove it.

The picture rail in his study is strewn with boulders, bricks, stones and pebbles that have been flung with fury through the window during a streetfight — but always, miraculously, missed him.

There's also a knife — tainted from either blood or rust — tucked treacherously between the bricks.

The clergyman seized it from an enraged woman intent on murdering her father-in-law.

The authorities have always been close on Mr Robertson's heels, tracking him down through the security police, convicting him for one thing or another.

One incident, pickled with irony, occurred when he and six other white volunteers tried to save Pageview from being demolished under the Group Areas Act:

By SARAH CROWE

"We went around to homes from which Indian families had been evicted and plastered them with posters which said: 'Spare this house, people need it'. They were actually bulldozing perfectly habitable homes while there was a drastic housing shortage.

"It was ridiculous", said Mr Robertson who also heads the South African Council of Churches' commission on violence and non-violence.

Their protest fell on deaf ears, however, and Mr Robertson was convicted on a charge of malicious damage to property.

"That was a real joke. There I was trying to protect homes from being bulldozed and I was charged," he said.

(Mr Robertson refused to pay the fine of R50 and was reported to have told the court: "I do not feel morally obligated to pay the fine. I ask for the alternative." The magistrate said there was no alternative, but finally gave him a suspended sentence.)

Only last week Mr Robertson was convicted under the Referendum Act.

He smiles at his own ingenuity while telling of his "criminal" background: "In 1978 I returned my Book of Life to the Government and said I didn't want to be classified by colour which meant, of course, come the referendum, I couldn't vote.

"I wrote to the Government, as I always do when I'm planning something like this, and told them that I would take my passport and my non-racial certificate registering me as a voter and would remain at the polling booth the whole of referendum day, so that I could only vote once. But they wouldn't allow me to stay and had me arrested.

"I don't mind. The police were jittery that day," he said.

But what sort of man is this rebel with a mission?

Son of one of the first lecturers at the University of the Witwatersrand (at a time when General Smuts was Prime Minister), Robert Robertson would say he's an ordinary man. A committed Christian, who is trying to carry out what he believes.

Yet his actions, the people whom he attracts and his wise words prove him to be much more of a man than that.

Before he came to Mayfair 10 years ago, Mr Robertson worked, also for 10 years, in a similar community in East London where blacks, whites, coloureds and Indians lived, worked and prayed together — before the Group Areas Act put an end to it.

"In those days very, very few of the churches were integrated and I am totally against any form of racial segregation and that type of nonsense — it makes a mockery of Christianity. So

Rev ROBBIE ROBERTSON

I started one down there and it became a wonderfully vibrant congregation.

"When I came to Mayfair I had to start from scratch. There wasn't even a Presbyterian community here."

A look at the map of his parish shows how he's changed that. His 50 members are as removed from each other in culture as they are in area, coming from places such as Parktown and Soweto. Every Sunday they come to St Anthony's in Mayfair — the chapel that nestles quietly in between two mosques.

"They come because they need this link. They want to break down these artificial barriers that bind us and get to know how their fellow South Africans live," said Mr Robertson, a former engineer.

They also go to hear this special man — at the age of 16 he decided he was against war and didn't join up in World War Two — expound the theories once heard from great men like Martin Luther King and Mahatma Gandhi.

"If mankind wants to survive, he must become non-violent. Too many lives are lost through war. Look at Solidarity in Poland, for instance. Look how that peaceful group has managed against the entire Soviet army. Out of one million members they has only lost about 200 lives," he said.

"And then look at a little thing like the Falklands crisis — 1 000 men lost their lives in just two weeks. There is evidence of the effectiveness of non-violence everywhere, there is none of violence. It does break down sometimes — like during the defiance campaign — but that is very often instigated.

"If the people of this country were to take up non-violence, it would bring the Government to its senses."

WHITE PROPERTY OWNERS ASSURED OF 'HIGH STANDARDS'

Sandton's Indians get new home

SANDTON'S Indians are set to move from their township in Wynberg to neighbouring Marlboro Gardens after assuring white property owners in the Progressive Federal Party-controlled town that a "high community standard would be maintained".

During the 10-year negotiations for the township there had been opposition from white property owners, perturbed about their property values.

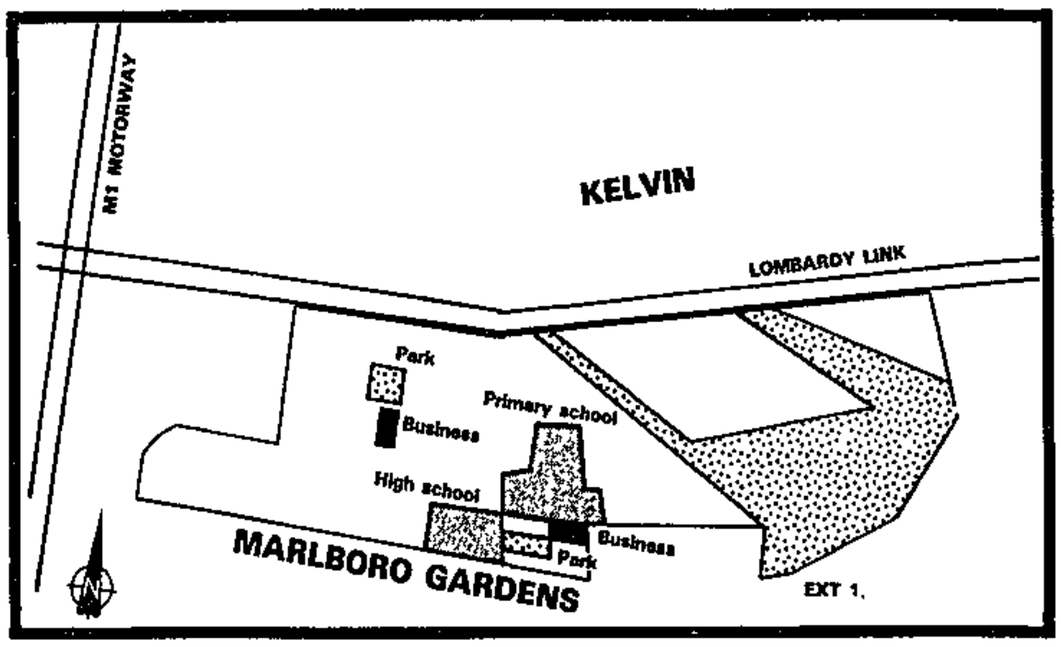
Mr Yakoob Makda, chairman of the Sandton Indian Liaison Committee, expects the community to be resettled within 18 months.

"It is the realisation of a 25-year dream and the end of a 10-year struggle for the Indian community of Wynberg," he said.

Marlboro Gardens, proclaimed an Indian township last month, is separated from the white Sandton suburb of Kelvin by the two-lane Lombardy link, a direct route between Linbro Park and Sandton, to be completed in June next year.

To the west the township is bounded by the M1 and Pretoria Main Road.

Besides a small stream, the closest boundary on the eastern side of Marlboro Gardens is the N3 eastern bypass.



● Marlboro Gardens: the unshaded area represents residential stands

Mr Makda wanted to thank the former mayor of Sandton, Mr A Sparks, and the Civic Foundation whose efforts had brought about the establishment of Marlboro Gardens.

With the secondary school nearing completion, only the houses have still to be built.

Careful planning of the school — with 42 classrooms — should meet the community's needs for the next 10 years, said Mr Makda.

Younger children will be taught there until the primary school is built. A site has been set aside in Marlboro Gardens Extension 1, which is expected to be proclaimed next week.

About 770 residential stands will be made available in the new township for a population of 5 000 to 6 000.

Once the Wynberg community has been resettled, consideration will be given to what Mr Makda described as "deserving cases". The demand for ground is already greater than the supply.

Single people now living in Wynberg will be able to buy stands in Marlboro Gardens, a move Mr Makda described as a "tremendous breakthrough" which would alleviate immediate over-crowding problems.

Mr Dave Dalling, PF Party MP for Sandton, said a large number of families lived in Wynberg, but there were still many people who had moved out of Wynberg who had to be housed in Marlboro Gardens.

There were also many others who had worked in Sandton for years and who wanted to live in the new township.

But Mr Dalling said it was important that the people who initiated Marlboro Gardens be catered for first.

Sites have also been earmarked for flats, business centres, creches, a sports complex and a community hall.

Daniela Wyszkowski

Whites must move, says Minister

Indians given part of Mayfair

84 2004

2/12/83

By LIN MENGE
Homefront Reporter

PART of Mayfair East, in Johannesburg, is to be proclaimed an Indian Group Area and the present white occupants provided with alternative accommodation.

In a midnight announcement, Mr S F Kotze, Minister of Community Development, said the Government had accepted the recommendation of the Group Areas Board that the area be proclaimed an Indian Group Area and that the decision would be implemented shortly.

The area concerned adjoins Fordsburg and Burghersdorp, parts of which have already been proclaimed Indian Group Areas, but excludes the portion on either side of Central Street which is already a "controlled" area for business purposes (ie not designated for any particular race group).

The decision follows a Group Areas Board investigation, announced by the Minister in March this year, into the rounding off of an Indian Group Area in central Johannesburg with a proper boundary between the Indian areas in Fordsburg and Burghersdorp and the white Group Area of Mayfair.

The proposed new six-lane road and the railway line will now provide this boundary.

Mr Kotze said some 70 Indian families already lived in the area. It was already served by Indian businesses and the Indian school which catered for the people of Fordsburg. There was also a Roman Catholic school in the area with 420 pupils, most of them "non-white", he said.

At the time of the investigation by the board, there were 46 white property owners and 245 white tenants, 22 Chinese and two coloured families in the area.

Many of the whites had since left, the Minister said.

"As far as the whites living in the area at present are concerned, I want to give an unconditional assurance that the Department will, together with the Johannesburg City Council, ensure that these families will be provided with alternative accommodation in the vicinity, within their means and according to their circumstances," Mr Kotze said.

People would not be expected to move prior to alternative accommodation being provided. Anyone needing assistance should contact the Regional Representative of the Department of Community Development in Johannesburg, 261 Bree St, telephone 28-3500.

"I wish to stress emphatically that apart from this limited part of Mayfair East which is being added to the adjoining Indian area of Fordsburg, the status of Mayfair as a white residential area will remain unchanged," Mr Kotze said. The interests of the qualified group would be protected, he said.

The Minister's statement follows on last week's announcement that the Government would erect 2 000 flats in Fordsburg for the resettlement of Indians moved from Pageview.

However, his announcement was last night greeted with scepticism by a spokesman for Actstop — the organisation representing coloureds and Indian living illegally in "white" areas, reports ANTON HARBER.

Actstop's chairman, Mr Cas Saloojee, said the deal would benefit only a few of the more wealthy Indians and would probably worsen the position of the thousands of homeless families.

There are about 7 000 Indian families without homes in Johannesburg.

Mr Saloojee accused the Government of "cynically exploiting the position of homeless people" for their own political ends.

He also expressed sympathy for whites who would be forced to move, saying Actstop condemned the arbitrary removal of whites in the same way it condemned the removal of blacks.

Mr Saloojee said yesterday's announcement came from the very same Cabinet Minister who said only a few months ago he would hound out coloureds and Indians in "white" areas.

"Now this little concession must be seen as political exploitation in a bid to win Indian support for the Government's so-called new deal," he said.

2M The Star Friday December 2 1983

Mixed reaction from Indians on Mayfair move

'Ploy to buy votes' suspected

By David Braun, Political Reporter

The Government announcement that part of Mayfair East in Johannesburg is to be declared an Indian group area has met with mixed reaction from Indian community leaders.

Mr Pen Kotze, the Minister of Community Development, announced in Pretoria last night that a portion of Mayfair would be added to the adjacent Indian residential area of Fordsburg.

The Group Areas Board was asked in March this year to investigate the feasibility of such a move.

BOUNDARY

The statement said both sides of Central Street (Main Road) in Mayfair had already been zoned for business purposes and would remain a controlled area.

A proposed new six-lane circle road and the existing railway line would provide an effective boundary between the white group and the Indian area.

Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, the organisation which represents coloured people and Indians living in white areas, dismissed the announcement by Mr Kotze as a political ploy to buy Indian votes for the Constitution Act.

A few wealthy Indians would benefit when the poor were evicted.

Dr Essop Jassat, president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, said there would undoubtedly be rejoicing from certain quarters at the announcement.

But this should not be the case because the decision meant certain people would have to be moved out of their homes as they were relocated to white areas. This would cause hardship and unpleasantness.

"In any event, from the Indian point of view it is rather like swopping one prison cell for another. What is really required is a scrapping of the Group Areas Act so that we can be liberated from the prison," said Dr Jassat.

Mr Chandrakant Hari, vice-chairman of the Save Pageview Association, which fought in vain to prevent Pageview from being changed from an Indian to a white group area, said any area declared Indian within central Johannesburg was to be welcomed.

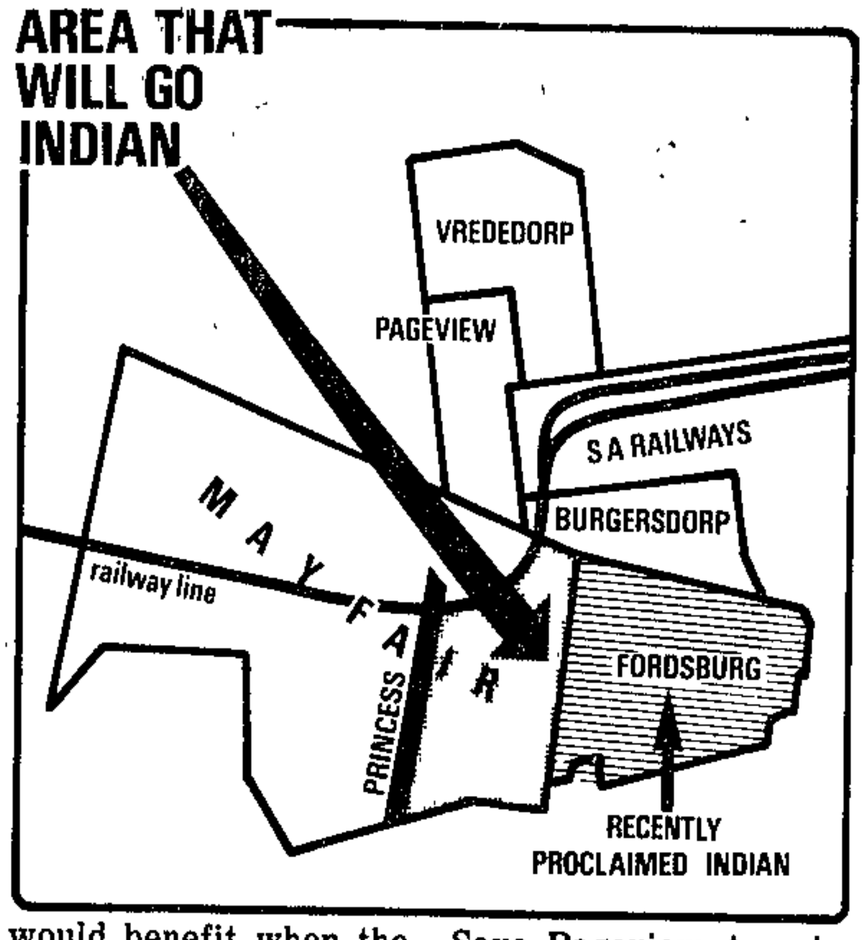
The trend had always been to put the Indians right out of the city, and this announcement was a very welcome change.

Dr R A M Salojee, a member of the United Democratic Front and the Islamic Council, said the decision was in a sense the result of pressure from various people's organisations.

But while it would result in slight relief of the Indian housing problem, it would do nothing to solve South Africa's greater problems, he said.

The chairman of the executive committee of the South African Indian Council (SAIC), Mr Amichand Rajbansi, welcomed Mr Kotze's announcement and said he hoped the Department of Community Development would now consider the plight of the Indian families still living in Pageview.

"The SAIC has made many representations to the department to have the area declared Indian."



CP MP acts over Mayfair

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

THE Conservative Party MP for Langlaagte, Mr S P Barnard, is investigating the possibility of taking legal action to prevent the Government implementing its decision to declare Mayfair East an Indian group area.

Mr Barnard was consulting a Pretoria advocate on the question yesterday of whether the Government had fully complied with the requirements of the Group Areas Act.

He said he expected a decision from his advocate early next week.

Mr Barnard said he found it strange that the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, should suddenly change his mind on the future of Indians in the area.

He said Mr Kotze had announced only a few weeks ago that Indians and coloureds would be stopped from living illegally in "white" areas.

Mr Kotze had not made it clear where the whites of Mayfair East would be going.

Mr Barnard said he found it most irregular that the Government should declare it an Indian area before providing alternative housing for the whites.

Mr Cas Saloojeee, chairman of Actstop, which represents coloureds and Indians living in "white" areas, has said the plight of homeless people was being used to further the Government's political ends.

The move would probably only worsen the situation, since hundreds of tenants with no alternative housing would be driven out by those who could afford to buy the houses at inflated prices.

Mr Douglas Gibson, leader of the Progressive Federal Party in the Transvaal Provincial Council, said yesterday that there was no reason why Mayfair could not remain an "open" area and be developed for the benefit of all who lived there.

Jo'burg CBD must remain white — Obie

By JEANETTE MINNIE
Municipal Correspondent

THE Johannesburg Management Committee does not object to the city's central business district being opened to coloureds and Indians for trading, for occupying offices and even for owning business premises.

The management committee does also not object to blacks trading in the CBD and occupying premises.

But, in spelling out the management committee's views on these issues, the chairman of the management committee, Mr Francois Oberholzer, said at the weekend there were, however, two provisos:

- The CBD's residential component must remain white.
- Blacks must not be allowed to own business premises.

He was commenting on a report in a Sunday newspaper which said the CBDs of towns and cities in South African were likely to be opened all races from next year.

The report said legislation to implement the change had been drafted and had been placed before the Cabinet.

Mr Oberholzer said the CBD's residential component had to remain white because the majority of CBD residents were old white people.

"If one should allow other races — who traditionally have large families — to live in the CBD, social problems would arise," he said.

He said if the residential component was opened to people of other races authorities would be pressurised into providing facilities such as schools and recreation centres.

He said land was expensive in the CBD.

"Consequently if the law is amended, it must be amended in such a way that the residential component is reserved for whites who are traditionally old people," he said.

Mr Oberholzer also said his committee was not in favour of white capital being invested in black areas.

"The blacks are only beginning to emerge economically and they need protection. Commerce and trade in black areas should be reserved for blacks only," he said.

"If whites, coloureds and Indians were allowed to do business in black areas there would be no black businesses within a year," he said.

Council policy in balance on black firemen

By JEANETTE MINNIE
Municipal Correspondent

THE Johannesburg City Council has no immediate plans to change its recruiting policy for black firemen.

The council's housing and utilities committee chairman — he is also deputy chairman of the management committee — Mr Carel Venter, said yesterday that council decisions taken last week would have to be studied, and it would take time for details to emerge.

The council has approved a decision, in principle, that in future firemen will not be accommodated at new fire stations. This led to speculation that black firemen could find jobs at city fire stations.

Until now, the council has not employed black firemen at white stations because Group Areas Act restrictions prevented them living at the stations.

The Progressive Federal Party's council opposition has attacked the policy on numerous occasions. Last week the PFP leader in the council, Mr Sam Moss, said the live-out decision would lead to the recruiting of more blacks.

And Mr Venter said yesterday that overseas recruitment had stopped because it was costly and more firemen were not needed at the moment.

This did not mean black firemen would automatically be recruited to white fire stations, he said. It was not practical for firemen to live far away — such as in Soweto.

The council was investigating the recruitment of reservists for the fire brigade, based on overseas examples.

"Such reservists would be fully trained as firemen, would be paid during their training period, and would also be paid for their shift work as reservists."

"But, at the moment, everything is in the melting pot. It will take time before we know just how the fire and emergency services department will be affected in practical terms," he added.

Eviction fears : White Mayfair residents told by MP not to go

ARGUS 9/12/83 84

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — White residents in the portion of Mayfair about to be proclaimed an Indian group area must stay put even if served with eviction notices, says the member of Parliament for the area, Mr S P Barnard.

"In terms of the law no person may be removed under the Group Areas Act unless they have suitable accommodation available to them elsewhere," he said.

"Until now, even though the Government has announced that this will be an Indian group area, no-one knows where the 250 white families presently in the area will be resettled.

"I challenge the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, to say exactly where and when these people are to be resettled. He must allay their fears and uncertainty."

Mr Barnard also called on the Government to clarify the position of another 250 white families who will be living in a "white spot" between the "Indian" portion of Mayfair and Fordsburg, isolated from the rest of the white group area by major roads and a freeway.

Interviews with some of these families living in the Octavia Hill municipal flat complex found that they were concerned about their future as they believed the "white spot" would be removed to make place for Indians, to preserve the integrity of the Indian group area.

Mr Barnard has taken legal advice and is considering challenging the decision to declare Mayfair a group area for Indians.

Several white residents in the area have said they will not move until the authorities make similar accommodation available at a comparable price in a central city area.

"What is 'suitable' to the Department of Community Development may not be suitable to us," says Mrs Mavis Anthony, one of the residents who faces eviction.

Her plight parallels that of 67 Indian families in neighbouring Pageview who refuse to leave their homes, even though their suburb has been declared a white group area.

They have taken their case to court and have also said they would not move unless suitable accommodation was found nearby.

Hundreds of families uprooted and shunted around in west central Johannesburg

People 'pawns' in Areas game...

(84)
Star 9/12/83

By David Braun
Political Reporter

Hundreds of families have been uprooted and shunted around in western central Johannesburg as if they were plastic tokens in some giant board game.

Apartheid in the form of separate residential areas was supposed to promote better relations between the race groups.

But in Pageview and Mayfair, two suburbs which have had to change status by executive decree (Pageview from Indian to white, Mayfair from white to Indian) there are tension, bitterness and animosity between the races.

The Star has found that:

- Sixty-seven Indian families have dug in their heels at Pageview and will not move.
- Several white families in Mayfair are determined not to be forced out and their member of Parliament is backing them.
- There have been threats from whites to "burn out" Indians from homes in Mayfair.
- Whites in the same suburb talk of the "Indian Mafia" which they allege uses strong-arm tactics to force whites out of their homes.
- Whites and Indians live in fear of the knock on the door which would herald a Department of Community Development eviction from their homes.
- Indians living in Mayfair attend mosque services in Pageview, whites in Pageview attend church services in Mayfair.

Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, secretary of the Save Pageview Association, says the unforgettable ghastly mistake was the decision that the suburb be rezoned for white development, that the flourishing Indian businesses should be removed to the Oriental Plaza, and that the Indians should live in their own group area at Lenasia, more than 20km from the city centre.

As Indian families were evicted from the suburb the bulldozers moved in, smashing homes and business premises so that immediate redevelopment of the area for whites could begin.

Only 38 Indian homes housing 67 stubborn families who refused to be moved and two mosques, which may not be demolished, remained. The 67 families are still fighting their case in the courts.

On the other side of the railway line, a quiet metamorphosis was taking place in eastern Mayfair. The evictions from Pageview speeded the process in which Indians began to live illegally in a white suburb.

Pressure mounted on the Government to declare at least part of Mayfair an Indian group area. The authorities resisted and in the run-up to the white referendum in November the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, declared that Mayfair would remain a white area.

A few weeks later the Minister reversed this decision. Overnight the next victims of the Group Areas Act became 250 white families who faced eviction from their homes.

Like the Indians of Pageview, many had been in their homes for more than 30 years. Like their erstwhile Indian neighbours to the north they had no obvious prospect of finding similar accommodation at the same price in the centre of the city.

The housing crisis for both groups drove accommodation prices to unaffordable heights. In Mayfair run-down houses worth at most R30 000 have been snapped up by desperate Indians for as much as R120 000.

In Pageview the new Community Development houses are being sold to low-income whites on terms for between R400 and R500 a month.

Mayfair is largely rent-controlled and whites have been accustomed to paying R70 to R100 a month rentals. Few of them can afford the prices asked at Pageview. Likewise few Indians can afford to pay the grossly inflated prices for properties in Mayfair.

So in both suburbs "illegal residents" are stubbornly refusing to move until the Government provides similar accommodation in a similarly convenient area.

Mrs Mavis Anthony, a white resident in "Indian" Mayfair for more than 30 years, is frightened.

"My son is fighting on the border, I don't even know where he is. We are wondering if when he comes back we will be able to give him a home," she says.

Across the road an elderly white woman is frightened that the police will throw her out of her home.

The same story is heard all up the street.

Over the railway line in Pageview the 67 Indian families keep a low profile. They do not want to be identified for fear that publicity would damage their court case to stay on.

One bizarre twist in the saga is the creation of a "white spot" in the Indian group area, the Octavia Hill flat complex on the tiny portion of Crown Mines which juts between Fordsburg and Mayfair East.

Cut off from the rest of Crown Mines by major roads and a freeway, the 250 white families here are wondering what their future must be.

Mr Salmon Barnard, the Conservative Party member of Parliament for Langlaagte, says the game in which people are playthings is callous.

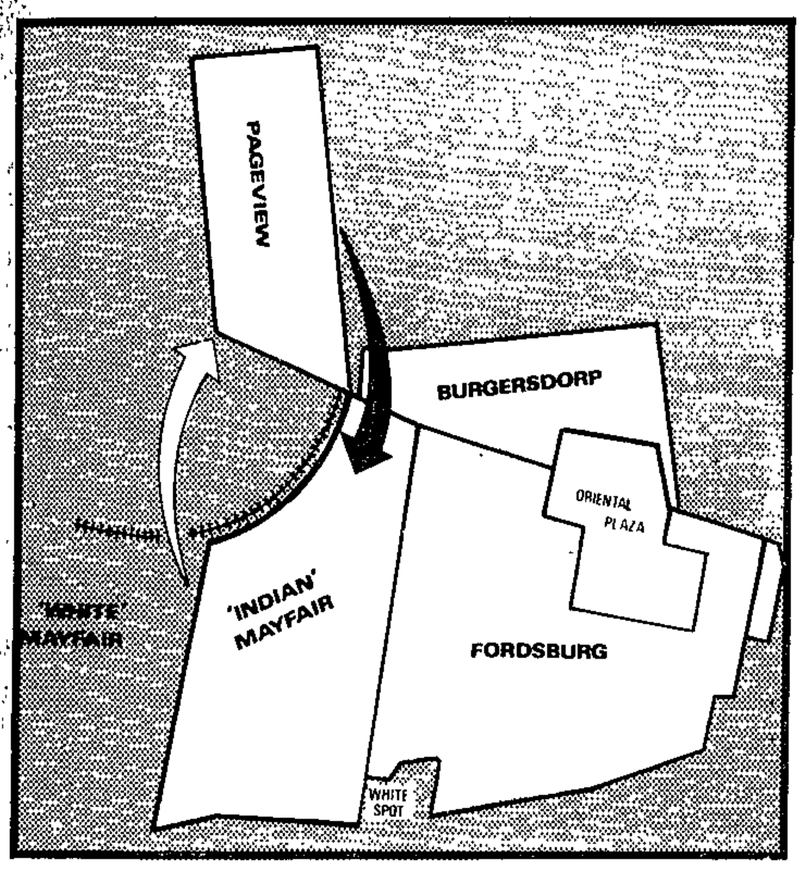
Mr Chandrakant Hari, treasurer of the Save Pageview Association and a leading businessman who still lives in that suburb, says that all over the world the poorest people live in the centre of the cities.

Mr Hari says that in Pageview 1 200 Indian families lost 467 stands. In Mayfair, 100m down the road, roughly the same number of families will gain 480 stands.

Mr Chandrakant Hari, standing in front of one of the two mosques which remain in Pageview, vows he will never leave the now-white suburb. He is one of 67 Indian families who have refused to move.

Changing Pageview from an Indian area to a white one, and Mayfair from white to Indian, did not work out as neatly as a game of chess. Bitterness and fear — and defiance — have been produced.

As bulldozers demolish the former Indian houses in Pageview, squatters such as Lucas and Elizabeth Ngwenya move in.
● Pictures by Dale Yudelman



Redrawing the group area lines in central Johannesburg left a "white spot" (marked by X) and hundreds of unhappy families.

which provides some sort of shelter.
● Picture by Dale Yudelman.

Squatters in wake of the bulldozers

By Sol Makgabutlane

Somewhere among the ruins of Pageview, popularly known as "Fietas" among its black inhabitants, are scarred figures — some barely recognisable — desperately trying to start life afresh.

The figures, most of whom are diseased skeletons, quietly and stealthily slipped into the area as soon as State bulldozers began flattening Indian houses for redevelopment for white occupation.

These are homeless people who gladly invade any place where they can have shelter over their heads.

Pageview squatters are found everywhere — in old cars, derelict buildings, underneath heaps of rubble and in the demolished premises. They have one bond — being outcasts of society. They are never sure what the future has in store for them.

When I visited the area most of the squatters cried out for help — help in finding a good home, a job and identification papers, which they believe are the key to success.

Most of them have lost all hope and consequently live from hand to mouth, concerned only about the immediate future, their life devoid of any comfort.

They carry the reminders of their hardships. Faces are scarred, lips are red, the result of heavy drinking of methylated spirits and other beverages to relieve tension and frustration. Bodies are all skin and bones.

Koos (56) is one of those staying in Pageview. His "home" is made of concrete slabs from a demolished building.

He has gathered chicken feathers to make a warm floor, but not only did he get warmth — the feathers also attracted ants and flies, the latter humming noisily throughout our interview

He was born in Brits and came to stay with a friend in Western Township, south of Johannesburg, when he got a job in the city.

"But the way I was so 'sleg' I was in and out of jail. I don't want to lie — I carried a knife and stabbed many fellows who tried to mess around with me.

"Once, when I returned from jail, I found my friend gone from Western Township and I then had nowhere to stay. So I came here in Fietas to look for a place among the houses that were being demolished," he said, coughing loudly.

TWO CHILDREN

While in jail he worked for a long time in the mortuary. "This affected me. Since then I've developed 'falling sickness'. I go around falling down whenever I walk long distances," he said.

"Yes," interjected Marie (55), who said she was Mr Nelson's wife, "since Koos came from that awful mortuary he has been having this sickness".

Marie, who was born in Worcester in the Cape and has two children back home, became homeless when her white employers in Johannesburg emigrated.

"I searched and searched, but there was no work and no housing for me."

She wants to go back to the Cape but has no money.

There was a sudden whirlwind and the hapless couple withdrew deeper into their home.

Another squatter, Ella (45), is suffering from epilepsy.

She was a canteen assistant at a big Johannesburg factory but lost the job because of the constant bouts of her disease.

She has a family in Vryburg, in the Cape, where she last visited three years ago.

"Look where I sleep," she beseeched, pointing at nearby scrapyard, "like a rabbit." The watchman at the gate is kind and allows me to sleep there. But sometimes, when he is in a bad mood, he refuses and I have to sleep in one of the wrecked houses."

When the hustle and bustle of activity in Pageview is over, the squatters will have to move on — and on.

Township approved

By Yusuf Nazeer

Star 15/12/83

The Government has given an Indian family the go-ahead to develop a new township in Vereeniging.

The Dadabhay family from Roshnee, Vereeniging, will develop Dadaville Gardens in a five-phase plan over 18 months.

Although the proclamation is expected within the next two to three months, the Provincial Administration has approved the sale of stands to people wanting to go ahead with the building of their own homes, one of the directors of Dadaville Estates, Mr Ahmed Dadabhay, said.

Phase one will involve the release of 450 stands for private development. A group of package-deal homes, for people who cannot afford to build their own, will be erected in the second phase.

Dadaville Gardens is next to the Indian township of Roshnee on the outskirts of Vereeniging.

It will be officially opened on Saturday and Sunday for viewing from 2.30 pm to 5 pm.

MP wants 84 Stw costs met

20/12/83

Political Reporter

People forced to move from the part of Mayfair declared an Indian area should be compensated for any financial losses, the Member of Parliament for the area, Mr S P Barnard, said.

"It is not good enough to provide alternative accommodation. I appeal to the Minister and Department of Community Development to see that these people are no out of pocket for all the costs they will have to face," he said.

White residents have had notices saying that should they have any difficulty in relocating they should contact the Department of Community Development's Johannesburg regional office in Bree Street.

66-

GROUP AREAS — TRANSVAAL

1984

JANUARY ___ DEC,

'Religious war' if mosque is removed

By JEANETTE MINNIE
Municipal Correspondent

THE secretary of the Save Pageview Association, Mr Soni Hari, warned yesterday that there could be a "religious war" if efforts were made to remove or demolish the Pageview mosque.

Mr Hari, who is not a Muslim, said yesterday: "There is one area where you do not threaten a Muslim — and that's his religion."

He was reacting to reports that white Pageview residents, who have been resettled in the area by the Department of Community Development, are complaining about the Call to Prayer made by the mosque caretaker over a powerful loudspeaker five times a day. The first call is at dawn and the last at about 8pm.

"We warned the authorities as far back as three years ago that this would become a problem if whites were moved into Pageview," Mr Hari said.

He said some white residents may have been misled into believing that in time the mosque would be moved.

"But the city council has given an undertaking not to do this. The council knows very well the religious sensitivity which surrounds a mosque," Mr Hari said.

Earlier this month the Rand Daily Mail reported that police were investigating whether to prosecute a white Pageview man who had allegedly threatened to shoot the mosque caretaker one morning when he made the dawn call.

Yesterday Mr Hari explained that in terms of Islamic law a mosque could not be moved and that the ground on which it stood was sacred.

He said in terms of Islamic law the five Calls to Prayer had to be made at the specified times and loud enough for all Muslims in the area to hear.

"In Pageview this means that the calls must be heard from 11th Street to 23rd Street. In fact, the mosque may have to make even louder calls in future through a more powerful loudspeaker system to reach Muslims in Mayfair," Mr Hari said.

The Pageview mosque is attended by 64 of the 67 remaining Indian families in the suburb.

It is also attended by hundreds of Muslims who work in the Fordsburg area and the main Friday afternoon assembly is attended by over 1 100 Muslims.

The remaining families cannot be evicted by the Department of Community Development until the issue is decided by the Supreme Court.

Pageview was declared a white group area in 1956 but Indian families stood their ground and refused to be moved to Lenasia 30km out of the city.

The department has built a large number of housing units for whites in Pageview.

It's not our policy, says council

Mosque is not in danger of being moved

By JEANETTE MINNIE

THE Pageview mosque is not in danger of being demolished following assurances yesterday by both the Department of Community Development and the Johannesburg City Council who said it was not their policy to move or demolish religious sites.

A spokesman for the department said in Pretoria yesterday that the department did not move or demolish churches and that it respected the religions of the various race groups.

And a spokesman for the Johannesburg City Council said it was not policy to move or demolish churches.

The future of the mosque became uncertain this month after reports that white residents were angry over the noise caused by the five daily Calls to Prayer coming from the mosque through a powerful loudspeaker.

Plans for the route of a future road along Krause Street have had to be changed so as not to interfere with the mosque, the council spokesman said.

The department's spokesman said its function was not to investigate matters which dealt with public disturbances such as noise. Such complaints were the responsibility of the police.

About 100 homes were built in Pageview for whites by the department last year as part of the scheme to return the suburb to whites.

Pageview has been in dispute since 1956 when it was declared a white group area after Indians had lived there since the days of President Paul Kruger. President Kruger had given the land to the Asian community.

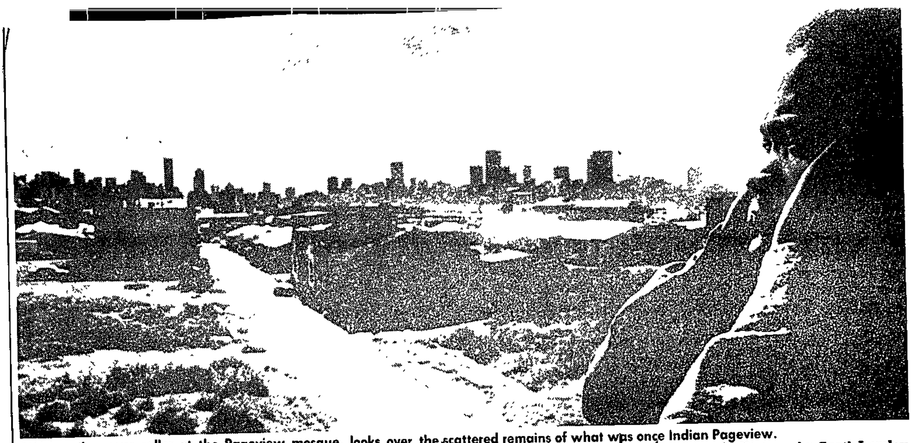
The Government reaffirmed Pageview's white group area status in 1982 when it announced that the Fordsburg-Newtown-Burghersdorp area would be declared an Indian group area instead.

But 67 Indian families have refused to move from Pageview and the issue is still in the hands of the Supreme Court. An application for an interdict to restrain the department from evicting any more Indians was made two years ago and the case is still pending.

Sixty-four of the families are Muslims and they are served by the Pageview mosque. Hundreds of Muslims who work in the Fordsburg area also make use of the mosque.

If the families are eventually evicted the mosque will have to remain where it is. According to Islamic law mosques cannot be moved once they have been built and the ground is regarded as being sacred.

Even if a mosque is destroyed by a natural disaster, such as an earthquake, no other mosque or any other building may be built on the site.



Haj Ismail, prayer caller at the Pageview mosque, looks over the scattered remains of what was once Indian Pageview. ● Pictures by Garth Lumley

(84) Star 12/1/84

Their move is financial suicide

Forced removals of families from two Johannesburg suburbs under the provisions of the Group Areas Act are causing financial and emotional hardships for Indians and whites alike. Under the Act, the Department of Community Development has declared Pageview, a former Indian area, a white area, and part of Mayfair, a white suburb, an Indian area. The Star looks at the costs and problems involved.

By Tim Cockerell

Forced removals of families from the suburbs of Mayfair and Pageview will create financial problems which in at least one case will amount to financial suicide.

The Star chose two families at random, one from each population group, to find out what the removals would mean to them in rands and cents.

Mr and Mrs Fanie Naude moved to their four-bedroom house in Mayfair five months ago.

The move from Witpoortjie involved placing their son Stefie (5) at EP Beaumont School in Grosvenor near Mayfair at a cost of R180 for new uniforms.

Their daughter Claudia (3) is still at home.

The house needed extensive renovation and rewiring. Mr Naude spent R700 to R800 on painting, redecoration and installation of a stove and geyser.

At a rent of R85 a month the landlord took little interest in the state of the property and two rooms still have fallen ceilings and rotting floorboards.

Mr Naude, an electrician, has now been informed by letter that the house is up for sale and he must be prepared to move.

The actual cost of the move is not a worry for the family of four as it has transport. However, the son will once again have to change schools and uniforms.

The areas open to the family are Claremont, Newlands and Pageview at the considerable increase in rent of over R400 a month for a three-bedroomed house.

Mr Naude said that the chances of finding a house near to work and suiting his pocket were small.

The plight of Mr and Mrs Chandrakant Hari involves a move from their home in 11th Street, Pageview, to Lenasia, 35 km from the city.

The family has a son and a daughter studying at university at a cost of R2 000 a year each. A move to Lenasia will mean bus fares of R100 a month each.

Their rent in Pageview is R80 a month and the university and Mr Hari's offices are within walking distance from home.

Instalments on an equivalent home in Lenasia, which they would be obliged to buy under a Community Development scheme, would be R322 a month.

The estimated cost of the move is R100 to which must be added costs of refurnishing, heating to replace their coal stoves and burglar-proofing at R300 to R400.

The entire exercise, says Mr Hari, would mean courting financial suicide.

"People cannot cut on rent, rates and so on so they cut back on clothing, food and medicines. It is plain stupidity," he says.

Mrs Queenie Miller and son Percy. They ask why they have to leave their Mayfair home with its special features such as the ramp in front of them.

The Kharsany family, one of the last families remaining in Pageview, enjoying breakfast at home.

Many worries looming for displaced families

By Mick Ellingham and Heather Saunders

Many people in the affected suburbs of Pageview and Mayfair will suffer from difficulties other than financial hardships when they are forced to move from their homes.

Among the Indians who will have to leave Pageview is the Bulbulia family of 13th Avenue.

Mrs Khatija Bulbulia says she is sad and bitter that her family is to be uprooted.

The Bulbulias have three children aged 20, 19 and 14, the youngest attending the Indian High School in Fordsburg.

Mr Bulbulia lives within walking distance of the shop he owns at the Oriental Plaza. If forced to live in Lenasia, his travelling expenses would be greatly increased.

Mrs Bulbulia says: "I wish people could be left alone to live their own lives."

The Asvat family of 12th Street also faces eviction from Pageview. Mr Adan Asvat is unemployed and finds it difficult to support his family of three children.

The family is dependent on what Mrs Asvat earns as a factory worker. If forced to move to Lenasia, the two children would have to travel by bus to attend the Islamic school 7 km away.

Mr Asvat says: "I could move to Lenasia only if the rent is the same as I pay in Pageview."

Mr Rashid Bulbulia, no relation to Mrs Khatija Bulbulia, has been dubbed "the mayor of Pageview" by business associates and has been a resident of the suburb for 48 years.

He was born in the house where he now lives and his father opened the first shop in 14th Street, Vrededorp.

When 14th Street was cleared to make way for the Oriental Plaza Mr Bulbulia made a determined stand against the move.

He was the last trader to continue operating in the area but was eventually forced to move to the Plaza.

He lives in 13th Street with his wife Jubida and three children Moosa (25), Mohammed (21) and Fatima (19).

He said that he would have nothing to do with Lenasia and sent his children to a private school in Johannesburg.

"Pageview is my life," he said.

Since Mayfair was proclaimed an Indian area, among the many affected was the Vasconcelos family living in Clifton Street.

Mrs Maria Vasconcelos's eldest son, aged eight, is mentally handicapped and attends a special school in the area.

Mrs Vasconcelos said: "We can't afford to move anywhere else so we will stay here as long as we can."

Among the hardest hit by the pending removal of whites from the suburb is a family of physically disabled people living in a specially modified house.

They are a widow, Mrs Queenie Miller, her two sons Paul (28) and Percy (27) and her widowed sister Mrs Bianca Hyman.

The special features of their house in Soper Street are wide passages, ramps and spacious rooms which allow free access to all parts of the home.

Mr Paul Miller is the only breadwinner of the family in his job as a lift operator at a Mayfair department store. Transport to and from work is provided by Saint Giles Association for the Physically Handicapped.

Mrs Miller does not know where the family will move to. She says: "I've been praying and praying, but it doesn't help."

The owner of the house, Mrs Mary Sham says: "The only happiness they have is to sit in the sun on the porch."

Mrs Sham says she is disappointed and dependent at leaving the Millers homeless by having to sell her house, but she has no choice.

84

84

Love thy neighbour

● The Pageview XI practises in Fourteenth Street nearly every evening at about 6 o'clock

On the surface, Pageview is a model of inter-racial harmony. It's where white and Indian kids play cricket together on the streets. But inside the lounges of some white homes, grumbles can be heard . . .

By DANIELA WYSZKOWSKI

THE white Erasmus family's small living room in 22nd Street was cluttered with big cardboard boxes.

The family is moving out this weekend after only four-and-a-half months in Pageview, Johannesburg.

Mr Gert Erasmus said there were no visible signs of the Indians moving — so his family was going to his brother-in-law's place in Kliprivier.

Mr Erasmus and his wife Anna, who have two sons aged 16 and 10, were concerned that no matter which way their relatives came to visit them, they would always see Indian houses.

"They told us the Indians would be out by the end of December," said Mrs Erasmus.

"We don't like it here — this place will always stay 'Vietas' (the name given by old residents)."

"They can give this place back to the Indians, I don't believe in mixed residential areas."

Mr Erasmus was embarrassed by the Muslim *azaan* — call to prayer — when his relatives were visiting.

"They ask what kind of place I'm staying in where I have to listen to Indians," said Mr Erasmus, who believes Pageview will one day be given back to the Indians.

Another point that hurt was when the family watched a post office van pull up outside its Indian neighbour's house to install a telephone.

"We can't get a telephone," said Mr Erasmus. "The post office tells me I'll get one in 1985.

"But an Indian has a phone — and that tells me they're not moving."

Mr Johannes Oosthuizen, also of 22nd Street, works night shifts. He said the five daily calls to prayer disturbed him when he slept during the day.

He said he couldn't get accustomed to it. "I don't know what it is but it does something to me and it makes me furious!"

The mosque and its loudspeakers would lead to racial friction, he added.

"Why should they disturb people who don't share their religion?

"We have no interest in going to the mosque at 4am," he said.

Mr Oosthuizen would not like to see the mosque demolished, but he said the loudspeakers should be turned off.

"They must know what time to go to pray. Often on a Sunday or Monday I get up at 4am and watch.

"There are four families living across the road, but only one man gets up," he said.

He knew what time to attend his church in Crosby.

But besides the call to prayer, Mr Oosthuizen said he wanted to live in his "own group area".

"This area is white but my neighbours are Indian.

"Maybe I'm old fashioned but I can't see different races living together," he said.

Pointing to the house across the road, Mr Oosthuizen said: "Nobody wants to live there because there are Indians living at the back of it and next door.

"It's the first time in my life that I've had Indian neighbours," said Mr Oosthuizen. "Why not leave it Indian? There are Indian and coloured schools across the road."

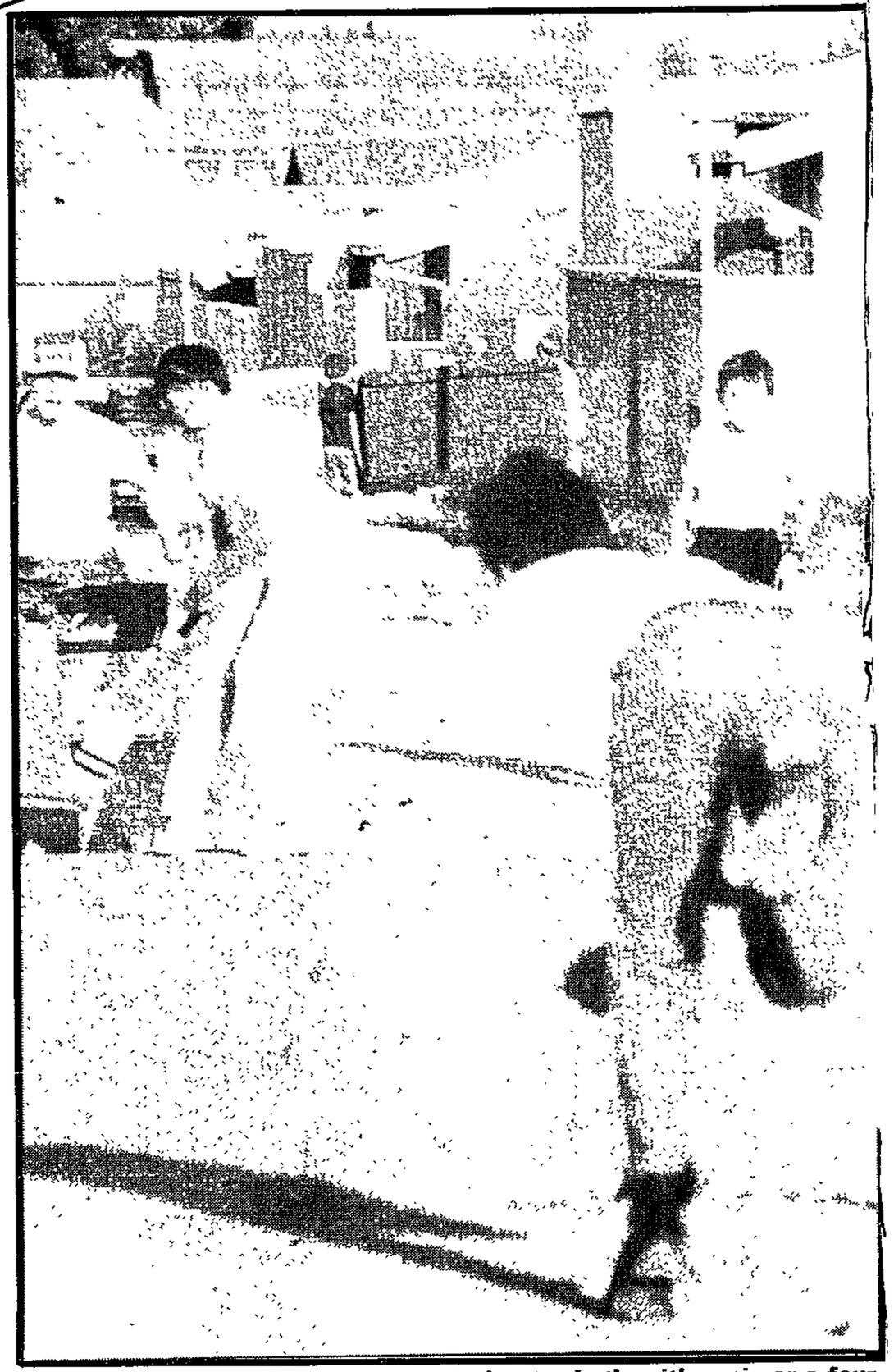
Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, secretary of the Save Pageview Association, said whites had moved in just over a year ago and "everybody gets on like a house on fire".

On his way home from the mosque he stopped to watch a few overs of a street cricket game.

"Just look at this. Some of the whites never saw a cricket bat before and some of the Indians never saw a rugby ball before.

"But they taught each other the games," said Mr Kharsany.

"Pageview proves that there is no need for the Group Areas Act."



● The Pageview children care more about whether it's a six or a four

Pageview's children get batting order right

AT 6 O'CLOCK most evenings in Fourteenth Street, the young Pageview XI sets something of an example in the troubled neighbourhood: the batting order is decided on cricketing skill.

"Ja, kids will be kids — they don't understand," says a white resident.

But the children — Indian and white — understand a lot about Pageview and its problems. They'll tell you that they're friends with everybody.

Opening batsman Mohammed Amod (12), who hit a six and a four off fast bowler Marius Grobler (16), says there are no problems about Indians and whites living together in Pageview.

"It's wonderful! We know about the fight to get us out — but we don't mind living with them," he says.

Marius, who's at Hoërskool Helpmekaar, says Mohammed hit two fours off him, not a six and a four. It's difficult to tell when there's an imaginary boundary only the players know about.

Marius says the only problem with some of his Indian teammates is that they are sometimes "bad losers".

"They once challenged us to a cricket match. We got 11 guys together and they had a team. The whites won by four wickets and four runs," he says.

"We like playing with them," says Marius who hit a four off 11-year-old Riaz Mohammed Coovadia. "We're friends. Colour isn't important."

Teammate Deon van As (13) who's in standard seven at Helpmekaar, says: "We're friends with everybody. Sometimes we fight but not always."

Riaz, who goes to Bree Street Primary, says the only thing he didn't like about the white kids is that they "mocked" his religion.

"They tease us and call us (racist) names." He says it is only the children in the "white" part of Pageview — Tenth Street and further down — who do that.

● Pageview muezzin Mr Ahamadu Jafaroe calls the faithful to prayer Pictures: HERBERT MABUZA

Muezzin's early call angers sleepers

THE only dispute that can be pin-pointed between whites and Indians living side by side in Pageview is over the loudspeaker-broadcast pre-dawn *azaan* (call to prayer) at the local mosque.

Most of Pageview — historically an Indian and coloured trading and residential area — was demolished by government order to turn it into a cheap housing scheme for whites.

Whites and Indians have been living there for more than a year.

But some of the Indian residents stood fast and are awaiting the outcome of a Rand Supreme Court case in which they have opposed their removal.

White residents have recently kicked up a fuss over the "noise" they say is caused by the early morning chant of the muezzin at the mosque as he calls fellow Muslims to prayer.

Tempers flared to the point where the muezzin was allegedly threatened at gunpoint last month. But the matter was dropped.

The Johannesburg city councillor for the area, Mr Jan van Blerk, said a petition was being circulated asking the council to take action to have the noise level reduced.

The petition is to be handed to the council at the end of the month.

Meanwhile, Mr van Blerk has appealed to the Muslim community to settle the dispute amicably.

The muezzin, Mr Ahamadu Jafaroe, said this week he had been threatened by a man with a gun who was "tired of the noises I made at four in the morning".

A member of the mosque committee said: "We have to hold a meeting — and urgently."

Asked if his committee would be prepared to turn down the volume of the loudspeakers, he said: "Let us sit and talk."

(84) Hansard Q61.16
Mayfair 1/2/84

13. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Community Development:

Whether he intends to introduce legislation concerning residential areas for Coloured and Indian persons living in Mayfair, Johannesburg; if so, when?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

No.

(84) Hansard Q. 61. 37
3/2/84

Marlboro

3. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Community Development:

(a) What progress was made in 1983 in the development of Marlboro for the occupation of Indians and (b) what further progress is it anticipated will be made in this regard in 1984?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Two townships were proclaimed on 26 October and 30 November 1983 respectively and preliminary work for the allocation of sites was brought to an advanced stage.

(b) The allocation and sale of sites. A school is also under construction for completion during 1984.

BAND: The church's band playing at Bishop Masango's funeral yesterday.

Residents want miners out

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

THE MINISTER for Manpower Utilisation, Mr P T du Plessis, will be asked by the Springs Town Council to provide a solution to the problem of black mine workers from a nearby mine compound, who are accused of "disturbing the peace and over-running" one of the town's white suburbs.

A spokesman for the council told The SOWETAN at the weekend that the council will present confidential reports on crime conditions in the Strubenvale suburb, following the killing of an aged cafe owner who was found murdered in his shop in November last year, less than half a kilometer from the Grootvlei Mine's No 3 shaft compound.

The reports were supplied to the council by the East Rand Administration Board (Erab), the South African Police and the Springs Traffic Department. The spokesman said the reports will be handed to Mr Sam de Beer, in the area, who will submit them to Mr du Plessis.

At its monthly council meeting last week, the council unanimously passed management committee recommendation that the Grootvlei mine management be urged to expedite the erection of shopping and other facilities for mine workers on their premises, in order to avoid confrontation between the mine workers and the white residents in the suburb.

Last year, Mr Gert Parsons, the present deputy mayor of Springs, suggested in a council meeting that a wall be built between the compound and the suburb. This suggestion was later rejected by the council following an outcry from both black and white community leaders in KwaThema and Springs.

For the past three years, property owners in the suburb have been waging a battle to keep the black mine workers from entering their suburb to do their weekend shopping, claiming that they were noisy, polluted the area and lowered property values.

School wants Det probe

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

THE Tshabalala School committee in Katlehong, Germiston, will send a memorandum this week to the Department of Education and Training (Det), calling on the department to investigate the demotion of the school's principal to an assistant teacher last year.

Mr Moses Mamporo was demoted last October from principal of the school to assistant teacher. Mr Mamporo had been principal of the school since 1981.

The Alberton Circuit Office of Det said Mr Mamporo could not meet the standards required by the department for him to lead a school during the three years' probation period he was given.

After his demotion, the Tshabalala School committee presented a memorandum to Mr A Theron, Det Alberton Circuit inspector and another copy to Mr D A Scholtz, the department's regional director in the Highveld calling for his reinstatement as principal.

The school committee recently met Mr Theron and Mr Scholtz to discuss the memorandum but the meeting ended in a deadlock.

Last week, the school committee held a parents' meeting where it was decided that the school committee should write another memorandum to Mr Scholtz, asking him to appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate the issue.

The parents and the school committee also decided at the meeting to appoint Mr Norman Maduna, a teacher at the school, as an acting principal until the matter is solved.

Mr Jacob Khoali, the chairman of the school committee, told The SOWTAN at the weekend that this committee will present its mem-

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WARRING PARTIES

From Page 1

Campodonico, Mario Varaz and Raul Gonzales would still be retained after their contracts had expired at the end of the month. Officials said it was too early to table that as the issue facing them was the Top Eight final.

The unsatisfied Tuani who, together with his Chilean players missed their Thursday training session, threatened not to accompany the team to Durban.

It is history that a last minute peace truce was called between the warring parties. Tuani was coaching Swallows yesterday.

And when they took the second half against the threatening Wits, Campodonico put them back to life by equalising. The winning goal was provided by the R22 000 worth striker, Thomas "Who" Hlongoane, when everybody was resigned to a 1-all draw.

Krugersdorp 'no' to black attorneys

By Terry Friend, West Rand Bureau

An application by two black attorneys to practise in Krugersdorp was given a unanimous thumbs down by the town council last night.

The council was asked to comment on an application made to the Department of Co-operation and Development, but has no power to refuse the application.

Mr M J Kuanho and Mr A S Khanyile, of Soweto, applied to open a firm of attorneys in the Astor Building, Princess Marina Street, Olivanna. There are no suitable facilities in Kagiso, Soweto, and the offices must by law be within 8 km of the courts.

Mr C Viljoen rose first and shouted: "I cannot see the logic in the blackening (verswarting) of the town. We don't know these people. Are they socialists — the jackals of the communists — just like the other one?"

He was referring to a previous case in which an application by another black attorney, Mr Moses Mohlahledi, was supported by the council. In a subsequent Press report, Mr Mohlahledi's political views were described as socialist.

Mr A van Wyk said the council should leave the matter to the department: "Give it to the wing and let the wing score."

Management committee chairman Mr I Nel said he did not agree, as the council had a duty to comment. "They must be accommodated at places where they can bring their own councils into being," he said.

Mr P Kruger: "The case has no merit. I recommend that they not be allowed."

Mr Viljoen: "What merit did the previous one have?"

The council then unanimously resolved to oppose the applications.

● See Page 2.

Mr Joseph Kuanho (seated) and Mr Aubrey Khanyile — a unanimous thumbs down to their application to open a practice in Krugersdorp.

Town's ban dismays black lawyers

84 29/2/84 Star

By Gavin Engelbrecht, West Rand Bureau

Two black Krugersdorp attorneys are shocked and dismayed at the council's unanimous thumbs down to their application to open a practice in town. They also reacted strongly to a councillor's statement.

Mr Joseph Kuanho (26) and Mr Aubrey Khanyile, of Soweto, applied to the Department of Co-operation and Development to open their offices at the Astor complex in Krugersdorp. The offices must, by law, be within 8 km of the courts.

The council was asked to comment on the application but had no power to refuse it.

Mr Khanyile said the first he had heard of the decision was when a warrant officer from John Vorster Square contacted him requesting an interview.

He had not yet been informed by the council when interviewed last night.

"It came as a blow," said Mr Khanyile.

He said he thought the council's attitude would have changed after it had supported the application of another black attorney, Mr Moses Mohlaledi, to have a practice in town.

Mr Kuanho said he regarded a statement made by Mr C Viljoen at the council meeting as derogatory and libellous.

Mr Viljoen had said: "We don't know these people. Are they socialists — the jackals of communists — just like the other one? (He was referring to Mr Mohlaledi)." Mr Kuanho said they had not yet decided what to do regarding Mr Viljoen's comment.

The Mayor of Krugersdorp, Mr Wiets Botes, who used his casting vote in favour of Mr Mohlaledi's application, said he had voted against the two as there was insufficient information on them.

"According to information it was not clear whether they were qualified or not."

'Situation grossly mishandled'

Mandy attacks Kotze on CBD integration

By David Braun,
Political Reporter

The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and the Central Business District Association want the entire city centre, including Braamfontein, to be declared an open trading area.

Mr Nigel Mandy, spokesman for both organisations, said the city was already multiracial with integrated restaurants, working places and amenities. Black professionals and business organisations, such as the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc), already had offices in the CBD.

"We will not be happy with a few selected ghettoes for multiracial trading," he said.

Mr Mandy said the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, had grossly mishandled what should have been a straightforward announcement that the Government had accepted the recommendations of the Strydom Commission to open CBDs to trading by all race groups.

"I do not understand how this man can be tolerated by a Government which is in an evolutionary situation but which is constantly damaged by his ill-considered and uninformed statements.

"Twice, before major polls (the SA Indian Council elections in 1981 and the referendum last year), Mr Kotze has made damaging statements on matters concerning group areas.

"Now we have the situation in which, on a straightforward and favourable matter where the Government accepts the principle of local option for CBDs, this same Minister starts backtracking and muddling the issue."

Mr Mandy called on Mr Kotze to start thinking beyond the white electorate, in the spirit of the new dispensation.

He said that, while the JCC and the CBDA wanted more than just the CBDs to be open to all races, they were very happy to take this new opportunity — and any other chance that might present itself — to make progress in this area.

Johannesburg, he said, was already integrated in almost every way and it welcomed the opportunity to make this legal.

"We are all in favour of local option. Why should we wait for Pietersburg and Pretoria to feel they are ready for integration when we can go ahead immediately?"

Reef coloureds want white areas

By Yussuf Nazeer

The Minister of Community Development and the Johannesburg City Council were presented with a master plan yesterday to solve the housing shortage for coloured people in the Transvaal by incorporating "minor white areas" adjoining their townships.

The plan aims to make coloured areas in Johannesburg viable as autonomous municipalities under the new tricameral structure.

Drawn up by Mr Ralph Peffer, the management committee member for Riverlea, it envisages the coloured complex of Noordgesig, Bosmont, Westbury, Coronationville, Newclare, Riverlea and Eldorado Park taking in adjoining "minor white areas".

The white areas of Uncle Charlie's, Crown Mines, Ormonde, Evans Park, Amalgam (next to Mayfair) Croesus, Longdale, Industria, and part of Hurst Hill would become part of the complex.

The plan was presented by the Coloured Management Committee at a meeting with the Minister, Mr Pen Kotze, and other officials.

Mr Peffer told The Star it was expected the plan would be pursued by the Coloured Parliament.

"Since the Government is bent on coloureds running their own municipalities, it stands to reason that we need the infrastructure to pull in revenue to make our areas viable. If the white council is finding the limited coloured areas unpayable, how do they expect us to make them pay?" said Mr Peffer.

● In earlier editions of The Star today it was incorrectly stated that the Minister said he believed the white areas asked for "would be given" to the community. The Minister, in fact, said he believed the areas "would NOT be given" to them.

...rmany, water pumps by Britain ...tor transformers by Italy.

...p 12 cars

So far Dawie has raised R8 000.

Mrs Victor said yesterday: "Wayne's eyesight remains stable, but it will worsen as he grows older, or he could lose it overnight. .

"If the American doctors cannot help him, we still want to take him to see Disneyland before his vision goes totally."

his

who did not ... only o... doctors to prescribe that they were needed In many cases, their work could mean that a doctor need not be consulted

Opening the meeting yesterday, the president of Sana, Professor Retha van Huysteen, said many people held a low image of nursing, despite the fact that it was an independent profession with a proud history and well-defined ethical code.

The self-image of nurses was low and parts of the community also failed to see the nurse as an independent practitioner.

...r jailed for five years

...d could take it and show it to her professor She took the baby and did not return. On May 13, the baby was found by police at Gounder's home.

...g ...n

...al ...,

Gounder admitted three convictions for shoplifting.

...est she

Passing sentence Mr van der Walt said that child stealing was a very serious crime.

He sentenced Gounder to eight years' imprisonment, three years of which were suspended for five years for child stealing and to six months' imprisonment for impersonating a doctor.

He ordered that the second sentence run concurrently with the five-year jail term she will now serve.

RAM 17/3/84

Bid to speed up sale of homes in Lenasia

By JEANETTE MINNIE

THE LENASIA South/East Consultative Committee (LCC) is to attempt to persuade about 900 tenants of sub-economic houses to purchase their homes under the Government selling scheme.

The Government's Big House Sale in Lenasia South has turned out to be disappointing, with only 230 applications received from the 1 130 tenants of the sub-economic homes

The scheme, which came into operation in July last year, will only be effective until June 30 this year.

But the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, has agreed tenants of the state-owned sub-economic homes in Lenasia South, who still wish to purchase their homes, need only write to the department stating their intention to buy before July 1.

At a meeting in Johannesburg this week, Mr Kotze agreed to a request from the LCC to allow tenants to buy their homes under the State selling scheme — even if they could not raise bonds or secure finance before the July 1 deadline.

Yesterday, the chairman of the LCC, Mr Dinkie Pillay, said tenants should route their letters (stating their intention to buy) through him and that he would be setting up clerks to assist tenants to buy their homes.

The letters should be addressed to Mr Pillay at P O Box 282, Lenasia. Mr Pillay's phone number is 852-9740.

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MON 12 - SAT 17 MARCH

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R0.58
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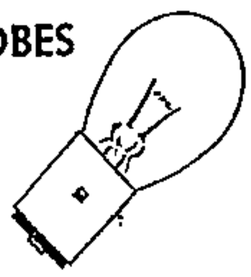
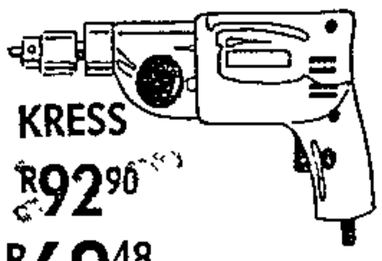


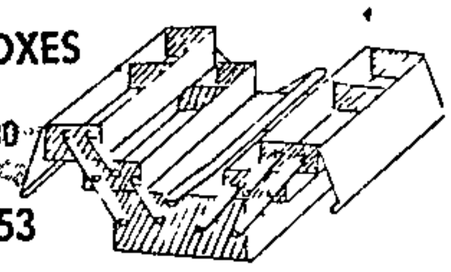
5 ℓ OIL
R8.50
R6.62

BLACK & DECKER
R67.90
R29.93

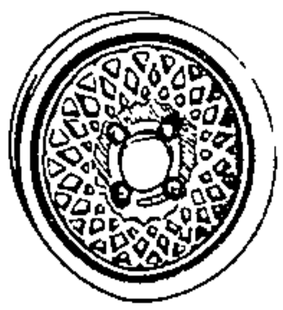
KRESS
R92.90
R69.48



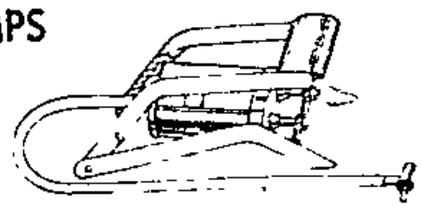
TOOL BOXES
R38.80
R19.53



COSMOS MAG WHEELS
R399.00
R278.25



FOOT PUMPS
R22.07
R6.86



Students in need of books

Mail Reporter

THE Soweto campus of Vista University is in desperate need of books to equip its library.

Donors are asked for books such as references, literary and critical work suitable for university use

The university was also asking for donations or provision of funds for a series of books of the donor's choice.

"We have three blocks which can be used as a library, but only one block is in operation at the moment. Instead, we use the other two blocks as study rooms," the chairman of the library, Ms S Dlamini, said yesterday.

Ms Dlamini said in the African languages, series such as "Ukucathula", "Igoda" and "Matema-lenyora" and others, would be most welcome.

Ms Dlamini said the University of the Witwatersrand, the Wits Council of Education and Van Schaick's bookshop in Pretoria had donated books last year.

The Soweto campus presently boasts 670 full-time and part-time students.

Donors should contact the librarian at 985-1005.

Long-servin... guilty of th...

MARITZBURG — A Sout... African Police warrant off... cer with more than 25 year... service was found guilty ... theft and fraud in the Piete... maritzburg Magistrate... Court this week.

Johannes Jacobus Lang... veldt stole more than R7 0...

of the Black township of Messina are also to be resettled. The other towns in the area of this Administration Board are being served by Black townships in Lebowa and Gazankulu.

(b) Western Transvaal: Although no housing units were built during 1983 it may be mentioned that self-build schemes have been prepared for development in seven urban Black townships within the Board's area. Details are still being negotiated by the Department of Community Development and the Administration Board.

(c) Central Transvaal: With the exception of a limited number of sites which became available after replanning, no further expansion of Atteridgeville, Saulsville and Mamelodi will take place as additional housing is mainly provided in Soshanguve.

(d) Drakensberg: The urban Black township Sobantu is small and cannot be expanded further as it is surrounded by other developed areas and land users. Imbali/Edendale in the South African Development Trust area is however being developed where additional houses will be erected.

(e) Port Natal: No sites for new houses are available in Lamontville and Chesterville. Black people who are employed in Durban are mainly from townships in the adjacent kwaZulu.

(f) Western Cape: Khayelitsha is being developed and it is intended to build a considerable number of housing units there during 1984.

Hansard Q.Col. 1035 27/4/84

National States Citizenship Act

477. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many citizens of independent Black states had become South African citizens by becoming citizens of a territorial authority area in terms of section 3(3) of the National States Citizenship Act, No 26 of 1970, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) (a) of which states were such persons citizens before so becoming South African citizens and (b) how many in respect of each such state obtained South African citizenship;

(3) (a) of which territorial authority areas did such persons become citizens in order to obtain South African citizenship and (b) how many became such citizens in respect of each such territorial authority area?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) 3 032—29 February 1984.

(2) (a) Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei.

(b)

Transkei	1 514
Bophuthatswana	250
Venda	35
Ciskei	1 233

(3) (a) Qwaqwa, KwaZulu, Lebowa, Gazankulu.

(b)

Qwaqwa	1 285
KwaZulu	1 695
Lebowa	22
Gazankulu	30

Hansard

Langa Commissioners' Courts

Q.Col. 1036 27/4/84

529. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any persons appearing before the Langa Commissioners' Courts in 1983 were legally represented in court; if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) 381.

(b) 7 509.

Langa Commissioners' Courts

531. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any women convicted at the Langa Commissioners' Courts were accompanied to gaol by dependent children in 1983; if so, (a) how many children were involved and (b) into what age categories did they fall?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) 70.

(b) Under one year of age 28, between one and two years of age 31, over two years of age 11.

Q.Col. 1038

National states: investments

Hansard 27/4/84

677. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What amounts were invested by (a) the State, (b) overseas and local White industrialists and (c) overseas companies in the industrial sector in each of the national states in the 1982-83 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
KwaZulu	R23 748 114	R12 022 300	R1 000 000
Qwaqwa	6 159 472	1 533 600	—
Lebowa	2 774 063	796 900	250 000
Gazankulu	2 175 774	719 000	—
KaNgwane	1 129 536	—	—
TOTAL	R35 986 959	R15 071 800	R1 250 000

(84) Hansard Q.Col. 1037 27/4/84

Mayfair

752. Mr S P BARNARD asked the Minister of Community Development:†

(1) (a) How many White (i) families and (ii) persons are at present resident in the Indian group area in Mayfair and (b) how many houses have been made available to these Whites by his Department;

(2) whether he intends to provide alternative accommodation to the Whites concerned; if not, why not; if so, (a) where and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) 86

(ii) 361

(b) 10 houses have been made available to date.

(2) Yes.

(a) In Lindberg Park, Crown Gardens, Triomf, Paarlshoop and Albertsville;

(b) as and when housing is requested and accepted by the families concerned.

Hansard Q.61.1039
27/4/84

Indians who entered Republic

785. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:†

(1) (a) How many Indians entered the Republic (i) in each year from 1978 up to and including 1983 and (ii) from 1 January 1984 to the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) (i) how many such Indians were immigrants, (ii) from what countries did they come and (iii) how many came from each country;

(2) whether any Indians entered the Republic illegally in the above-mentioned periods; if so, (a) how many in each such period, (b) from what countries did they come and (c) how many came from each country?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) (i) and (ii) Separate statistics in respect of Indians who entered the Republic as visitors or otherwise are not kept by the Department of Internal Affairs.

(b) (i) No Indian immigrants in the normal sense of the word, entered South Africa since 1978. The only Indians that were allowed to come to the Republic on a permanent basis, are people that were allowed to do so on humanitarian grounds. Special exemption is granted to them in terms of section 7 *bis* of the Aliens Act, 1937. The overwhelming majority of the people so admitted are wives, children and aged parents of South African Indians. Since 1978 the following numbers of wives, children and aged parents have been admitted:

1978	—	254
1979	—	90
1980	—	107
1981	—	61
1982	—	33
1983	—	49

1 January 1984 until 31 March 1984—16

(ii) and (iii) Such statistics are not readily available

(2) (a), (b) and (c) A search of the Department's records revealed no information about any Indians having entered the Republic illegally during the period referred to.

Soil Conservation Act

847. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture:

What estimated number of farms in each region of the Republic had been planned in terms of the Soil Conservation Act, No 76 of 1969, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

31 March 1984.

Natal Region	:	5 150
Eastern Cape Region	:	7 952
Karoo Region	:	7 900
Free State Region	:	11 089
Winter Rainfall Region	:	7 820
Transvaal Region	:	14 650
Highveld Region	:	17 630
Total	:	72 191

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Leandra: assurance given on removals

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Highveld Development Board has guaranteed that no families will be removed from the township of Leandra before May 21.

On that day cases of those who lack urban residence rights will be put to the Chief Commissioner for the Northern Areas.

Fears that immediate removals were on the cards were set off yesterday by the rehousing of several township families in the State renewal scheme adjoining the old privately built settlement.

NO DECISION

The HDB housing director, Mr F Oberholzer, stated emphatically: "Until now it has not been decided that anybody will be removed to the homelands.

"There are 116 families resident in Leandra who do not qualify for family accommodation because they do not have section 10 (1) (a) or (b) rights (that is permananet urban residence rights under the Black Urban Areas Act).

"But they have all been allowed into the Leandra area by employees of the municipality or the administration board at the time and the breadwinner has 10 (1) (d) rights (to do contract work).

"In view of that it would be absolutely wrong to resettle those families," Mr Oberholzer said.

Mr Shofick Shaikjee, his wife Waheeda and their baby were one of three families evicted from a Pageview home yesterday. Officials of the Department of Community Development removed their belongings and broke doors and windows. The families were granted stays of eviction by a Rand Supreme Court judge, who ordered the department to refrain from demolishing the home any further.

Evicted couples granted court order

By Gavin Engelbrecht

Three Indian couples, who were forcibly evicted from their Pageview home yesterday, have been granted leave of stay following an urgent application to the Rand Supreme Court.

An interim interdict was granted only after their belongings were removed from their 20th Street home and windows and doors broken out by officials of the Department of Community Development.

Anger, frustration and disgust were Mr Abubaker Moosa's response on returning home to find his belongings piled on the pavement.

Mr Moosa and his brother, who shared the home with their wives and another couple with a six-week-old baby, were approached on Friday by the department's officials.

"They told me to vacate the house by Monday as they intended demolishing the house," said Mr Moosa.

He added that they alleged the occupants were being evicted as the owner no longer stayed at the house.

"We have stayed here our whole lives. In 1961 we were kicked out of Spohiatown — and now this," he said.

Mr Moosa said the action had come as a surprise for him as an interdict had been granted two years ago restraining the department from evicting the 67 remaining families in the area, pending an outcome.

Mr Justice D J Curlewis heard an urgent application yesterday afternoon and granted an interim interdict ordering the department to refrain from demolishing the Moosas' house any further. He set the return date as Tuesday next week.

Mr Moosa said he had found alternative accommodation as they would not be able to stay in the house without any windows or doors.

The secretary of the Save Pageview Association, Mr Ebrahim Kaharsany, said the action was "absolutely inhumane".

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

No, but the survey is being held in abeyance pending the result of an investigation into certain proposals by the Municipality of Port Alfred.

Stockenström

*21. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether a decision has been taken to resettle the Coloured community of Stockenström in the Eastern Cape; if so, (a) where are they to be resettled and (b) when are they to be moved there;

(2) whether valuations of the properties concerned have been completed; if not, why not; if so, when will payment be made;

(3) whether the persons to be resettled will be afforded the opportunity of purchasing freehold agricultural property in the new settlement area; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM (for the Minister of Community Development):

(1) The matter is still being investigated.

(2) and (3) Fall away.

Hansard Q. Col. 1351
25/5/84

Jan Smuts Airport

*22. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the South African Airways provides transport between Jan Smuts Airport and the homes of (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian stewardesses; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a), (b) and (c) Yes, within a specified radius from Jan Smuts Airport.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask the hon the Minister whether the buses are separate or whether all three race groups use the same bus?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the air hostesses and the cabin crews are picked up separately because all of them obviously do not live in the same area. We pick them up if they live within a radius of 24 kilometres from Jan Smuts Airport, whether they are Black, White or Brown. However, they are picked up in separate motorcars, not buses.

*23. Mr P G SOAL—Education and Training—Reply standing over.

Hansard Q. Col. 1352
25/5/84

Brits: Indian group area

*24. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether his Department intends erecting a business complex in the Indian group area of Brits; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what will be the nature of this complex;

(2) whether there is a shortage of houses for Indians in Brits; if so, what is the extent of this shortage;

(3) whether his Department intends to build any dwelling units in the Indian group area of Brits: if not, why not; if so,

(4) whether these units will be built on (a) an economic and/or (b) subeconomic basis; if so, (i) how many units will be built and (ii) when is it anticipated that they will be ready for occupation?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Community Development):

(1) No, it is the policy at present to give priority to the provision of infrastructure. Moreover the Indian traders are already settled in the Indian areas.

(2) The Department does not have particulars on housing shortages at its disposal but a further township will nevertheless be proclaimed in the near future.

(3) No, but if applications are received from applicants who qualify, the applications will be considered.

(4) Falls away.

Question standing over from Wednesday, 23 May 1984:

Dumping of grape fruit

*21. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture:

With reference to his reply to Question No 15 on 16 May 1984, which welfare organizations (a) were approached by the Citrus Board in connection with the grape fruit destined to be dumped and (b) availed themselves of the offer?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM (for the Minister of Agriculture):

(a) The Citrus Board itself did not approach individual welfare organizations, but offered the grape fruit to the Fund for Surplus Food of the Mayor of Durban which in turn arranged for the distribution thereof.

(Rest of reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

(b) Umlazi and District Child and Family Society; Rossburgh Senior Citizens; Arjan Benevolent Society; Lake Haven Children's Home; Daydown Centre; Durban Child Welfare Society; Quamashu Children's Home; Nazareth House; Lions Welfare Group; Tafta; Umlazi Place of Safety; Daughters of Charity; Peacehaven; Issy Geshen Home; Quamashu Christian Centre; Kwatinkwa Home for the Deaf; Merit and Protek; Othandweni; St. Martin's Home; St. Monica's; St. Philomena's; Wendoline's Mission; Wylie House; Quamashu Zamokuhle Women's Welfare Society; Umtizumo Black Child and Family Welfare Society; Sibusiswe Claremont Child and Family Welfare Society; Musgrave Road Methodist Church; Durban and District Community Chest; Natal Association for Coloured Physically Disabled; Natal Indian Cripple Care; Natal African Blind Society; Durban African Child and Family Welfare; St. Giles Association; Natal Society for the Blind; Voluntary Mercy Aid Durban; Chatsworth Child and Family Welfare Society; Spes Nova School; Ematupeni/Zineli Cripple Care Centres; Durban Homes for Men; Queensburgh Cheshire Homes; Quamashu Zomokuhle Women's Welfare Society; Blessed Martin Deporres Home for the Aged; St. Theresa's Home for Boys; St. Philomena's Home for Girls; Kloof Rest Home; Ethelbert Children's Home; Durban Mental Health; Durban Crèche and Children's Home; Durban Cripple Care Field Services; Nicro; Senior Citizens Housing Project; Durban Christian Centre; Durban Benevolent Society.

For written reply: Hansard
25/5/84

Black residential areas

Q. Col. 1354

911. Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

How many Blacks were on (a) 1 January 1970, (b) 1 January 1980 and (c) 1 January 1984 or the latest specified date for which figures are available resident in the Black residential areas of (i) Beaufort-West, (ii) Victoria-West, (iii) Prieska, (iv) Carnarvon, (v) Upington and (vi) Cradock?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Pageview man is fighting Govt for return of his home

By Fiona Macleod

A 67-year-old Pageview man described in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday how he returned to his home early one Monday morning to find his furniture piled haphazardly on the pavement and officials from the Department of Community Development breaking down the house.

Mr Ahmed Mohamed Cassim said he had no prior warning that the house which he had occupied for 24 years in 20th Street, Pageview, would be demolished.

Mr Cassim, in a civil trial before Mr Justice D J Curlewis, is seeking the repossession and restoration of his home.

He explained that he was forced to move from Sophiatown, his home for 18 years, when the area was rezoned in 1960. He bought the semi-detached house in Pageview, but it was expropriated by Community Development in November 1979. He was paid out R5 500.

On May 7 1983 he was at his Fordsburg shop when he received a message that the house was being demolished. The demolition was temporarily halted after an urgent interdict was granted in the Rand Supreme Court that afternoon.

Mr Cassim said in papers that he had since discovered that jewellery worth at least R3 000 was missing and that a new stove, a fridge and a sewing machine had been damaged.

The department has claimed that it was entitled to demolish the building as the rightful tenant, Mr Cassim's son, had vacated the property and was renting it out unlawfully.

The hearing continues.

We'll knock until Pietersburg opens, says bank boss

AFRICAN Bank managing director Moses Maubane has vowed that the bank will press ahead its application to establish a branch in Pietersburg – although his application was turned down this week for the fourth time.

MOSES MAUBANE: "Well press ahead."

In a heated debate in a Pietersburg Town Council session on Monday, which took up two-thirds of the session, a motion by one councillor calling for the matter to be referred back to the management committee pending Government clarification on future "open" trading areas, was defeated.

By Z B MOLEFE

Councilior Doep Du Preez said the establishment of the bank would be "a radical departure" from normal practice, because no black business had ever been granted trading rights in the Northern Transvaal town.

"We have the right to be in Pietersburg," said an angry Mr Maubane. "Without the financial support of blacks, Pietersburg would collapse."

Mr Maubane also told City Press that although African Bank's application has been turned down for the fourth time since 1980, it is not discouraged. "In fact, we are more determined than ever to be in every central business district throughout the country," he said.

"We will knock on Pietersburg's door until they open.

"Our treatment by the Pietersburg town council is unfair ... much of the country's wealth is generated by blacks."

reason for the hon member's question. [Interjections.]

†Mr J H HOON: Further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask: If I convene a meeting for teachers, and as group leaders I take along the hon member for Rissik and the hon member for Koedoespoort, will the hon the Minister also accept an invitation to address such a secret meeting of teachers convened by me?

†The MINISTER: If the hon member convenes a meeting which he arranges as an MP and for which he issues invitations, if it is not secret, as he says, but the invitations are extended to all who are concerned with education, I shall hold it with the greatest of pleasure—and I do not think he will invite me there again! [Interjections.]

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should very much like to know whether teachers not supporting the National Party will be discriminated against in any way? [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: Sir, there will be no discrimination whatsoever against any teacher on the grounds of his political affiliation. As long as he practises his political affiliation—to whatever political party he may belong—in accordance with the conditions of service existing for teachers, which give them the freedom to be members of political parties, to be members of the executive committees of political parties, but which prohibit them from actively participating in public in a political context, for example, by being a speaker at a public meeting, he will not be discriminated against, but if the conditions are not complied with, the responsible education authorities will deal with the matter in a responsible way, as they have always done.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can I therefore accept that any political party will have the right in future to invite teachers to attend discussions held by members of a particular political party and to state the standpoint of the party with regard to the education . . . [Interjections.]

†Mr SPEAKER: Order!

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I think that a Minister who is responsible for education, has the responsibility to explain to that professional group concerned, accepted education policy—not contentious matters, but accepted education policy, which has been approved by the Government in terms of its authority or by Parliament in terms of its legislation, provided that he does it in a professionally justified manner, just as my hon colleague the Minister of Law and Order has the right and the responsibility to accept, and will accept, such invitations when he is invited by members of the profession for which he is responsible, namely the Police, to state it to them in a responsible official manner. Neither that colleague nor any other colleague who is responsible for professional groups nor I will, however, make the error of judgement of indulging in party politics on such an occasion, because we know the difference between the official conduct of the incumbent of a public post and petty politics. We will for example, not make the mistake of saying what the hon member for Rissik recently said here with reference to a visit abroad of the hon Prime Minister, not as a party politician, but as the leader of this country, and the statements he made in a dignified and statesmanlike manner at Clarens in Switzerland. The hon member then deemed it fit to say in this House:

> Even in the house in which President Paul Kruger died I have to hear that everything that was beautiful and fine for Paul Kruger and that has been destroyed during the past four, five years, is being used to help the NP along on this road to destruction.

If one is so uncapable of distinguishing between the official standpoint adopted by an office-bearer and what he does as a politician at a party-political meeting, then one will of course continue asking such questions. [Interjections.]

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, further arising . . .

†Mr SPEAKER: Order! I shall allow one more supplementary question.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does he agree with the attitude of the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning that only Ministers will have the privilege . . .

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING: That is not what I said.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: I want to know whether only Ministers of the State will have the privilege of addressing teachers with regard to education or the education policy as far as the new dispensation is concerned.

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION: Mr Speaker, I believe that when a professional group is concerned, it should be done by the office-bearer responsible for the management and the administration on the part of the State in regard to that professional group.

†Mr G B D McINTOSH: Mr Speaker . . .

†Dr A L BORAINE: Mr Speaker, further arising . . .

†Mr SPEAKER: Order! When I gave the hon member for Rissik the floor, I said that I would allow one more supplementary question. The hon member for Pinelands, however, rose at the same time as the hon member for Rissik, and I am therefore allowing him to put a further question.

Dr A L BORAINE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, can he tell the House how many similar gatherings he has addressed and in which constituencies during 1984?

†The MINISTER: Mr speaker, my mental arithmetic is not good enough for me to make that calculation quickly, but there are many of them. I repeat that they were meetings convened by the official representatives of particular constituiencies in the House of Assembly and also by professional associations in those constituencies and sometimes jointly by both.

Hansard Q. Col. 1478 6/6/84

Farm schools

15. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Education and Training:

How many farm schools were closed in each province in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

Departmental statistics are divided according to regions and not provinces. The requested information in respect of each region is as follows:

	1981	1982	1983
Johannesburg	2	—	—
Northern Transvaal	14	20	11
High Veld	3	9	9
Orange Vaal	6	16	2
Orange Free State	22	7	2
Natal	10	7	2
Cape	14	10	3

(84) Hansard Q. Col. 1478 6/6/84

Delmore: dwelling houses bought out

*16. Mrs E M SCHOLTZ asked the Minister of Community Development:†

(1) Whether his Department recently bought out any dwelling-houses of Whites in Delmore; if so, when;

(2) whether these dwelling-houses were bought out with a view to occupation by Coloured persons; if so, how many dwelling-houses (a) were bought out for this purpose and (b) are occupied by Coloured persons at present?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, 1 May 1984.

(2) Yes.

(a) 70 dwellings and 14 flats.

(b) none, but as soon as all the dwellings have been vacated by the Whites, it will be sold to Coloureds.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

*17. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) were (a) reported and (b) diagnosed in the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether he intends declaring AIDS to be a notifiable disease; if not, why not; if so, when?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) and (b) Since 1982 a total of 12 confirmed cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome have become known to the Department;

(2) no, it is at present not considered to be a public health threat. The diagnosis of acquired immune deficiency syndrome is at present very difficult because there are no simple diagnostic tests available.

Hansard Q.61. 1479
6/6/84

Old-age pensions: bonus

*18. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 3 on 11 April 1984, the recently announced bonus of R22,00 to Black old-age pensioners was paid out during May 1984; if not, (a) why not, (b) how many persons were affected and (c) when is it anticipated that they will receive this bonus?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

Hansard Q.61. 1480
6/6/84

Zimbabwe: deportations

*19. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether his Department has held an investigation into allegations concerning the deportation of South African Blacks to Zimbabwe; if so, (a) what was the purport of these allegations, (b) (i) who was in charge, and (ii) what was the extent, of the investigation and (c) what were the findings;

(2) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations or complaints regarding the Additional Commissioner for Co-operation and Development at Alexandra; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations or complaints and (ii) his response thereto;

(3) whether any steps have been taken by his Department in respect of this person pending the outcome of the investigation; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) in respect of what period were they taken;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) The purport of these allegations was that law-abiding Black people with valid South African reference books and other documents are being detained without trial by the Commissioner at Alexandra for up to 13 months to make them confess that they are aliens in order to deport them to Zimbabwe.

(b) (i) The investigation was carried out under the guidance of the Deputy Director-general (Departmental Administration) of the Department of Co-operation and Development by a departmental inspector.

(ii) An in depth investigation *in loco* was carried out into the allegations by interviewing the officials concerned, by taking sworn statements from them and by obtaining relevant information.

(c) The findings are contained in a report which is being studied by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

(2) No specific complaint was received. There was a reference to statements alleged to have been made by an Additional Commissioner. These allegations were also investigated as indicated above.

(a) The allegations were contained in a telex received from City Press.

(b) On 9 May 1984.

(c) (i) The nature of the allegations is as stated in (1) above.

(ii) The Department and I immediately ordered an investigation.

(3) No steps against the Additional Commissioner can be considered until the report has been studied and the situation evaluated. If any proof of irregularities should be found, appropriate steps will obviously be taken.

(4) Not at this stage. In case it should appear desirable to do so from evidence which becomes available to me I will make a suitable statement.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, will he make those findings public or make them available to members of Parliament?

The MINISTER: If after I have evaluated the findings I consider it to be in the public interest to make them public, I will have no hesitation in doing so.

Passport control officers

*20. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) (a) How many persons have been appointed by him as passport control officers in terms of section 4 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, No 59 of 1972, since the inception of the said Act and (b)(i) how many such passport control officers are there at present and (ii) to which Government Departments are they attached in each case;

(2) whether, prior to their being gazetted as passport control officers, these persons are given any training in regard to (a) their functions and (b) the laws they will be enforcing; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of this training?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) and (b)(i) This information is not readily available. Appointments are continuously being made and withdrawn as many officers of a number of departments are placed, replaced or transferred in and from posts where their duties also include aspects of aliens control.

(b) (ii) Appointments have been made in respect of officers of the Departments of Internal Affairs, Justice, the South African Police, Finance and Co-operation and Development and of the South African Railway Police.

(2) (a) and (b) Persons employed by the Department of Internal Affairs who are appointed as passport control officers are instructed and trained to

Council

Stormclouds gather again over Pietersburg

By Dirk Nel

Another storm is brewing in the Pietersburg Town Council, this time over alleged clashes between the town clerk, Mr Jack Botes, and the mayor, Mr Hannes Engelbrecht.

It follows hot on the heels of a heated debate in the council chamber last month on an application from the African Bank to establish a branch in the town. The council turned down the bank's application.

There is increasing speculation in the town about an incident which took place at the Civic Centre during and after a meeting of the Northern Transvaal Regional Development Advisory Committee, of which Mr Botes is chairman.

Black officals from Lebowa and Gazankulu attended the meeting, and Mr Engelbrecht, a zealous supporter of the Conservative Party, allegedly objected to their use of catering facilities.

Not wishing to embarrass his guests Mr Botes evidently announced that a light lunch would be served right there.

But Mr Engelbrecht apparantly lodged another complaint after the meeting had ended with a junior municipal official involved in the catering. According to a reliable source, Mr Botes then took the matter to the town council's management committee, indicating that he would rather resign as town clerk than put up with such behaviour from the mayor.

According to one informant the mayor was cautioned by the chairman of the management committee, in Mr Botes's presence.

However, the management committee chairman, Mr Nic du Preez, denied in an interview with The Star that his committee had taken any such action. He also denied that Mr Botes threatened to resign.

Mr Botes refused to comment on the incident when approached by The Star and Mr Engelbrecht was unavailable for comment.

Time-sharing schemes: Buyers warned of pitfalls

PROSPECTIVE buyers in time-sharing schemes have been warned that they must do their homework.

Mr A U Barnetson, managing director of Ovland, the Ovenstone Group property developers, says the principle of time-sharing remains a good one.

POINTS TO PONDER

However, the buyer must "consider the following points before making his investment":

● Is the time-share owner capable of seeing the project through financially without having to borrow against the development and without having to process the development out of sales?

● Has the bond holder been made aware of the full implications of the project? Does it actually have his approval? Ideally, of course, said Mr Barnetson, the scheme should be unbonded. The prospective buyers should also establish whether the developer is capable of paying levies until all units are sold.

● Is the location good? Ideally, it should be within easy access of a major metropolitan area and should offer facilities such as beaches, golf courses, shopping centres, parking, entertainment outlets, drives, walking, mountaineering and nature reserves.

● Is the time-share management capable of servicing the project properly, not only at present but in years to come? Because this is not an easy matter, it often pays to have the scheme linked to a hotel or hotels whose managements are ideally suited to this type of work.

● Does the service provide a facility so that the time-sharer can by-pass or swop his week if he so wishes? Again, hotel management is best suited to organise this sort of service.

● As the object of time-sharing is to cut holiday costs, are you allowed to cook or consume liquor in your rooms? This is often not legally possible if the units form part of a hotel rather than simply being in its premises.

● Is the annual levy commensurate with the furnishings, fittings and service provided? Very often, said Mr Barnetson, the levy was nothing short of a "rip off." The prices of the levy should be examined, as well as the escalation rate.

● Can the development be inspected prior to making your decision? It is dangerous and unwise simply to buy your time-share on a prospectus or plan.

Mr Barnetson said that although the time-share business has had its share of fly-by-night developers, this was to be expected in so new an industry, and these organisations were being rapidly weeded out.

SIMILAR SITUATION

The situation was similar to that after the Sectional Title Act was first promulgated.

Ovland is the owner-developer of a R6-million time-share project at Mount Sheba in the Eastern Transvaal.

At the moment, selling is running slightly ahead of budget.

R30-m ru: Indians to

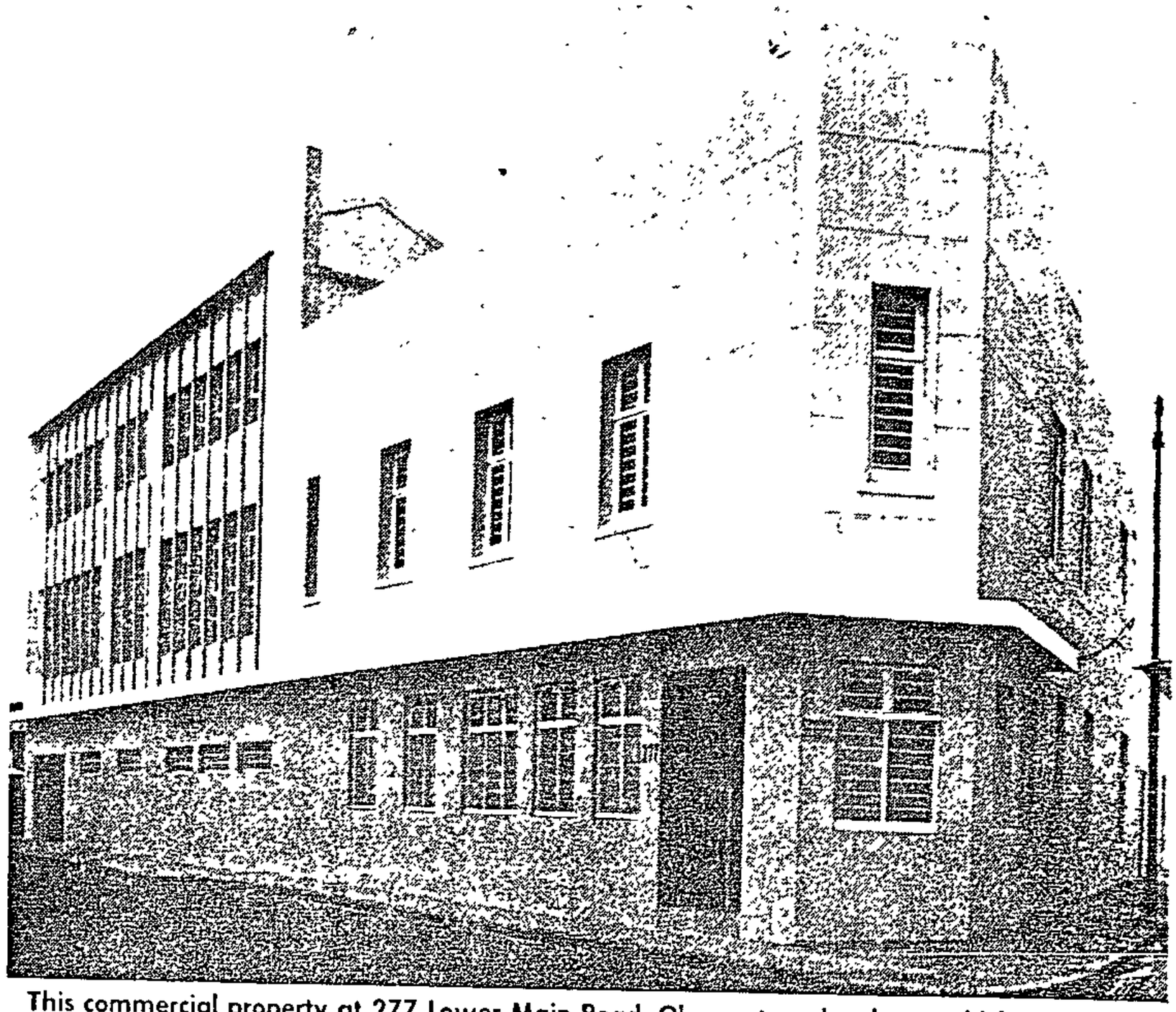
By FRANK JEANS

MAYFAIR is having a gold rush, with an estimated R30-million going into house-buying in the south-east of the Johannesburg suburb since it was proclaimed an Indian area last December.

The two-bedroom homes of 200 sq m and 250 sq m have been selling at R80 000 to R100 000, with the larger three-bedroom units on 500 sq m fetching R120 000 to R150 000.

The record price so far has been R280 000 paid for a four-bedroom house on 1 000 sq m.

More than 450 properties fell under the proclamation, with 300 accounting for residential and the remainder covering



This commercial property at 277 Lower Main Road, Observatory, has been sold for R422 500 by Faber Holland B & B. Occupied by three tenants, it is on 1 046 sq m, and has a municipal valuation of R102 780.

OPERTY

ARGUS 13/6/84 (84)

ring schemes: arned of pitfalls

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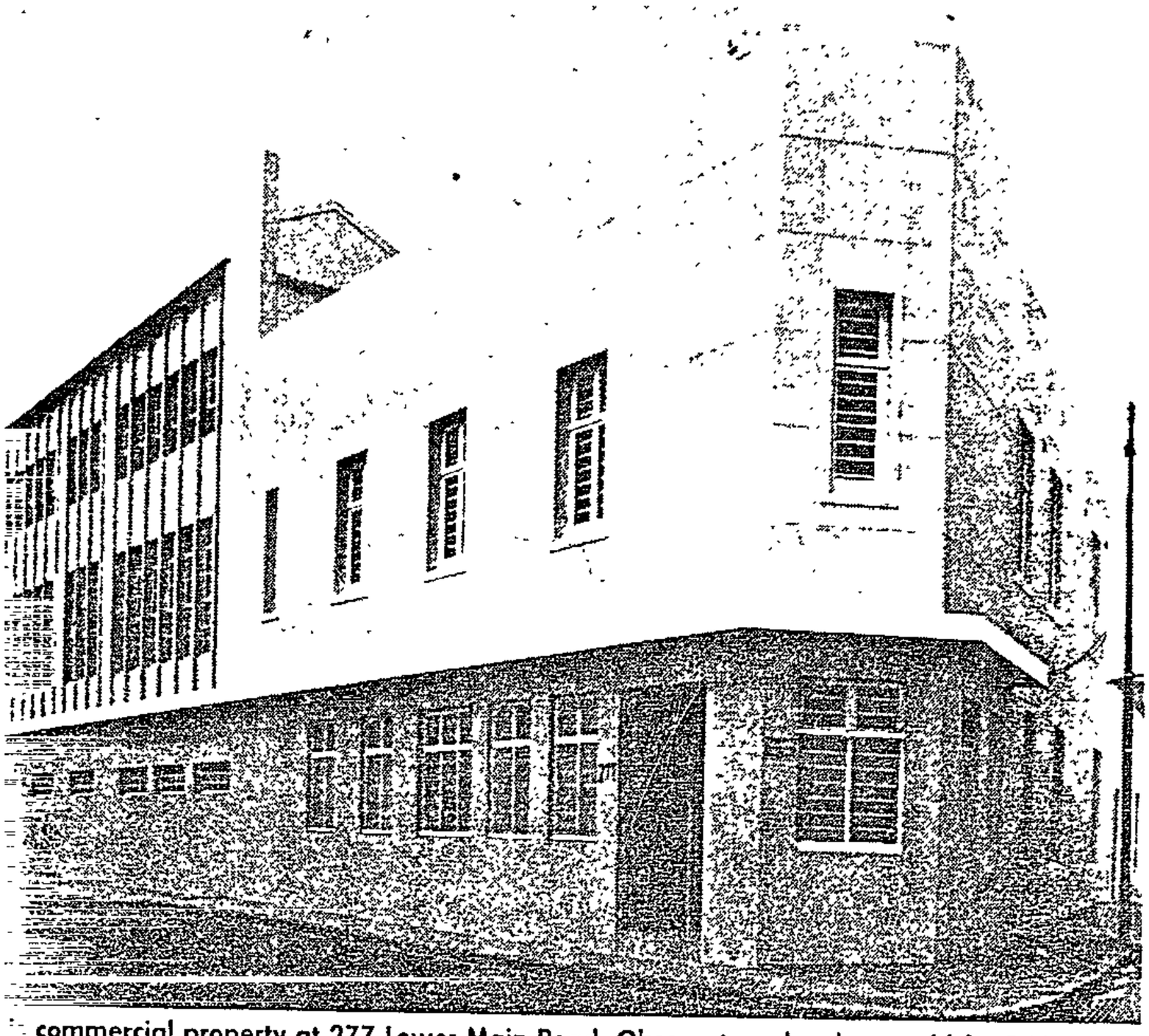

commercial property at 277 Lower Main Road, Observatory, has been sold for R422 500 Faber Holland B & B. Occupied by three tenants, it is on 1 046 sq m, and has a municipal valuation of R102 780.

R30-m rush by Indians to buy homes

By FRANK JEANS

MAYFAIR is having a gold rush, with an estimated R30-million going into house-buying in the south-east of the Johannesburg suburb since it was proclaimed an Indian area last December.

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The record price so far has been R280 000 paid for a four-bedroom house on 1 000 sq m.

More than 450 properties fell under the proclamation, with 300 accounting for residential and the remainder covering parkland, churches, playgrounds, etc.

Indian families have now bought about 80 percent of the 300 homes and others should be sold by the end of the year. Taking an average of R100 000 a home, the total value of property deals will probably be in the region of R30-million a year.

Add to that the considerable amounts which Indians have put into their homes to upgrade them.

"The Mayfair south-east market is unprecedented in the history of residential property in South Africa," says Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, managing director of Corporate Property Management.

"When there is a demand from 5 000 Indian families for homes nearer to Johannesburg, it could only be expected that the market in the newly-proclaimed Indian area would go mad."

★★★

SINGAPORE has pushed into the lead of the world league of industrial land values, with one hectare costing R5 360 000, compared with R900 000 for the same size of land in Johannesburg.

In rentals, too, Singapore is in top spot with R12,15 a sq m for first-class single-storey property as against R4,75 in the Johannesburg area.

And with building costs running at nearly R600 a sq m for a prime structure, a developer is looking at a further R3-million for 5 000 sq m of industrial space — a daunting prospect, particularly because while Singapore leads on rents and values, it is bottom of the table with only a 6 percent return on invested capital.

These points emerge from a survey of the industrial property market in major cities around the world by the industrial division of property group Richard Ellis SA.

Pageview praise for judge's home order

By Fiona Macleod

A Rand Supreme Court order returning a home in Pageview, Johannesburg, to its legal occupants will restore the faith of Indians and others threatened under the Group Areas Act in the judicial process, lawyers and community leaders said yesterday.

"Pageview Indians have been terrified of Community Development Board officials, who think they have the right to rip the ceilings from above their heads," said Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, secretary of the Save Pageview Association.

"These people will now realise they can seek relief from the courts."

A lawyer involved with forced removals said that though the order did not affect the Group Areas Act, the Department of Community Development had been dealt a blow which would teach it not to be so highhanded.

"Mr Justice Curlewis's decision upholds respectful legality, and emphasises that people are not competent to take the law into their own hands."

Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, which represents Indians and coloured people living in white areas, said: "If recommendations by the Strydom Committee that property owners be given the right to evict tenants without first approaching the courts are made law, then this kind of action will become commonplace."

Mr Mohamed Moosa, son of Mr Ahmed Cassim, stands in front of the house in Pageview from which Community Development Board officials evicted the family before starting to demolish the building. The board has been ordered to restore it within a month.

● Picture by Jillian Edelstein.

Cassim wins, but he has new fight ahead

By Fiona Macleod

A sickly 67-year-old man who has won back his home in the Johannesburg suburb of Pageview from the Community Development Board said he had achieved "a great victory for myself and the Indian community".

But Mr Ahmed Mohamed Cassim's victory — after a Rand Supreme Court judge ordered the board to return the home in 20th Street to him — may be a hollow one because the threat of eviction still looms ahead.

After board officials threw the family out on May 7 and began tearing down the house, Mr Cassim applied to court for it to be restored and returned to him.

Yesterday Mr Justice D Curlewis ruled that the board had acted illegally by evicting the Cassims without notice and while there was still a valid lease agreement.

He said the board, which acts under the Department of Community Development, had "unjustifiably taken the law into its own hands in a preposterous contravention of common law".

A spokesman for the regional office of the Department of Community Development said the court's decision would be honoured. He could not say, however, whether an appeal would be lodged

"Building will begin as soon as possible and we are in the process of negotiating with contractors. The department is still considering whether it will appeal against the decision," the spokesman said.

But Mr Cassim says that when he reoccupies the house his troubles will not be over.

The house is in Pageview, which has been rezoned by the department as a suburb for whites. The Cassims are one of 67 families which have dug their heels in and decided to fight for their right to keep their homes.

Shortly before the court judgment the board offered to lease Mr Cassim a house in Lenasia but he "refused the offer on principle".

my question. He made the statement that it would take two and a half days to recover that R44 000. I thereupon asked him if it is correct to assume that he is taking something of the order of R18 000 per day on that toll road.

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, it all depends on the day of the week. On a Friday, yes, but not on a Monday.

Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG: But on an average?

The MINISTER: On an average it will take longer.

Dr A L BORAINE: But never on a Sunday.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, does that mean that the hon the Minister is talking about two and a half Fridays?

Certain newsletter: subscriptions

*14. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department has (a) taken out any subscriptions to or (b) bought any copies of a certain newsletter, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (i) how many subscriptions or copies and (ii) what was the total cost involved;

(2) whether his Department, distributes this newsletter in any foreign countries; if so, which countries?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) Subscriptions to the Aida Parker Newsletter were taken out in June 1983 for one year only.

(i) 59 Copies were subscribed to.

(ii) R4 661.

(2) The Department does not distribute the newsletter in foreign countries. One copy only is sent to each South African Mission for background information.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, is it intended to renew the subscription and, secondly, what is done with the rest of the copies?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I suggest that the hon member table that question since it concerns detail and not policy.

(84) Hansard Q.601.1712 20/6/84

Pageview: rebuilding of house

*15. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether his Department was recently ordered to rebuild a partially demolished house in Pageview; if so, (a) what are the circumstances surrounding this incident, (b) when is it anticipated that the house will be restored to its legal occupants and (c)(i) what has been the total cost of this incident to his Department to date and (ii) on what items was this amount spent;

(2) whether he has issued any instructions to members of his Department as a result of this incident; if not, why not; if so, what instructions;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) The dwelling which is the property of the Community Development Board, was made uninhabitable after action was taken in terms of section 18C(1) of the Community Development Act, 1966, against persons who moved into the dwelling without prior

approval following the apparent vacation of the house by the lawful tenant. The court found, however, that a valid lease still existed despite the apparent indication that the tenant had vacated the house and that it had been unlawfully occupied by two other families.

(b) Before 12 July 1984.

(c) (i) The amount is not known at the moment; the work has not been completed yet.

(ii) Falls away.

(2) No, the Department has already taken steps to prevent a recurrence.

(3) No.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, can he advise the House whether there are any other houses which are in a similar position; in other words, have they knocked down the houses while the people have been away at work? Secondly, is it the policy of the department to knock down houses while the people who live there are away or while the houses are not in occupation?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the houses were not knocked down; only a few doors and windows were removed.

We are dealing with very special circumstances here, and perhaps it is necessary for me to state the true position for the purposes of the record. This Indian, Ahmed Mohammed Cassiem, who also has another name and therefore is sometimes known as Ahmed Mohammed Moosa (Cassiem) and has two children with the surname Moosa, as well as another with the surname Cassiem, bought a plot from the Community Development Board in Lenasia. A house was built on the plot and it was completed in 1979. According to the information at our disposal he apparently moved into the house while one of his children lived with him in the house. In the meantime he had the house transferred to the name of the son who was with him in the house, but that son also bought a completed house from the Community Development Board in 1982 in which he himself is living. Apparently this Indian lived in the house which had been transferred to his son's name and which he had bought from the Community Development Board. In the meantime he apparently allowed two families to move into the house illegally, but the rent was paid. There was still a contract in force which had been legally entered into with him. The story he told the court was that he is still living there and that he is only visiting at the house where he was and which is on his son's name. This is the real situation, but according to the court judgement there was a legal contract with this Indian which had not yet been terminated. The idea was of course to let the house in Pageview and that the contract would remain in force until he occupied his house in Lenasia which he had bought from the Department. The court, of course, did not go into these aspects. There was an interdict which only dealt with the question whether a contract of lease still existed and whether the rent was paid. The rent was paid—I do not know by whom—and there was a contract of lease. The court gave its ruling on these grounds. The hon member should not think that something wrong was done here.

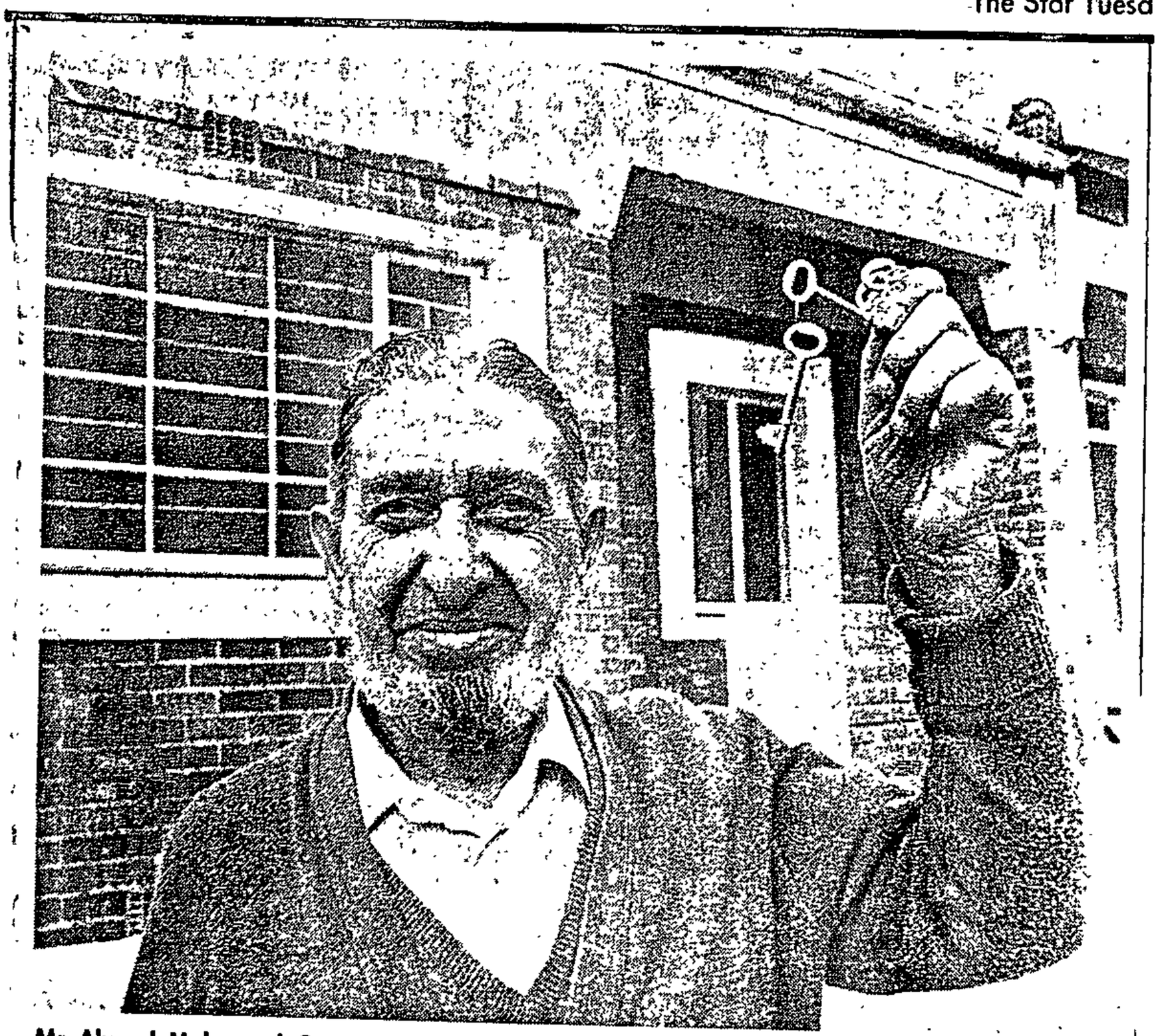
Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister and because he did not reply to the second part of my question, is it the policy of the Department to demolish houses while the tenants are out at work?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, as far as we are concerned, in this case action was not taken against people who lived there. The people who are there, are there illegally, and we took action against them in terms of the provision in the Act which I quoted.

Murder of Dr and Mrs R Smit

*16. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) What is the rank of the officer in charge of the investigation into the murder of Dr and Mrs Robert Smit in Springs in November 1977 and (b) at what police station is he based;



Mr Ahmed Mohamed Cassim . . . once more master of the Pageview home he moved into nearly 25 years ago. The home was given back to him after he successfully challenged his eviction by the Department of Community Development.
● Picture by Etienne Rothbart

Eviction victim ready to move back home

By Jo-Anne Collinge

An elderly Pageview tenant who successfully challenged his eviction by the Department of Community Development is set to move back into his home — which has been restored by the authorities.

The restoration was carried out in terms of an order by the Rand Supreme Court, which found that the department had "unjustifiably taken the law into its own hands in a preposterous contravention of common law" when it evicted Mr Ahmed Mohamed Cassim (67) in May and began tearing down his house.

With the keys to his new front door in his hand, Mr Cassim said today that he and his wife would be moving in soon.

"We're just waiting for the department to arrange a telephone. I won't move in before that," he said, explaining that they had previously had trouble with vandals.

He added that there were a few items which he felt were necessary to complete the restoration. He and members of the Save Pageview Association had discussed these with officials.

Mr Cassim's home, one of a pair of semis, now has new doors and windows, new flooring and light fittings and a fresh coat of paint. The roofing and ceilings are also back in place.

Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, secretary of the Save Pageview Association, said: "Mr Cassim's action shows that people should investigate their leases and not take it for granted that the Department of Community Development is the law.

DEFEND HOMES

"We are not saying people should break the law, simply that they should not throw up their hands in fright and move out. The sensible stand is to investigate all possible avenues of defending their homes."

The Cassims were evicted without due notice while covered by a valid lease agreement. They face the possibility of notice being given at any time.

But, says Mr Cassim's son, Mr Mohamed Moosa, they'll cross that bridge when they come to it — and once more get legal opinion.

The Group Areas machine grinds to a halt

S. Express
29/7/84
84

THE Group Areas machinery that prosecutes and evicts coloureds and Indians living in 'white' Johannesburg is grinding to a halt.

Prosecutions under the notorious Group Areas Act have almost ceased in the wake of a historic Supreme Court ruling in 1982 that people cannot be evicted unless they have other homes to go to.

By DAVE BEATTIE

Illegal residents in white areas are probably safer from eviction now than at any time since 1952, according to lawyers who specialise in such cases.

Since the judgment there has been no conviction under the Act. Last year 42 of the 46 prosecutions in the Johannesburg magisterial district were withdrawn. Four are still pending.

This year only one case has reached the magistrate's court, and it has yet to be heard.

At the same time the government has been restrained from hounding illegal residents by the pending Indian and coloured elections for the tricameral Parliament.

The coloured election is on August 22 and the Indian election on August 28.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said earlier this month that the government was not prepared to crack down in case it jeopardised the elections which were crucial to the success and credibility of the new constitution.

Professor John Dugard, head of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said any

P.T.O. for continuation

Krugersdorp row on bid for all-race church meetings

Star 84
31/7/84

By Terry Friend,
West Rand Bureau

A bitter row erupted in the Krugersdorp Town Council last night over a church's application that "people of other colour" be allowed to attend seminars in white areas.

The Pentecostal Holiness Church in Wentworth Park had applied to the Department of Community Development for a relaxation of the Group Areas Act to allow other races to attend the church "three or four times a year".

This request was placed before the council but was rejected after bitter argument between the councillors.

A highly unusual aspect was that a petition of 513 signatures opposing the presence of black and coloured people in the Pentecostal church was submitted by the Krugersdorp Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk.

A fiery councillor and a strong supporter of the Conservative Party, Mr C F Viljoen, said he organised the petition after being approached by a Rev Jooste.

Mr W Greyvenstein proposed an amendment that the council reject the management committee recommendation that the Pentecostal Church's request be refused. He said it was a domestic church matter.

He was seconded by Mr J Balt. The amendment was defeated by six votes to two.

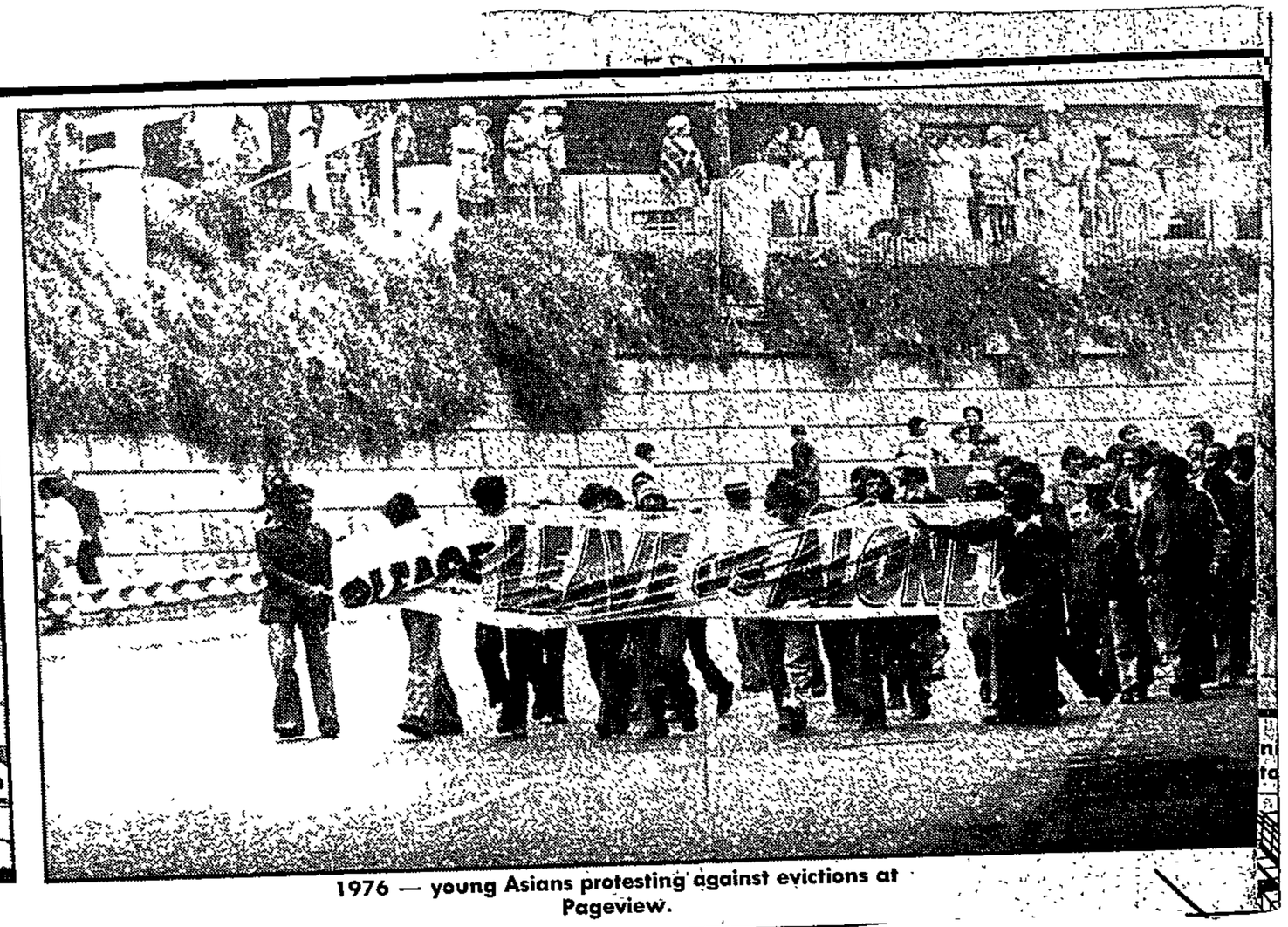
PETITION

The chairman of the management committee, Mr I Nel, said the 513 people who signed the petition could not all have been Ned Geref Kerk members, and the wishes of these people had to be recognised.

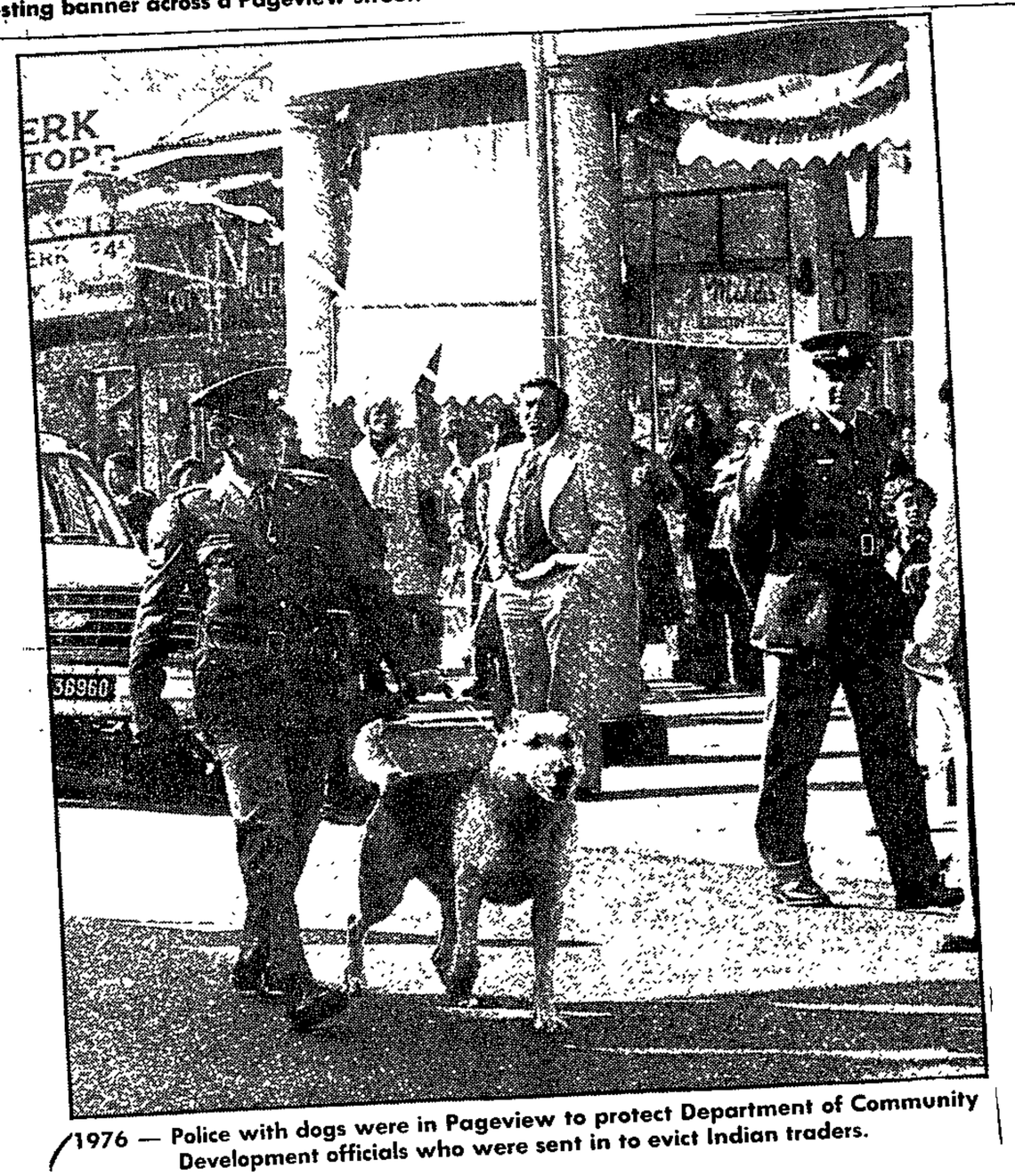
Mr Greyvenstein remarked later that 513 people were not a majority in the ward, and it was strange logic to place their wishes above those of others.

The Plaza:

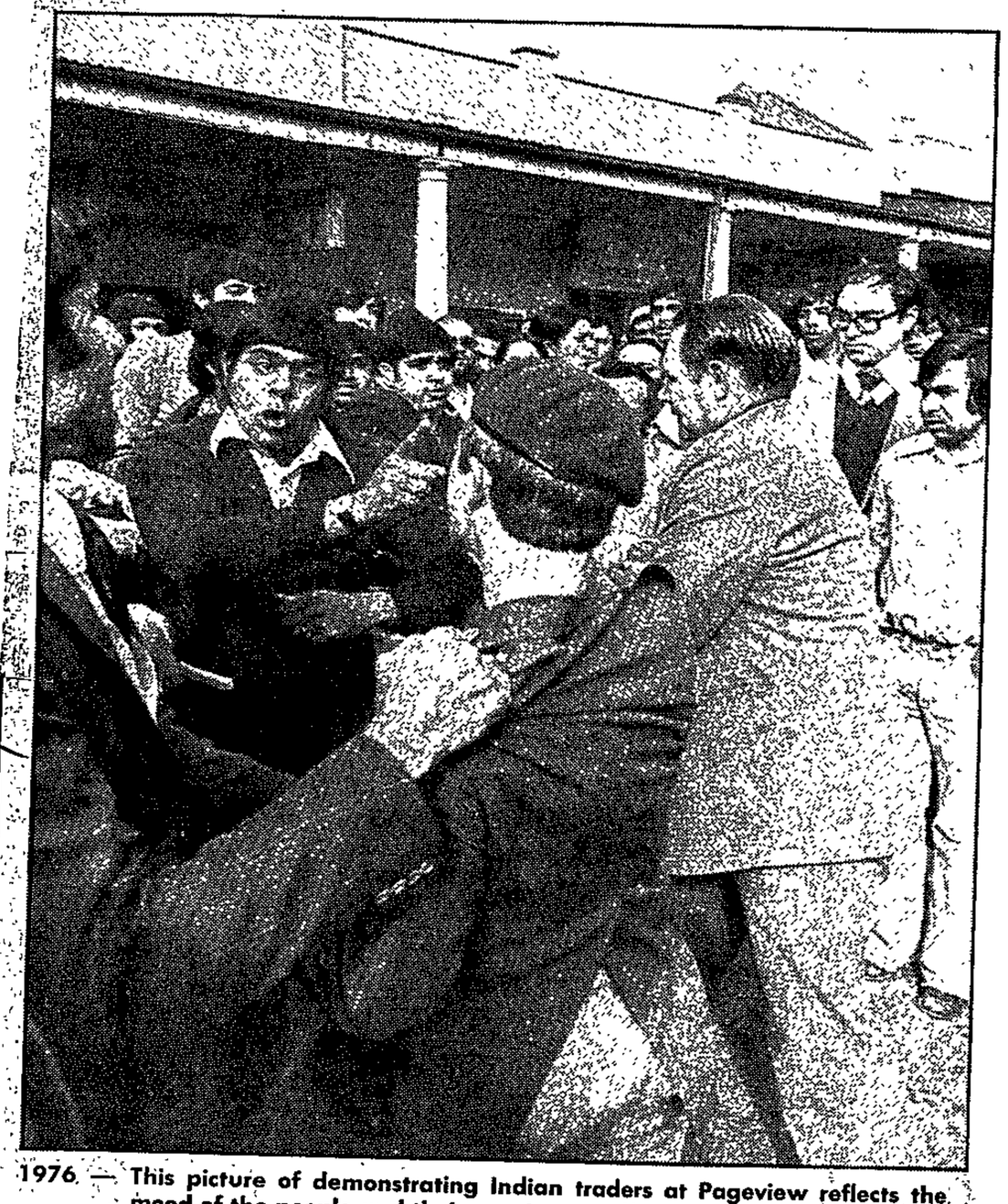
1979 — Indian traders, fearing bankruptcy because of too many shops and too few customers, strung a protesting banner across a Pageview street.



1976 — young Asians protesting against evictions at Pageview.



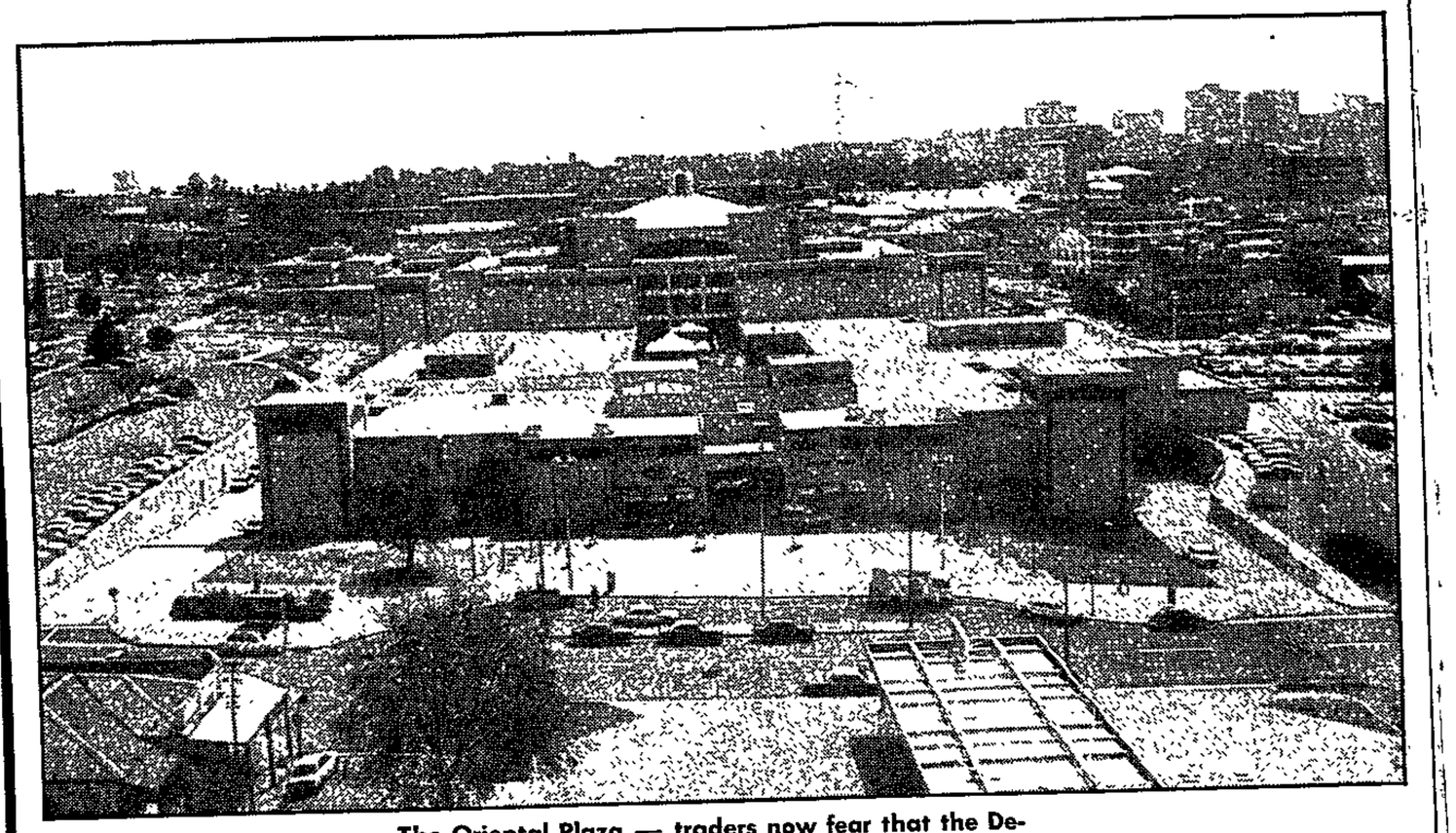
1976 — Police with dogs were in Pageview to protect Department of Community Development officials who were sent in to evict Indian traders.



1976 — This picture of demonstrating Indian traders at Pageview reflects the mood of the people and their reactions to efforts to evict them.

it's 14th St reoriented

A decade ago the resolute Department of Community Development used tough measures to force protesting Indian traders out of their old Pageview casbah bazaar shops into the glittering R16 million Fordsburg Oriental Plaza. The move was not without its battles. The initial fears of protesting traders — that they would go bankrupt — did not materialise, as customers followed their favourite Pageview "Petticoat Lane" shops into the Plaza. Now traders are ready to buy their shops — but their new fear is that the department, believing the Plaza to be a "goldmine", may come to them with steep prices which some will not be able to afford. YUSSUF NAZEER recalls the past battle and present situation.



The Oriental Plaza — traders now fear that the Department of Community Development plans to sell shops at inflated prices.

In July 1979 a large banner of protest was strung out across Pageview's 14th Street saying: "Plaza a flop — Why? We want an inquiry."

Traders expressed acute fears at the time about going bankrupt because of too many shops and too few customers. Today five years later, the Oriental Plaza is anything but a flop.

Despite moans of poor business from some of the small traders hidden away in inconspicuous corners, the majority concede that it would be dishonest to deny that the Plaza today was a bustling business centre.

But they vehemently refute reports that the complex is a goldmine which is churning out millionaires by the minute.

This belief, says Mr Yusuf Bamjee, chairman of the Oriental Plaza Merchants' Association, is an error of judgement. The Plaza is like any other normal business complex.

"It has taken a lot of tolerance, hard work, time and thousands of rands to rebuild our businesses after the Pageview disaster," he said.

"And don't be fooled by the crowds here at weekends. Most are bargain hunters who are not forking out fortunes for what they are getting here. The rest are window shoppers and Indian restaurant patronisers," Mr Bamjee noted.

Because the Group Areas Act prevents Indians from opening shops freely in the central business district, Plaza traders are hanging on to their shops in the hope that they would one day freely own these under sectional title deeds.

Mr Bamjee said: "While traders want their shops sold to them, they fear that the department, erroneously believing the Plaza to be a gold mine, plans to sell the shops at exceedingly inflated prices which most traders would not be able to afford."

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development refuted this. The Merchants' Association has been negotiating with the department on this matter since last year.

Association chairman Mr Bamjee said: "We expect them to come at us with more than double to what the market value would be. And we don't expect all traders would be in a position to buy their shops outright."

Neither the association nor the department could say what the market value of the shops would be — possibly by the beginning of next year — when the sale is expected to take place.

"We hope the Government will not forget that we are here under the Group Areas Act. We have gone through hard times rebuilding ourselves to survive here after our Pageview eviction. So we expect them to deal justly with us this time," said Mr Bamjee.

A department spokesman said the sale prices of the Plaza shops have not as yet been specifically determined. It would begin selling the shops under title deeds possibly by next year once the Johannesburg City Council had passed the complex under all its required by-laws. The council was looking into this at the moment.

What would happen to traders who could not afford to buy their shops? The department told the association in a meeting that these traders would be given a reasonable time limit in which to make their purchase.

The shops would be sold to other interested buyers if the existing traders did not desire to buy it, the association was informed by the department.

Surviving the 'good fight'

Demised Pageview's never-say-die Indian traders wrote their own history when they doggedly refused to comply with the Department of Community Development's relentless requests, between 1974 and 1978 and under the group Areas Act, to move out of their half-a-century-old shops.

Armed with curry powder, red chillis, eggs, tomatoes and prayer, they took on the force of never-give-up Department of Community Development officials backed by riot police with dogs — and lost.

In one memorable hand-to-hand skirmish which traders still recall with glee, an intrepid sari-clad housewife dropped a stunned rotund community development official with a piston-like punch, to win a cheered acclaim from the battle-lusty crowd.

FAILURE CONCEDED

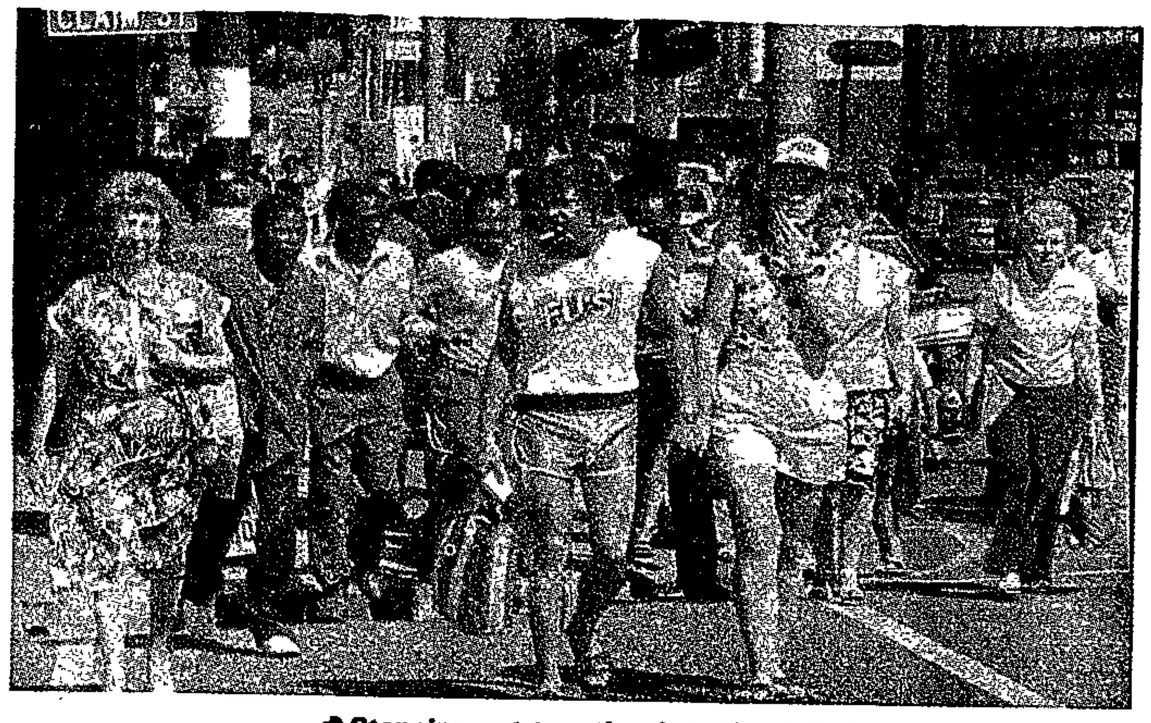
The Pageview Chamber of Commerce, who fought tooth and nail from 1971 to try and get the Government to leave the traders where they were, had to concede by 1973 that both negotiations and prayer had failed.

By January 1978 most of the shopkeepers who had envisaged bankruptcy because there were "too many shops (more than 300) and too few customers" at the Plaza, had survived the move.

However, tragedy struck many of the smaller merchants, who did not have sufficient capital to help them weather the changeover. The big businessmen simply raked in all the Plaza trade and swallowed up most of the little shopkeepers in the process.

But on the whole, the friendly but tempestuous traders believe they "fought a good fight".

Flatland's invisible blacks



● Stepping out together into the daily bustle of Hillbrow where people of different races live and work side by side

don't bother to hide anymore

SO MANY LIVE THERE, SO MANY WORK THERE, THAT THE ILLEGAL RESIDENTS OF HILLBROW CAN STEP OUT CONFIDENTLY

Special report by GRAHAM WATTS, Political Reporter

DIANE and Nareeda, classified coloured and Indian respectively, were discussing their illegal tenancy in a Hillbrow flat this week when there was a sharp knock on the door.

It was a young white policeman in uniform. He wanted to talk to the person who rented the flat.

Diane identified herself.

Was it she, he asked, who laid a complaint at the Hillbrow police station about someone breaking into her flat?

It was.

Good, he said. He had come to take the details.

Ten minutes later he went off in search of Luigi, the young white man Diane thought had broken into her flat ... not a word was said about this being a white area where, in theory, neither Diane nor Nareeda may stay.

If the government is thinking about amending the Group Areas Act to provide for 'grey areas', it shouldn't pass it off as reform.

It would just be legalising the *status quo* — and the young white constable's polite pursuit of housebreaking case number one-hundred-and-whatever was evidence enough of that.

I asked Diane if she had hesitated before giving the police her address when she laid the complaint.

Breaking law

"No, why? If I hadn't how else would they know where to come?"

Diane was aware that she was breaking a law living in Hillbrow, though she didn't know what that law was called.

She had not heard that Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party wants to do something about illegal occupation of property in white Group Areas.

Told about it, she didn't break into where-will-I-go tears. Diane was well schooled in the realities of the new society she was helping to make.

"Ag, what white man will live here?" she said.

She pays R130 a month for a single room about 5m by 4m, a bathroom and toilet down the passage (presently without lights or hot water) which she shares with the rest of the floor.

When she moved in there was a table and a bed "with bugs". She threw them out and moved in her own stuff.

There are hundreds of other people like her, some paying up to R180 a month for flats rent-controlled at R74.

But 'illegals' don't complain.

They do, however, pay cash on time — none of this by-the-seventh-of-the-month stuff. If the rent is late, they're out.

When all tenants were shiny white and legal, countless landlords had to contend with late rents, rents not paid at all, damage and dereliction without being able to do much about it. Now you evict on the spot. 'Illegals' don't take you to court.

Two months ago the Sunday Express reported that there were at least 500 vacant flats in Hillbrow and Berea.

Explanations vary: it's just got too expensive, say some; it's the recession, say others; coloureds and Indians and the high crime rate are chasing whites away, say those who back the CP's move.

The police were unable to give the Sunday Express a breakdown of crime figures in Hillbrow. Was it committed by people who live in the area? Are the coloured and Indian 'illegals' involved? Has crime got worse?

Everyone's theory remains unrefuted.

But it is not theory that is at work in Hillbrow, it is normalisation by default. The economic viability of Hillbrow, as much as that of Johannesburg's central business district, is now irrevocably dependent on people other than whites.

And since that viability is as much to do with a high occupation rate of a densely populated residential area, the market push is towards more coloured and Indian tenants.

And the government has fudged the issue enough in the past two years to suggest it will continue to ignore the process in the hope that it will happen quietly.

Nareeda's two small children lay sleeping on Diane's bed. They had just slogged it up Edith Cavell Street from Joubert Park where Diane, Nareeda and a woman friend from upstairs (who was by all appearances white) had taken them for a romp.

Entrance

If once coloured and Indian people sneaked in and out of their flats in white group areas, today they stand and chat at the entrance to the building, wave at friends driving by, don't notice the white faces in the buses, which faces don't notice them.

"The owner here says he has just bought another place around the corner especially for married Indian couples with children and that my husband and I can move in," said Nareeda.

She will be paying more — R250 for a one-bedroom flat plus light and water.

But it will be the best accommodation they have had since she moved up from Durban (most illegal tenants are from there) nearly a year ago to be with her husband. He has been living in Hillbrow for two years.

Diane said the previous owner of their block frequently came in to her room, "three times a day sometimes, and he would sit down here on the bed and say: 'You will never be thrown out of here as long as I am the owner.' "

Around the corner in another building, Mrs Audrey Watson slipped the security chain off an ajar door and let me in.

"I only keep the chain on because I promised my husband I would when he is at work."

She asked that "the mess" be excused. She was working through some Bible study forms and they were scattered all over an otherwise clean and neat lounge.

"We moved up here from Turffontein three years ago. It's quiet, except for the traffic of course, and it's near the buses," she said.

She had heard about the meeting the CP had held at the school down the road this week.

"What is Dr Treurnicht coming here for? Other suburbs are just as bad," she said. She was from the south. She knew.

Did trouble in Hillbrow have anything to do with the "illegal occupation", as the CP maintained?

Most of the trouble was up at Highpoint (the highrise building in Kotze Street which straddles a shopping centre and the 24-hour Fontana supermarket), she said.

"But it's not the coloureds and Indians. They mostly stick to themselves, you know. You never hear disturbances or parties or anything.

"It's just that they hang their washing out which you then have to look at.

"We had someone living in this building a few months ago. We went to the caretaker and said 'what about these coloureds?'. The caretaker said it was not up to her, but she would talk to the estate agent."

The coloured and Indian tenants were evicted.

"It's to do with, you know, prestige, I suppose. When you have friends around they might bump into them, you know what I mean," said Mrs Watson.

"You sort of get used to segregation, don't you? I mean I suppose we're all the same but you don't want one living right next door to you, do you? We couldn't very well go to their areas and just live amongst them, could we?"

Signatures

Just over a year ago the Conservative Party gathered well over 5 000 signatures from white residents seeking the eviction of coloured and Indian tenants in Hillbrow.

There is no evidence that if they were to do it again they would have less success.

An old white couple sits on a bench outside the International Lions Centre in Pieterse Street. Originally from Booysens, Mr and Mrs E J Botha (pronounced Bowther) "can't wait" to move to an old age home. They have been in Hillbrow for "one year and three months too long".

Across the street two young black men hold a loud conversation with a cleaner a few floors up in the Lions building. They are City. Confident, casual, they are the sort of men you no longer dare call Boy.

The couple says they have never been bothered by "these people", but they don't want to live "amongst them". "It's not etiquette, you know what I mean."

Mr and Mrs Botha are moving out. Diane doesn't intend to and thinks she won't be.

Diane is probably right.

CASE STUDY: FROM CHATSWORTH TO HIGHPOINT

How Rick got keys to a highrise apartment

RICK Patel sat back on the sofa in his tastefully furnished flat in Hillbrow's Highpoint building and explained how he got there from the cramped conditions of Durban's Indian area of Chatsworth.

"I came up to Johannesburg about four years ago to visit friends and was offered a part-time job that paid twice what I was getting fulltime in Durban. So I took it," said the 20-year-old son of a construction site foreman. Rick Patel is not his real name but his story is true.

"I stayed with my friends in a Hillbrow flat for a while before taking it over for three years, but there was often trouble there.

"I knew Highpoint was the only place where there were nice flats where non-whites were staying, so I went to the owners and they sent me to the government for a permit. I applied but after several weeks of waiting I was turned down."

But Rick was determined. A white friend agreed to act as 'nominee' — owners and handed the keys over to Rick.

"It took just two weeks," he said.

His 'nominee' now lives in Durban.

A spokesman for Anglo American Properties, owners of Highpoint, said they did not ask prospective tenants whether they were planning to give their flats to coloured or Indian people.

"We just put them through the usual credit checks," he said.

Anglo was planning to put in a new "If an Indian or coloured person presents a card, he will be let in on the assumption that the card has been lent to him by the tenant to gain access," said the spokesman.

He said that if an Indian or coloured person applied for a flat, he was sent "as a matter of policy" to the Department of Community Development for a permit.

"To my knowledge, none has ever been granted."

He said that if it was pointed out to them by the authorities that there were people living illegally in their building "then we are obliged to act".

Rick, who has a standard nine education and works as a buyer for a panelbeating outfit, is very Hillbrow. He dresses fashionably and goes to clubs and most of his friends are white.

He says he has never been harassed for being an Indian living in a white group area and he gets on well with

CP may take landlords to court

THE Conservative Party is considering private prosecutions of Hillbrow landlords who illegally rent flats to Indian and coloured people.

Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, Johannesburg regional chairman of the CP, said this week that lawyers had been consulted and "we have no doubt we would succeed with a prosecution under the Group Areas Act against unscrupulous landlords who are causing friction because they want to make a fast buck".

A landmark Supreme Court judgment more than two years ago ruled that tenants could not be evicted under the Group Areas Act unless there was alternative accommodation for them.

This has all but halted prosecutions under the Act in the past two years, but the judgment would have no effect on prosecutions of landlords.

"Whether landlords would decide after a successful prosecution that they might have to get rid of these people themselves, I do not know," said Mr Derby-Lewis.

A meeting, addressed by CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht, was held at the Joubert Park primary school this week.

At the meeting Mr Derby-Lewis called for the formation of "action groups" to help police identify illegal tenancies and crime spots in Hillbrow.

This week the CP gave the Sunday Express a detailed list of more than 30 greater Hillbrow properties that they say are affected. It lists 'illegal occupancy', 'drugs', 'housebreaking and stolen property', 'molestation', 'inter-racial prostitution and soliciting', 'shebeens', and 'state buildings affected'.

GROUP AREAS

Benign neglect?

Prosecutions of coloureds and Indians living illegally in the white areas of Johannesburg appear to be becoming a thing of the past. There has been a sharp fall in the number of prosecutions from 1978-1981 when 893 cases were recorded to only one case in Johannesburg so far this year.

A Supreme Court ruling in 1982 seems the main reason for the decline. In a test case, the court ruled that eviction should not automatically follow conviction for a group areas violation. The case set a precedent and in 1983, 42 of the 46 prosecutions on the Johannesburg circuit were withdrawn.

Says Monty Narsoo of the anti-eviction group, Actstop: "It would seem few coloured and Indians can now be legally evicted in terms of the Group Areas Act."

Actstop, which provides legal aid to group areas victims, says the authorities now tend to hold landlords and property owners responsible for controlling illegal tenancy on their premises.

Government is likely to keep a low profile on this issue. John Dugard, head of Wits University's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, believes that renewed group area prosecutions would aggravate hopes for successful implementation of the new constitution.

Says Dugard: "If they do step up prosecutions and evictions it will force a confrontation with the coloured Labour Party, which could lead to a mass walkout of MPs."

The Strydom Committee, whose report was tabled in Parliament earlier this year, recommended the Group Areas Act be repealed and replaced by a Title Deeds Act.

Although the mandate of the Strydom Committee precluded it from recommending the dismantling of the group areas system, a new act could maintain the existing "ordering" of communities. "They're simply changing the name," says Don Mateman, deputy leader of the Transvaal Labour Party.

The dismantling of the Group Areas Act is central to the Labour Party policy. "If there is to be apartheid," says Mateman, "then it must be on a voluntary basis and not founded on compulsory segregation."

There are some indications that government will commit itself to a re-think of its group area policy. The parliamentary select committee on the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act may recommend the two laws be repealed. This would necessitate some relaxation of the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act if government is not to run into legal contradictions.

A period of "transition" may be on the cards with informal market forces maintaining the "ordering" of communities. Narsoo believes increasing latitude will be given to the more affluent coloureds and Indians who will be unofficially co-opted into mixed areas.

There are also suggestions that government may give local authorities more power over who lives where — which would presumably mean the development of mixed areas in cities like Johannesburg and Cape Town while the more conservative towns would maintain strict residential segregation.

The long-term housing prospects for SA's coloureds and Indians are not good — which is another factor tending towards a breakdown in residential segregation.

Actstop estimates there are now 10 000 coloureds and Indians living illegally in white Johannesburg. A housing backlog, overcrowding in existing units and "natural spillage" as communities expand has caused an influx into white areas.

According to Mohammed Dangor of the SA Institute of Race Relations the situation is aggravated by "unscrupulous" property owners who charge inflated rent for "backrooms and garages without facilities. It is not surprising many flock to central Johannesburg where rents are more reasonable."

More recently the recession has fuelled the influx. The Witwatersrand has been the magnet that has attracted many coloureds and Indians from the Cape and Durban. Says Narsoo: "Because of the chronic housing shortage in existing group areas, people have tended to relocate in white areas where there is still available housing stock."

Government rhetoric is that it will act "relentlessly and drastically" against coloureds and Indians living illegally in white areas. Yet the fall in prosecutions and evictions suggest Pretoria is, at least temporarily, shelving the idea of enforcing the Act with any enthusiasm.

Dugard . . . Act could endanger the constitution

Financial Mail August 31 1984

Dealer's debts are R12-m

By Fiona Macleod

The provisional liquidation in the Rand Supreme Court of two of Johannesburg's well-known diamond dealers this week indicates that all is not well in the trade.

It was revealed in court papers that Octha Holdings (Pty) Limited of Commissioner Street had debts of more than R12 260 000.

Its assets totalled about R15 000.

Last week Octha's subsidiary diamond mining company, Namex (Pty) Limited, was put into liquidation. It had liabilities of more than R33 million.

Octha applied for voluntary liquidation at the insistence of its major creditor, Partnership in Mining (Pty) Limited, which it owes R9,4 million.

Diamond dealer Mr E I Kaplan, who traded as African American Diamonds, was indebted to various creditors to the tune of R500 000 when he closed his business recently, according to a diamond distributing company which urgently applied for his provisional sequestration yesterday.

Unless the application is opposed, Mr Kaplan will be finally sequestrated on October 2.

Trader's 'open cards' earn fine

By Joe Openshaw

An Indian who was refused a permit in terms of the Group Areas Act to run a shoe store on Commissioner Street — directly opposite a large Indian outfitter allowed in terms of the same Act to trade there — was fined R20 by a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday for trading without a licence.

He is 42-year-old Dawood Patel, who has been selling shoes from a shop in Ferreira House for 18 months. He was refused a trading licence by Johannesburg Municipality after his permit application to the Department of Community Development was turned down.

One side of Commissioner Street in Marshalltown, Johannesburg, was proclaimed a white area in terms of the Act while Indians are permitted to trade on the the other.

Patel pleaded guilty to trading without a licence but his lawyer, Mr G C Wilks, argued in mitigation that his was a "technical" offence because in terms of amendments to the Group Areas Act based on recommendations of the Strydom Commission, it was more than likely he would be granted a permit in future.

"This is in keeping with the Government's evolving policy," he said.

"The amendments to the Act have been promulgated but a date for them to come into force not yet been gazetted.

"When this happens it will in all probability no longer be an offence for Mr Patel to trade on this side of Commissioner Street," he told magistrate Mr W J van Rooyen.

"I realise it is like asking the court not to convict someone for speeding today because tomorrow when the speed limit has been raised his will no longer be an offence," said Mr Wilks, requesting a suspended sentence or nominal fine.

Patel said afterwards he had "played open cards" by applying for a permit so he could legally be granted a licence, rather than getting around the law by applying for a licence in the name of a white nominee.

Other Indian businesses are conducted under "nominee" licences: an Indian outfitter, a Hallal take-away, a black hairdresser and a black herbalist have premises and trade openly in the same building.

A win for the hungry

By Jean Waite

Magazine editor Jane Raphaely has pulled off a coup.

Yesterday she won a motor rally to take the first prize of a Golf II.

The rally, between Johannesburg and Pretoria, was driven by proxies — Mrs Raphaely's pitting their skills against a team for TV newsreader Michael de Morgan.

After her win, Mrs Raphaëly handed the car's keys to Johannesburg city councillor Mrs Rae Graham.

She said it would be raffled and the proceeds given to Operation Hunger.

Helmet Gang man's bid for not guilty plea fails

Pretoria Correspondent

A Pretoria Regional Court magistrate today refused an application by a member of the "Helmet Gang" to change his plea to not guilty after being convicted.

Piete Henry Snyman (30), owner of the Rodeplaat Dam Snake Park, claimed he was bitten by a deadly cobra only 52 hours before his arrest.

He claimed he was not aware of what was happening. At a previous hearing he said he was assaulted by police and forced to plead guilty before he could receive medical treatment.

The magistrate said Snyman had exaggerated when explaining his medical condition to the court. He had wanted to create an impression.

Snyman appeared with four other members of the "Helmet Gang" involved in six armed robberies on banks and building societies in Pretoria.

The notorious gang netted about R75 000 which, the court heard, was spent on luxuries and trips to Sun City.

Carel De Beer (23), of Levina Street, Garsfontein, Louis Petrus Prinsloo (19), of Leeufontein, Cullinan, Johan Martin Katzke (25), of Waverley, Albertus Adriaan Janse van Rensburg (19), of East Lynne, and Pieter Henry Snyman (30), of Roodeplaat Dam Snake Park, are appearing today in a Pretoria Regional Court for probation officers' evidence before being sentenced.

Tight security was enforced at the trial today.

A policewoman searched people at the door while policemen watched the courtroom.

(Proceeding)

BRIEFS

Minister out of hospital

BLOEMFONTEIN — Dr Nak van der Merwe, Minister of Health and Welfare and chairman of the Ministers' Council of the House of Assembly, who underwent coronary bypass surgery on September 3, was discharged from hospital at 11 am today.

Dr D S L van den Bergh, chief medical superintendent of the Universitas hospital, said he had recovered. — Sapa.

Junior Council reunion dinner

The Johannesburg Junior City Council is holding a reunion dinner for all ex-councillors in the City Hall on Monday September 24 at 7 pm.

Tickets are R12,50 each and include the cost of a buffet dinner.

They can be obtained by telephoning Lael Bethlehem at 447-2588 or Claudine Lincoln at 678-1605. — Municipal Reporter.

Gun death: man in court

West Rand Bureau

A Wolwekranz man appeard in the Krugersdorp Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with the death of 33-year-old Mr M J Botha, who died from two gunshot wounds on Monday night.

Mr Pedro Jardim da Silva (34) of Wolwekranz, Eldrado, was not asked to plead before Mr P Mdeod.

Mr da Silva was released on R1 000 bail.

Nine appear for murder

Nine men appeared in the Roodepoort Magistrate's Court today, in connection with the murder of Mr Alan David Lovett, the 24-year-old manager of Hi-Spirit Bottle Store in Delarey, who was shot during a robbery last month.

The men were not asked to plead and two were released on R500 bail. The case was postponed until September 21. — West Rand Bureau.

Book a Spruit Day walk

Two major hikes are being organised for Braamfontein Spruit Day next week — but walkers must book their places.

Hike One is an easy-pace "sponsored hike" of 33 km starting at Pieter Roos Park, Hillbrow, on September 29 at 8.45 am.

Hike Two, a two-day walk, also starts at Pieter Roos Park. It includes a barn dance.

To book: ring Jaqui Welsh 678-2790 or Howard Rayner 704-1434.

Police set to oust Hillbrow 'illegals'

By Gary van Staden,
Political Reporter

The South African Police have obtained a list of all blocks of flats in Hillbrow with coloured and Indian residents with a view to "enforcing the law".

The lists, compiled by the Conservative Party, were handed to the police — at their request — by the regional branch of the party yesterday.

A CP spokesman said the police intended to visit the "multiracial" blocks of flats and would "encourage illegal residents to leave".

ENFORCE

If the police do begin to enforce the Group Areas Act in Hillbrow, it could develop into a serious constitutional crisis for the Government — a result of a Supreme Court ruling that no "non-white" may be evicted from a white area if he has nowhere else to go.

Most of the people who would be forced to move out are coloured and Indian, the population groups President P W Botha would least want to offend at this moment.

The CP has said that the police are being prevented from doing their job — enforcing the law.

"The Group Areas Act is a law of the land and the police have no option but to enforce it," CP regional chairman Mr Clive Derby-Lewis said.

direction of the finish line.

Landlords start evicting 'illegals'

By Gary van Staden,
Political Reporter

Coloured and Indian tenants in Hillbrow are being evicted, and at least one white "nominee" — who signed a lease for a coloured woman — has been threatened with legal action by an estate agent as landlords move to clear buildings of illegal residents.

The move comes in the wake of a Conservative Party threat to take landlords to court for Group Areas Act violations.

Many whites have signed leases on behalf of coloured or Indian families wanting flats.

The official waiting list for homes in the Indian area of Lenasia is more than 5 000. For the coloured areas bordering Johannesburg, the list is even longer.

A spot check of some estate agents operating in or around Hillbrow revealed only one willing to admit that "non-whites" were in buildings under its control.

A spokesman for the agency admitted that coloured and Indian residents were being asked to leave, but denied that it had anything to do with race.

"We are just insisting that the people who signed the lease actually live in the flat," he said. "In one of our buildings, the caretaker has been away and some coloureds have moved into the block. We have now asked them to leave."

Other agents, despite being assured that their names would not appear in print, declined to comment — apart from stating that no coloured or Indian people lived in flats under their control.

"The owners of the properties we let have not given us permission to lease flats to coloureds or Indians," said one agent.

"Nominees" who sign leases for Indiand and coloured residents were described by one agent as "the dregs of humanity".

"They prey on the misfortunes of others by charging large fees for signing on their behalf," he said.

This was hotly denied by nominees who spoke to *The Star*.

"I signed the lease because those people have nowhere else to go. I would never dream of taking money for it," said a man who acted as nominee for a coloured woman.

Another nominee, who signed a lease for a flat in Hillbrow, said she did not ask for money. "I did it to help someone, not for gain."

A white man, who works and lives in Hillbrow, said an agent had treatened to take him to court for signing a lease on behalf of a coloured family.

"The landlord was present when we discussed how best to handle the issue. He was in on the deal from the start, and now his agent is threatening to sue me."

Dr Andries Treurnicht ... involved in Hillbrow dispute.

PFP's Mr Alf Widman ... blamed for the "whole mess".

CP offers to fight Widman

Political Reporter

The Conservative Party yesterday blamed the Progressive Federal Party for the "unhappy situation in Hillbrow" and challenged PFP MP Mr Alf Widman to contest his seat.

CP regional chairman Mr Clive Derby-Lewis said Mr Widman was to blame for the "whole sorry mess" as he had done nothing to prevent coloured and Indian people from moving into the flatland.

"Mr Widman has the nerve to tell Dr (Andries) Treurnicht not to meddle in the affairs of a constituency he doesn't live in.

"Mr Widman lives in Houghton and apparently has no idea what's happening in the area he represents," Mr Derby-Lewis said.

"We deplore the fact that coloureds and Indians are threatening those who wish to observe the law (the Group Areas Act)."

He said Dr Treurnicht had "no time to become involved with PFP smallfry" but that the CP would put up a suitable candidate if Mr Widman was prepared to go back to his constituency.

"Let us see if the residents of Hillbrow really want to live in a so-called grey area," he said.

Actstop warns on Hillbrow

(84) Star 3/10/84

By Gary van Staden,
Political Reporter

Any attempt by the South African Police to act against coloured and Indian residents in Hillbrow, Johannesburg, would disregard the rule of law and be in contempt of a Supreme Court ruling, Mr Mohammed Dangor, vice-chairman of the Action Committee to Stop Evictions (Actstop), said today.

"There can be no legal action against the residents. The court ruling prevents the eviction of a coloured or Indian person who has nowhere else to go — so the only thing the police can do is intimidate people," said Mr Dangor.

He added that such a move would indicate a complete disregard on the part of the police for the courts.

LEGAL HELP

"Dr (Andries) Treurnicht and Mr (Clive) Derby-Lewis of the Conservative Party, as so-called responsible politicians, must be aware of the critical housing shortage in the coloured and Indian communities.

"Dr Treurnicht was once a member of the Cabinet, and as such must accept joint responsibility for the housing shortage."

Mr Dangor said that he would ask Actstop to provide assistance to any landlord threatened with legal action for allowing coloured people and Indians to live in his flats.

● See Page 4.

~~DM 8/10/84~~

Home of unionist bombed

84

Mail Reporter

THE home of veteran trade unionist Mrs Lucy Mvubelo became the target of a petrol-bombing for the second time on Thursday evening while she was attending a union meeting in Johannesburg.

Mrs Mvubelo, who Secretary-General of National Union of Clothing Workers. The first bombing, which caused extensive damage to the house, occured on July 15 this year.

Thursday's petrol bomb was hurled at a backyard-room and gutted everything inside it. The pine ceiling was burnt beyond recognition. A wardrobe containing bundles of clothing belonging to Mrs Mvubelo's daughter, Cynthia, was also burned.

The bombing took place while other members of the family were in the main house.

According to Mrs Mvubelo, the family has been using the backyard structure as a bedroom since the first petrol bomb seriously damaged the main house.

Mrs Mvubelo attributed the bombing to statements she had made concerning disinvestment in South Africa. But she emphasised she would not vacate her home because of the bombings.

Police are investigating.

On the brow of the hill the races meet, mix, and marry

Yussuf Nazeer

HILLBROW has it all, does it all and sees it all from massage parlours to porno movies.

Underground video producers are churning out high-profit porno movies by the dozen featuring "stars" who are paid up to R500 a time to lock into sizzling, breathtaking orgies under hot studio lights.

But to the 'Brow's weary, seen-it-all population, nothing's new.

"We've been doing it for years," says a white flash-dancer hugging his leggy coloured live-in girlfriend, a city secretary.

She chips in: "What's happening here is shocking news only to those out of touch with South Africa's changing realities."

COSMOPOLITAN

Hillbrow's cosmopolitan immigrant population — Italians, Greeks, Portuguese, Spaniards and French, many of them dark and easily mistaken for Indians — frankly "don't give a damn" (as one hairdresser put it) about what "some nut from the farm" has to say about Hillbrow's mixed living.

"This is one place with an international cosmopolitan character of its own that stands apart from the rest of the Transvaal where the Group Areas Act, the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act have failed."

DOESN'T WORK

It just doesn't work here in Hillbrow, says a bohemian artist whose "wife" is a pretty black model.

"If some guy from a right-wing racist puritanical party, or any ox-wagon politician with Nazi ideas wants to get all browns and blacks out of here and keep this place lily white, he's going to need a miracle to do it," said a Hillbrow body-builder who regularly trains with black musclemen.

When you speak to the people there, the consensus is that Hillbrow is the non-racial crossroads of all nations and the melting pot of all acceptable vices.

And no one who lacks Almighty powers will be able to change it, say those who live there.

There are mixed married couples by the dozen. White girls married to Muslim men, bonded by Islamic rites which do not require ID cards and court registrations.

"Islam does not respect man-made laws which overide God's matrimonial laws," said a young typist married to a Muslim artist.

CONVERTS

Muslim marriage officers will join together a man or woman of any race or colour who converts to Islam. So there are scores of men and women living together in Hillbrow who did just that to beat the Mixed Marriages Act.

But most of the mixed couples live with their coloured and Indian sweethearts without benefit of vows.

"This is Hillbrow's unique character which neither Dr Andries Treurnicht nor his sidekick, Clive Derby-Lewis, and the other Mother Grundys will ever succeed in changing," concludes a white writer for whom Hillbrow is home.

And those who live there wouldn't have it any other way.

Indian family awaits that eviction knock

(84) 5. Stan 14/10/84

Arlene Getz

THE Cassims — a family in Pageview, Johannesburg, whose home was pulled down and then restored by Government officials — are still living in fear of eviction.

Two weeks have passed since the Department of Community Development deadline ordering them to move out of the house they have occupied for 24 years.

Mr Abudaher Moosa, son of the elderly tenant, Mr Ahmed Cassim, said this week: "We are living in terrible uncertainty. On September 30, the day our lease was terminated, my father anxiously waited in the house for an eviction notice. We are expecting one to be served any minute now."

Mr Moosa said he and his parents were not prepared to leave the house until their battle was taken to court.

One of the few Indian families still living in a suburb now declared white, department officials evicted them earlier this year.

Within hours of being told of this, the family obtained an urgent interdict from the Rand Supreme Court.

In May the court found that the department had "unjustifiably taken the law into its own hands in a preposterous contravention of common law".

In July the Cassims returned to the house — only to be served with a notice terminating their lease.

Envoys' homes a party issue

84 Star 25/10/84

By Sue Leeman,
Pretoria Bureau

The Government has come under attack from many parts of the political spectrum for its handling of the issue of residential rights for black diplomats in Pretoria's white suburbs.

The controversy centres on plans by the Transkei Government to buy flats for some of its diplomats in a luxury duplex block in the plush eastern suburb of Monument Park Extension 2.

Residents have complained they are being forced out of their homes.

Weeks of talks between the two governments culminated this week in an assurance by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, that diplomats of all races were free to live where they wished.

However, the Government has been accused of using the affair to show that it is becoming increasingly "liberal" and to pave the way for the future integration of residential areas.

The Conservative Party spokesman on Foreign Affairs, Mr Tom Langley, said this was the first step towards racially mixed living areas.

He accused the Government of "doing an egg dance" around the issue "for at least a year" while it tried to make up its mind.

He said he had received complaints from residents in the block of flats that black envoys living there were causing disturbances.

Deputy chairman of the HNP Mr Gert Beetge said the Government's plan to develop Waterkloof Heights as a diplomatic area had given the lie to statements that diplomats were free to live where they wished.

Foreign envoys, he said, should be prepared to comply with South Africa's laws including those which provided for separate residential areas.

The PFP spokesman on foreign affairs, Dr Alex Boraine, said this was another case of the chickens come home to roost.

"For so many years the Government has adopted a totally racist view regarding residential rights. This has conditioned many white South Africans to believe that anyone of another race is not welcome in their residential areas."

He said all people who lived in South Africa must be allowed to choose where they lived, according to their means.

The Government must not be bullied by the CP or HNP in this regard.

Transkei embassy spokesman Mr T T Sodaba said the purchase of the flats was proceeding, but nothing had yet been finalised.

"We need more accommodation than is available at Waterkloof-Heights," he said.

Tenants furious over 'blacks next door'

by
Shirley Woodgate

The R1,5 million sale of 15 townhouses in the plush Pretoria suburb of Monument Park Extension 2 to the Transkei Government is definitely still on, says the estate agent involved in the deal.

Mrs M Wiehahn, of Papillon Estate, pointed out it would cost either party a lot of money to pull out of the agreement at this stage.

Not everyone is convinced the Transkeians will move in as rumours abound that the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs is about to step in and take over the complex for accommodating police officers and their families.

But the very real prospect of living cheek-by-jowl with black Transkeian consular staff severely ruffled more than a few residents' feathers this week in the normally sedate Pretoria suburb.

The first hint that black families would be moving into the area came when it was rumoured in April that a block of 15 two and three-bedroomed townhouses had been bought by the Republic of the Transkei.

Shocked residents promptly retaliated.

● They drew up a petition objecting to their new neighbours, contending that 90 percent of those approached signed the lists.

● Mr Jan Venter, who owns a house directly opposite the offending flats, put his house on the market, but was unable to sell.

● The rumblings of discontent went right up to ministerial level and, said Mr Venter, fears were temporarily allayed as residents were reassured there was no cause for concern.

The estate agent involved then reacted by saying the deal had fallen through.

Then, about a month ago, Mr Japie Lotter, chief of protocol of the Department of Foreign Affairs, inspected the flats and afterwards asked Mrs Venter how she felt about the Transkeins moving in.

On October 3 tenants of Palm Court were given notice to vacate their townhouses by the end of this month. One couple who received notice had moved in only three days before.

Suddenly, the Transkeian presence had returned and now it seemed to residents that authorities had simply soothed feelings while secretly going ahead with the deal.

"Yes, we are all very unhappy", said one homeowner living across the park dividing the properties. "It's not that we are racists, but this means our homes will be devalued.".

"They can go to Waterkloof Heights where they will be welcomed" said another. "We don't object to one family, but 15, no. It's like opening a factory in a residentail suburb."

One woman said she looked forward to allowing her children to play in the park when it was completed but it could be entirely taken over b neighbours' children.

"The time could we will be nervous children alone to the said.

"It seems they are black location in Park", said a young lecting her child fro near the townhouses.

And, to back her resident pointed t Transkeian diploma alleged had been ask Monument Park by health officials.

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Mr Jan Venter, owner of this house, put it on the market as soon as he heard Transkeian diplomats were moving in. Pictured here are Mrs Leah Raselabe and Mr Venter's young son.

Mr Jan Venter, owner of this house, put it on the market as soon as he heard Transkeian diplomats were moving in. Pictured here are Mrs Leah Raselabe and Mr Venter's young son.

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One woman said she looked forward to allowing her children to play in the park when it was completed but it could be entirely taken over by the new neighbours' children.

"The time could come when we will be nervous to send our children alone to the shops" she said.

"It seems they are creating a black location in Monument Park", said a young woman collecting her child from a creche near the townhouses.

And, to back her up, another resident pointed to the five Transkeian diplomats who he alleged had been asked to leave Monument Park by the towns's health officials.

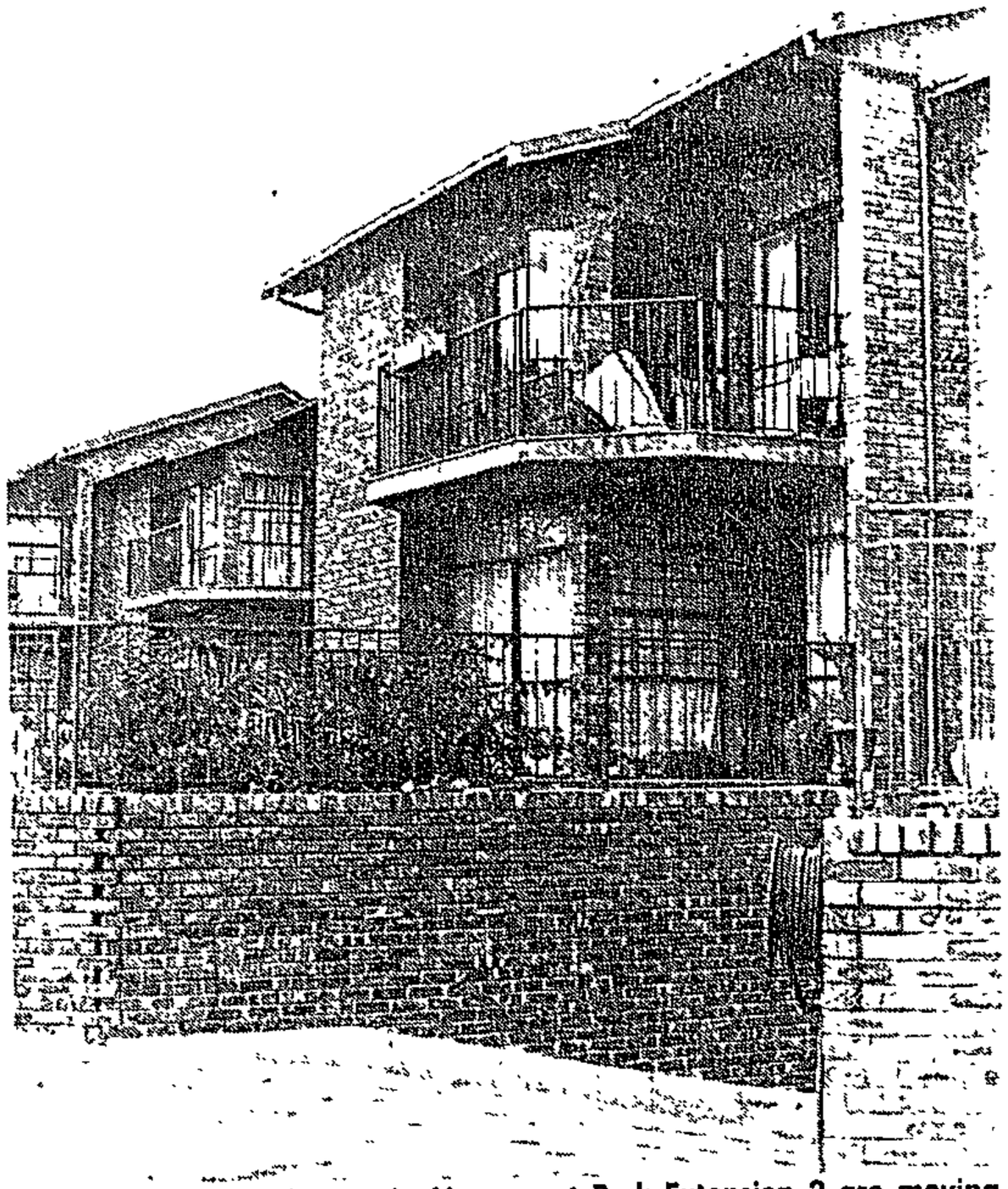
"They kept goats in their garages and slaughtered them on the premises", he said.

Perhaps the ultimate irony was expressed by a resident who labelled the Government's move in allowing the Transkeians to live in Monument Park "discrimination", adding: "Why don't they go to other Pretoria suburbs?"

Referring to the row which has erupted among the residents, Mrs Wiehahn said they were "immature".

"Allegations that the black diplomats living in the middle of the suburb will devalue surrounding property is nonsense," she said.

"I live in Waterkloof Heights where people of all races are allowed and not only is this one of the most expensive suburbs, but prices are still rising."



Tenants of 15 townhouses in Monument Park Extension 2 are moving out to make way for staff attached to the Transkeian Embassy in Pretoria.

● Pictures by Jacoob Rykliff.

Flak is flying over envoys dilemma

Star 27/8/84

By Sue Leeman,

The Government's handling of the issue of residential rights for black diplomats in white suburbs in Pretoria has drawn fire from all sections of the political spectrum.

Conservative Party spokesman on foreign affairs Mr Tom Langley said it was the first step towards racially-mixed living areas.

He accused the Government of "doing an egg dance" round the issue for at least a year while it tried to make up its mind.

TOWNSHIP 'VILLAGE'

Waterkloof Heights, the residential area designated for diplomats, was an excellent solution to the problem of where they should be housed, he said.

The deputy chairman of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Gert Beetge, said the Government's plan to develop Waterkloof Heights as a diplomatic area had given the lie to statements that they were free to live where they wished.

He said foreign envoys should be prepared to comply with South Africa's laws — including those providing for separate residential areas.

In the past, his party had advocated housing black envoys in a "diplomatic village" in the townships.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on foreign affairs, Dr Alex Boraine, said the issue was another case of the chickens coming home to roost.

"For many years the Government has adopted a totally racist view regarding residential rights. This has conditioned many white South Africans to believe that anyone of another race is not welcome in their residential areas."

All people in South Africa should be allowed to choose where they wanted to live, according to their means, he said. The Government should not be bullied by the Conservative Party or HNP on this.

Transkei Embassy spokesman Mr T T Sodaba said the purchase of flats for its staff was proceeding, but nothing had been finalised yet.

"We need more accommodation than there is available at Waterkloof Heights," he said.

Residents elated that blacks will not be moving in

Pretoria's Monument Park residents were yesterday elated to hear that the police will move into a block of flats intended for Transkeian diplomats.

Mr Louis Snyman, who organised 400 petitioners against the Transkeians, said: "I am happy and I thank the Government."

"It's great," said a resident, Mr Jan Venter.

Another resident, Mrs Tini Meyer, who previously said she had cried the whole night after hearing the black diplomats were to move in, said: "I am happy. It is unfortunate for the people who were forced to move out so quickly (after the diplomats had bought the flats)."

Although the Government kept out of the issue of black diplomats living in a white suburb, the Minister of Communications and Public Works, Dr Lapa Munnik, yesterday defused the controversial issue by announcing plans to buy the duplex units for the police.

And Germiston residents are angry with the Government for not consulting them before granting a permit to allow a black official of the Mozambique Labour Department to live there.

The official lives in Hazel Park, around the corner from Mr Schalk Pienaar, the Conservative Party candidate contesting the Primrose parliamentary election later this month.

Mr Pienaar has objected strongly to the fact that the Government granted a permit to allow the official to live in a white residential area when he was not from the diplomatic corps.

"I have nothing against the man. My anger is directed at the way in which the Government acted in this regard. A permit was granted without consulting residents," Mr Pienaar said.

"The police had instructions not to interfere in the matter. The order came from a high level."

A resident said he was unhappy about the fact that a black had been alowed to move into the white neighbourhood.

"I am not angry at the man, but at the fact that the Government didn't consult the residents," he said.

40 families face Hillbrow eviction

About 300 Indian and coloured people living at Claridges, a Hillbrow block of flats, received eviction notices this week giving them until the end of November to leave.

They comprise 40 families and make up the bulk of tenants in the block.

The eviction notice says the estate agency which controls the block, Hillbrow Estate Agency, was instructed by the authorities to give tenants until the end of November to vacate the premises.

Tenants interviewed said they would move to another area if they could find suitable accommodation.

Mrs Fatima Bassidien is expecting her first child in a matter of days. "Must I have my baby in the street?" she asked.

Mrs Beverley Pather, her husband and their two young children live in a three-roomed flat. For one bedroom, a kitchen and a small bathroom they pay R160 a month. This excludes water and electricity.

They are prepared to pay this price, they say, because they cannot find any other accommodation.

"We've been on a waiting list for a house since 1975," said Mr Pather, a boilermaker, "but there are no houses."

The tenants say they signed lease forms themselves and did not use nominees.

"Why did they allow us to live here in the first place?" asked Mr Myron Jagesur.

"The Government put 'our friends' in Parliament, now they want to put us out of our homes. They want me to fight for a country where I don't share in the fruits. There's no way I'm going to do that.

"What rights do we have? They choose where we are born, where we may live and where we die," he said.

Two white tenants spoken to said they felt the evictions were unfair.

Mr Charles Potgieter, who has lived in the block for a year, said: "It doesn't matter that they are coloured and Indian. They should be allowed to stay."

The tenants are considering collective action.

84 Star

Mixed opinion on mixed suburb

5/11/84

By Duncan Guy

Mayfair residents are divided in their opinion of the suburb being racially integrated.

The Star spoke to residents after recent reports on ratepayers' complaints that the Johannesburg City Council was apathetic towards "Indian and coloured occupation of what is strictly a white area".

While most people were at peace with their neighbours, the survey found, many — but not all — whites feared that a further influx of coloured and Indian people would be a threat to law and order and lead to their taking over "what is already a white area".

Mrs J C Pretorius believed it would be wrong for her grandchildren to have coloured or Indian children as neighbouring playmates.

Another housewife, Mrs Babe Botha, said that because Indian and coloured people had their own areas they should live in them.

"Depending on whether I could afford to, I'd leave Mayfair if they moved in next door," she said.

Two pensioners said they were "scared stiff in broad daylight" at the thought of coloured people living across the road.

"Where do we go when we find ourselves in the middle of a world of already increasing crime?" asked one. "These people are coming from their own areas and taking houses from old people."

CONVENIENT

A third-year Witwatersrand University medical student, who gave his name only as Ahmed, said he lived happily among his Chinese, coloured and white neighbours in a house he had renovated himself.

"It's so convenient here as I'm close to the hospital and university without having to go through the traffic as I did while living in Lenasia."

He said the whites who were complaining had obviously not had the experience of living next to people of other races and should realise that decency depended on one's personality and not on one's race.

Mr M F Mohamed, who has lived in Mayfair for 2½ years, said only Indians who could afford to buy houses in the region of R130 000, and then renovate them, were moving into Mayfair.

"The whites have had cheap housing here all these years so we are in fact making the area smarter," he said.

Mrs Thea Human said that in the eyes of God coloured and Indian people had as much right to live there as whites did.

"Who are people on this earth to make decisions such as telling others where to live?" she asked.

CP claims credit for removals

STAR 21/11/84

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

The Conservative Party is taking full credit for the pending removal to their own areas of hundreds of coloured people and Indians living illegally in the white Johannesburg suburbs of Hillbrow and Mayfair.

Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, Johannesburg regional chairman of the CP, who has been personally involved in a campaign to kick coloured people and Indians out of the white areas, today hailed the Government's announcement that the "illegals" would be provided with housing in their own group areas as a "signal victory by the CP for the people of Hillbrow and Mayfair".

He said his party has made what it called "Government laxity with regard to the implementation of the Group Areas Act in Hillbrow and Mayfair" an issue in the parliamentary and provincial by-elections next week.

NEW HOUSES

Mr Derby-Lewis said the coloured people and Indians involved also had the CP to thank for their new housing, while the legal residents of the two white suburbs had the CP to thank for the return to "legality" in their areas.

Because of the Government's decision, the CP was suspending the legal action it was planning against landlords who were allowing coloured people and Indians to live on their properties.

Mr Derby-Lewis added that the CP would monitor the situation closely to see that all coloured people and Indians left the areas, and that none was allowed to live there again.

● See Page 4, World section.

STAR 28/11/84

Govt plan to move Indians called 'absurd'

By Gary van Staden,
Political Reporter

The Government's plan to build 1 200 flats in Lenasia to house "illegal" tenants presently living in the white flatland suburb of Hillbrow has been slated as absurd and idiotic by a member of the House of Delegates.

Mr Faiz Khan, leader of the Progressive Independent Party and that party's only representative in the House of Delegates said he could not see the logic of moving thousands of people who already had homes into flats in Lenasia.

"We have a waiting list of some 7 000 for homes in Lenasia and now the Government wants to move others into new flats in Lenasia when they already have homes," Mr Khan said.

The recent announcement that 1 200 units would be built in Lenasia and 500 in Newclare to house "illegals", living in Hillbrow came after an intensive campaign by the Conservative Party to force the Government to act against Indian and coloured tenants living in Hillbrow flats.

Facing a series of crucial by-elections, including the hotly contested Primrose constituency, the Government announced that they would build housing units in coloured and Indian areas so that the Hillbrow "illegals" could be moved.

'UNHAPPY'

The move may have short-circuited the CP campaign but it has raised the ire of both Indian and coloured leaders, the Government's new-found partners in the tricameral Parliament.

At least one management committee member in Newclare has already indicated he is unhappy with the plan.

He told *The Star* that with a critical housing shortage in Newclare it was ridiculous to move coloured people who already had a roof over their heads into badly needed houses and flats to satisfy ideological demands.

Mr Khan said that it was absurd to build housing units for those who already had homes while a massive waiting list was not even dented.

STAR 28/11/84.

Obie warns of influx of 'illegals'

84

By Colleen Ryan, Municipal Reporter

The Government's plan to move coloured families in Hillbrow to alternative accommodation will lead to new "illegal" residents settling in the suburb, the chairman of the Johannesburg mangement committee, Mr Francois Oberholzer, has warned.

"There will be no way of preventing people moving in," he said at yesterday's meeting of the city council.

Last week the Government announced a plan to rehouse Indian and coloured people living illegally in white suburbs in Johannesburg.

As part of the scheme, it has agreed to build 500 flats in the coloured areas of Newclare-Westbury at a cost of R15,7 million.

The opposition Progressive Federal Party in the council spoke out strongly against the housing scheme for "illegals only" and said homes should be allocated according to the council's waiting list.

"The council could become involved in forced removals and we must ask ourselves whether we want to be party to a policy that can only engender hatred and racial friction," said PFP leader Mr Sam Moss.

Mr Oberholzer described the PFP's stand on the issue as "irresponsible and politically dishonest".

He called on the PFP to oppose the scheme or to accept the fact that it was voting for "apartheid housing".

The recommendation was supported by the full council, with the PFP saying it could not oppose any funds for housing.

Hillbrow gets cash boost from council

Municipal Reporter

The cinderella suburb of Hillbrow has been boosted by a R400 000 improvement grant from the Johannesburg City Council.

The council agreed to the grant at yesterday's monthly meeting.

A grant of R500 000 was originally earmarked for the suburb, but the council reduced the amount because of financial constraints.

PFP city councillor for Hillbrow Mr Cecil Bass said the first phase of the redevelopment plan would now go ahead.

Plans include narrowing roads to slow down traffic and the widening of pavements for pedestrians.

Other long-term proposals are the buiding of a leisure complex, sports facilities, libraries and other cultural facilities.

Local councillors are delighted with the grant — earlier this year the management committee threatened to cut Hillbrow funds.

Businessmen have also lobbied for more attention to their suburb.

C. Herald 11/12/84 (pg 1) (84)

Housing plan seen as enforcing Areas Act

● DAVID Curry... "The people are being exploited."

By Tyrone Seale

THE Government's decision to build 1 600 new homes for the hundreds of Indian and coloured families who are living illegally in the white Mayfair and Hillbrow areas of Johannesburg is an attempt to further enforce the "infamous" Group Areas Act, yet the newly-elected black MPs are doing nothing about it.

This is what progressive community organisations said last week in response to the move to rehouse the "illegals" in what is regarded in many circles as the first public result of the new style of consensus politics in the New Deal.

The anouncement last week was made in a joint statement by a number of cabinet ministers which included the Indian Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, Mr Baldio Dookie; his coloured counterpart, Mr David Curry, and the Labour Party leader and Chairman of the Minister's Council in the House of Representatives, the Rev Allan Hendrickse.

Other officials were the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis; Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis and the Minister of Communications and Public Works, Mr LAPA Munnik.

SHORTAGE

The statement said that the families were living in the white areas because of a shortage of accommodation in their own areas and not because they had chosen to live in the white suburbs.

However, it is common knowledge that many of the outlawed families in the Golden City's white suburbs have moved there out of will.

Many of them have been stuck with problem of covering great distances to their places of work in the centre of the city.

But whichever way one looks at it, the Government's new plan to build the 1 600 homes is just another attempt to retain the Group Areas Act, said some of the people I spoke to.

SUPPORTED

One of the men I spoke to and who supported the move was Mr David Curry.

Mr Curry said that while he and his party wanted to see the scrapping of the Group Areas Act, their position was firm on the permanent settlement of black families.

Mr Curry said: "At the moment, those families are living illegally in Mayfair and Hillbrow. None of them will be prosecuted, and we do not want our people to live in constant worry about permanency of residence.

"All of us in this country are living separately. The families we are talking about are being exploited by their landlords and if they had a choice, they would have lived in their Indian or coloured areas."

● Mr Cassiem Salojee, chairman of Actstop, an organisation which has fought, for many years, the Group Areas Act in Johannesburg's black townships, said that the new coloured and Indian MPs had not only gone back on their word about the scrapping of the Group Areas Act, but that they were actively enforcing this law.

EVICTED

Mr Salojee said: "One of the first thing Hen-

tolerate a situation where a single coloured or Indian person would be evicted from these (white) areas.

"Now they are actively enforcing the law by building separate homes for these families, knowing full well that they are pushing them into racial ghettos.

"The Government is also setting the scene for wide-scale prosecution of coloureds and Indians living in the white areas. They (the Government) have said that they would give housing to people who have been there up to November 20.

"They will only be able to confirm this by checking with the people and digging into their history. Once they have this information, it will be very easy to also prosecute these families.

"This nonsense about bringing about greater reforms and justice just does not apply," he said.

● Mr Armien Abrahams, of the Cape Action League, said: "The Group Areas Act is one of the most oppressive piece of legislation on the statute books.

"It is no different in principle from resettlement in the rural or urban areas anywhere in South Africa. On our very threshold we have removals of more than 200 000 people to Khyelitsha. We therefore see the plight of the people in Mayfair and Hillbrow as similar to forced removals all over South Africa.

"We stand for the right of anybody to live where he or she

● DAVID Curry... "The people are being exploited."

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However, it is common knowledge that many of the outlawed families in the Golden City's white suburbs have moved there out of will.

Many of them have been stuck with problem of covering great distances to their places of work in the centre of the city.

Many of the families in the working-class area of Mayfair and the class mixed bag of Hillbrow are also mixed, due to coloureds and Indians striking up relationships with whites, sharing flats and eventually forming families.

In addition to this, there is the nagging housing shortage in the city's black areas. This problem is, of course, not exclusive to Johannesburg.

But whichever way one looks at it, the Government's new plan to build the 1 600 homes is just another attempt to retain the Group Areas Act, said some of the people I spoke to.

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Mr Salojee said: "One of the first thing Hendrickse said when he and his party decided to participate in the new tricameral parliament was that they would not tolerate a situation where a single coloured or Indian person would be evicted from these (white) areas.

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"The Government is also setting the scene for wide-scale prosecution of coloureds and Indians living in the white areas. They (the Government) have said that they would give housing to people who have been there up to November 20.

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"We stand for the right of anybody to live where he or she chooses. We have no special comment on these MPs as we see them as part and parcel of the Government."