

REPRESENTATIONS ON THE GLENMORE REMOVALS

April 2, 1979

In September 1978 Mr R F Malherbe told members of the Grahamstown Chamber of Commerce of the Glenmore project which would provide permanent housing for 5 000 families in a township with full services.

Each home would have running water, flush toilet, electricity and ~~that~~ all main roads and bus routes would be tarred.

The plan for the years 1978/79 would include the building of homes, schools, clinics, and workshops.

Job opportunities would be provided by a canning industry and the town's administration.

Mr Malherbe stressed the residents of Glenmore would come from various towns and that most would be people who are presently squatters or who are unemployed.

Glenmore, he said would be a model township. "We want to build houses which will be attractive enough to induce people to willingly leave their squatter shacks to live there.

At present there are 500 prefabricated houses with outside drop-toilets and standpipes in the street.

There is no clinic nor shops, but Mr Louis Koch, director of the Eastern Cape Administration Board, says arrangements "are being made".

There are no telephones at all, for emergency services.

The only public transport is a Railways bus which passes nearby. No electricity has been laid on.

*Mr Council
of Grahamstown
are making a
plan*

*At present from
place for
etc*

KENTON-ON-SEA

This township which falls within the municipal area of Kenton is not a proclaimed area but classed as an emergency camp. People have Section A and B rights to reside in an urban area. There are 900 people residing in 100 homes on $\frac{1}{4}$ morgen plots of whom it is intended to move 35 families — about 350 people. There are 180 registered employees living in the township, but several hundred other people are employed in part-time and casual jobs, and a few fishermen.

There was a plan to establish a proper location near Klipfontein which would house labour for Cannon Rocks, Boknes, Bushman's River Mouth and Kenton.

Later it was decided to build a location serving the whole area at Port Alfred, but this was also scrapped after protests from the municipalities involved.

The Kenton emergency camp was established in 1963 although people were living there from about 1956. Kenton refused to build it into a permanent township because it was in the line of future development of the town.

*Temporary stay of execution, a possible site has
and when time is implemented.*

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At Klipfontein a police sargeant visited residents in the shacks and gave them verbal notice that they would soon be moved to Glenmore.'

At Kenton-On-Sea hand-written notices were served on 37 families that they would be moved to Glenmore on April 2. Only 11 days notice was given.

It is also clear that the Kenton location families are being moved out to make room for 35 families from Klipfontein -- these include municipal workers employed in Kenton.

The Kenton-On-Sea families consist mainly of pensioners and children. In these it is principally women who bring in income other than pensions and disability grants.

Examples of these families who are due to be moved this week are given here below:

1. Mr Joseph Ggozombana aged 69. He is a blind man who gets a disability grant of R43.50 a year. His wife is employed in Kenton at weekends. They have ten children in their care including one boy who is paralysed. They claim to have lived at Kenton for the past 28 years, and were given 11 days notice to move. She has Section 10 rights.
2. Mrs Dora Mkhalihi, a widow whose husband died in 1977. She has a family of seven and receives an old-age pension of R47.50 every two months. She arrived in Kenton in 1956. She has Section 10 rights.

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3. Mr Kelele Gxowa says he has lived in Kenton for the past 30 years. He cares for a family of nine. Both he and his wife have part-time jobs in Kenton. In addition he receives a pension of R40 every two months.

4. Mr Mani Billy has a family of eight, with three children at school. Both he and his wife get old age pensions of R44 each every two months.

5. Mrs Grace Dabula, says she first started living at Kenton in 1955. She has a family of 10. She is unemployed because of ill-health. A brother who lives with her is also unemployed. One son is a part-time gardener in Kenton.

NOTE: Most of the people in these large nuclear families are school going children -- they are the grand-children of the pensioner heads of the family. Their parents are generally working away in the cities.

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We ask you please to detail information for us on the following:

1. What criteria were applied in the selection of families to be moved from Kenton-On-Sea to Glenmore?
2. How is it proposed that women in domestic and casual work, in many cases the sole breadwinners, are to be employed at Glenmore? What jobs will there be for men? (How many will find employment?)
3. Will there be facilities for administering pensions, disability grants etc at Glenmore?
4. When will shops, clinics, schools, transport services be established? When will water, electricity, telephones and site services commence or be laid on?
5. What compensation is envisaged for people who have to vacate their homes at Kenton or at Klipfontein?
6. What rentals will have to be paid by residents at Glenmore?
7. Who will be allocated agricultural plots and what size would these be? What aid will be given to people starting to grow crops?

A Black River
4 holes near
from Glenmore
will return

Wm

Regulation fees can be set in order of the land